



International  
Labour  
Organization

# Baseline survey in cocoa-growing districts in Ghana

Community and School Survey Report

**International  
Programme on  
the Elimination  
of Child Labour  
(IPEC)**

2012

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First published 2013

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*ILO-IPEC*

*Baseline survey in cocoa-growing districts in Ghana - Community and School Survey Report / International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)-Geneva: ILO, 2013*

ISBN: 978-92-2-128223-5 (Print); 978-92-2-128224-2 (Web PDF)

International Labour Office; ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

child labour / child worker / rural population / survey / cocoa / agricultural production / role of ILO / development project / Ghana - 13.01.2

*ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data*

Acknowledgements
<p>This publication was elaborated by the Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER), University of Ghana for IPEC and coordinated by Stephen Mc Clelland from IPEC Ghana Office and Alexandre Soho from IPEC Geneva Office.</p> <p>Funding for this ILO publication was provided by the United States Department of Labor (Project RAF/10/54/USA).</p> <p>This publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.</p>

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### Introduction

The ILO-IPEC is implementing a project in selected cocoa producing communities in four districts selected from three regions in Ghana, namely, Wassa Amenfi West district in the Western region, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district in the Central region and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South districts in the Eastern region.

The project is named “*Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities through an integrated area based approach in Ghana*” also referred to as the “Cocoa Communities Project (CCP)”. The project is part international efforts to intensify action towards eliminating child labour in cocoa production and other economic activities in cocoa growing communities.

The ILO has commissioned three simultaneous baseline surveys in 64 CCP communities that include a household survey, community level survey and school survey. This report presents the findings from the community and school survey and covers the characteristics and profile of the communities as well as their basic schools.

### The community survey

#### Introduction

This section presents the findings on the characteristics of the 64 CCP communities. Issues discussed include demographic characteristics, the economy of the communities and infrastructural facilities and services, education infrastructure, health infrastructure and services, agriculture, and issues bordering on child labour.

#### Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the four districts indicate that Akans constitute the largest ethnic group in the communities followed by Ewes and Ga-Dangbe. The most practiced religion in the communities is Christianity with Pentecostalism being the largest Christian denomination, followed by Protestants and Catholics. Over the last ten years, more people moved into the communities than those who moved out.

#### Economic and infrastructure facilities and services

The main economic activity in the districts was agriculture. Cocoa farming is the largest followed by non-cocoa production and buying and selling.

Overall, 54 per cent of the residents think that their living condition has seen some improvement compared to ten years ago. The other 46 per cent of them however think otherwise, that their living condition had been worse than it was ten years ago. Fifty seven (57) per cent of the residents in the four districts said it is more difficult to find work now than ten years ago.

Motorable roads pass through majority of the communities. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, 89 per cent of the communities have motorable roads passing through their communities. At least 70 per cent of the roads are accessible. However the average numbers of months the roads are impassable are between 2-3 months. The major means of transport in the four districts are either by private cars or taxis (52.9 per cent) or by mini buses (40.2 per cent). In Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district however, buses form the bulk of means of transport (80.9 per cent).

Based on the assessments of opinion leaders, 47 per cent of communities have electricity while 53 per cent of them do not have electricity. Majority of the communities (61 per cent) source their drinking water from public bore holes. Another significant portion depends on rivers, streams, canals for water. There are also drinking bars/restaurants or chop bar in 65 per cent of the communities. There are no Post offices in the communities.

Development projects in the districts include health insurance (67.8 per cent), provision of drinking water, government free school uniforms program, cocoa disease and pest control program, for more than half of the communities. Other development projects that were identified in less than 50 per cent of the communities include in-service training for teachers, Ghana Cocoa Board high technology program, cocoa scholarships, and technical assistance for agriculture and HIV/AIDS programs.

Micro finance schemes are in less than five per cent of the communities. Vocational training, scholarships for training teachers, direct assistance and small enterprise developments are barely available in the communities.

In the majority of the four districts, people move out temporarily during certain times of the year for the urban areas to look for work. People in Birim South however move to rural areas. The duration of these temporary migrations varied from one month to three years. Those who move out mostly work in mining/quarrying areas, non cocoa agriculture, construction, professional/technical activities transportation and personal services. The people mostly move without their families. On the other hand, about 60 per cent of the communities receive seasonal immigrants from the rural areas to look for work generally in the cocoa sectors.

### ***Education infrastructure***

About 89 per cent of all the communities in the four districts have at least two schools. In Birim South, the maximum number of schools in any community is two. Ninety one per cent, 92 per cent and 78 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar respectively have 2 schools. Seventy one per cent of these schools are publicly run.

### ***Health infrastructure and services***

#### *Health facilities and personnel*

None of the target communities in the districts have hospital except in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district. More than a quarter of the communities have drug/chemical store. Furthermore none of the communities have a pharmacy. The majority



of the communities do not have a maternity home, health post and clinics. These facilities could be accessed within 20 kilometres from the communities on a journey which takes about one hour.

There is 97 per cent non availability of doctors in the districts. Furthermore, in all the districts nurses are very scarce. There are no pharmacists in three of the four districts neither are there family planning worker and midwives. In all four districts there are 13.6 per cent of community health workers in total. Health personnel can be reached within 20 kilometres distance. Furthermore, 56.8 per cent of the communities in the four districts make use of the services of the traditional birth attendant and 46.6 per cent patronize the services of the traditional healer.

#### *Health problems and services*

Malaria is the first major health problem in all the districts, with about 90 per cent of communities holding this view. Other important health problems include waist pain, back pain, body pains, hernia and cholera. Majority of communities in the four districts believe lack of health facilities is the first most important problem with health services, with an average of about 66 per cent of all communities affirming this.

Immunization campaigns are widespread with about 93 per cent of the communities covered in all the four districts. Besides immunization campaigns, anti malaria campaigns have been going on in the last two years.

In seventy four per cent of communities in the four districts, deliveries by pregnant women primarily takes place at the hospital while in another 23 per cent of communities, deliveries are facilitated primarily by traditional birth attendants.

#### **Agriculture**

##### *Major crops cultivated*

Communities in the four districts are predominantly cocoa growers, constituting about 95 per cent of total communities. Other important crops cultivated by at least 50 per cent of communities are cassava, maize, plantain and oil palm.

##### *Agricultural services inputs and labour earnings*

Agricultural extension service is available in all the districts and is highest in Birim South and lowest in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira. The majority of these extension officers come from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Cocoa Board and a small proportion from NGOs. Services received by the farmers include provision of improved seedling, education on use of agro-chemicals (herbicides, weedicides and insecticides), application of fertilizer, as well as post harvest management. Generally the use of pesticide by farmers was very common in all the districts. Many farmers apply fertilizer on their crops as well.

Participation of farmers in agricultural cooperatives is very low with less than 20 per cent of communities answering in the affirmative. The notable exception is Wassa Amenfi West district where about 36 per cent of the communities have farmers participating

in agricultural cooperatives. The majority (47 per cent) of communities believe the first most important service provided by agricultural cooperatives is provision of agricultural inputs, with provision of credit facilities being the second most important service (26 per cent of communities). Mutual aid among farmers for field activities exists in some of the communities. However, less than half (42 per cent) of the communities receive such services.

Seventy six per cent of communities intimated that agriculture activities in the last months preceding the survey were affected by too little rain.

The average daily earnings in the agricultural sector are higher for men (GHc8.6) than for women (GHc6.6) in all the districts. Except in Wassa Amenfi West, the reported average daily earning for agricultural labour for children is higher than for women.

### ***Child labour issues***

Only seven per cent and six per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts respectively have a register for registering Child Labourers. None of the communities in both Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts has any system whatsoever for registering child labourers.

Thirty five per cent of communities reportedly have Community Action Plans for the elimination of child labour. The proportions are higher for the Birim South district (63 per cent) and Wassa Amenfi West (43 per cent) districts. The survey however did not independently verify these claims by inspecting any documents. Only six per cent of communities reported having child protection committees. There are variations across districts however. About 11 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West have such a committee in place, while only 6 per cent and 4 per cent of the communities in Birim South and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively have a child protection committee in place. None of the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district has any Child Protection Committee.

Overall less than a fifth of the communities reported having community rules and regulations regarding child labour. The general community rules and regulations on child labour are “a child cannot work”; no child should work in hazardous conditions under certain age; children should work only under family supervision; all children should go to school’. However only about 23 per cent of these communities have had any activity in the past year aimed at eliminating child labour. These activities were mainly the raising of awareness in school and public places. Initiators of these activities were community leaders, district assembly authority, and regional and governmental agencies.

It is instructive to note that the survey was unable to ascertain the veracity of this claims, neither was it able to cite any documents on community rules and regulations in communities that claim to have these.

## **The school survey**

### ***Introduction***

Results of the school survey of communities in the four study districts namely, Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira, Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar and Birim South, are presented under the following headings: basic school amenities, school infrastructure; equipment for teaching and learning; enrolment, attendance, repetitions and dropouts; school functionality; teacher absenteeism; school management, participation and initiatives; school support programs and services; and effects of child labourer on children.

### ***Basic school amenities***

Basic school amenities in the districts are less than adequate. The majority of the school buildings are over ten years old. The main roofing material is metallic or plastic sheets. The schools in all the districts generally lack access to electricity. Schools in all four districts except for a few schools (7.7 per cent) in Wassa Amenfi West have access to pipe borne water. The schools mostly depend on water generated from streams or rivers or canal or surface water, hand dug wells and boreholes to satisfy their needs. The type of toilet facility that most of the schools use is Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit (KVIP).

### ***School infrastructure***

Generally, most schools lacked the basic school infrastructure. There are only a few schools with classrooms for each level of education. Moreover, the existing classrooms in use were not in good shape. Basic learning structures like workshops and libraries were almost non-existent. Almost all the schools did not have teachers' rooms. 60 per cent of the schools in all four districts had head teachers' office. In Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts, a third of the schools had sleeping quarters for teachers. On the other hand, 80 to 90 per cent of the schools in the two other districts did not have sleeping quarters for teachers.

### ***Equipment for teaching and learning***

School equipment for teaching and learning in the four districts were just inadequate. Only a small fraction of the schools have audio visual equipments and computers. Only four per cent of the schools in all four districts indicated that they had computers. On the whole, almost every classroom had a blackboard.

### ***School enrolment, attendance, repetitions, failures and dropout rates***

Enrolments for the lower primary school classes were higher than the upper primary school classes. Similarly, repetition of classes occurred mostly in the lower classes. The dropout rate for primary six classes was lower than the other classes. On the other hand, junior high school level three recorded less dropouts compared to the other two levels.

### ***School functionality***

The majority of the schools offered primary education and only about a tenth of the schools run two shifts per day. Slightly over half of the schools offered Junior High School education last school year. About 13 per cent of the teachers teaching in primary school classes were untrained.

### ***Teacher absenteeism***

Teacher absenteeism occurred in all the schools. Some of the major reasons for teacher absenteeism were lack of accommodation, long distance to school, illness, financial problem, and teachers on study leave.

### ***School Management Committees (SMC), participation and initiatives***

About ninety per cent of the schools have School Management Committees (SMCs). Membership of the SMCs usually includes head teachers, teachers, parents and community leaders. Some of the SMCs have been involved in securing the capitation grant and implementing a school performance improvement plan. Only a small proportion of the SMCs implemented any form of food support.

### ***Reasons for repetition of grades and dropout***

Reasons for males repeating grades were absenteeism, the need to work, poor performance, and irregular school attendance. For the females the reasons were low academic performance, irregular class attendance and the need to work.

The dominant reasons for male pupils to drop out of school were the need to work, lack of money, lack of interest in education and not doing well in school as well as poor academic performance. For the females, the main reasons for dropping out of school were marriage, teenage pregnancy, poor academic performance, and the need to work.

### ***School support systems and programs for schools, pupils and teachers***

Majority of the school had some form of support programs for pupils and teachers. More than 60 per cent of schools had free provision of school uniforms and learning materials. However, less than 20 per cent of the schools had a transitional program for reinsertion of out of school pupils back to school. Again, only about third of the school had after school tutoring program for pupils. More than 90 per cent of schools benefitted from the capitation grant while only 23 per cent of schools benefitted from the School Feeding Programme (SFP).

Computer literacy program for pupils took place in only 23 per cent of schools. Strategy or activity to support pupils who are over-aged and pupils who drop out of school are almost nonexistent. For teachers, in-service training program was organized on annual basis in majority of the schools in all the four districts.

### ***Effect of child labour on children***

School authorities in all four districts strongly agreed that child labourers miss class more often than non child labourers and also that child labourers were often tired or sleep during classes.

### **Conclusion and recommendations**

This school and community report on the 64 CCP communities reveal that majority of the communities are lacking of many economic and physical infrastructure, including education and health infrastructure. Child labour also seems to be common place in these communities. The findings thus call for the intervention of all stakeholders, including government, civil society and NGOs to deal the economic, social and infrastructural problems, particularly the issue of child labour.

Most schools in the various communities are also under-staffed, with some teachers untrained. Provision of educational facilities is recommended for schools in these communities in order to ensure effective teaching and learning as well as ensure better performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE). Institutions responsible for the posting of teachers should consider these communities in their postings. Also, the problems of repetition and absenteeism, drop outs, teacher absenteeism and generally poor academic performance are prevalent in the communities. Supervision on the part of Ghana Education Service (GES) and the role of School Management Committees should be strengthened in order to mitigate these problems. It is also revealed by school authorities that working children are usually absent from school and even when at school, they regularly sleep during lesson hours. This calls for a concerted effort on the part of all stakeholders to minimise the activities of child labour in these areas.

In dealing with child labour, the communities should be encouraged to form child protection communities to help in the fight against child labour. Likewise, putting together a registration system to register child labourers as is the case of very few communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts should also be encouraged in order for the stakeholders to have data on the magnitude of the child labour problem and act accordingly. In addition, there should be more community based action plans to help in dealing with child labour.



## 1. Introduction

The ILO-IPEC is implementing a project in selected cocoa producing communities in four districts selected from three regions in Ghana (see Table 1.1 for project regions and districts).

**Table 1.1: Project districts**

Region	District(s)
Western	Wassa Amenfi West
Central	Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira
Eastern	Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coastar

The project is named *“Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities through an integrated area based approach in Ghana”* also referred to as the *“Cocoa Communities Project (CCP)”*. The project is an element of the Framework to intensify action required to make progress towards eliminating child labour in cocoa production and other non-cocoa sectors.

The Cocoa Communities Project focuses on addressing the WFCL in the cocoa/agriculture sector, using community-driven and an integrated area-based approach to ensure that:

- children do not simply shift from one hazardous sector or occupation to another;
- vulnerable families and communities are empowered to address their livelihood and economic deficits (one of the root causes of child labour); and
- there is consensus at the community, district and national levels to garner the ownership for long-term change.

In order to generate relevant information that can inform intervention programmes, ILO has commissioned a three-pronged baseline survey in 64 CCP communities that includes household survey, community level survey and school survey. This report presents the findings from the community and school survey and covers the characteristics and profile of the communities as well as their basic schools. Standardized study instruments comprising of Community Questionnaire and School Questionnaire were utilised to collect data in the 64 communities from 26<sup>th</sup> August to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012.

Data entry programmes for the questionnaires were designed in CSPro. Each questionnaire was doubly entered and then the two files compared for inconsistencies in order to reduce data entry errors to the barest minimum. Upon completion of the data entry, the clean data files in CSPro were exported to STATA for further validation checks, cleaning, recoding and tabulation.

In all, 88 Community questionnaires and 79 School questionnaires were captured.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> While the survey was in a total of 64 communities, more than one questionnaire was administered in some communities and some communities also have more than one school.





## 2. The community survey

### 2.1 Introduction

This section discusses the characteristics of the 64 CCP communities. Issues to be discussed include demographic characteristics, the economy of the communities and infrastructural facilities and services, education infrastructure, health infrastructure and services, agriculture, and issues bordering on child labour.

### 2.2 Demographic characteristics

Responses from communities in the four districts presented in Table 2.1 indicate that Akans constitute the largest ethnic group in about 71 per cent of the communities in the four districts. Another 13 per cent and 11 per cent of the communities according to opinion leaders have Ga-Adangbe and Ewe respectively as the largest ethnic groups.

In terms of the second largest ethnic group, 39 per cent of the communities from the four districts believe that it is Ewes, while 21 per cent claim it is Ga-Adangbes. In about 16 per cent of the communities, Akans are believed to be the second largest ethnic group. Some 27 per cent of communities rank Ewes as the third largest ethnic group while 26 per cent indicate that it is Ga-Adangbe. In 12 per cent of the communities however, Dagbanis are considered the third largest ethnic group.

In the respective districts, Akans also are the single largest ethnic group (Table 2.1). However Akans tend to dominate communities in Wassa Amenfi West (85.7 per cent) and Birim South (81.3 per cent) compared to Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (61.5 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (50 per cent). A sizeable proportion of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (31 per cent) believe Ewes are the largest ethnic group while 39 per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar indicate that it is Ga-Adangbes. Majority of communities in Birim South (61.5 per cent), Wassa Amenfi West (44.4 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (37.5 per cent) report that Ewes are the second largest ethnic group, while 33 per cent say it is Ga-Adangbe in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. In Wassa Amenfi West nearly a fifth of the communities believe Dagbanis are the second largest ethnic group. Ewes are the third largest ethnic group in about 57 per cent and 38 per cent of the communities in Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar respectively, while Ga-Adangbes are the third largest ethnic group in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira as reported by 37 per cent of communities. Dagbanis claim the third largest ethnic group spot in Wassa Amenfi West (29.2 per cent).

From the analysis above, it can be inferred that in all the four districts, Akans are the largest ethnic group, followed by Ewes and Ga-Adangbes in that order. This ranking is also quite consistent for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South. The only aberration is Wassa Amenfi West where Dagbanis constitute the third largest ethnic group after Akans and Ewes. Ethnic groups like Guans, Dagare, Gonja, Hausa and Krobo are ethnic minorities in these districts.

**Table 2.1: Ethnic composition of communities in the districts (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalta	Birim South	Total
<i>First largest ethnic group</i>					
Akan	85.7	61.5	50.0	81.3	70.5
Ewe	3.6	30.8	5.6	0.0	11.4
Ga-Adangbe	0.0	7.7	38.9	12.5	12.5
Guan	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.3	2.3
Kusase	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
<i>Second largest ethnic group</i>					
Akan	11.1	16.7	22.2	15.4	15.9
Ewe	44.4	37.5	16.7	61.5	39.0
Ga-Adangbe	0.0	33.3	33.3	23.1	20.7
Dagbani	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1
Hausa	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.4
Nzema	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Guan	0.0	4.2	16.7	0.0	4.9
Nanumba	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Kusase	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Krobo	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.4
<i>Third largest ethnic group</i>					
Akan	4.2	15.8	12.5	0.0	9.1
Ewe	12.5	26.3	37.5	57.1	27.3
Ga-Adangbe	12.5	36.8	31.3	28.6	25.8
Dagbani	29.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	12.1
Hausa	4.2	5.3	6.3	14.3	6.1
Gonja	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Mamprusi	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Guan	4.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	4.5
Konkomba	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Dagare	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Krobo	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	3.0

The most practised religion is Christianity with the Pentecostal denomination being the most practised religion in by about 46 per cent of communities (Table 2.2). However respondents in about 16 per cent of communities indicate that Presbyterian is the most practised religion while another 10 per cent indicate that it is the Catholic religion. Table 2.2 indicates that another 29 per cent of communities believe Pentecostalism is the second most practised religion in all the four districts, while perception regarding the second most practised religion is quite even among Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Spiritualist and Other Christians in the communities in four districts, ranging from 10 to about 14 per cent of communities. However majority of communities believe Other Christian (25 per cent) and Islam (21 per cent) are the third most practised religions.

Table 2.2 also presents the first three most practised religions in each of the four districts. In Wassa Amenfi West, respondents in the majority of communities (46.4 per cent) report Pentecostalism as the most practised religion. Respondents in 20 per cent of

communities however indicate that Catholicism is the most practised religion. Regarding the second most practised religion, respondents in 25 per cent of communities intimate Pentecostalism, and so does respondents in another 25 per cent of communities who indicate that Methodism is the second practised religion. Islamic religion is the third most practised religion in majority of communities in Wassa Amenfi West. In both Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (57.7 per cent) and Birim South (50 per cent), majority of communities also believe Pentecostalism is the most practised religion, while it is Presbyterian in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar as indicated by 67 per cent of communities (Table 2.2). Pentecostalism is also the second most practised religion in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. The third most practised religion in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South is that of Other Christians, while Pentecostals and Other Christians tie as the third most practised religion in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar.

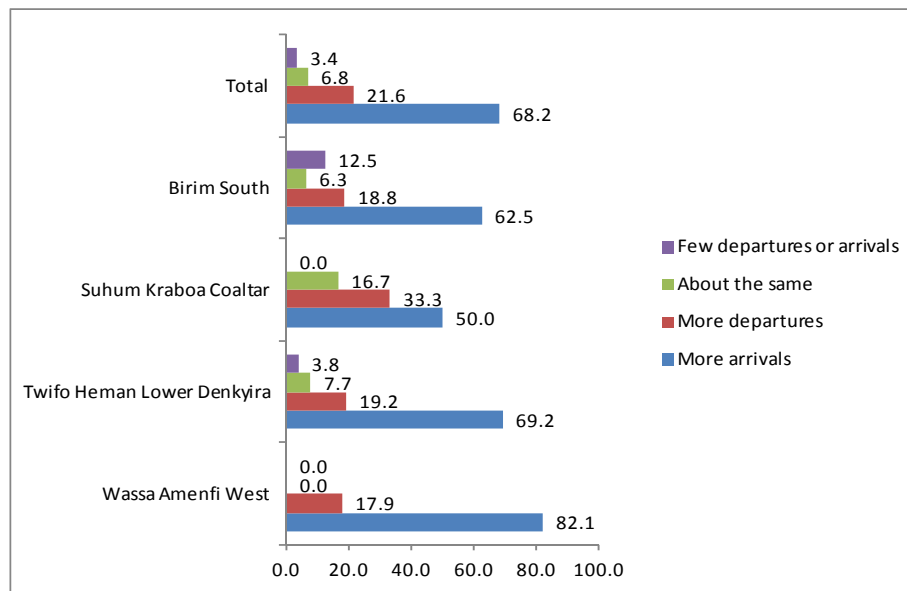
**Table 2.2: Most practiced religion in the communities in the districts (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>First most practiced religion</i>					
Catholic	17.9	7.7	5.6	6.3	10.2
Presbyterian	0.0	0.0	66.7	12.5	15.9
Methodist	10.7	23.1	0.0	12.5	12.5
Pntecostal	46.4	57.7	22.2	50.0	45.5
Piritualist	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.1
Other Crhistians	10.7	7.7	5.6	6.3	8.0
Islamic	10.7	3.8	0.0	6.3	5.7
Traditionalist	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Second most practiced religion</i>					
Catholic	21.4	4.0	5.6	6.3	10.3
Anglican	3.6	4.0	5.6	0.0	3.4
Presbyterian	7.1	12.0	16.7	18.8	12.6
Methodist	25.0	8.0	5.6	12.5	13.8
Pentecostal	25.0	24.0	38.9	31.3	28.7
Spiritualist	0.0	20.0	16.7	12.5	11.5
Other Critstians	10.7	16.0	11.1	18.8	13.8
Islamic	7.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
No religion	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Third most practiced religion</i>					
Catholic	3.6	11.8	6.7	0.0	5.6
Presbyterian	7.1	5.9	6.7	8.3	6.9
Methodist	14.3	23.5	13.3	0.0	13.9
Pentecostal	17.9	5.9	26.7	16.7	16.7
Spiritualist	7.1	11.8	6.7	16.7	9.7
Other crhistians	17.9	29.4	26.7	33.3	25.0
Islamic	32.1	11.8	13.3	16.7	20.8
No religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.4

Generally, trends in the movement of people into a community or away from a community since 2002 shows there were more people who moved into the communities than the people who departed the communities of the four districts (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 shows that in all four districts, 68 per cent communities experienced more arrivals into their communities while 23 per cent of the communities experienced more departures. Besides, about 7 per cent of the communities experienced just as many departures as arrival into the communities in the four districts while a little over 3 per cent experienced few departures. Considering the respective districts, each district has experienced more arrivals than departures since 2002, implying greater rates of in-migration than out-migration. The difference is more pronounced for communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district where 82 per cent of the communities perceive that there were more arrivals, with about 18 per cent indicating more departures as shown in Figure 2.1.

**Figure 2.1: Movement of people in and out of communities in the districts (percentage)**



### 2.3 Economy and infrastructure

Analysis of the economic activity of the people in the communities from the four districts generally shows that the first most important economic activity is agriculture (cocoa), followed by agriculture (non-cocoa) and the third most important is buying and selling (Table 2.3). The details from Table 2.3 reveal that 94 per cent of the communities from the four districts indicate agriculture (cocoa) as their first most important economic activity. Only about 5 per cent of communities indicate that non-cocoa agriculture is the first most important economic activity. Except for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar in which 72 per cent of the communities rank cocoa agricultures the first most important economy activity, all the communities in the remaining three districts have cocoa agriculture as the first most important economic activity. Over 22 per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar have non-cocoa agriculture as the first most important economic activity.

The second most important economic activity as shown in Table 2.3 is the agriculture (non-cocoa) with nearly 88 per cent of the communities from the four districts engaged in the activity. This ranking is consistent for all four districts except that as expected

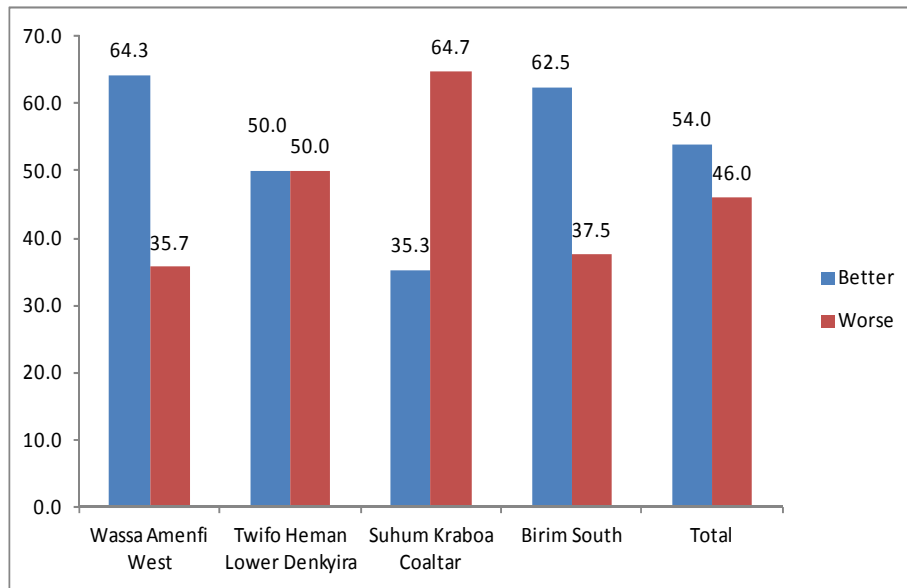
the percentages are higher in Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South compared to Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. Buying and selling is the third most important economic activity as reported by about 55 per cent of communities and it is also true of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South. However in Wassa Amenfi West, it is mining and quarry that features as the next third most important economic activity as reported by 48 per cent of the communities.

The responses to the question of whether life for the people in the communities is better or worse than it was in 2002 are presented Figure 2.2. Overall 54 per cent of communities from the four districts think life has been better while 46 per cent thinks otherwise. While communities in the Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira District are indifferent on this question, 64 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district think life is better for the people than 10 years ago, just as about 63 per cent of the communities in Birim South district. However, majority (65 per cent) of communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District think the lives of the people are worse than it was ten years ago.

**Table 2.3: Most important economic activities in communities in the districts (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>First most important economic activity</i>					
Agriculture cocoa	100.0	100.0	72.2	100.0	94.3
Agriculture non-coca	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	4.5
Buying and selling	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
<i>Second most important economic activity</i>					
Agriculture cocoa	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.4
Agriculture non-coca	89.3	92.3	72.2	93.8	87.5
Mining, quarrying	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Manufacturing	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Construction	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Buying and selling	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.3	3.4
Personal service	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
Public administration	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
<i>Third most important economic activity</i>					
Agriculture non-coca	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Mining, quarrying	48.0	17.4	11.8	0.0	24.0
Manufacturing	0.0	4.3	11.8	10.0	5.3
Professional, scientific, technical activities	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Construction	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
Transportation	0.0	4.3	11.8	0.0	4.0
Buying and selling	40.0	47.8	64.7	90.0	54.7
Personal service	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
Other	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

**Figure 2.2: Life for people in the communities in the districts (percentage)**



On the ease of finding work, 57 per cent of communities from the four districts believe that it is more difficult to find work in their communities compared to ten years ago. On the other hand, 33 per cent of the communities think that it is much easier to get work while 10 per cent of all the communities do not feel it is easier or more difficult to find work as shown in Figure 2.3. Among the districts, a higher proportion (46.4 per cent) of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West District think it is easier to find work, 65.4 per cent of those in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District believes it is more difficult while 12.5 per cent from the Birim South District are indifferent as to whether it is easier or difficult to find work compared to ten years ago as shown in Fig 2.3.

**Figure 2.3: Ease of finding work now compared to 10 years ago (percentage)**

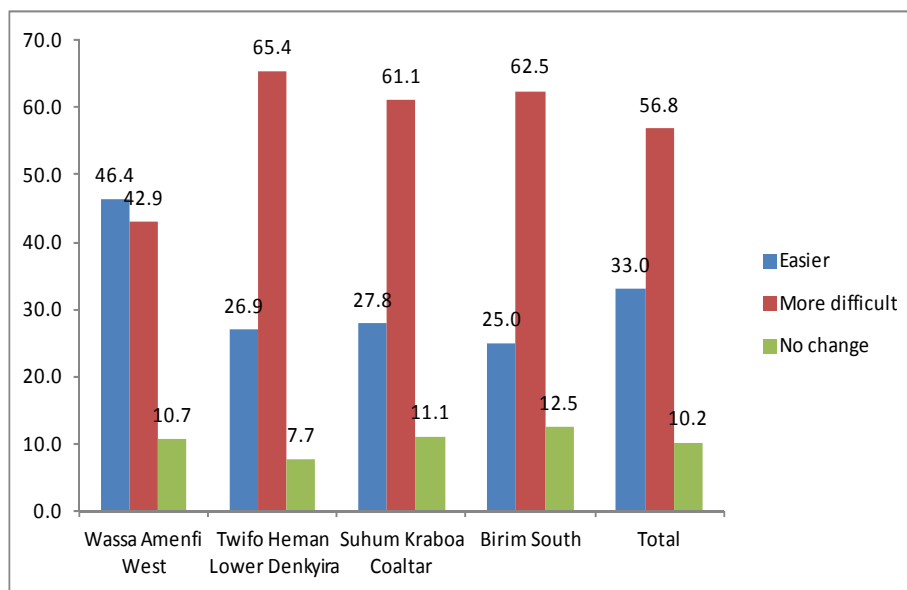
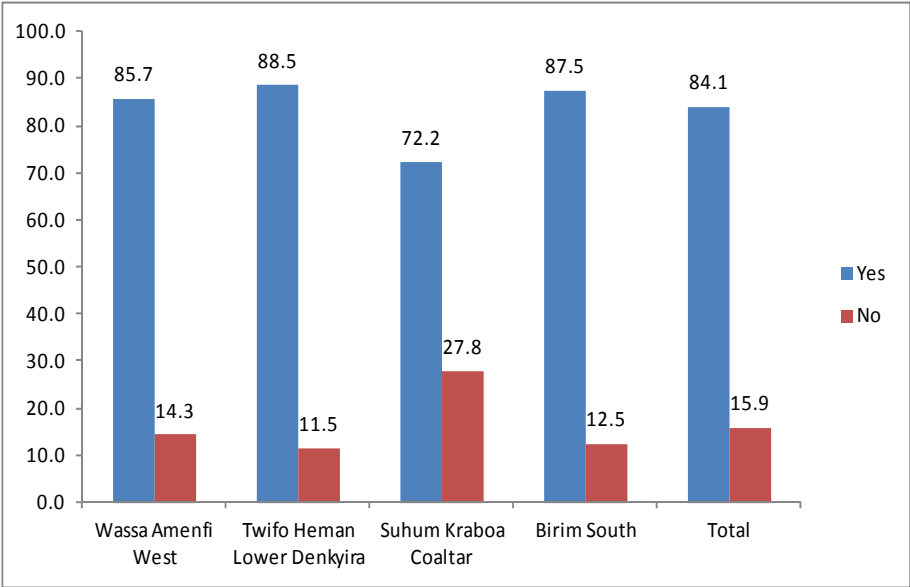


Figure 2.4 shows that a motorable road passes through majority of the communities from the four districts with the highest proportion of about 89 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district having a motorable road passing by.

Generally, this implies that the communities from the four districts are accessible by road as at least 70 per cent of communities have a motorable road pass by them (Figure 2.4).

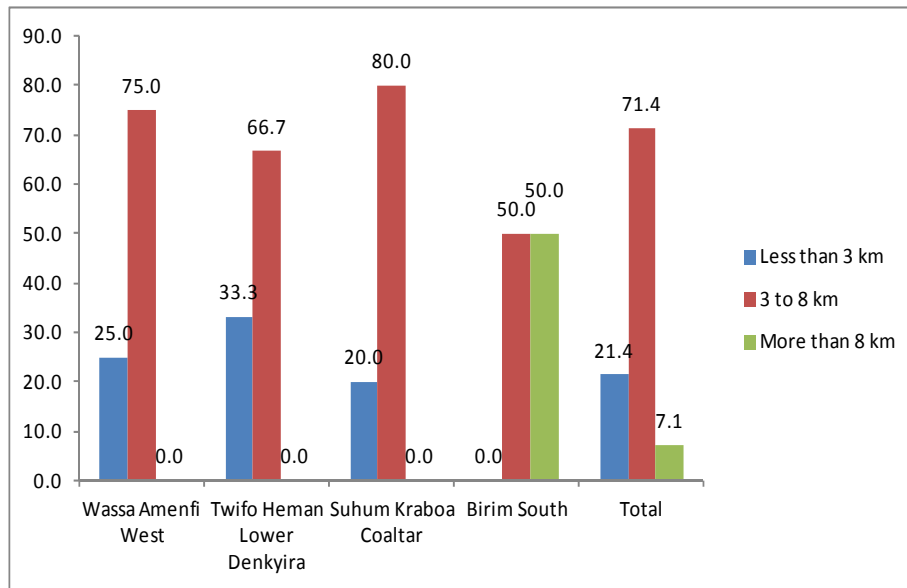
**Figure 2.4: Communities with a motorable road passing by (percentage)**



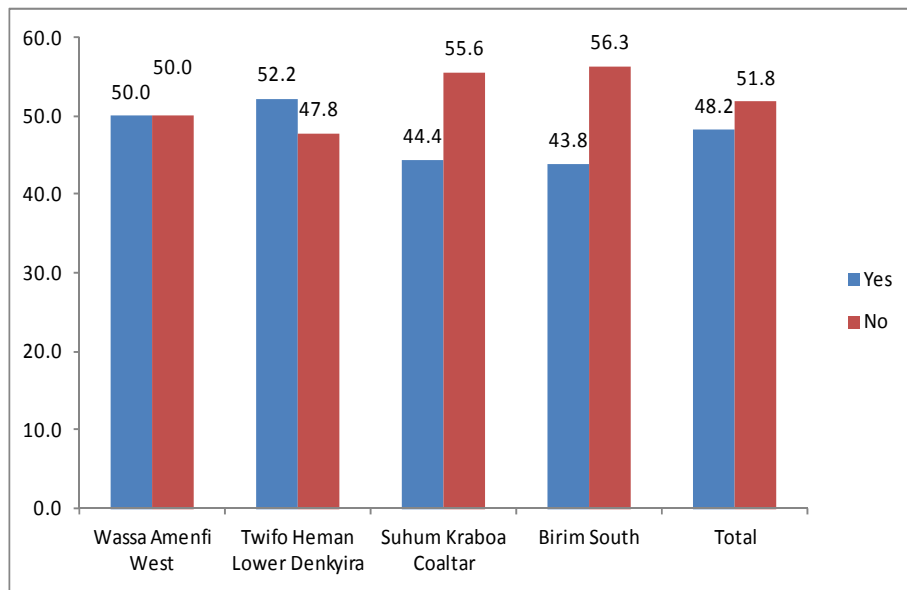
As regards how far a motorable road is from the village, Figure 2.5 shows that a little over 21 per cent of the communities from the four districts have a motorable road within 3km of the villages, with a much higher percentage of communities recorded for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (33 per cent) that the remaining districts. Except for Birim South, majority of the communities have the motorable road that passes by them 3 to 8 kilometres away. Fifty per cent of the communities in Birim South have the motorable road being more than 8 kilometres away (Figure 2.5).

The responses of opinion leaders indicate that roads in 48 per cent of communities are impassable during certain time of the year (Table 2.6). There are no significant variations across districts in this regard.

**Figure 2.5: Distance of motorable road from community (km)**



**Figure 2.6: Road to community impassable during certain times of the year (percentage)**



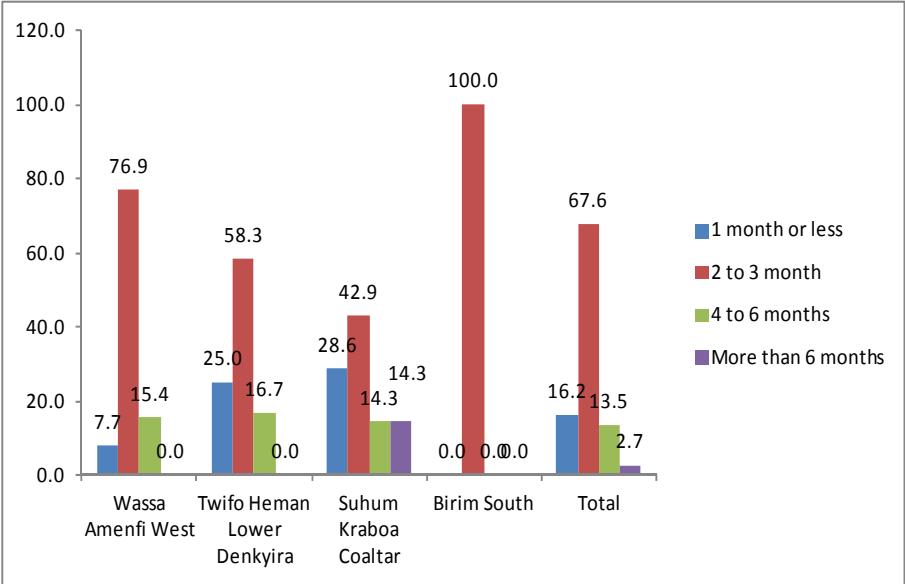
The average number of months the road or route is usually impassable during the year is reported in Figure 2.7. Figure 2.7 shows that the road is mostly impassable for a period of 2 to 3 months as on average, a higher proportion (67 per cent) of communities from the four districts indicated so compared to 16 per cent, 14 per cent and 3 per cent of the communities indicating 1 month or less, 4-6 months and more than 6 months respectively.

Households which do have electricity or generators in the communities are on average about 47 per cent of communities while 53 per cent do not have electricity or generators (Figure 2.8). The highest proportion of communities that have households with electricity is from the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district (58 per cent) and the least is from Wassa Amenfi West district (39 per cent) as shown in Figure 2.8. In Birim South, all communities are certain that only a few households have electricity while 90 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West believe most households have electricity (Figure 2.9).

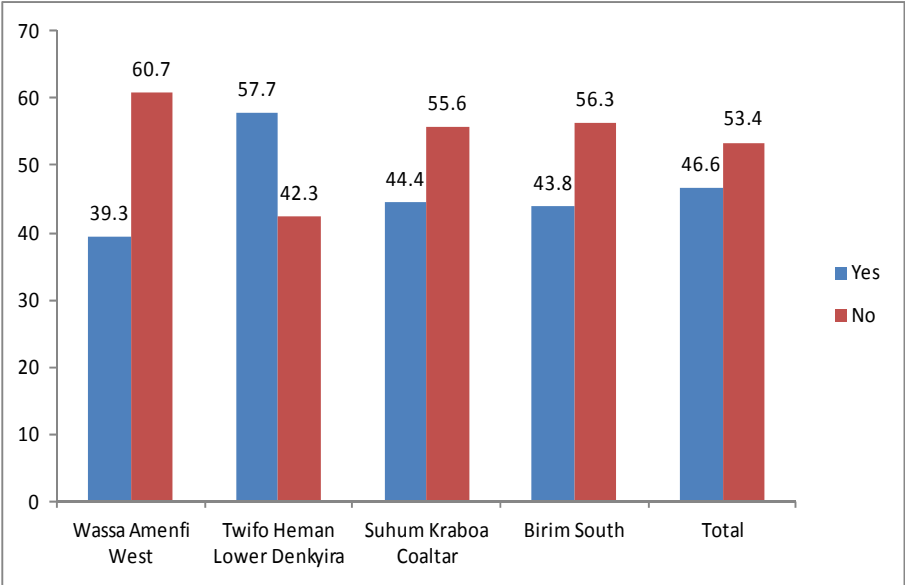


Similarly, Figure 2.9 shows that more communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district (80 per cent) believe that only a few households have access to electricity. On the other hand more than 70 per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar are of the opinion that most households have electricity.

**Figure 2.7: Duration road becomes impassable during the year (months)**



**Figure 2.8: Households in communities have electricity or generators (percentage)**



**Figure 2.9: Proportion of households in communities with electricity (percentage)**

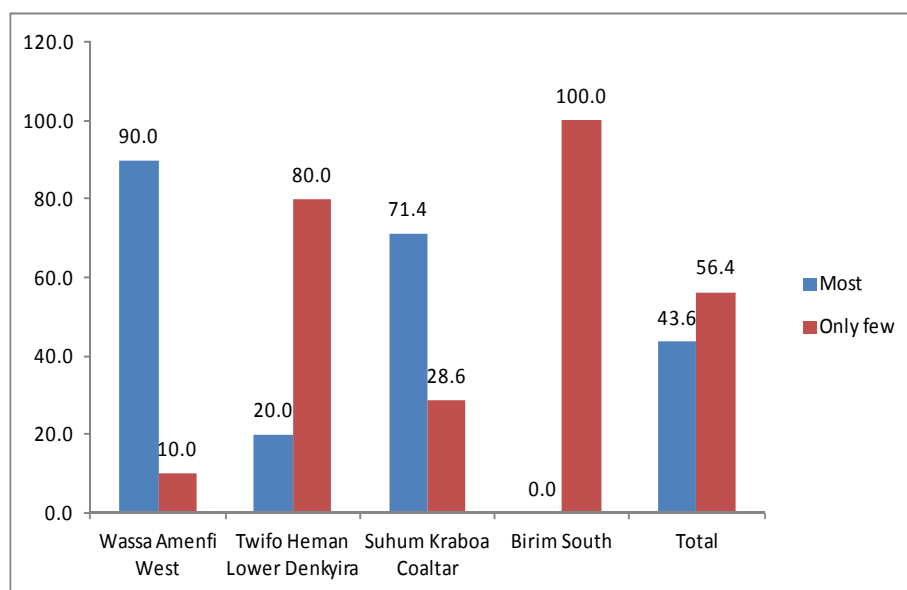


Table 2.4 shows the major source of drinking water for residents in the communities from the four districts. Public bore holes is the major source of drinking water for at least 61 per cent of the communities in the four districts, with more than 70 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira. Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South having public bore hole as the major source of drinking water for residents. On the other hand, River, stream, canal or surface water serves as the major source of drinking water for the majority of 57 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West, with public bore hole taking second place, serving as major source of drinking water for about 36 per cent of communities.

The communities from the four districts indicated the availability of some economic facilities within the communities. The results are presented in Table 2.5. On average, about 65 per cent of communities have drinking bar, restaurant or chop bar. Among these, the highest proportion of 78 per cent of the communities from the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district and the lowest, just half of the communities from Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district have drinking bar, restaurant or chop bar. Post office or public telephone is not generally available as about 96 communities do not have them. Indeed, none of the communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South have a post office or public telephone, while about 11 per cent and 4 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively have a post office or public telephone (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.4: Major source of drinking water for communities (percentage)**

Source	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Pipe-borne outside house	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
River, stream, canal, surface water	57.1	11.5	27.8	6.3	28.4
Hand dug well private	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.3	3.4
Hand dug well public	0.0	7.7	0.0	12.5	4.5
Bore hole private	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Bre hole public	35.7	73.1	72.2	75.0	61.4

**Table 2.5: Availability of economic infrastructure/facilities in communities (percentage)**

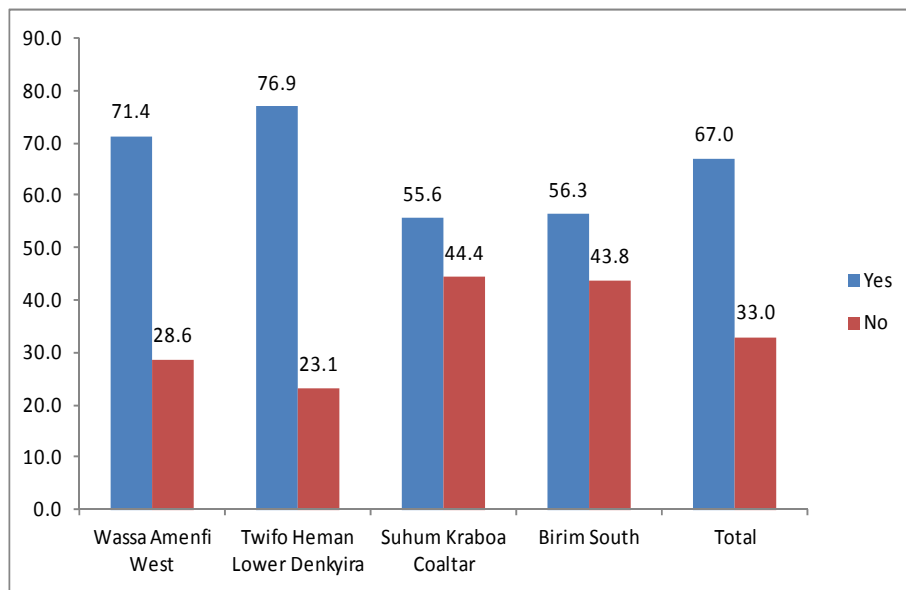
	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Drinking bar, restaurant or chop bar in community</i>					
Yes	67.9	50.0	77.8	68.8	64.8
No	32.1	50.0	22.2	31.3	35.2
<i>Post office or public telephone in community</i>					
Yes	10.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.5
No	89.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	95.5
<i>Bank in community</i>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.1
No	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	98.9
<i>Credit and savings institution in community</i>					
Yes	3.6	0.0	5.6	6.3	3.4
No	96.4	100.0	94.4	93.8	96.6
<i>Permanent (daily) market in community</i>					
Yes	7.1	3.8	0.0	6.3	4.5
No	92.9	96.2	100.0	93.8	95.5
<i>Periodic market in community</i>					
Yes	14.3	11.5	22.2	25.0	17.0
No	85.7	88.5	77.8	75.0	83.0

Table 2.5 also reveals that, except for Birim South district where just over 6 per cent of communities responded in the affirmative, none of the communities in the remaining three districts has a bank. Only 3 per cent of the communities from the districts on average do have a credit and savings institution, with slightly higher per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South having a credit and savings institution. Communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district have none. With regard to the existence of a market, only about 5 per cent of communities in the four districts have a permanent (daily) market (Table 2.5). No community in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district has a permanent market. Thus at least 93 per cent of communities in the four districts do not have a permanent (daily) market in their communities. The communities fare much better with periodic markets, as at least 14 per cent of communities responded in the affirmative. Higher proportions of communities in Birim South (25 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (22 per cent) have periodic markets (Table 2.5).

A public transport passes by 67 per cent of the communities in the four districts on average (Figure 2.10). However, lower proportions of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar District (55.6 per cent) and Birim South District (56.3 per cent) have public transport passing by them than the reported average of 67 per cent for the four districts. Of the communities that have public transport passing by, Figure 2.11 shows that in majority of communities in Wassa Amenfi West (75 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (67 per cent) and Birim South (43 per cent) districts one would have to travel for between 2 and 5 kilometres to catch the public transport. Members of about 38 per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar however have to travel less than 2 kilometres. In Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar members of some 29 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of communities would have to travel for 10 kilometres or more before catching a public transport. Residents of

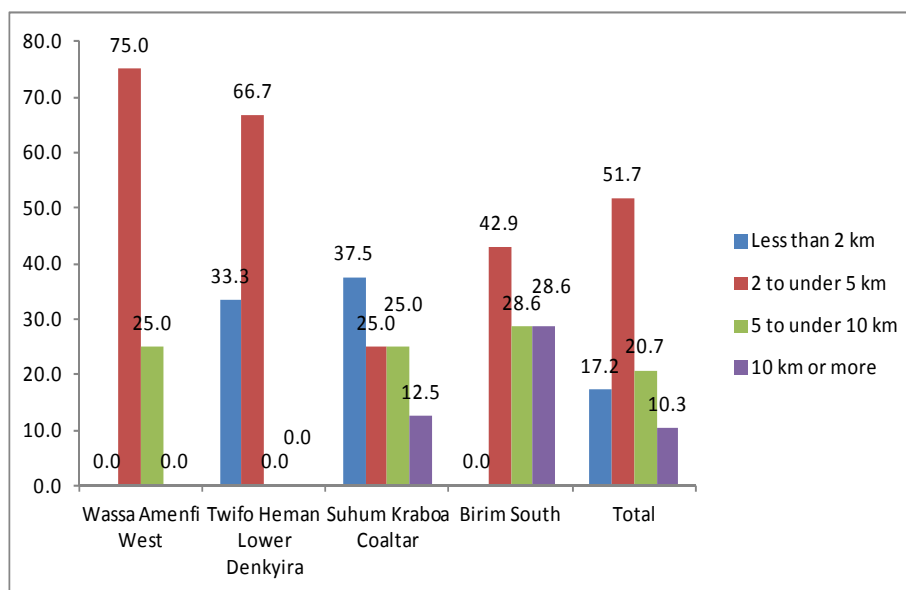
none of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira would have to travel for 10km or more to catch a public transport.

**Figure 2.10: Passage of public transport by community (percentage)**

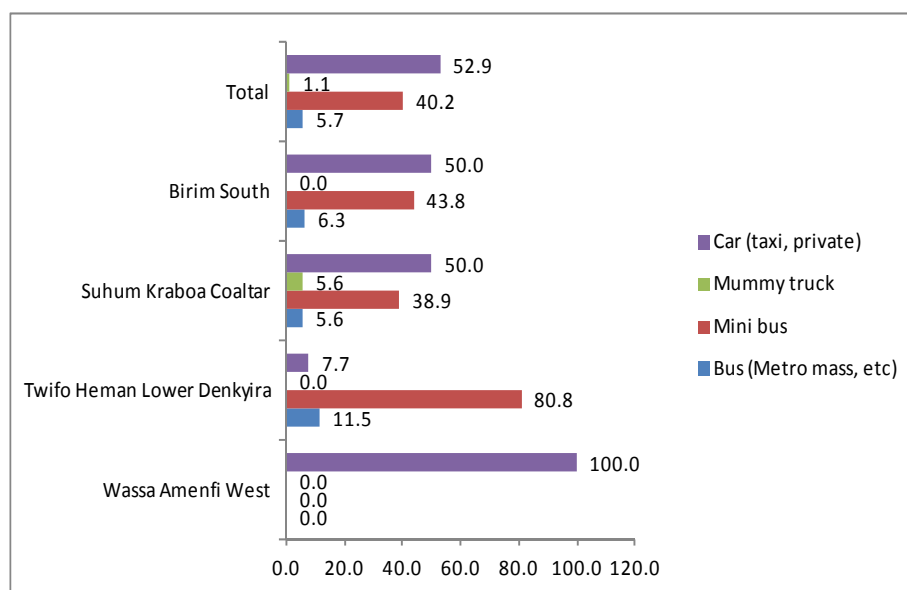


The major means of public transport for members of communities from the four districts is depicted in Figure 2.12. Generally travelling by car either private or taxi (52.9 per cent) and mini-bus (40.2 per cent) are the major means of transport for all the communities. It is in only Wassa Amenfi West that all communities report that car (private or taxi) is the major means of travel. The general trend obtains for the remaining three districts except Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira where the proportion of communities which use mini-bus (80.8 per cent) significantly outweighs the other means of transport as depicted in Figure 2.12.

**Figure 2.11: Distance to travel to catch public transport (percentage)**



**Figure 2.12: Major means of public transport in communities (percentage)**



A number of development projects or programmes are identified in the communities from the four districts as presented in Table 2.6. The highlights show that more than half of the communities in the four districts on the average have the following development projects: health insurance (67.8 per cent), provision of drinking water (58.6 per cent), government free school uniform programme (60.5 per cent) and cocoa disease and pest control programme (67.5 per cent). Availability of health insurance (94 per cent), provision of drinking water (78 per cent), and cocoa disease and pest control programmes (81 per cent) are highest among communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar compared to the other three districts. On the other hand, more communities (88 per cent) in Birim South also have Government free uniform programme compared to the remaining three districts. Other development projects which are identified in less than 50 per cent of the communities in the four districts include in-service training for teachers (46.8 per cent), cocoa board high technology programme (25.3 per cent), cocoa board scholarships (10.3 per cent), technical assistance for agriculture (24.1 per cent) and HIV/AIDS programme as shown in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.6: Communities with various development projects (percentage)**

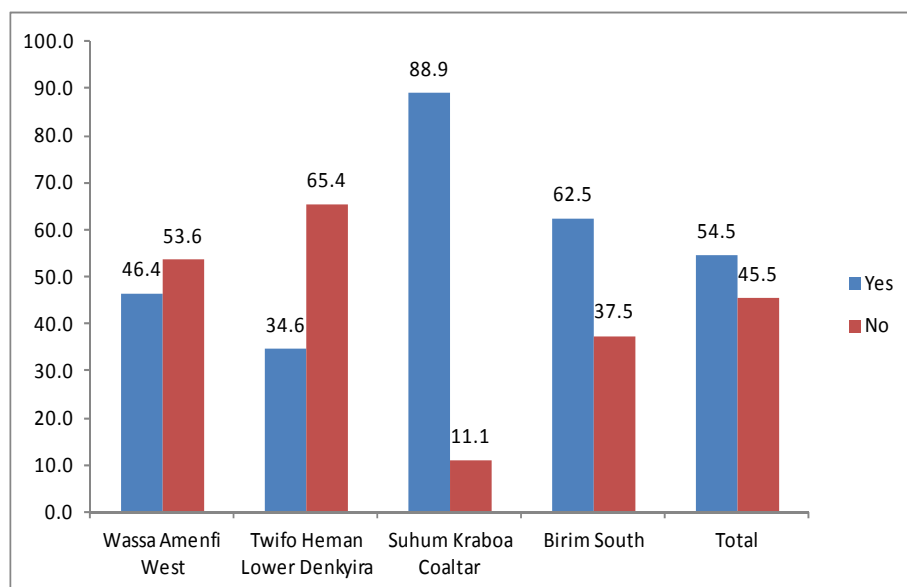
	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Provision of drinking water	39.3	68.0	77.8	56.3	58.6
Health insurance	71.4	52.0	94.4	56.3	67.8
Vocational training	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Food support	3.6	4.0	11.1	6.3	5.7
Government free uniform programme	50.0	66.7	44.4	87.5	60.5
Cocoa board high technology programme	21.4	17.6	22.2	43.8	25.3
Cocoa board scholarships	7.1	4.0	33.3	0.0	10.3
Cocoa livelihoods programmes	0.0	12.0	11.1	6.3	6.9
Cocoa disease and pest control programme	69.2	52.0	81.3	75.0	67.5
In-service training for teachers	57.1	47.1	33.3	43.8	46.8

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalatar	Birim South	Total
Scholarships for training of teachers	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Technical assistance for agriculture	25.0	12.0	22.2	43.8	24.1
Temporary employment projects	0.0	4.0	5.6	18.8	5.7
Direct assistance	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Small enterprise development programme	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
Micro finance programme	0.0	0.0	16.7	6.3	5.1
HIV/AIDS programme	3.6	12.0	44.4	25.0	18.4

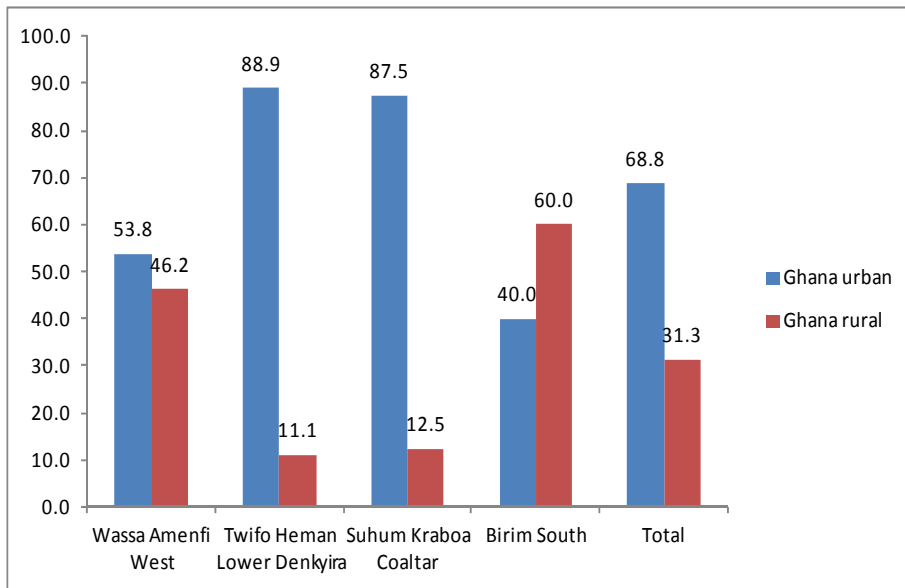
Micro finance programmes are available in only about 5 per cent of communities, and these are largely in Suhum Kraboa Coalatar (16.7 per cent) and Birim South (6.3 per cent) districts. Table 2.6 also shows other development projects such as vocational training, scholarships for training teachers, direct assistance and small enterprise development programmes, which could barely be identified in these communities.

It can be observed from Figure 2.13 that people leave majority of the communities in Suhum Kraboa Coalatar (89 per cent) and Birim South (63 per cent) temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work. Though people also leave communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work, this happens in less than half of the communities in these two districts (Figure 2.13). In majority of these communities in the four districts people who leave temporarily during certain times of the year to look for work go to urban Ghana except in Birim South where in majority of the communities people go to rural Ghana (Figure 2.14).

**Figure 2.13: People temporarily leaving the communities to look for work (percentage)**



**Figure 2.14: Where most people go to look for work (percentage)**



**Figure 2.15: Time spent working outside community before returning (percentage)**

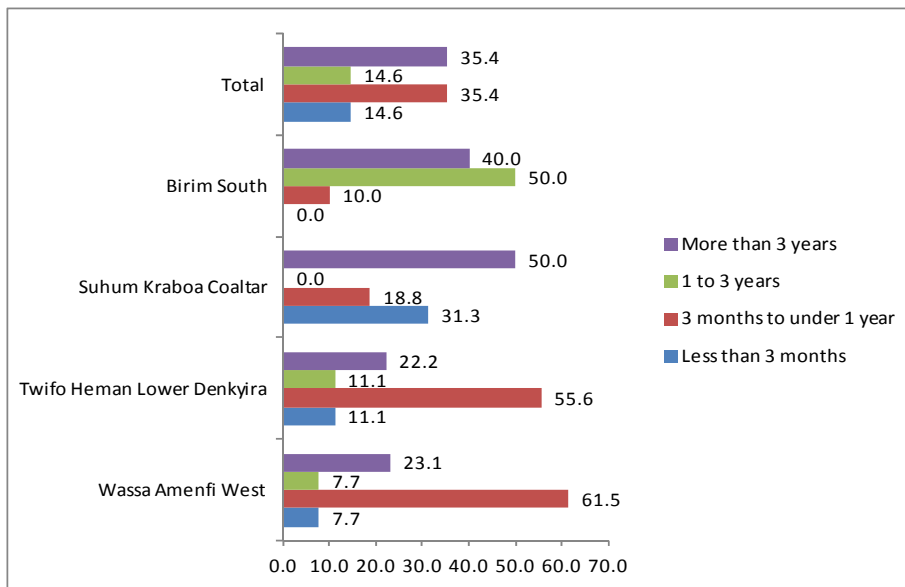


Figure 2.15 shows that the duration spent by people who temporarily leave the community to work elsewhere before returning varies across communities in the four districts. In majority of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West (62 per cent) and Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira (56 per cent) districts, the migrants typically spend between 3 months and one year before returning. In 50 per cent of communities in Birim South people spend on average 1 to 3 years before returning. It is in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar that people from the majority of communities spend the longest time away before returning, with 50 per cent of communities reporting that out-migrants spend typically more than 3 years before returning to the communities (Figure 2.15).

Also the sectors people from the out-migrating communities typically work varies across districts (Table 2.7). For the majority of communities in Wassa Amenfi West, migrants work in mining and quarrying (77 per cent), with another 15 per cent of communities having

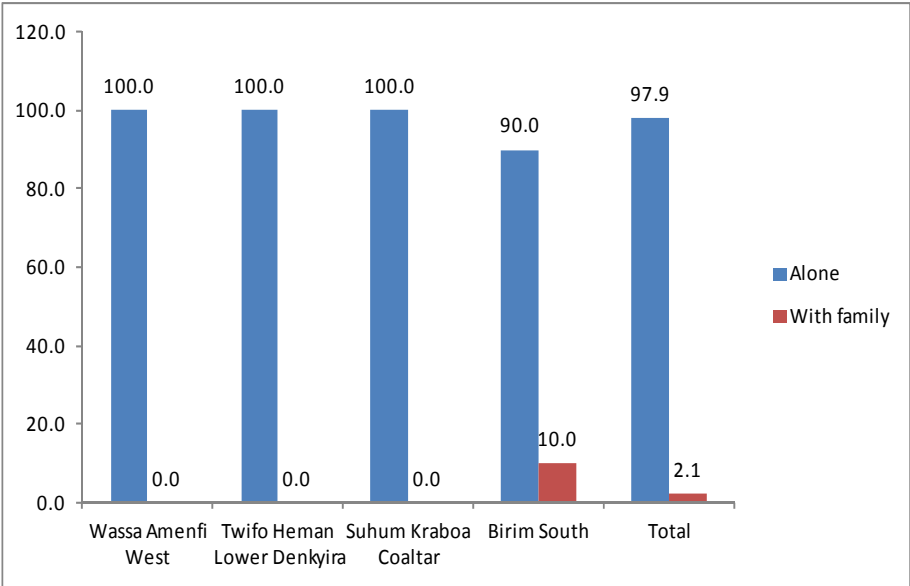
the migrants work in non-cocoa agriculture sector. Seventy eight per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira that have people moving out temporarily to work say they typically work in the construction sector. In Suhum Kraboa Colatar and Birim South, there is a relatively more even spread among communities regarding sector in which out-migrants work. In Suhum Kraboa Coalatar, 31 per cent communities say it is buying and selling, while about 13 per cent apiece say it is cocoa agriculture, professional/technical activities, transportation or personal service. In Birim South, 30 per cent of communities indicate that it is mining and quarrying, while 20 per cent apiece say it is manufacturing or cocoa agriculture.

In addition, when the people move out they mostly move without their families as on average 98 per cent of the communities in which people moved away, they did so alone (Figure 2.16). Besides, except for Birim South district, none of the people who moved away from the communities in the four districts moved with their families.

**Table 2.7: Sectors people who move away from community typically look for work (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalatar	Birim South	Total
Agriculture cocoa	0.0	0.0	12.5	20.0	8.3
Agriculture non-coca	15.4	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.3
Mining, quarrying	76.9	11.1	6.3	30.0	31.3
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	6.3	20.0	6.3
Professional, scientific, technical activities	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	4.2
Construction	0.0	77.8	6.3	0.0	16.7
Transportation	0.0	11.1	12.5	0.0	6.3
Buying and selling	7.7	0.0	31.3	0.0	12.5
Personal service	0.0	0.0	12.5	10.0	6.3
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	2.1

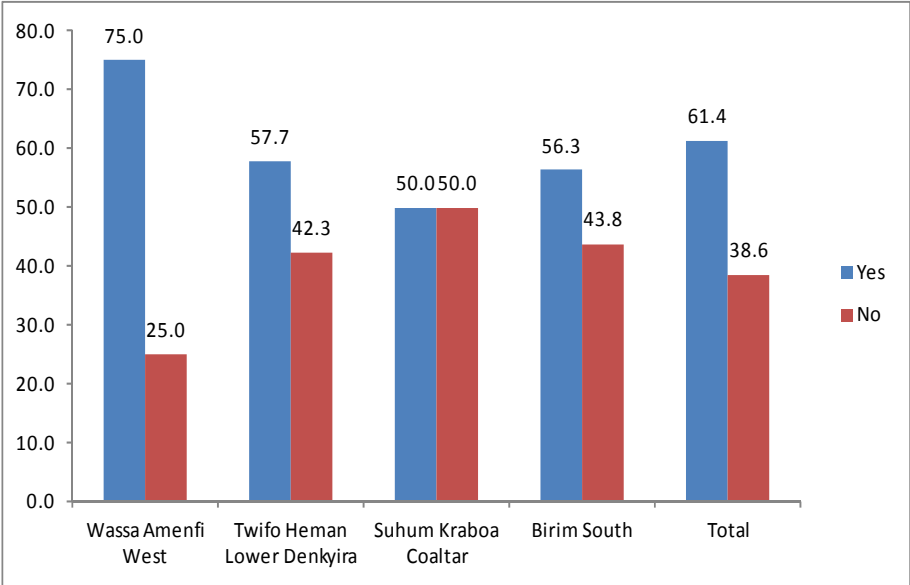
**Figure 2.16: Moving with or without family out of community to look for work (percentage)**





As shown in Figure 2.17, people generally move into 61 per cent of the communities in the four districts temporarily during certain time of the year to look for work. However, a higher proportion (75 per cent) of communities in the Wassa Amenfi West District receives these in-migrants compared to communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South districts. In Suhum Kraboa Coaltar only half of the communities receive in-migrants during certain period of the year.

**Figure 2.17: Movement of people into the communities in search of work (percentage)**



It is also quite evident from Figure 2.18 that many of the people who move into these communities temporarily to look for work come from rural Ghana as on average about 67 per cent of the communities in the four districts experienced this kind of inflow. Besides, except for Birim South district where more communities received in-migrants from urban Ghana than rural Ghana, the three other districts show that relatively more communities have people moving from rural Ghana to look for work in these communities as Figure 2.18 reveals. Only in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district do in-migrants come from abroad as reported by 20 per cent of communities.

**Figure 2.18: Where people come from to look for work in the communities (percentage)**

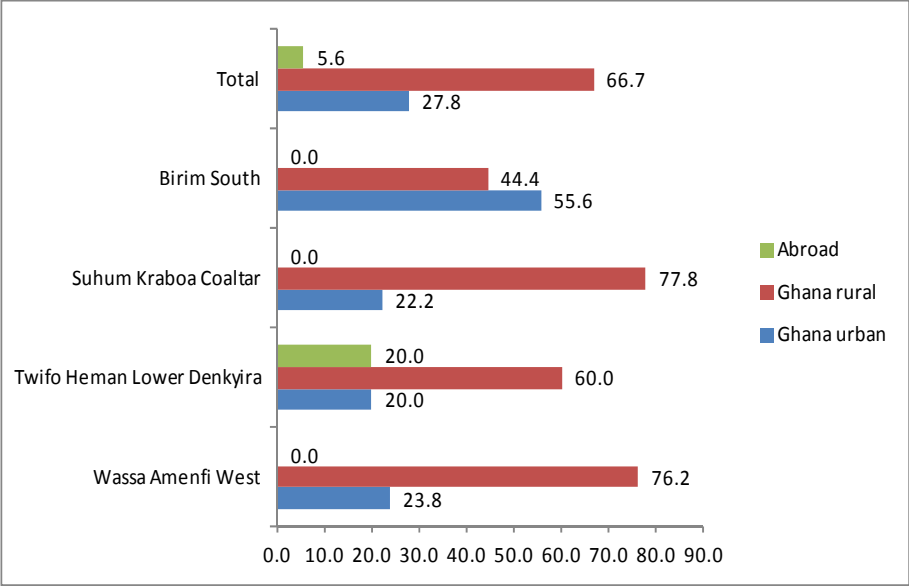
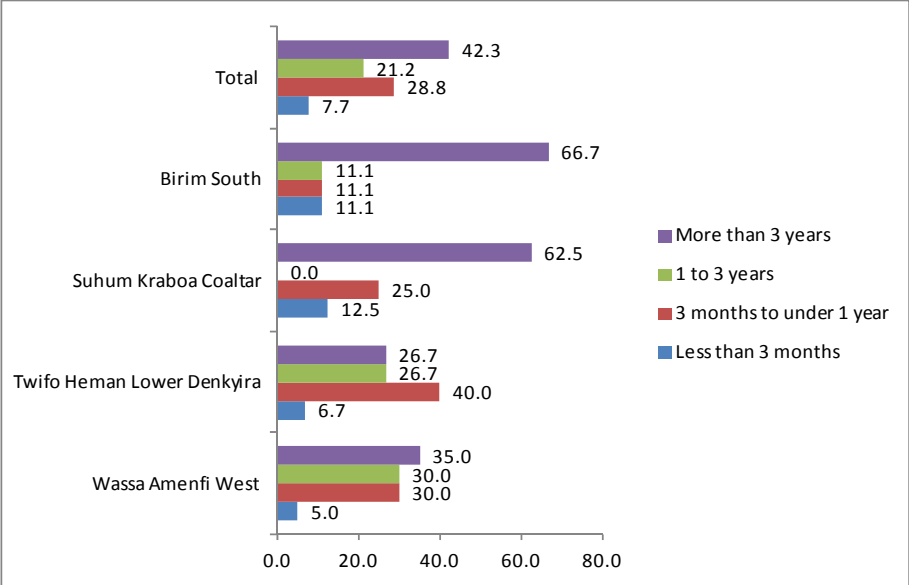
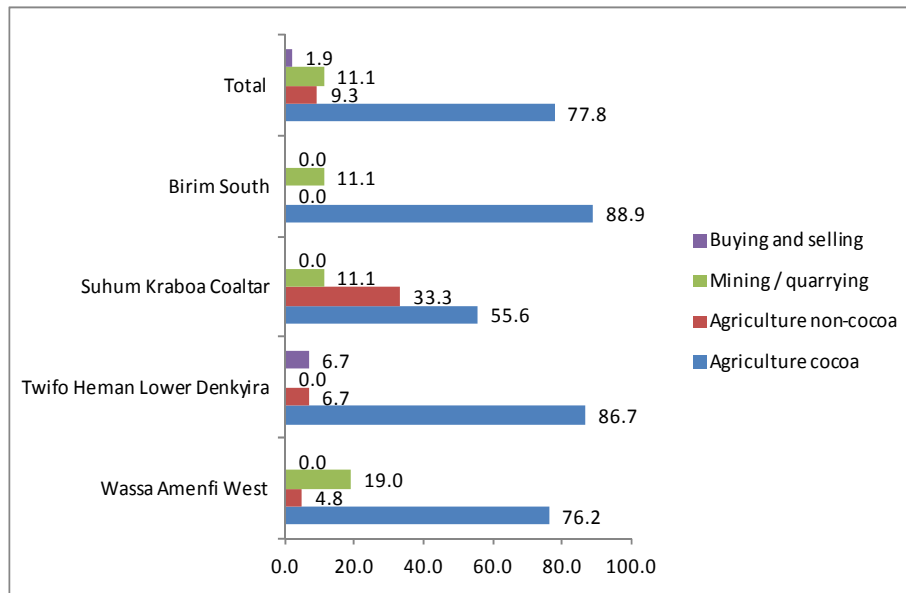


Figure 2.19 shows that the duration spent by people who temporarily move into the community to work before leaving varies across communities in the four districts. In majority of the communities in Birim South (67 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coalta (63 per cent) districts, the in-migrants typically spend more than 3 years before leaving. In Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira people in the majority of 40 per cent of the communities spend on average 1 to 3 years before leaving. In Wassa Amenfi West, the communities are quite evenly spread across three durations, namely, 3 months to 1 year, 1 to 3 years, and more than 3 years, ranging between 30-35 per cent of communities. Less than 3 months is generally too short a duration for in-migrants with less than 8 per cent of all communities reporting this duration for in-migrants (Figure 2.19).

**Figure 2.19: Time spent working in community before leaving (percentage)**

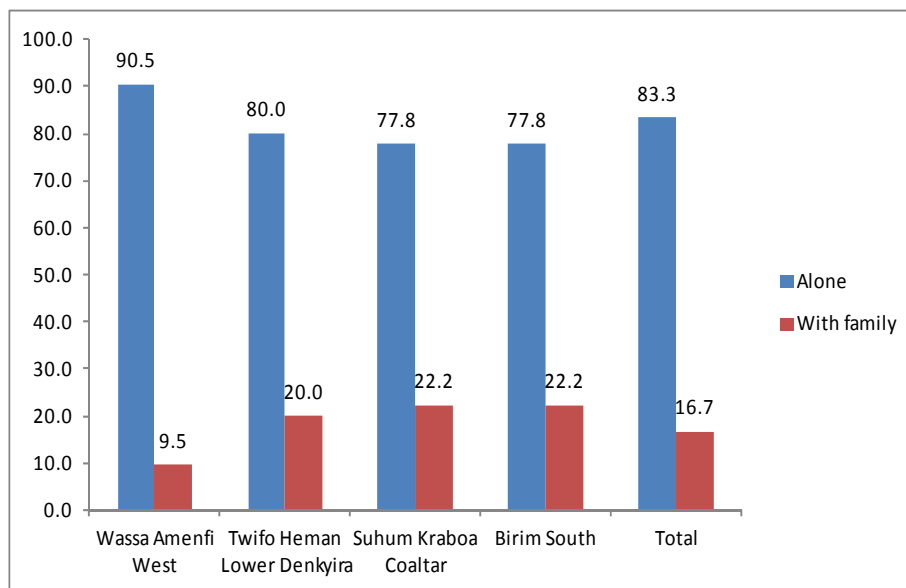


**Figure 2.20: Sectors people who move into the community typically look for work (percentage)**



Many of the people who move into the communities in the districts generally find work in the agriculture (cocoa) sector in 78 per cent of the communities in which they moved into (Figure 2.20). This high percentage for cocoa agriculture is largely accounted for by communities in Birim South (89 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (87 per cent) and Wassa Amenfi West (76 per cent). Migrating to the communities to work in non-cocoa agriculture activities is relatively more important in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, accounting for 33 per cent of the communities. Figure 2.20 also shows that in just a little over 10 per cent of the communities do we have people moving into mining and quarrying to work, while moving into buying and selling only happens in about 7 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira.

**Figure 2.21: Moving with or without family into community to look for work (percentage)**



Just like people who leave communities in the four districts to look for work elsewhere, the majority of people who move into communities in the four districts to

temporarily look for work typically move in alone, without their families as reported by 83 per cent of the communities (Figure 2.21).

## 2.4 Education infrastructure

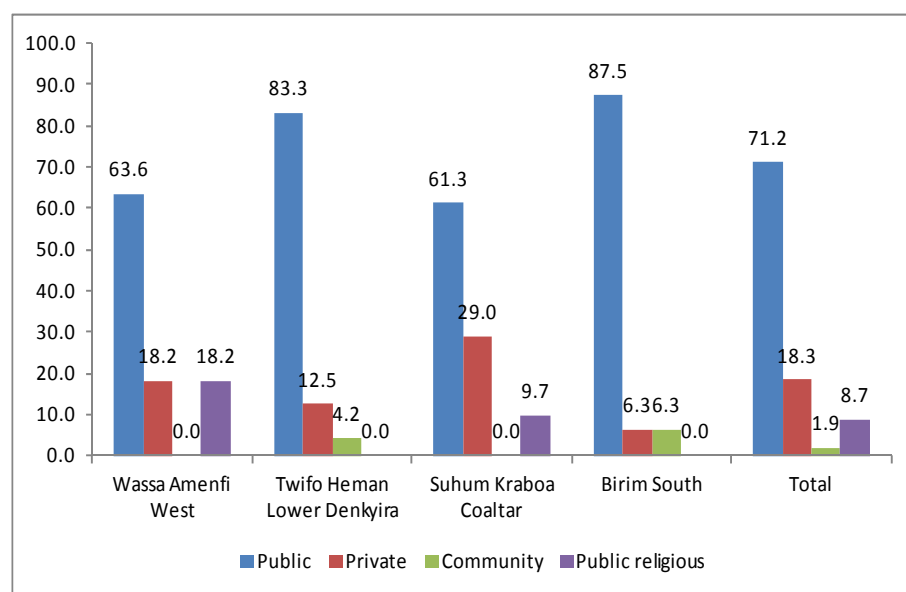
Table 2.8 presents information of the number and type of schools in the communities of the districts as well as on who runs the schools. It is evident from the table that majority of the communities in the districts have at least two schools, with about 89 per cent of all communities indicating so. Indeed, in Birim South, the maximum number of schools in any community is two. The percentage of communities with two schools is also higher in Wassa Amenfi West (91 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (92 per cent) than in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar on account of it having the highest number of schools of seven, where about 3 per cent communities each having four, five, six or seven schools. Virtually an equal percentage of communities in Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar have three schools. More than eighty per cent of communities in the 4 districts have both kindergarten and primary, with 56 per cent having JHS as well (Table 2.8). Twifo-Hemang\_Lower-Denkyira has the highest percentage of communities with kindergartens (95 per cent) and JHS (76 per cent) while all communities in Birim South have a primary school. Communities are varied in terms of the combinations of the levels of education offered. Table 2.8 also indicates that the most common combination of education services provided by schools in the four districts are kindergarten, primary and JHS or kindergarten, primary with no JHS. Forty three per cent of schools in the communities offer all three – kindergarten, primary and JHS, with Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira on top with 71 per cent. Wassa Amenfi West has the least, with less than 20 per cent. Thirty eight per cent offer only kindergarten and primary, with the proportions in Wassa Amenfi West and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar being higher than the average. Apart from Suhum Kraboa Coaltar with only 6 per cent of communities, none of the communities in the other three districts offer only primary and JHS services without kindergarten. Only 11 per cent of community schools offer only JHS education but these communities are predominantly in Wassa Amenfi West (27 per cent).

**Table 2.8: Number and type of schools in communities in the districts (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>No. of schools in community</i>					
1	60.6	76.0	58.1	82.4	67.7
2	30.3	16.0	19.4	17.6	21.7
3	9.1	8.0	9.7	0.0	7.5
4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.9
5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.9
6	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.9
7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.9
<i>Proportion of schools with:</i>					
Kindergarten	69.2	95.2	83.3	78.6	81.0
Primary	73.1	95.2	94.4	100.0	88.6
JHS	46.2	76.2	50.0	50.0	55.7

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Type of school:</i>					
Kindergarten, primary and JHS	19.2	71.4	38.9	50.0	43.0
Primary and JHS, no kindergarten	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Kindergarten and Primary, no JHS	50.0	23.8	44.4	28.6	38.0
Primary only, no kindergarten or JHS	3.8	0.0	5.6	21.4	6.3
JHS only, no kindergarten or primary	26.9	4.8	5.6	0.0	11.4

**Figure 2.22: Organisation running school (percentage)**



The vast majority of schools in communities in the four districts are publicly run as Figure 2.22 reveals. Privately run schools are relatively many in Suhum Kroboa Coaltar compared to the other three districts. Birim South has the least number of private schools. None of the communities in Suhum Kroboa Coaltar district has a community school as do communities in Wassa Amenfi West. However the percentage of community schools in the remaining two districts is quite low, with Birim South reporting the maximum of 6 per cent. Public religious schools can only be found in communities in Wassa Amenfi West (18 per cent) and Suhum Kroboa Coaltar (10 per cent) as Figure 2.22 portrays.

## 2.5 Health

### 2.5.1 Health facilities and personnel

This subsection of the study assesses the availability of health facilities and personnel in 88 communities of 4 districts in Ghana that were surveyed. These districts include; Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South.

Table 2.9 reveals that none of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South districts have hospital. It is only in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district that only one community (representing about 4 per cent of the communities in the district) has a hospital. In terms of availability of drug store/chemical

store, more than a quarter of all the communities have one, while the remainder do not have. However a higher proportion of communities in Birim South (38 per cent) have drug stores than in Wassa Amenfi West (25 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (27 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (22 per cent) districts.

**Table 2.9: Availability of health facilities in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Hospital</i>					
Yes	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
No	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	98.9
<i>Drug store, chemical store</i>					
Yes	25.0	26.9	22.2	37.5	27.3
No	75.0	73.1	77.8	62.5	72.7
<i>Pharmacy</i>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Maternity home</i>					
Yes	0.0	3.8	16.7	0.0	4.5
No	100.0	96.2	83.3	100.0	95.5
<i>Clinic or health post</i>					
Yes	3.6	7.7	16.7	12.5	9.1
No	96.4	92.3	83.3	87.5	90.9
<i>Family planning clinic</i>					
Yes	0.0	3.8	11.1	6.3	4.5
No	100.0	96.2	88.9	93.8	95.5

Furthermore, in all the communities in the four districts surveyed none has a pharmacy. Also the communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts do not have a maternity home. Nonetheless, about 4 per cent and 17 per cent of the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts respectively have a maternity home. On the other hand, 96 per cent and 83 per cent of the communities in these two districts do not have maternity home. The communities do not fare any better when it comes to a clinic or health post. About 91 per cent of the communities in the four districts do not have health clinic or health post, although 9 per cent of the communities do have health clinic or health post. This figure constitutes about 4 per cent, 8 per cent, 17 per cent and 13 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South districts respectively that have health clinic or health post. Even so, all the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district do not have family planning clinic although just about 4 per cent, 11 per cent and 6 per cent of the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South districts respectively have health clinic or health post.

In terms of the distance one has to travel to access each of the facilities that are not within the community, for over 90 per cent of these communities, a hospital, drug store, pharmacy, maternity home, clinic/health post and family planning clinic is at most within a 20 km distance of the community. Exceptions are a hospital and a pharmacy in Birim South

where 25 per cent of communities have to travel between 21 and 40 km to access these facilities (Table 2.10).

**Table 2.10: Distance to access health facilities by communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalta	Birim South	Total
<i>Hospital</i>					
5 km or less	32.1	12.0	44.4	18.8	26.4
6-10 km	28.6	8.0	38.9	25.0	24.1
11-20 km	35.7	64.0	16.7	31.3	39.0
21-40 km	3.6	12.0	0.0	25.0	9.2
More than 40 km	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Drug store, chemical store</i>					
5 km or less	33.3	42.1	57.1	60.0	45.3
6-10 km	19.0	10.5	28.6	20.0	18.8
11-20 km	42.9	36.8	14.3	20.0	37.3
21-40 km	4.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	4.7
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Pharmacy</i>					
5 km or less	32.1	15.4	44.4	25.0	28.4
6-10 km	28.6	11.5	38.9	18.8	23.9
11-20 km	35.7	57.7	16.7	31.3	37.5
21-40 km	3.6	11.5	0.0	25.0	9.1
More than 40 km	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Maternity home</i>					
5 km or less	35.7	20.0	46.7	31.3	32.1
6-10 km	25.0	16.0	33.3	25.0	23.8
11-20 km	35.7	56.0	20.0	31.3	38.1
21-40 km	3.6	4.0	0.0	12.5	4.8
More than 40 km	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
<i>Clinic or health post</i>					
5 km or less	33.3	21.7	60.0	64.3	40.5
6-10 km	29.6	17.4	26.7	21.4	24.1
11-20 km	33.3	56.5	13.3	14.3	32.9
21-40 km	3.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
<i>Family planning clinic</i>					
5 km or less	35.7	20.8	50.0	60.0	38.6
6-10 km	28.6	16.7	37.5	20.0	25.3
11-20 km	32.2	54.2	12.5	20.0	32.5
21-40 km	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.4
More than 40 km	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.2

Corresponding to the distance in accessing the health facilities, more than 80 per cent can access health facilities not within their communities by a journey of at most one hour (Table 2.11). In some cases however, in a significant proportion of communities, especially in Birim South, one may have to travel for between 1 hour and two hours to access a hospital, drug store, pharmacist or clinic/health post. Table 2.11 shows that only in

less than 5 per cent of communities does one have to travel for more than 2 hours to reach a hospital, pharmacy, maternity home, clinic/health post or family planning clinic in Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira. Members of none of the communities in Suhum Kroboa Coaltar and Birim South have to travel more than two hours to access any of the health facilities as Table 2.11 indicates.

**Table 2.11: Time travelled to access health facilities by communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Hospital</i>					
Less than 30 mins	42.9	40.0	44.4	31.3	40.2
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	44.0	50.0	31.3	43.7
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.1	12.0	5.6	37.5	13.8
2 hr or more	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
<i>Drug store, chemical store</i>					
Less than 30 mins	42.9	42.1	57.1	50.0	46.9
30 mins to under 1 hr	47.6	47.4	42.9	20.0	42.2
1 hr to under 2 hrs	9.5	10.5	0.0	30.0	10.9
2 hr or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Pharmacy</i>					
Less than 30 mins	42.9	30.8	44.4	37.5	38.6
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	53.8	50.0	25.0	45.5
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.1	11.5	5.6	37.5	13.6
2 hr or more	3.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
<i>Maternity home</i>					
Less than 30 mins	42.9	32.0	46.7	62.5	44.0
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	52.0	46.7	18.8	42.9
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.1	12.0	6.7	18.8	10.7
2 hr or more	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
<i>Clinic or health post</i>					
Less than 30 mins	40.7	33.3	46.7	50.0	41.3
30 mins to under 1 hr	48.1	50.0	46.7	28.6	45.0
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.4	12.5	6.7	21.4	11.3
2 hr or more	3.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
<i>Family planning clinic</i>					
Less than 30 mins	42.9	36.0	37.5	53.3	41.7
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	48.0	56.3	26.7	45.2
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.1	12.0	6.3	20.0	10.7
2 hr or more	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.4

The survey results in Table 2.12 reveal that the communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts do not have doctors to attend to them. However in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Koaltar districts, 3.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent communities have a doctor respectively.

None of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district has a nurse. However, 11.5 per cent, 22.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent of communities have nurses available in the



Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Koaltar and Birim South districts respectively. In addition, there are no pharmacists in 3 out of the four districts namely; in Wassa Amenfi West, Birim South and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts. However, only 5.6 per cent communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district have a pharmacist. Communities in the Birim south districts do not have or benefit from the services of trained midwife. Nonetheless, 3.6 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 11.1 per cent of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Koaltar respectively have trained midwife. In Wassa Amenfi West, there is no family planning worker. However, 16.7 per cent, 12.5 per cent and 3.8 per cent of the communities respectively in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, Birim South and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyirado have trained midwives. There are no medical assistants in Wassa Amenfi West and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts. However 7.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South respectively have medical assistants. Table 2.12 also reveals that community health workers, traditional birth attendants and traditional healers are present in some of the communities in the four districts.

**Table 2.12: Availability of health personnel in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Doctor</i>					
Yes	0.0	3.8	5.6	0.0	2.3
No	100.0	96.2	94.4	100.0	97.7
<i>Nurse</i>					
Yes	0.0	11.5	22.2	6.3	9.1
No	100.0	88.5	77.8	93.8	90.9
<i>Pharmacist</i>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
No	100.0	100.0	94.4	100.0	98.9
<i>Trained midwife</i>					
Yes	3.6	3.8	11.1	0.0	4.5
No	96.4	96.2	88.9	100.0	95.5
<i>Family planning worker</i>					
Yes	0.0	3.8	16.7	12.5	6.8
No	100.0	96.2	83.3	87.5	93.2
<i>Community health worker</i>					
Yes	10.7	7.7	27.8	12.5	13.6
No	89.3	92.3	72.2	87.5	86.4
<i>Traditional birth attendant</i>					
Yes	50.0	69.2	61.1	43.8	56.8
No	50.0	30.8	38.9	56.3	43.2
<i>Traditional healer</i>					
Yes	28.6	46.2	55.6	68.8	46.6
No	71.4	53.8	44.4	31.3	53.4
<i>Medical assistant</i>					
Yes	0.0	7.7	0.0	6.3	3.4
No	100.0	92.3	100.0	93.8	96.6

Just as with the health facilities, Table 2.13 shows that health personnel seem to be quite accessible as more than 90 per cent communities can reach the various health personnel within a distance of 20 km. In some cases half or more of the communities can reach the various health personnel by travelling a distance of 5 km or less. This is particularly the case in Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coalta districts for a nurse, trained midwife, family planning worker, community health worker, traditional birth attendant and traditional healer (Table 2.13). The number of communities that can access the various health workers in less than 5 km is also quite appreciable in Wassa Amenfi West, hovering between 30 and 40 per cent. It is only in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira that about 20 per cent or less of communities can access health personnel by travelling less than 5 km, with the only exception being a TBA (Table 2.13).

Again corresponding to the distance in accessing the health personnel, more than 80 per cent of the communities can access various health personnel not within their communities by a journey of at most one hour (Table 2.14). In some districts more than 50 per cent of communities can access various health personnel in less than a 30 minute travel. Table 2.14 however shows that in some communities, especially in Birim South, members of a sizeable proportion of communities would have to travel for between 1 hour and two hours to access a doctor, nurse, medical assistant, pharmacist, trained midwife or even a traditional healer.

**Table 2.13: Distance to access health facilities by communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalta	Birim South	Total
<i>Doctor</i>					
5 km or less	33.3	12.0	46.2	18.8	25.9
6-10 km	29.6	8.0	38.5	25.0	23.5
11-20 km	33.3	68.0	15.4	31.3	40.7
21-40 km	3.7	12.0	0.0	25.0	9.9
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Nurse</i>					
5 km or less	37.0	21.7	50.0	53.3	37.3
6-10 km	29.6	13.0	30.0	26.7	24.0
11-20 km	29.6	56.5	20.0	20.0	34.6
21-40 km	3.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	4.0
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Pharmacist</i>					
5 km or less	33.3	12.0	41.7	31.3	27.5
6-10 km	29.6	8.0	41.7	12.5	21.3
11-20 km	33.3	68.0	16.7	31.3	41.3
21-40 km	3.7	12.0	0.0	25.0	10.0
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Trained midwife</i>					
5 km or less	34.6	16.0	45.5	56.3	34.6
6-10 km	30.8	16.0	36.4	18.8	24.4
11-20 km	30.7	56.0	18.2	18.8	34.6
21-40 km	3.8	8.0	0.0	6.3	5.1
More than 40 km	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
<i>Family planning worker</i>					
5 km or less	37.0	20.8	45.5	71.4	39.2
6-10 km	29.6	16.7	45.5	21.4	27.0
11-20 km	29.6	50.0	9.1	7.1	28.4
21-40 km	3.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	5.4
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Community health worker</i>					
5 km or less	36.0	20.8	45.5	71.4	39.2
6-10 km	32.0	16.7	45.5	21.4	27.0
11-20 km	28.0	50.0	9.1	7.1	28.4
21-40 km	4.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	5.4
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Traditional birth attendant</i>					
5 km or less	42.9	37.5	80.0	77.8	55.6
6-10 km	35.7	0.0	20.0	11.1	19.4
11-20 km	21.4	50.0	0.0	11.1	22.2
21-40 km	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.8
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Traditional healer</i>					
5 km or less	42.1	21.4	37.5	60.0	37.0
6-10 km	31.6	14.3	37.5	0.0	23.9
11-20 km	26.4	50.0	25.0	40.0	34.8
21-40 km	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Medical assistant</i>					
5 km or less	33.2	12.5	46.2	46.7	31.6
6-10 km	29.6	12.5	38.5	20.0	24.1
11-20 km	33.3	66.7	15.4	26.7	39.3
21-40 km	3.7	8.3	0.0	6.7	5.1
More than 40 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 2.14: Time travelled to access health facilities by communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Doctor</i>					
Less than 30 mins	46.4	40.0	58.8	37.5	45.3
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	48.0	41.2	25.0	41.9
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.6	8.0	0.0	37.5	10.5
2 hrs or more	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.3

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Nurse</i>					
Less than 30 mins	46.4	39.1	64.3	46.7	47.5
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	47.8	35.7	33.3	42.5
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.6	8.7	0.0	20.0	7.5
2 hrs or more	3.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
<i>Pharmacist</i>					
Less than 30 mins	46.4	38.5	58.8	43.8	46.0
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	50.0	41.2	25.0	42.5
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.6	7.7	0.0	31.3	9.2
2 hrs or more	3.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
<i>Trained midwife</i>					
Less than 30 mins	44.4	36.0	62.5	56.3	47.6
30 mins to under 1 hr	48.1	48.0	37.5	25.0	41.7
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.7	12.0	0.0	18.8	8.3
2 hrs or more	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
<i>Family planning worker</i>					
Less than 30 mins	46.4	32.0	60.0	57.1	46.3
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	56.0	40.0	28.6	45.1
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.6	8.0	0.0	14.3	6.1
2 hrs or more	3.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
<i>Community health worker</i>					
Less than 30 mins	44.0	37.5	46.2	64.3	46.1
30 mins to under 1 hr	48.0	50.0	53.8	21.4	44.7
1 hr to under 2 hrs	4.0	8.3	0.0	14.3	6.6
2 hrs or more	4.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.6
<i>Traditional birth attendant</i>					
Less than 30 mins	50.0	50.0	71.4	55.6	55.3
30 mins to under 1 hr	35.7	12.5	28.6	33.3	28.9
1 hr to under 2 hrs	7.1	25.0	0.0	11.1	10.5
2 hrs or more	7.1	12.5	0.0	0.0	5.3
<i>Traditional healer</i>					
Less than 30 mins	55.0	57.1	25.0	40.0	48.9
30 mins to under 1 hr	40.0	21.4	75.0	40.0	40.0
1 hr to under 2 hrs	0.0	14.3	0.0	20.0	6.4
2 hrs or more	5.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
<i>Medical assistant</i>					
Less than 30 mins	46.4	45.8	61.1	53.3	50.6
30 mins to under 1 hr	46.4	41.7	38.9	26.7	40.0
1 hr to under 2 hrs	3.6	8.3	0.0	20.0	7.1
2 hrs or more	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.4

## 2.5.2 Health problems and services

The communities in the four districts were asked to rank among 13 communicable and non-communicable diseases which of them they believe are the most important health problems in their respective communities. On the average about 90 per cent of the

communities indicated that malaria is the first most important health problem. About 93 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district ranked malaria as the first most important health problem whereas only about 4 per cent of the communities in the district each ranked cholera and waist/back/body pains as the first most important health problem. Similarly, 92 per cent of communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district consider malaria as the first most important health problem just as 89 per cent of communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district and 81 per cent of communities in the Birim South district. However, about 5 per cent of all the communities studied ranked cholera as the first most important health problem.

**Table 2.15: Most important health problems in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>First most important health problem</i>					
Malaria	92.9	92.3	88.9	81.3	89.8
Bilhazia	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
Cholera	3.6	0.0	5.6	12.5	4.5
Waits pains, back pains, body pains	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Typhoid	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.1
Skin rashes, skin disease	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Epilepsy	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Second most important health problem</i>					
Malaria	7.4	4.0	5.9	18.8	8.2
Hernia	3.7	28.0	11.8	12.5	14.1
Measles	25.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.4
Cholera	22.2	0.0	35.3	25.0	18.8
River blindness, oncho	0.0	12.0	5.9	0.0	4.7
Waits pains, back pains, body pains	11.1	16.0	0.0	12.5	10.6
Stomach ache	3.7	16.0	0.0	6.3	7.1
Eye problem	0.0	4.0	11.8	0.0	3.5
Cough	3.7	4.0	11.8	0.0	4.7
Other	22.2	16.0	11.8	25.2	19.1
<i>Third most important health problem</i>					
<i>Hernia</i>	28.6	14.3	0.0	23.1	16.9
Guinea-worm	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.7	2.8
Measles	4.8	4.8	6.3	0.0	4.2
Cholera	4.8	4.8	12.5	7.7	7.0
River blindness, oncho	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	8.5
<i>Anaemia</i>	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Waist pains, back pains, body pains	14.3	4.8	6.3	15.4	9.9
Asthma	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.8
Other	19.2	38.2	31.4	7.7	25.4
None	9.5	14.3	43.8	23.1	21.1

In relation to the second most important health problem, 26 per cent of communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district indicated that it is measles, although about 35 per cent of communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district and 25 per cent of

communities in the Birim South district ranked cholera as the second most important health problem. On the other hand, 28 per cent of communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district believe hernia was the second most important health problem. In general, 19 per cent of all communities studied indicated cholera as the second most important health problem whilst 14 per cent of the total communities also ranked hernia as the second most important health problem.

For the third most important health problem, communities vary widely with their responses. In Wassa Amenfi West district, 29 per cent say it is hernia although 14 per cent of communities each believe it is river blindness or waist/back/body pains. On the contrary, only about 14 per cent of communities each in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district respectively ranked hernia and river blindness as the third most important health problem.

In sum, the rankings overwhelmingly indicate that malaria is the first most important health problem in all the communities of the four districts. In terms of the second and third, there is no clear ranking. Cholera appear to be the second most important health problem in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coalta and Birim South, while communities in Wassa Amenfi West believe it is measles. Except for communities in Suhum Kraboa Coalta, hernia takes third spot as the most important health problem.

Majority of communities in the four districts believe lack of health facilities is the first most important problem with health services, with an average of about 66 per cent of all communities indicating so. However, about 29 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West district also believe the health centre being too far away constitutes the first most important problem with health services, with slightly lower percentages of communities in the other three districts also believing so. Only a smaller number of communities portray that inability to pay for health services and lack of qualified personnel as the first most important problem with health services in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South. It is only in Suhum Kraboa Coalta that about 6 per cent each of districts believe lack of medicines and medical supplies, and lack of electricity ranks as the first most important health problem.

As to what constitutes the second most important problem with health services, there was a variety of responses from the communities. About 44 per cent of the communities in Birim South ranked health centre being too far as the second most important problem with health services whilst some 13 per cent of communities each indicated lack of health facilities, inability to pay for health services and lack of electricity as the second most important problem with health services. The rest (about 6 per cent each) ranked lack of qualified health personnel, lack of medicine and medical supplies and absence of health care personnel respectively as the second most important problem with health. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, 39 per cent and 19 per cent of the communities respectively ranked lack of qualified health personnel and health centre being too far as the second most important problem with health services. The remaining communities view the lack of qualified health personnel (12 per cent) and inability to pay for health services (15 per cent) as the second most important problem with health services. In the Suhum Kraboa Coalta district, about 39 per cent of the communities ranked lack of qualified health personnel as the second most important problem with health services while another 22 per cent believe the health centre is too far. In Wassa Amenfi West however, about 36 per cent of communities consider the distance to the health centre as the second most important

problem. Yet another 18 per cent and 14 per cent of communities respectively believe inability to pay for health services and lack of health facilities constitute the second most important problem with health services.

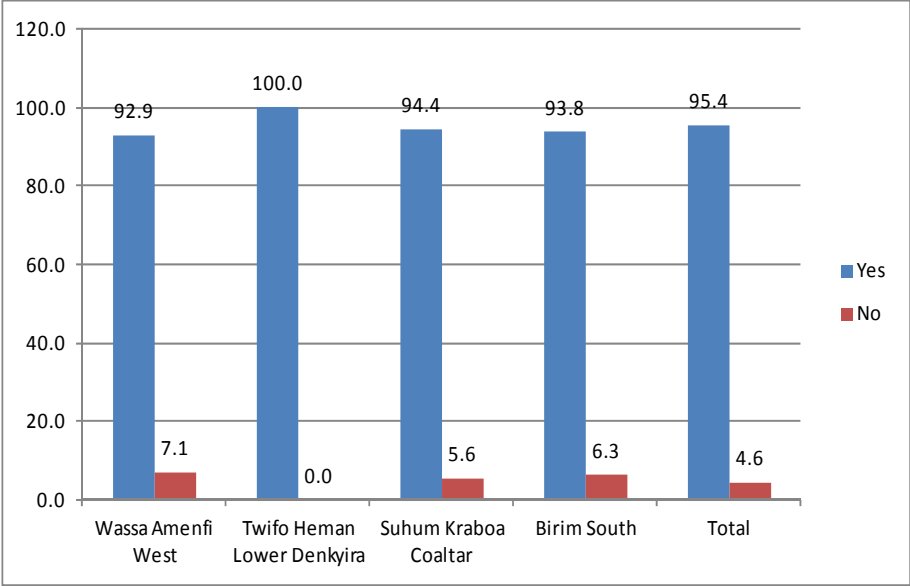
For the third most important problem with health services, about 44 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district ranked inability pay for health services while 40 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district believe distance to the health centre is the third problem with health services.

Overall, it can be concluded that inadequacy or lack of health facilities is the first problem with health services in majority of communities in the four districts. The views of communities regarding the second and third most important problem with health services however vary among the communities.

**Table 2.16: Most important problems with health services in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coalta	Birim South	Total
<i>First most important problem with health services</i>					
Lack of health facilities	60.7	69.2	66.7	68.8	65.9
Lack of qualified health personnel	3.6	3.8	0.0	6.3	3.4
Inability to pay for health services	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	3.4
Health centre too far	28.6	23.1	22.2	18.8	23.9
Lack of medicine and medical supplies	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
Lack of accommodation for health personnel	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Lack of electricity	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.1
<i>Second most important problem with health services</i>					
Lack of health facilities	14.3	11.5	5.6	12.5	11.4
Lack of qualified health personnel	10.7	38.5	38.9	6.3	23.9
Inability to pay for health services	17.9	15.4	5.6	12.5	13.6
Health centre too far	35.7	19.2	22.2	43.8	29.5
Lack of medicine and medical supplies	3.6	0.0	26.7	6.3	5.7
Lack of electricity	0.0	7.7	0.0	12.5	4.5
Inadequate facilities	7.1	3.8	5.6	0.0	4.5
Absence of health personnel	10.7	0.0	5.6	6.3	5.7
Lack of facilities	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Third most important problem with health services</i>					
Lack of health facilities	17.4	8.0	5.6	0.0	8.9
Lack of qualified health personnel	8.7	8.0	5.6	7.7	7.6
Inability to pay for health services	43.5	24.0	22.2	7.7	26.6
Health centre too far	13.0	40.0	11.1	7.7	20.3
Lack of medicine and medical supplies	4.3	4.0	16.7	7.7	7.6
Lack of accommodation for health personnel	8.7	8.0	5.6	0.0	6.3
Lack of electricity	0.0	4.0	0.0	30.8	6.3
Inadequate facilities	4.3	4.0	5.6	15.4	6.3
Absence of health care personnel	0.0	0.0	16.7	7.7	5.1
Bad network coverage	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
None	0.0	0.0	11.1	7.7	3.8

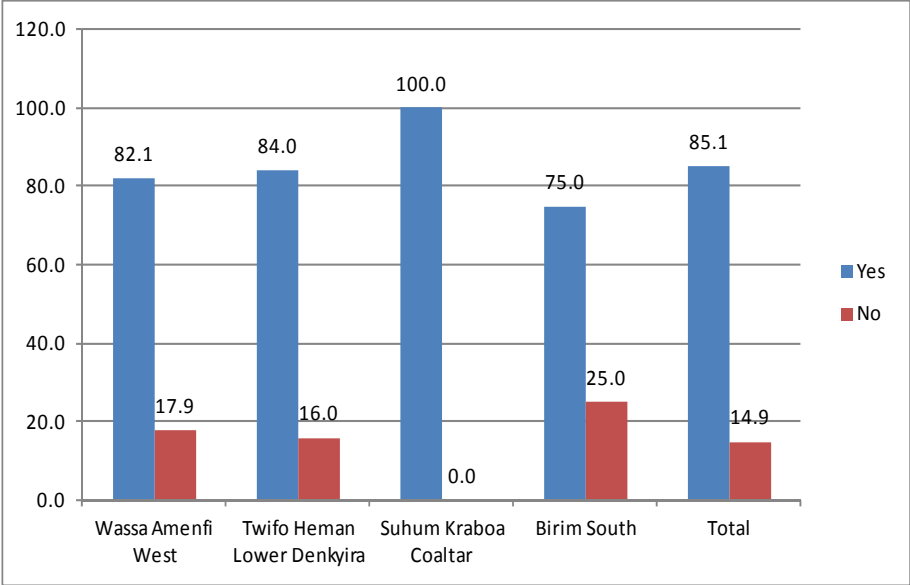
**Figure 2.23: Immunisation campaign in community in the last 2 years (percentage)**



The national immunisation campaigns seem to be reaching majority of communities in the four districts as Figure 2.23 reveals that at least 93 per cent benefitted from immunisation campaigns in the last two years. Indeed all the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district benefitted from an immunisation campaign in the last two years.

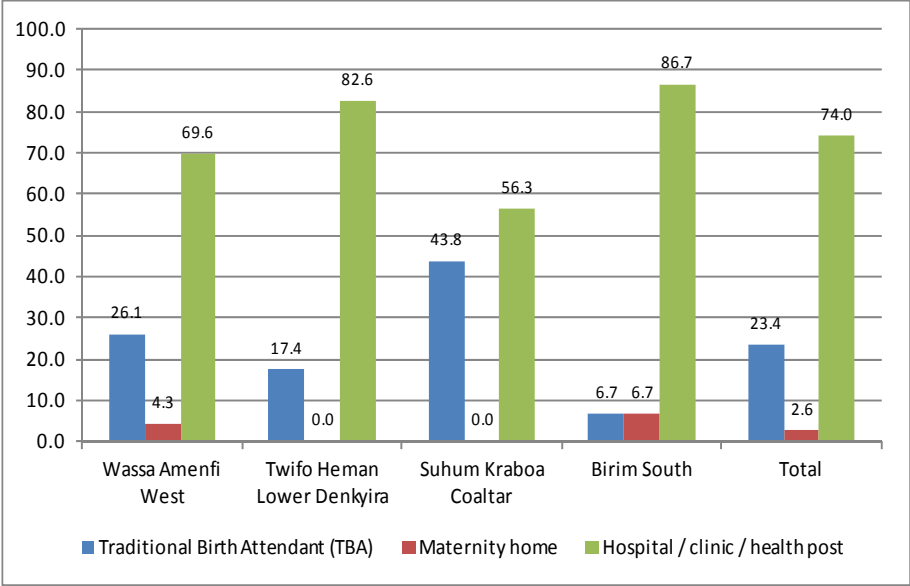
With anti-malaria campaign in the communities, the response was very encouraging. In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, there has been an anti-malaria campaign in all the communities within the last two years whilst in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Wassa Amenfi West districts there has been an anti-malaria campaign in 84 per cent and 82 per cent of the communities in the last two years respectively. Birim South district experienced the least penetration of anti-malaria campaigns in the last two years respectively, with 75 per cent of the communities responding in the affirmative.

**Figure 2.24: An anti-malaria campaign in community in the last 2 years**





**Figure 2.25: Place where most women in the community give birth (percentage)**



Most pregnant women in communities of the four districts give birth at a hospital/clinic/health post (Figure 2.25). The proportion of communities in which pregnant women deliver at these facilities is particularly higher in Birim South (87 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (83 per cent) districts. Apart from a hospital/clinic/health post where pregnant women in about 56 per cent of communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar have deliveries, pregnant women in the remainder of the 44 per cent of communities make use of the services of traditional birth attendants. Pregnant women in some 26 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West also depend on TBAs for the delivery of their babies, and so do pregnant women in some other 17 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira. There are no maternity homes in any of the communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, while only 7 per cent and 4 per cent of communities in Birim South and Wassa Amenfi West have such a facility.

**2.6 Agriculture**

**2.6.1 Major crops cultivated by communities**

This subsection sought to find out the major crops grown by the communities in the 4 districts under consideration; Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South.

The survey results as depicted in Table 2.15 reveal clearly that communities in the 4 districts are predominantly cocoa growers constituting about 95 per cent in total. Cassava on the other hand is the second major crop that is cultivated, and it occurs in about 92 per cent of communities. Maize, plantain and oil palm follow as the third, fourth and fifth most cultivated crops accounting for 87 per cent, 81 per cent and 51 per cent of the communities respectively. Other crops cultivated by more than 10 per cent of the communities include tomatoes, cocoyam, pepper, yam, rice, okro, garden eggs and banana.

**Table 2.17: Major crops cultivated by communities (percentage)**

	Wassa-Amenfi West	Twifo-Hemang-Lower-Denkyira	Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Cocoa	100.0	89.7	88.9	100.0	94.5
Cassava	96.4	82.8	94.4	100.0	92.3
Maize	82.1	75.9	100.0	100.0	86.8
Plantain	96.4	58.6	88.9	87.5	81.3
Oil palm	53.6	44.8	33.3	75.5	50.5
Tomatoes	60.7	6.9	44.4	18.8	33.0
Cocoyam	60.7	13.8	22.2	12.5	29.7
Pepper	57.1	10.3	22.2	25.0	29.7
Yam	53.6	3.4	22.2	18.8	25.3
Rice	17.9	17.2	5.6	62.5	23.1
Okro	39.3	6.9	33.3	6.3	22.0
Graden eggs	39.3	6.9	16.7	12.5	19.8
Banana	17.9	6.9	22.2	0.0	12.1
Beans	17.9	3.4	16.7	0.0	9.9
Rubber	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Orange	3.6	0.0	16.7	25.0	8.8
Cabbage	3.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.3
Onions	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Sugar cane	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Pear (avocado)	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

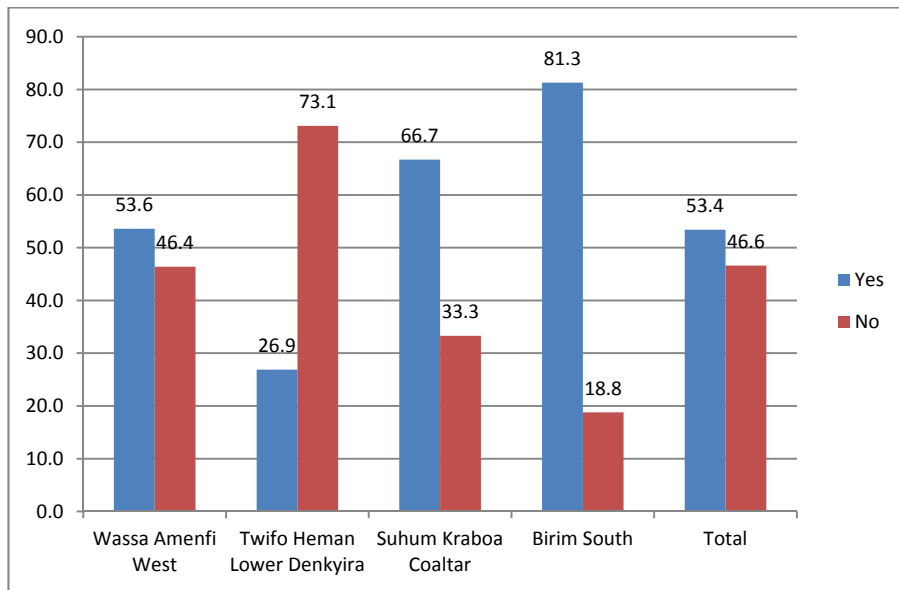
In spite of this generally ranking in terms of most important crops cultivated, there are some district peculiarities however. All communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South grow cocoa. Moreover, while in total about 51 per cent of all communities cultivate oil palm it is more important in Birim South, accounting for 75 per cent of communities. Again, while orange ranks 16<sup>th</sup> overall, it is the 7<sup>th</sup> most important crop cultivated in Birim South. Cultivation of tomatoes on the hand is the sixth most important farming activity making up 33 per cent in total. Even so, Wassa Amenfi West district is the dominant cultivator of tomatoes with 61 per cent communities, followed by Suhum Krabo Coaltar (44 per cent). Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district has about 7 per cent of communities growing tomatoes. Thus these district peculiarities matter in any analysis of the important of crops cultivated by the communities.

### 2.6.2 Agricultural services, inputs and labour earnings

All the communities in the four districts were asked about the visitation of a cocoa extension officer or agent to farmers in their localities. The response is quite varied among communities in the four districts. In terms of an affirmative response, Birim South leads with about 81 per cent of the communities in saying yes to receiving a cocoa extension officer or agent, followed by Suhum Krabo Coaltar, with 67 per cent of communities. Barely half of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district have their farmers being visited by a cocoa extension officer or agent. In Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, farmers in the majority of communities do not receive visits by cocoa extension officer or agent. Only in a

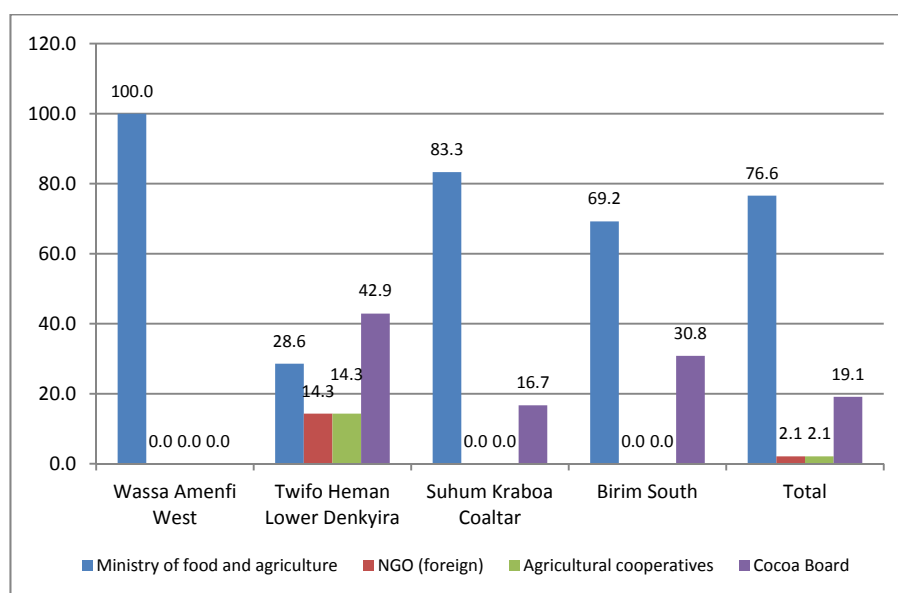
little over a quarter of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district do farmers receive visits by a cocoa extension officer or agent.

**Figure 2.26: Cocoa extension officer or agent visits the farmers of the community (percentage)**



Of the communities that receive cocoa extension officers or agent, these officers predominantly come from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In the Wassa Amenfi West district, all the communities have the cocoa extension officer or agent coming from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, about 83 per cent of the communities stated that the extension officers are from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the remaining 17 per cent of the communities said that the extension officers are from the Ghana Cocoa Board. Similarly about 69 per cent of the communities in the Birim South District have the extension officers coming from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the remainder of the communities also having them come from the Ghana Cocoa Board. The case is however different in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district where only 29 per cent of the communities have extension officers from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture while a relatively higher proportion (43 per cent) of the communities have the extension officers or agents coming from the Cocoa Board. It is only communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira that extension officers come from a foreign NGO (14 per cent) or an agriculture cooperative (14 per cent).

**Figure 2.27: Agencies extension officers come from (percentage)**



Majority of the communities in the four districts visited by extension officers rank extension on the use of improved seedlings as the first most important service provided by the extension officer/agent. However some 27 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West believe it is extension on the use of chemicals like herbicides, weedicides and insecticides, while another 20 per cent consider it to be how to use fertilizer. A quarter of the communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar also rank extension on post harvest management as the first most important service provided by the extension officer/agent while 29 per cent of communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira consider extension on land management as the first most important service provided by the extension officer/agent

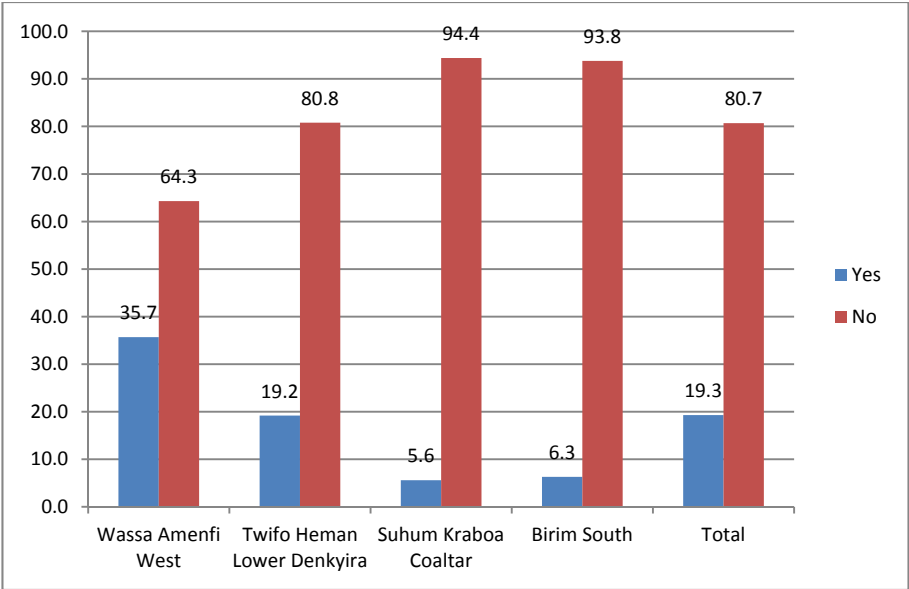
**Table 2.18: Most important services provided by extension officers (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>First most important service provided by the extension officer/agent</i>					
Use of improved seedlings	53.3	42.9	33.3	46.2	44.7
Use of fertilizer	20.0	0.0	16.7	7.7	12.8
Use of chemicals (herbicides, weedicides, insecticides, spraying)	26.7	14.3	8.3	15.4	17.0
Post harvest services (marketing, storage)	0.0	14.3	25.0	15.4	12.8
Land management	0.0	28.6	16.7	15.4	12.8
<i>Second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent</i>					
Use of improved seedling	7.1	0.0	16.7	7.7	8.7
Use of fertilizer	28.6	85.7	25.0	0.0	28.3
Mechanization	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Animal husbandry	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Use of chemicals (herbicides, weedicides, insecticides, spraying)	28.6	14.3	41.7	38.5	32.6
Post harvest services (marketing, storage)	7.1	0.0	8.3	28.5	15.2
Land management	0.0	0.0	8.3	7.7	4.3
Maintenance of cocoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.2

In relation to the second most important service provided by the extension officer, the responses from the communities are varied. About 86 per cent of the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district rated extension on the use of fertilizer as the second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent whilst the remaining 14 per cent of the communities in the district indicated that how to use of chemicals is the second most important service provided by the extension officer. On the contrary, about 42 per cent of the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district ranked the use of chemicals as the second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent whilst 25 per cent of the communities in the district rated the use of chemicals as the second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent. In the Birim South district, about 39 per cent each of the communities indicated that the use of chemicals and post-harvest management services respectively are the second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent. Also, in the Wassa Amenfi West district, about 29 per cent each of the communities ranked the use of chemicals and the use of fertilizer respectively as the second most important service provided by the extension officer/agent.

Participation of farmers in agricultural cooperatives is very low among the communities as Figure 2.28 shows. Except in the Wassa Amenfi West district where about 36 per cent of the communities have farmers participating in agricultural cooperative, less than 20 per cent of communities in the remaining three districts have farmers engaging in such cooperative activity. Cooperative participation among farmers is particularly low in the Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts with only about 6 per cent each of their communities having farmers participating in agricultural cooperatives.

**Figure 2.28: Participation in agricultural cooperatives by farmers (percentage)**



The services provided by the agriculture cooperatives to farmers in communities that have them vary from district to district. Of the 6 per cent of communities in the Birim South whose farmers participate in cooperatives, all of them ranked the provision of agricultural inputs as the first most important service provided by cooperatives. Similarly, all the about 6 communities in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar participating in cooperatives indicate the

provision of communal labour as the first most important service provided by cooperatives. In the Wassa Amenfi West district, 60 per cent of the 36 per cent of communities having agriculture cooperative ranked the provision of agricultural inputs as the first most important service provided by cooperatives. In Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, the response was evenly spread among five services. About 20 per cent each of the communities with cooperatives rated the provision of credit facilities, provision of agricultural equipment, provision of agricultural inputs, and marketing as the first most important service provided by cooperatives. The remaining 20 per cent believe none of the services listed is the first most important service.

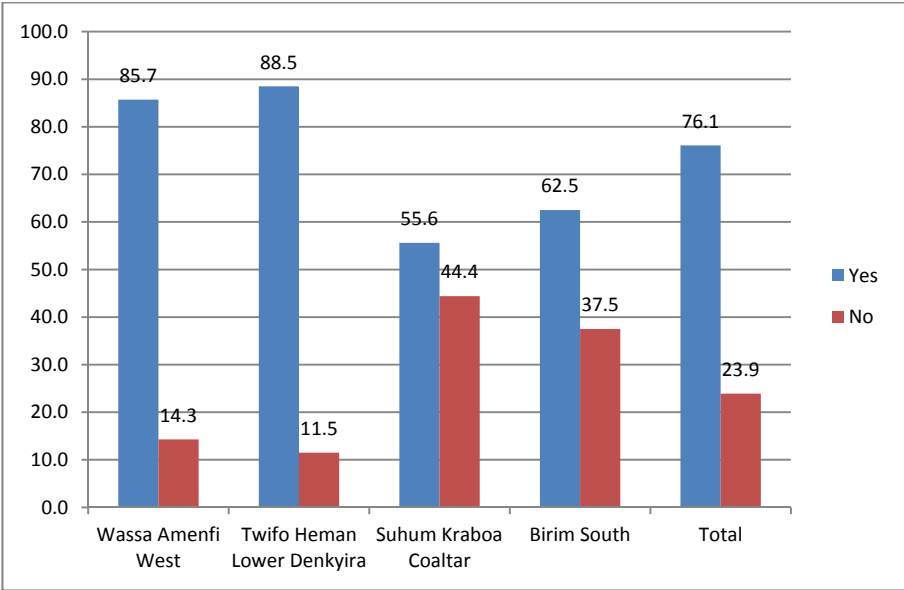
In terms of the second most important service provided by cooperatives, all the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and the Birim South districts rated the provision of credits and records/book keeping respectively as the second most important service provided by cooperatives. However, in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District, 25 per cent of the communities each ranked provision of credit facilities, provision of agricultural equipment and provision of inputs respectively as the second most important service provided by cooperatives. Similarly, about 22 per cent of the communities each in the Wassa Amenfi West district rated provision of credit facilities, provision of agricultural equipment and records/book keeping as the second most important service provided by cooperatives.

Over all, about 47 per cent of all the communities in the four districts rated the provision of agricultural inputs as the first most important service provided by cooperatives whilst about 27 per cent of the communities ranked the provision of credit facilities as the second most important service provided by cooperatives.

**Table 2.19: Most important services provided by agriculture cooperatives (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>First most important service provided by cooperative(s)</i>					
Provision of employment	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Provision of credit facilities	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Provision of agricultural equipment	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Provision of agric inputs	60.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	47.1
Marketing	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
Provision of communal labour	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.8
None	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
<i>Second most important service provided by cooperatives</i>					
Provision of credit facilities	22.2	25.0	100.0	0.0	26.7
Provision of agricultural equipment	22.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Provision of agric inputs	11.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	13.3
Marketing	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Records/bookkeeping	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0
Provision of communal labour	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
None	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	6.7

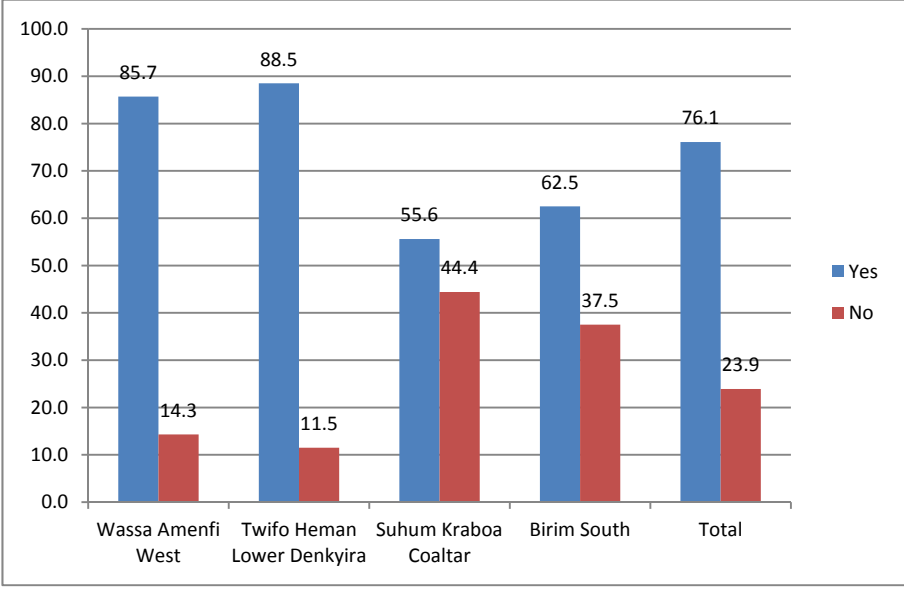
**Figure 2.29: Farmers in the community commonly use pesticides (percentage)**



On how common is the use of pesticides by the farmers, close to 90 per cent of communities in the Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira and the Wassa Amenfi West districts indicated that their farmers commonly make use of them. However, in the Birim South and the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts, it is common for farmers in only 63 per cent and 56 per cent of the communities respectively to use pesticides.

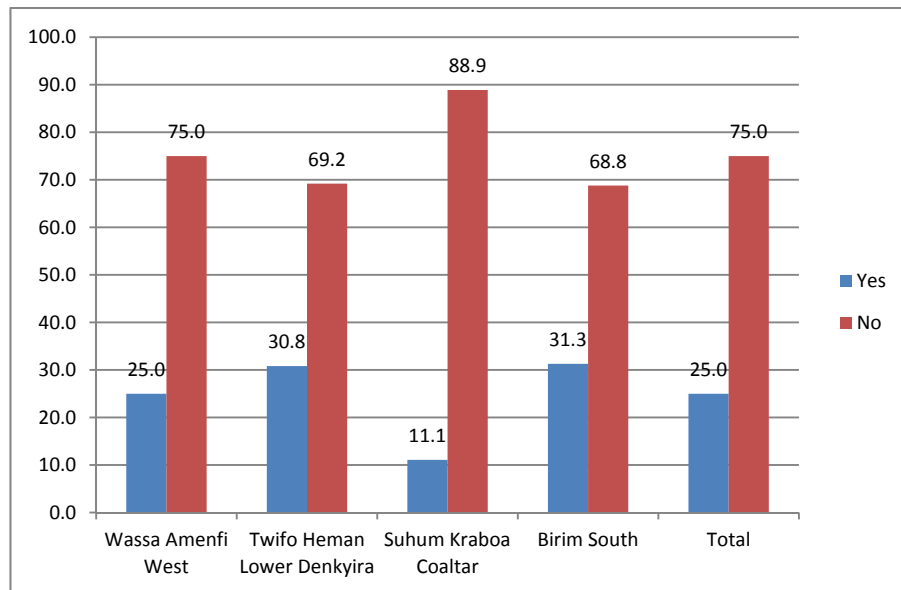
The use of chemical fertilizer by farmers is also high among the communities. About 89 per cent of the communities in the Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira district responded in the affirmative about the use of chemical fertilizer by farmers while another 86 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district also indicated the same. Use of chemical fertilizer is however relatively lower among communities in Birim South and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, even though in both cases more than half of the communities responded in the affirmative.

**Figure 2.30: Farmers in the community commonly to use chemical fertilizer (percentage)**

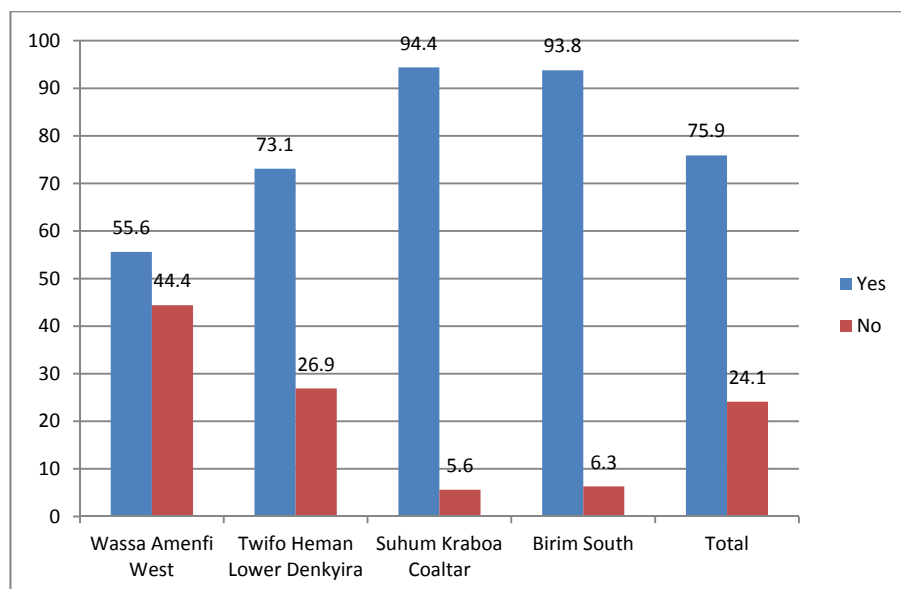


Majority of communities in the four districts believe agricultural production in the past 12 months has been affected more by too little rainfall than too much rainfall. While on average only 25 per cent of communities believe agricultural production has been affected by too much rainfall (Figure 2.31), more than three quarters of communities in the four districts think too little rainfall affected agricultural production in the past 12 months (Figure 2.32). Particularly an overwhelming majority of communities in Birim South and the Suhum Kraboa Coaltaar responded in the affirmative that too little rainfall affected agricultural production in communities in the two districts.

**Figure 2.31: Agricultural production in past 12 months affected by too much rainfall (percentage)**



**Figure 2.32: Agricultural production in past 12 months affected by too little rainfall (percentage)**

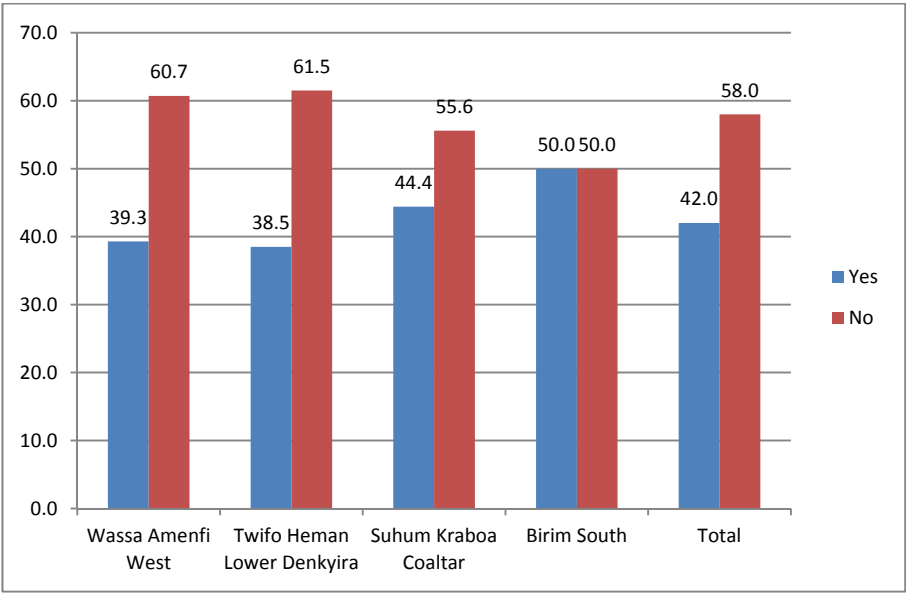


In all Figure 2.33 indicates that less than half of all communities in the four districts have a system of mutual aid for fieldwork existing among farmers. It is only in Birim South district where exactly half of communities have in place such a mutual aid system. Wassa



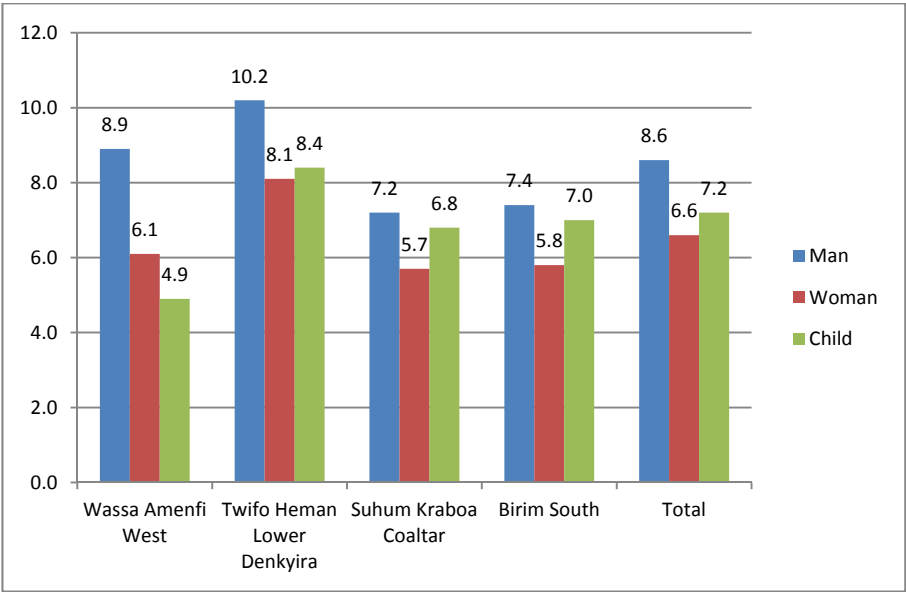
Amenfi West (39 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (39 per cent) districts have the least percentage of communities with a system of mutual aid for fieldwork for farmers.

**Figure 2.33: System of mutual aid for fieldwork among farmers in the community (percentage)**



The community survey also probed for the average daily earnings for agricultural labour by men, women as well as children in the communities. Figure 3.34 presents the results and reveals that the average earnings for a day’s agricultural labour for men is highest in all communities in the four districts. The ranking between women and children however is mixed and quite surprising. Children on average earn more than women in communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltaar and Birim South districts. It is only in Wassa Amenfi West that women earn more than children.

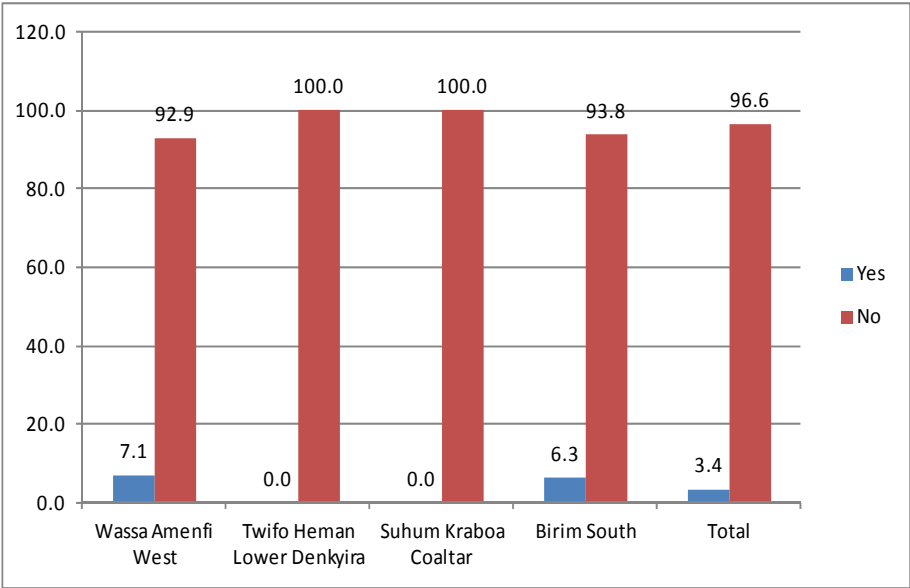
**Figure 2.34: Mean earnings per day for agricultural labour (GH¢)**



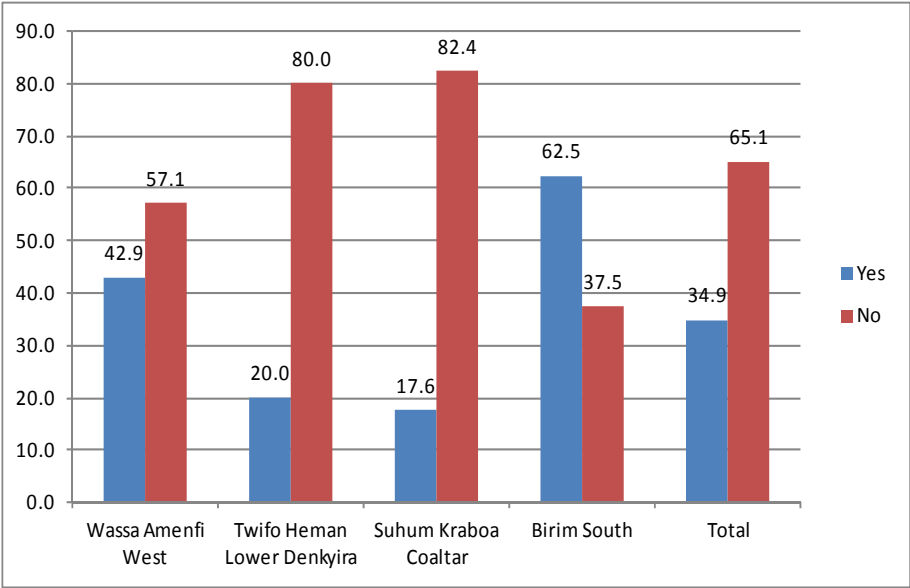
### 2.7 Child labour

All the communities in the four districts were asked about the existence of system for registering child labourers and the existence of a community action plan. Responses are presented in Figures 3.35 and 3.36. Only 7 per cent and 6 per cent of the communities in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts respectively responded in the affirmative to having a system to register child labourers. None of the communities in both Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coalta districts has any system whatsoever to register child labourers (Figure 2.35)

**Figure 2.35: Community has a system for registering child labourers (percentage)**



**Figure 2.36: Community has community action plan (percentage)**

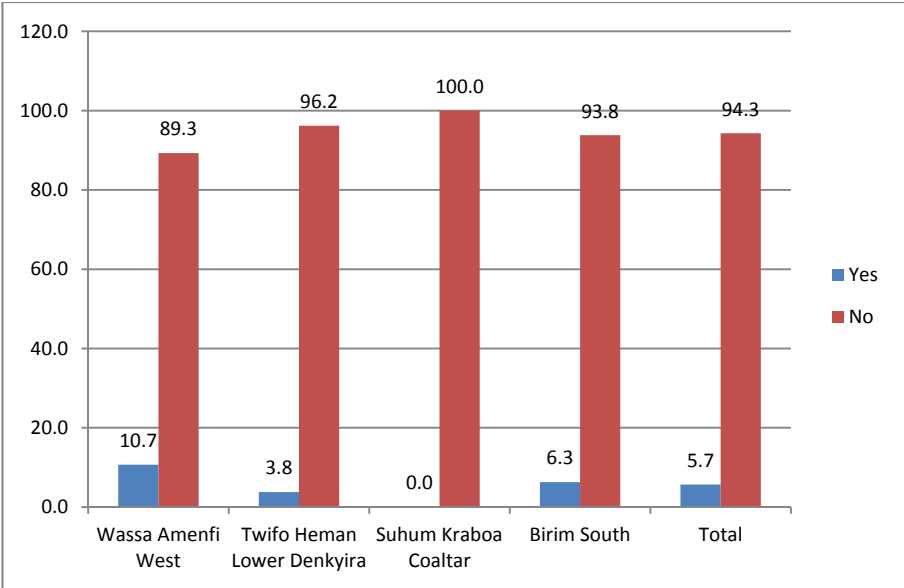


In relation to Community Action Plan (CAP), the positive responses are relatively more encouraging, particularly in Birim South and Wassa Amenfi West districts. About 63 per cent and 43 per cent of the communities in Birim South and Wassa Amenfi West districts

respectively indicated that there exists a Community Action Plan. A fifth of the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district also have Community Action Plans while about 18 per cent of the communities also do in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district. The survey however did not independently verify these claims by asking to see any documents.

The communities in the four districts were further asked about the existence of a child protection committee. There positive responses were very low. About 11 per cent of communities in Wassa Amenfi West have such a committee in place, while only 6 per cent and 4 per cent of the communities in Birim South and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively have a child protection committee in place. None of the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district has any Child Protection Committee.

**Figure 2.37: Community has child protection committee (percentage)**



The Child Protection Committee in the three districts has undertaken some activities aimed at the welfare of children in these communities. All communities with child protection committee in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South districts have conducted activities regarding children’s education. Only 33 per cent of the communities with child protection committee in Wassa Amenfi West district have done the same. A similar 33 per cent of child protection committee communities in Wassa Amenfi West have conducted activities regarding children’s health and children’s nutrition, while none of the communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South districts have done so. All the communities in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira have conducted activities relating to child labour, while 33 per cent have also done same in Wassa Amenfi West, but not in Birim South. None of the communities in the three districts have conducted any activities regarding family violence.

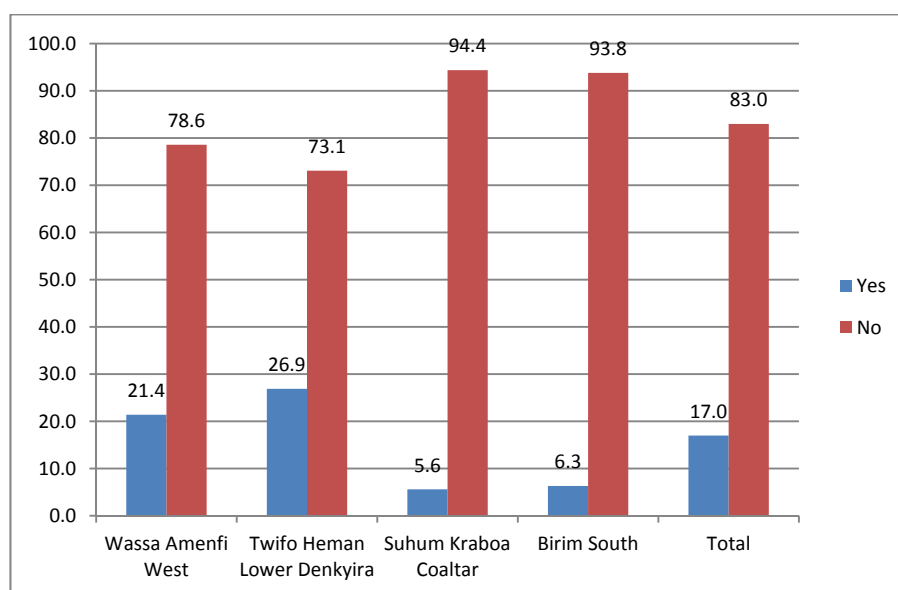
**Table 2.20: Activities carried out by child protection committee (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Child Protection Committee has conducted activities regarding children's education</i>					
Yes	33.3	100.0	n.a	100.0	60.0
No	66.7	0.0	n.a	0.0	40.0
<i>Child Protection Committee has conducted activities regarding children's health</i>					
Yes	33.3	0.0	n.a	0.0	20.0
No	66.7	100.0	n.a	100.0	80.0
<i>Child Protection Committee has conducted activities regarding family violence</i>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0
No	100.0	100.0	n.a	100.0	100.0
<i>Child Protection Committee has conducted activities regarding child labour</i>					
Yes	33.3	100.0	n.a	100.0	40.0
No	66.7	0.0	n.a	0.0	60.0
<i>Child Protection Committee has conducted activities regarding children's nutrition</i>					
Yes	33.3	0.0	n.a	0.0	20.0
No	66.7	100.0	n.a	100.0	80.0

Overall, less than a fifth of all communities have community rules or/and regulations concerning child labour, although the responses vary from district to district. Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (5.6 per cent) and Birim South (6.3 per cent) districts have the least number of communities with such rules and regulations. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Wassa Amenfi West districts however have in excess of 20 per cent of their communities with rules and regulations on child labour. Even then these percentages are still on the lower side.

The community rules or/and regulations differ from district to district however. In all the communities the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, the rule states that no children should work, no children should work in some specific/hazardous activities, children under a certain age should not work, children should only work under family supervision and all children should go to school. The response from Birim South is the same as that of the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district except for the rule that states that no child should work. None of the communities in the Birim South district have such a rule. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, all the communities have a regulation that states that all children should go to school just as it is for all the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district. However, in the Wassa Amenfi West district, only 17 per cent of the communities have a rule that states that no children should work whilst in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district about 71 per cent of the communities have such a rule. On the other hand, about 83 per cent and about 86 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively have rules that state that children under a certain age should not work. Similarly, about 83 per cent and about 71 per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively have rules that bar children from working in some specific/hazardous activities.

**Figure 2.38: There are community rules or/and regulations concerning child labour (percentage)**

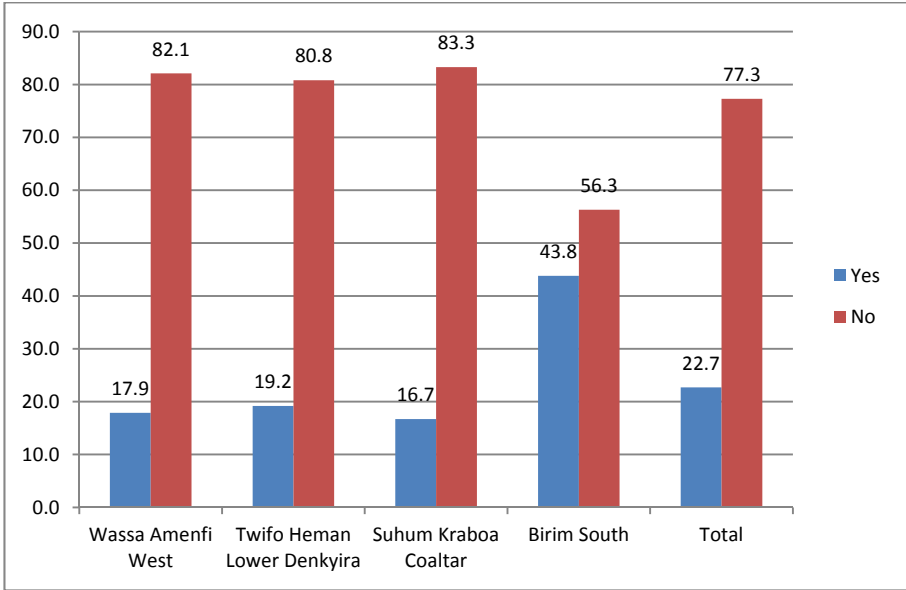


**Table 2.21: Existence of community rules on child labour (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>These rules state that no children should work</i>					
Yes	16.7	71.4	100.0	0.0	46.7
No	83.3	28.6	0.0	100.0	53.3
<i>These rules state that no children should work in some specific/hazardous activities</i>					
Yes	83.3	71.4	100.0	100.0	80.0
No	16.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	20.0
<i>These rules state that children under certain age should work</i>					
Yes	83.3	84.7	100.0	100.0	86.7
No	16.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	13.3
<i>These rules state that children should only work under family supervision</i>					
Yes	66.7	28.6	100.0	100.0	53.3
No	33.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	46.7
<i>These rules state that all children should go to school</i>					
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In spite of the above, specific activities across the communities targeted at eliminating child labour in the four districts during the past year have not been encouraging as overall only 23 per cent of all the communities in the four districts have had a specific activity aimed at preventing and/or eliminating child labour during the past year.. In the Birim South district, only about 44 per cent of the communities have had specific activity to prevent and/or eliminate child labour during the past year whereas as low as 17 per cent of the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district have had such an activity. Similarly, in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and the Wassa Amenfi West districts, only 19 per cent and 18 per cent of the communities respectively have had specific activity to prevent and/or eliminate child labour during the past year.

**Figure 2.39: Specific activity to prevent or eliminating child labour in past year (percentage)**



**Table 2.22: Type of activities carried out to eliminate child labour (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Activities include awareness raising activities at schools</i>					
Yes	60.0	80.0	50.0	71.4	68.4
No	40.0	20.0	50.0	28.6	31.6
<i>Activities include awareness raising activities in public places</i>					
Yes	100.0	80.0	50.0	85.7	84.2
No	0.0	20.0	50.0	14.3	15.8
<i>Activities include distribution of printed material information to households</i>					
Yes	0.0	20.0	0.0	14.3	10.5
No	100.0	80.0	100.0	85.7	89.5
<i>Activities include radio broadcast on child labour</i>					
Yes	60.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	21.2
No	40.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	78.9
<i>Activities include support to child labourers families (food, education)</i>					
Yes	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
No	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	94.7

Activities carried out to prevent and/or eliminate child labour vary among the various communities in the four districts. In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, 50 per cent of communities were engaged in awareness raising activities in schools while another 50 per cent carried out awareness raising activities in public places. However no activities were undertaken in the area of distribution of printed material for households, or radio broadcast on child labour or activities to support the families of child labourers. In all the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district, the activities to prevent and/or eliminate child labour included awareness raising activities in public places whilst 60 per cent of the communities were engaged in radio broadcast on child labour and awareness raising activities at schools respectively. Similarly, in about 86 per cent and 80 per cent of the communities in the Birim

South and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts respectively, the activities to prevent and/or eliminate child labour include awareness raising activities in public places.

**Table 2.23: Who carried out activities carried out to eliminate child labour (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by the national government</i>					
Yes	80.0	20.0	0.0	57.1	47.4
No	20.0	80.0	100.0	42.9	52.6
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by the regional government</i>					
Yes	80.0	20.0	0.0	28.6	36.8
No	20.0	80.0	100.0	71.4	63.2
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by the district authority</i>					
Yes	80.0	60.0	0.0	85.7	68.4
No	20.0	40.0	100.0	14.3	31.6
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by a church</i>					
Yes	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
No	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.5
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by an NGO</i>					
Yes	40.0	20.0	0.0	57.1	36.8
No	60.0	80.0	100.0	42.9	63.2
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by another private organization</i>					
Yes	20.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	15.8
No	80.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	84.2
<i>Some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by community leaders</i>					
Yes	100.0	60.0	50.0	42.9	63.2
No	0.0	40.0	50.0	57.1	36.8

The initiators of these activities also vary among the communities. In all the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West district, some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by community leaders whereas in 80 per cent of the communities the activities were initiated by the district authority, the regional government and the national government respectively. Also, in 60 per cent of the communities in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by community leaders and the district authority respectively. However, in 50 per cent of the communities in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated only by community leaders. Besides, in about 86 per cent and 63 per cent of the communities in the Birim South district some of the activities to eliminate child labour were initiated by the district authority and community leaders respectively. The least initiative in eliminating child labour was by churches; only in 11 per cent of communities did respondent indicate that a church (es) initiated activities to eliminate child labour and this was exclusively in some communities in Wassa Amenfi West. In summary, some of the activities to eliminate child labour were in about 63 per cent and 68 per cent of all the communities in the four districts respectively initiated by community leaders and the district authority.





### 3. The school survey

#### 3.1 Introduction

This section presents information from the school survey in cocoa growing communities in the four study districts namely Wassa Amenfi West, Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira, Suhum-Krabo-Coaltar and Birim South. The information collected and presented here in this section covers school basic amenities, infrastructure; equipments for teaching and learning; enrolment, attendance, repetitions and dropouts; school functionality; teacher absenteeism; school management, participation and initiatives; school support programs and services; the and effects of child labourer on children. In all 79 schools were covered in the 64 communities.

#### 3.2 Basic school amenities

The data in the Table 3.1 indicates that the majority of the school buildings in the cocoa growing communities were over 10 or more years old. More than a third of the buildings were twenty years old. Buildings less than five years old were about a tenth of the school buildings. The age of the school buildings are evenly spread with the bulk of them which are less than ten years old located in the Birim south District. Wassa Amenfi West district has the least number of new buildings which are less than 5 years old (3.8 per cent).

**Table 3.1: Age of the main school building in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Krabo Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Less than 5 years	3.8	9.5	11.1	28.6	11.4
5 to 9 years	19.2	14.3	33.3	28.6	22.8
10 to 20 years	46.2	33.3	27.8	14.3	32.9
More than 20 years	30.8	42.9	27.8	28.6	32.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 3.2: The predominant roofing materials of the school buildings in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Krabo Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Cement/bricks	11.5	19.0	27.8	0.0	15.4
Asbestos	0.0	14.3	22.2	30.8	14.1
Plastic or metallic sheet	88.5	66.7	50.0	69.2	70.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Metallic or plastic sheets are the main roofing materials for the school buildings in the four districts with Wassa Amenfi West (88.5 per cent) having the highest proportion and Suhum Krabo Coaltar (50 per cent) the least (Table 3.2). This was followed by asbestos roofing material. Cement/brick roofing was the least material used for roofing, with Suhum Krabo Coaltar recording the highest (27.8 per cent) followed by the Twifo Hemang Lower

Denkyira (19 per cent) and Wassa Amenfi West (11.5 per cent). Birim South recorded no school with cement/Bricks roofing.

The study found that the majority of the schools do not have electricity (Table 3.3). This situation was more pronounced in Birim South where only 7.7 per cent of the school has access to electricity. The highest recorded access to electricity (less than 40 per cent) was recorded in the Wassa Amenfi South district. This implies that most of the school in the cocoa growing communities cannot use teaching and learning aids that require electric power such as audio visual equipments, computers etc.

**Table 3.3: Basic social amenities in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Major source of drinking water in this school</b>					
Yes	38.5	14.3	33.3	7.7	25.6
No	61.5	85.7	66.7	92.3	74.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Major source of drinking water in this school</b>					
Pipe-borne	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
River/Stream/Canal/Surface water	34.6	0.0	16.7	14.3	17.7
Hand-dug well	3.8	9.5	0.0	7.1	5.1
Bore hole	53.8	90.5	77.8	78.6	73.4
Other	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>The kind of toilet facilities used the school</b>					
Improved pit latrine	15.4	71.4	40	35.7	39.5
Traditional pit latrine	38.5	23.8	20	21.4	27.6
Open pit	15.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	6.6
Bucket	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bush/field	19.2	4.8	20.0	28.6	17.1
Other	7.7	0.0	13.3	14.2	7.8
Total	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Similarly, the study found that none of the schools have access to pipe borne water except Wassa Amenfi West with a proportion of only 7.7 per cent. Sizable proportions of the schools depend on streams/rivers/canal/surface water as well as hand dug wells for their water needs. These sources of water are not portable and may lead to contaminations and water borne diseases. The use of bore holes was rather widespread exceeding 70 per cent in three districts and reaching 90.5 per cent in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district.

The majority of the schools depend on KVIP followed by traditional pit latrine and bush/field. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, 71.4 per cent of the schools use KVIP and a further 23 per cent use the traditional pit latrine. A further, 4.8 per cent of the schools use bush or field as their toilet facility.

### 3.3 School infrastructure

Table 3.4 indicates that the majority of the schools in all the four districts have only one or two classrooms for kindergarten. In Wassa Amenfi West 44.4 per cent of the schools have only one classroom for kindergarten while 50 per cent have two classrooms. In Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 45 per cent of the schools have only one classroom and 40 per cent have two classrooms for kindergarten. Only 6.3 per cent of the schools in the four districts have three classrooms for kindergarten. At the same time 15.6 per cent of all the schools in the districts have no classroom for kindergarten. Birim South has least number of classrooms for kindergarten (36.4 per cent). The distribution of classrooms for kindergarten in the cocoa growing communities was unevenly spread. While some districts have more, others have less or none at all.

**Table 3.4: Number of rooms in schools for classes in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>No. of Classrooms for kindergarten</b>					
0	0.0	10.0	26.7	36.4	15.6
1	44.4	45.0	40.0	27.3	40.6
2	50.0	40.0	33.3	18.2	37.5
3	5.6	5.0	0.0	18.2	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<b>No. of classrooms for primary level</b>					
2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
3	10.5	15.0	5.9	21.4	12.9
4	10.5	5.0	5.9	0.0	5.7
5	26.3	10.0	11.8	14.3	15.7
6	52.6	65.0	76.5	64.3	64.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>No. of Classrooms for JHS level</b>					
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	2.2
2	0.0	6.3	11.1	25.0	8.9
3	100.0	93.8	77.8	62.5	86.7
6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

At the primary school level, many schools were found to be without the six classrooms required for teaching and learning activities at each stage of primary education. In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district, 76.5 per cent of the schools had six classrooms for the primary level. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira had 65 per cent, Wassa Amenfi West 52 per cent and 64.3 per cent by Birim South.

Unlike the primary level, there were three classrooms for each junior high school class in Wassa Amenfi West giving the district a 100 per cent total. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira recorded 93.8 per cent for schools with three classrooms for junior high school while Birim South has 62.5 per cent. As some districts were having inadequate classrooms for junior high school, others like Suhum Kraboa Coaltar had 11.1 per cent of the schools with six classrooms for junior high school.

Table 3.5 illustrates that about 60 per cent of the schools have offices for head teachers. The highest incident was recorded at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South districts with 71.4 per cent. The proportion for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar was 55.6 per cent and for Wassa Amenfi West, 46.2 per cent. On the contrary, only a small proportion of the schools have room for teachers.

Workshops were almost non-existent in all study areas although it is an important component of education, except for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar where workshops for teaching and learning were found in some of the schools. Another important component of education, library was almost nonexistent. Here again Suhum Kraboa Coaltar had a proportion of 16.7 per cent. The other three districts had none. Store rooms existed in about half of the schools surveyed; the other half has no store rooms for storage of school materials and equipments.

**Table 3.5: Other school infrastructure in schools in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Headmaster's office</b>					
Yes	46.2	71.4	55.6	71.4	59.5
No	53.8	28.6	44.4	28.6	40.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Teachers' room</b>					
Yes	19.2	38.1	27.8	7.1	24.1
No	80.8	61.9	72.2	92.9	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Workshop</b>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	2.5
No	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	97.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Library</b>					
Yes	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	3.8
No	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	96.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Sport course/facilities</b>					
Yes	38.5	33.3	38.9	57.1	40.5
No	61.5	66.7	61.1	42.9	59.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Store room</b>					
Yes	26.9	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.6
No	73.1	33.3	33.3	50.0	49.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	34.6	19.0	5.6	35.7	24.1
No	65.4	81.0	94.4	64.3	75.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>No. of teachers housed</b>					
1	22.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
2	55.6	0.0	0.0	75.0	44.4
3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5.6
4	22.2	25.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
7	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
8	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Classroom in good shape</b>					
Yes	26.9	47.6	33.3	42.9	36.7
No	73.1	52.4	66.7	57.1	63.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The study also enquired about teachers housing arrangement. The responses recorded in Table 3.5 show that about a third of the schools in the Wassa Amenfi and Birim South have sleeping quarters for teachers, while about 80 to 90 per cent of the other two districts do not have sleeping quarters for teachers. Teachers housed are therefore higher in the Wassa Amenfi and the Birim South than in the other two districts.

The respondents were also asked to rate the condition of the classrooms in the schools. The responses from Table 3.5 indicate that the classrooms were not in good shape. 50 out of the 79 schools said that their classrooms were not in good shape. The responses range from Wassa Amenfi West (73.1 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (52.4 per cent), and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (66.7 per cent) to Birim South (57.1 per cent).

### 3.4 Equipment for teaching and learning

The study sought to find out if the cocoa community schools in the four districts have basic school equipments such as tables and desks blackboards and computers and audio visual equipments. The results presented in Table 3.6 indicate that majority of the schools do not have personal computers. At Birim South, 84 per cent of the schools do not have computers while 73.1 per cent of the Wassa Amenfi West schools also have no personal computers. For schools that have computers the numbers were very small. Only about four per cent of these schools have more than four computers.

**Table 3.6: Equipment in schools in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Number of PCs available to students</b>					
None	73.1	42.1	53.3	84.6	63.0
1 to 3 computers	26.9	47.4	40.0	15.4	32.9
4 to 10 computers	0.0	5.3	6.7	0.0	2.7
more than 10 computers	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>The school has enough desks or tables and chairs for every pupil</b>					
Yes	15.4	28.6	61.1	92.9	43.0
No	84.6	71.4	38.9	7.1	57.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>The school has audiovisual equipment (TV, VHS or DVD)</b>					
Yes	0.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	2.5
No	100.0	95.2	94.4	100.0	97.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>There is a blackboard in every classroom.</b>					
Yes	96.2	81.0	83.3	85.7	87.3
No	3.8	19.0	16.7	14.3	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

With regard to audio visual equipments, only 4.8 per cent of schools in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district and 5.6 per cent of schools in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar have these valuable teaching and learning aids in its schools. No school in Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South has these equipments. However, almost every classroom has a blackboard (96.2 per cent) in all the four districts.

The responses indicate that none of the districts had adequate tables and chairs in their schools for every pupil. The proportions of schools that do not have enough tables and chairs for its pupils were very high for schools in Wassa Amenfi West (84.6 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (71.4 per cent) districts. On the contrary the proportion of school that had enough tables and chairs for its pupils were high at Birim South (92.9 per cent).

### **3.5 School enrolment, attendance, repetitions, failures and dropout rates**

The mean total enrolments for primary school in the last school year preceding the survey presented in Table 3.7 indicates that the mean enrolment for the lower primary school classes were higher than the upper primary school classes in all the four districts. While the number of pupils that were enrolled in primary class one was 42, it was 41 for primary class four and 31 for primary class six. Like the rest of the other districts the mean total enrolment for primary class one is higher than primary class six in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar.

However the average number of pupils who would attend school was lower when compared to the enrolment. The trend follows that of the enrolment figures with more pupils attending school in the lower primary classes than in the upper primary classes. Both the average enrolment and attendance figures are higher in the Wassa Amenfi West than in the three other districts. On the other hand, enrolment and attendance figures are much lower in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar district.

**Table 3.7: Mean primary school enrolment, attendance, repetitions, failures and drop-outs for the districts**

		Wassa Amenfi	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa	Birim South
Enrolment Last Year	P1	42	29	29	30
	P2	40	24	27	28
	P3	41	25	25	24
	P4	41	28	18	25
	P5	38	23	18	24
	P6	31	19	17	24
Average Attendance	P1	33	23	21	25
	P2	32	19	20	22
	P3	34	21	18	23
	P4	31	23	14	21
	P5	30	19	16	20
	P6	25	16	16	18
Failed and Repeated	P1	8	4	8	6
	P2	6	3	6	3
	P3	4	3	4	2
	P4	4	2	3	2
	P5	4	1	2	3
	P6	1	1	3	2
Drop-outs	P1	5	2	2	2
	P2	4	2	1	2
	P3	3	2	3	2
	P4	2	4	0	2
	P5	3	2	1	2
	P6	1	2	1	1

Similarly repetition of classes occurred mostly in the lower primary classes. Wassa Amenfi and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar have higher failure and repetition rates. School dropout rates were however not confined to the any particular class or districts. The dropout rate for primary six classes was lower than the other classes. Similarly, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar has a lower dropout rate than the other three districts.

Table 3.8 shows that unlike the primary school, the mean total enrolment figures for the junior high school level one are lower than the other two junior high school levels. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, and the Birim South districts, enrolment figures for the junior high school level two were higher than in the level one and three. The average attendance however was lower than the enrolment in all the three junior high school classes. Average attendance for junior high school level three is however much lower than the other two classes.

**Table 3.8: Mean junior high school enrolment, attendance, repetitions, failures and drop-outs**

		Wassa Amenfi	Twifo Hemang	Suhum Kraboa	Birim South
Enrolment Last Year	JHS 1	46	21	16	20
	JHS 2	40	24	17	28
	JHS 3	28	24	12	21
Average Attendance	JHS 1	32	17	13	20
	JHS 2	28	20	17	27
	JHS 3	21	22	8	18
Drop-outs	JHS 1	8	1	1	2
	JHS 2	4	4	1	3
	JHS 3	1	0	2	0

More failures and repetition occurred in Birim South than in the other three districts. For the junior high school level three, there were no failures and repetition in any of the districts except Birim South. Dropout rates for junior high school pupils in Wassa Amenfi West were higher for all the classes than the other districts. On the other hand junior high school level three recorded less dropout compared to the other two levels.

### 3.6 School functionality

Table 3.9 shows that in the last school year preceding the survey, the majority of the schools offered primary education. All except 28 per cent of schools in the Wassa Amenfi West and 5.6 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar offered primary school education.

Data from Table 3.9 also indicates that for primary education; only about a tenth of the schools run two shifts per day. Wassa Amenfi West district had 21.4 per cent of its schools running two shifts in a school day. The situation is better in Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira (10 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (7.1 per cent). In the Birim South district however, there is only one shift in a school day.

The number of classrooms that were typically in used for primary education varied from two classrooms to six classrooms. On the whole, majority of the schools, (about sixty per cent) were using six classrooms for primary education. Birim South recorded the highest proportion of schools using six classrooms at 70.6 per cent while Wassa Amenfi West had a lowest proportion of 55 per cent with six classrooms. In all, 14 per cent of the schools in the four districts were using five classrooms; the highest proportion of this was at Wassa Amenfi West (20 per cent) and the lowest at the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (10 per cent). Furthermore, 18 per cent were using 3 classrooms with Birim South recording 28.6 per cent as highest to 11.8 per cent as the least recorded by Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. In addition, 5 per cent of the schools in Suhum-Kraboa-Coaltar were found to be using only two classrooms.

The number of teachers that were teaching primary school classes varies widely. It ranges from one teacher per primary school with Birim South recording the highest of about 14.5; to ten teachers per primary school, as Twifo Herman Lower Denkyira records 5 per cent as the highest. In Birim South, 14.3 per cent of the schools had one teacher teaching in



primary classes and 7.2 per cent with two teachers. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira also had 5 per cent of its schools with only two teachers teaching in primary school classes. About a third of the schools have six teachers teaching in the primary schools. Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (58.8 per cent) is better endowed with six teachers teaching in the primary school than the other three districts as shown: Wassa Amenfi District (20 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (40 per cent), and Birim South (14.3 per cent). Birim South is however less endowed with teachers who teach the primary schools classes.

**Table 3.9: Type of functionality in primary schools (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>School offered primary education</b>					
Yes	72.0	100.0	94.4	100.0	89.6
No	28.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of shifts per day</b>					
1	78.6	90.0	92.9	100.0	88.9
2	21.4	10.0	7.1	0.0	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of classrooms were in use</b>					
2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
3	20	15.0	11.8	28.6	18.3
4	5.0	10.0	5.9	0.0	5.6
5	20.0	10.0	11.8	14.3	14.1
6	55.0	60.0	70.6	57.1	60.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of teachers who taught</b>					
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	2.8
2	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.8
3	30.0	20.0	17.6	7.1	19.7
4	15.0	20.0	5.9	35.7	18.3
5	10.0	10.0	17.6	14.3	12.7
6	20.0	40.0	58.8	14.3	33.8
7	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
9	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.8
10	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of trained teachers who taught</b>					
0	10.5	30.0	0.0	7.1	12.7
1	36.8	25.0	11.1	35.7	26.8
2	15.8	30.0	11.1	28.6	21.1
3	5.3	10.0	16.7	21.4	12.7
4	21.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.0
5	10.5	0.0	27.8	0.0	9.9
6	0.0	5.0	27.8	0.0	8.5
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of trained teachers that were teaching in primary schools last school year was about 87 per cent (see Table 3.9). This indicates that about 13 per cent of the teachers teaching in primary school classes were untrained. Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira had more untrained teachers (30 per cent) followed by Wassa Amenfi (10.5 per cent) and Birim south (7.1 per cent). Suhum Kraboa Coaltar however had no untrained teacher teaching in primary classes.

**Table 3.10: Type of school functionality in junior high schools (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Did this school offer junior high education?</b>					
Yes	36.0	78.9	60.0	42.9	53.4
No	64.0	21.1	40.0	57.1	46.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of shifts</b>					
1	80.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	87.5
2	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of classrooms in use</b>					
1	0.0	6.3	10.0	0.0	4.5
2	0.0	6.3	10.0	33.3	9.1
3	83.3	75.0	70.0	66.7	75.0
5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
6	8.3	6.3	10.0	0.0	6.8
8	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of teachers who taught junior high school Mathematics</b>					
1	90.9	75.0	80.0	100.0	83.7
2	9.1	12.5	20.0	0.0	11.6
3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of teachers who taught junior high school English</b>					
1	100.0	81.3	90.0	100.0	90.7
2	0.0	6.3	10.0	0.0	4.7
3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of trained teachers who taught mathematics</b>					
0	54.5	43.8	11.1	16.7	35.7
1	36.4	50.0	77.8	66.7	54.8
2	9.1	6.3	11.1	16.7	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of trained teachers who taught English</b>					
0	27.3	43.8	11.1	16.7	28.6
1	63.6	56.3	88.9	83.3	69.0
2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Slightly over half of the schools offered junior high school education last school year (Table 3.10). Schools in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district offered more junior high school education (78.9 per cent) than schools in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (60 per cent). In the Birim south for instance, 60 per cent of the school offered junior high school education.

During this same period, the numbers of classrooms in use in the junior high schools were typically three classrooms. This equals the three stages of the junior high school education. Wassa Amenfi West had a higher proportion of three classrooms for junior high school education (83.3 per cent). In Birim South 66.75 per cent of the schools were using less than three classrooms for junior high school education. In the other three districts, more than 70 per cent of their school had three classrooms. Few schools had more than three classrooms for its junior high school education.

In the Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira district, 6.3 per cent of its schools had only one or two classrooms. In the Birim south the proportions of schools with one or two classrooms were 10 per cent each. And in the Birim South the number of schools that used two classrooms was 33.3 per cent.

Table 3.10 also illustrates the number of teachers that taught junior high school English and mathematics and the number of them that were trained. The school with one teachers teaching mathematics in the schools were in Wassa Amenfi West (90.9 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (75 per cent), Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (80 per cent) and Birim South (100 per cent). The proportions of two teachers who are teaching mathematics in the junior high school in the districts were 20 per cent for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, 12 per cent for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and 9.1 per cent for Wassa Amenfi West. In the case of English, two districts namely Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South had only one teacher. In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, 90 per cent of the school have only one teacher for mathematics whiles the remaining 10 per cent of the schools have two teachers teaching the course. In Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira, 81.3 per cent of the schools have only one English teacher for the entire junior high school levels.

A large proportion of teachers who were teaching mathematics in junior high school during the last school year preceding the survey were untrained (Table 3.10). There were 54.5 per cent of them in the Wassa Amenfi West and 43.8 per cent of them in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts were untrained. The proportion of school that had only one trained mathematics teacher who teaches mathematics in a junior high school and was teaching mathematics in the schools were Wassa Amenfi West 36.4 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 50 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 77.8 per cent and Birim south 66.7 per cent. The proportions of two trained teachers teaching mathematics in one school were Wassa Amenfi West 9.15 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 6.3 per cent and Birim South 16.7 per cent.

For English, the proportion of untrained teachers teaching junior high school English were 27.3 per cent for Wassa Amenfi West, 43.8 per cent for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, 11.1 per cent for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and 16.7 per cent for Birim South. In schools where only one teacher was teaching English, the proportions were as high as 88.9 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, through 83.35 in the Birim south, 63.6 per cent in the

Wassa Amenfi West to 56.3 per cent in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts. Only 9.1 per cent of the schools in the Wassa Amenfi district had two students teaching English.

### 3.7 Teacher absenteeism

The study also wanted to know the number of days on average a teacher is likely to be absent from school in a typical 100 teaching days. The data (Table 3.11) shows that Birim South (28.6 per cent) has the highest proportion of teachers who do not absent themselves from school in a typical 100 school days; 15.4 per cent in the Wassa Amenfi and 5.6 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar would never absent themselves. The proportion of teachers who will absent themselves from between ten and twenty days was 21.4 per cent at Birim South, 16.7 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, and 9.5 per cent at Wassa Amenfi West. Those who would absent themselves for one to five days were 34.6 per cent in Wassa Amenfi West, 38.1 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and 66.7 per cent in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. For those who would be absent from school for six to ten days were from a high of 50 per cent in the Birim South to a low of 5.6 per cent in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar.

**Table 3.11: Teacher absenteeism (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Out of 100 teaching days, how many days is the average teacher at this school absent					
Never absent	15.4	0.0	5.6	28.6	11.4
1 to 5 days	34.6	38.1	66.7	0.0	36.7
6 to 10 days	15.4	28.6	5.6	50.0	22.8
11 to 20 days	34.6	23.8	5.6	0.0	19.0
More than 20 days	0.0	9.5	16.7	21.4	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The first most important reasons for teacher absenteeism mentioned included illness, lack of accommodation and long distance to school (Table 3.12). Illness was the major cause of teacher absenteeism from school in three of the districts –Wassa Amenfi west (53.8 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (57.1 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (58.8 per cent); and the second major reason for absenteeism in the fourth district (Birim South 28.6 per cent). Lack of accommodation in the communities where schools are situated was also a major reason for teacher absenteeism in the Birim South District (35.7 per cent) and second most important reason for teacher absenteeism in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (14.3 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. Long distance to school was a very important reason for teachers to absent themselves from school. The proportion for Wassa Amenfi West was 11.5 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 4.8 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 28.6 per cent. Another reason cited as the first most important reason for teacher absenteeism was financial problem. It accounted for 14.3 per cent of absenteeism in the Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira, 5.9 per cent in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and 3.8 per cent in the Wassa Amenfi west district. Teachers who are on study leave without pay are also prone to absent themselves from school (Wassa Amenfi district 11.5 per cent; Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira Districts 4.8 per cent). Ironically teachers on study leave with pay are also found to account for some absenteeism in the classroom. A proportion of 3.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent of absenteeism in the Wassa Amenfi West and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar were

attributed to this. Other reason such as bad weather and limited incentives were also cited as the first most important reasons for teacher absenteeism.

For the second most important reasons for teacher absenteeism, illness was the most significant with a proportion of about 32 per cent for Wassa Amenfi West and 33.3 for Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (Table 3.12). The proportion for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South were 17.6 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. Another important reason mentioned was long distance to school which accounted for 35.7 per cent in the Birim South, 28 per cent in the Wassa Amenfi West, 16 per cent in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and 11.8 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts. Lack of accommodation for teachers meant that teachers have to stay outside the school communities and trek to school. Further education (without or without study leave) also contribute to teacher absenteeism. Other reasons were also mentioned as second most important reason for teacher absenteeism include financial and family problems, transportation problems to the schools, maternity leave, bad weather and limited incentives.

**Table 3.12: Reasons for teacher absenteeism (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>First most important reason</b>					
Long distance to school	11.5	4.8	11.8	28.6	12.8
Lack accommodation for teachers	7.7	14.3	11.8	35.7	15.4
Illness	53.8	57.1	58.8	28.6	51.3
Limited incentives	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.3
Further education (without study leave)	11.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	5.1
further education (with study leave)	3.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.6
Family problems	7.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.8
Financial problem	3.8	14.3	5.9	0.0	6.4
Bad weather	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Second most important reason</b>					
Long distance to school	28.0	16.7	11.8	35.7	23.0
Lack accommodation for teachers	8.0	11.1	17.6	21.4	13.5
Illness	32.0	33.3	17.6	7.1	24.3
Limited incentives	0.0	5.6	5.9	21.4	6.8
Further education (without study leave)	4.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	4.1
Further education (with study leave)	4.0	5.6	5.9	0.0	4.1
	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
Family problems	4.0	5.6	5.9	0.0	4.1
Transportation problem	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Financial problem	16.0	11.1	11.8	14.3	13.5
Maternity	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	1.4
Bad weather	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Third most important reason</b>					
Long distance to school	4.8	26.7	23.1	0.0	13.1
Lack accommodation for teachers	33.3	13.3	7.7	16.7	19.7
Illness	14.3	0.0	7.7	16.7	9.8
Limited incentives	9.5	26.7	7.7	33.3	18
Further education (without study leave)	9.5	13.3	0.0	0.0	6.6
further education (with study leave)	4.8	6.7	7.7	0.0	4.9
Family problems	14.3	13.3	7.7	8.3	11.5
Transportation problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	4.9
Financial problem	9.5	0.0	30.8	0.0	9.8
Community does not value education	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For the third most important reason for a teacher to absent himself from school, the main reason cited was lack of accommodation for teachers (Wassa Amenfi West 33.3 per cent, Birim South 16.7 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 13.3 per cent and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 7.7 per cent). The second reason mentioned was long distance to school (Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira 26.7 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 23.1 per cent and Wassa Amenfi West 4.8 per cent). Family problems, illnesses and financial problem were also mentioned in that order. Another note worthy reason cited in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar which constitutes 7.7 per cent of the responses in the district was that the community does not value education. Other reasons include study leave, limited incentives and transportation problems (Table 3.12).

### 3.8 School Management Committees (SMC), participation and initiatives

The study sought to find out if there are School Management Committees (SMCs) governing the schools in the cocoa communities of the four districts. The affirmative responses (Table 3.13) were high for all the districts (Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 95.2 per cent, Wassa Amenfi West District 84.6 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 94.4 per cent and Birim South 92.9 per cent. Thus about over ninety per cent of the respondents have SMC governing their schools. SMCs formulate policy in the interest of the school and in accordance with laws and regulations on education and they also make initiatives and manage resources for the betterment of the school, the existence is therefore good for schools' development.

**Table 3.13: Availability of SMC in the schools (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Yes	84.6	95.2	94.4	92.9	91.1
No	15.4	4.8	5.6	7.1	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 3.14: SMC participation (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Head teacher</b>					
Yes	86.4	95.0	94.1	100.0	93.1
No	13.6	5.0	5.9	0.0	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Teachers</b>					
Yes	81.8	80	88.2	84.6	83.3
No	18.2	20	11.8	15.4	16.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0

Membership of the SMCs usually includes head teachers, teachers, parents and community leaders. However in some districts head teachers were not members of some SMCs. In the Wassa West district 13.6 per cent of the head teachers were not members of the SMC (Table 3.14). In the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar the proportion was 5.9 per cent and 5 per cent in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District. However in the Birim South district all the head teachers were members of the SMCs where they exist. Participation of the head teachers in the SMC is crucial for its smooth functioning as well as ensuring that decisions are well implemented. Community leaders and parents were found to participate in SMCs schools in all the districts. Again parents as well as teachers were also found to participate in SMCs.

The respondents were asked if the SMC made some initiatives in the interest of the school such as securing the capitation grant, implementation of school performance improvement plans, and implementing some form of food support last school year. The data from Table 3.15 indicate that the SMC involvement in securing the capitation grant was very high in Wassa Amenfi West (95.5 per cent) followed by Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (75 per cent), Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (82.4 per cent) and lastly Birim South (53.8 per cent). The proportion of the SMC that were not involved in the securing of capitation grant is a probable indication that they were not functioning effectively (Wassa Amenfi West (4.5 per cent) Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (25 per cent) Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (17.6 per cent) Birim South (46.2 per cent).

**Table 3.15: SMC initiatives (per cent)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Has the SMC been involved in securing the capitation grant?</b>					
Yes	95.5	75.0	82.4	53.8	79.2
No	4.5	25.0	17.6	46.2	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Has the SMC been involved in implementing a school performance plan?</b>					
Yes	81.8	60.0	76.5	46.2	68.1
No	18.2	40.0	23.5	53.8	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
Has the SMC been involved in implementing any form of food support?					
Yes	27.3	10.0	0.0	30.8	16.7
No	72.7	90.0	100.0	69.2	83.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The involvement of the SMCs in implementing a school performance improvement plan was high in Wassa Amenfi West (81.8 per cent), and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (76.5 per cent); and relatively low at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (60 per cent) and Birim South (46.2 per cent) were relatively low. The study also asked if in the last school year, the SMCs were involved in implementing any form of food support. The majority of the SMC in the schools in all the districts didn't implement any form of food support (Wassa Amenfi West, 72.7 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 90 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 100 per cent Birim South 69.2 per cent). Only a small proportion of the SMCs in the various districts implemented some form of food support (Wassa Amenfi West 27.3, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 10 per cent, and Birim South 30.8 per cent).

### 3.9 Reasons for repetition of grades and school dropout

Respondent were asked to mention the three most important reasons for males and for females to repeat grades in school. The responses are shown in Tables 3.16 and 3.17. For the males some of the significant first most important reasons for repeating grades were absenteeism, poor academic performance, irregular school attendance and the need to work. Some of the repetitions result from the fact that the pupils do not attend classes regularly and consequently do not do well. (Wassa Amenfi West 34.6 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 47.6 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 33.3 per cent Birim South 38.5 per cent). Other pupils are repeated as a result of poor performance. They either fail or get low grades that necessitate their repetition; this was high at Wassa Amenfi West (46.2 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (44.4 per cent). However there are others repeated grades as a result of the fact that they have to work at the expense of their education. (Wassa Amenfi West 15.4 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 14.3 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 16.7 per cent Birim South 23.1 per cent). Those who repeat grades as a result of financial problem were found only at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (9.5 per cent) and Birim South (7.7 per cent). Illness was also cited in two of the four districts as one of the first most important reasons for males to repeat grades (Wassa Amenfi West 3.8 per cent Birim South 1.3 per cent). Furthermore inadequate teaching staff leading to males repeating a grade was mentioned at Birim South (7.7 per cent) as the first most important reason for a male to repeat grade.



**Table 3.16: Reasons for males repeating grades in communities (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi west	Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim south	Total
<b>First most important reason</b>					
Need to work	15.4	14.3	16.7	23.1	16.7
Illness	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Flunked/low grades	46.2	28.6	44.4	15.4	35.9
Do not attend regularly	34.6	47.6	33.3	38.5	38.5
Financial problem	0.0	9.5	0.0	7.7	3.8
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
Don't repeat pupils	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Second most important reason</b>					
Need to work	8.0	36.8	11.8	25.0	19.2
Illness	12.0	15.8	0.0	25.0	12.3
Flunked/low grades	32.0	5.3	23.5	8.3.0	19.2
Do not attend regularly	48.0	26.3	58.8	25.0	41.1
Lack of electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.4
Financial problem	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
No role models to look up to	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Lack of parental support	0.0	5.3	0.0	8.3	2.7
Truancy	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Third most important reason</b>					
Need to work	30.0	15.8	43.8	33.3	29.7
Illness	35.0	10.5	18.8	33.3	23.4
Flunked/low grades	15.0	36.8	12.5	0.0	18.8
Do not attend regularly	10.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	10.9
Lack of electricity	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	3.1
Financial problem	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.1
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	5.3	0.0	11.1	3.1
Lack of parental support	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	3.1
Lack of learning materials	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Truancy	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Second most important reasons for male pupils to repeat a grade was irregular school attendance (Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (58.8 per cent and Wassa Amenfi West 48 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (26.3 per cent) and Birim South, 25 per cent). Work related reasons and poor academic performance follow in that order. Those who repeat grades because they need to work were found mostly in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (36.8 per cent) and Birim South (25 per cent). Illness was another important reason mentioned in Wassa Amenfi West (12 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (15.8 per cent) and Birim South (25 per cent). Those who flunked grades or scored low grades were mentioned mostly

at Wassa Amenfi West (32 per cent), and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (23.5 per cent). Lack of parental support for the pupils was mentioned at both Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (5.3 per cent) and Birim South (8.3 per cent) while financial problem was cited at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (5.3 per cent). Other significant reasons mentions in the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (5.3 per cent,) for males to repeat grades are that there are no role models to for the pupils to look up to. Truancy was also cited at Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (5.9 per cent) for repletion of grades for the males.

The third most important reason for male pupils to repeat grades, the first reason given was the need to work (Wassa Amenfi West 30 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 43.8 per cent, Birim South 33.3 per cent; the second reason was illness (Wassa Amenfi West 35 per cent, Birim South 33.3 per cent). The third reason mentioned was low performance or flunked/low grades (Wassa Amenfi West 15 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 36.8 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 12.5 per cent). Irregular school attendance was mentioned at Wassa Amenfi West (10 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (26.3 per cent). Other reasons mentioned were lack of electricity (Birim South 22.2 per cent), financial problem (Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 12.5 per cent), inadequate teaching staff (Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5.3 per cent Birim South 11.1 per cent), lack of parental support (Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 12.5 per cent), lack of learning materials (Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5.3 per cent) and truancy (Wassa Amenfi West 10 per cent).

For the females the first most important reason to repeat grade mentioned were low academic performance (flunked/low grades) (Wassa Amenfi West 57.7 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 38.1 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 41.2 per cent Birim South 16.7 per cent), the second reason important was irregular class attendance (Wassa Amenfi West 34.6 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 47.6 Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 35.3 per cent Birim South 33.3 per cent) and the need to work (Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 9.5 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 11.8 per cent Birim South 33.3 per cent). Illness was mentioned at Wassa Amenfi West (7.7 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (11.8 per cent). While financial problem was mentioned at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (4.8 per cent), inadequate teaching staff (8.3 per cent) and pregnancy (8.3 per cent) were mentioned only at Birim South (8.3 per cent) as one of the first reason for a female pupil to repeat a grade.

The second most important reason for female pupils to repeat grades include irregular class attendance (Wassa Amenfi West 44 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 36.8 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 47.1 per cent Birim South 16.7 per cent.). A substantial percentage of them also repeat grades because they flunked or get low grades (Wassa Amenfi West 32 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 15.8 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 29.4 per cent Birim South 8.3 per cent). For about a quarter of responses from Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South the need to engage in some work result in the repeating grades. Illness as a reason for repeating grades was affirmed strongly at Birim South (41.7 per cent) and to a lesser extent at Wassa Amenfi West (12 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5.3 per cent. For about a tenth of the responses from Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South cited truancy as one of the reasons for females to repeat grades.

The third most important reasons for female pupils to repeat grades were the need to work, illness poor academic performance, and irregular class attendance. Overall 29.7 per

cent of the pupils drop out because of the need to work. This was highest in Wassa Amenfi West (40 per cent), while illness was also highest in Wassa Amenfi West (30 per cent) followed by Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (26.3 per cent). Overall 14.1 per cent of the pupils in the districts drop out due to poor academic performance. Other reasons cited include lack of electricity, financial problem, inadequate teaching staff, pregnancy and truancy).

**Table 3.17: Reasons for female pupils repeating grades**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>The first most important reason</b>					
Need to work	0.0	9.5	11.8	33.3	10.5
Illness	7.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	5.3
Flunked/low grades	57.7	38.1	41.2	16.7	42.1
Do not attend regularly	34.6	47.6	35.3	33.3	38.2
Financial problem	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	1.3
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.3
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>The second most important reason</b>					
Need to work	12.0	26.3	17.6	25.0	19.2
Illness	12.0	5.3	0	41.7	12.3
Flunked/low grades	32.0	15.8	29.4	8.3	23.3
Do not attend regularly	44.0	36.8	47.1	16.7	38.4
Lack of parental support	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Truancy	0.0	10.5	0.0	8.3	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>The third most important reason</b>					
Need to work	40.0	21.1	31.3	22.2	29.7
Illness	30.0	26.3	18.8	11.1	23.4
Flunked/low grades	0.0	21.1	25.0	11.1	14.1
Do not attend regularly	20.0	10.5	12.5	33.3	17.2
Lack of electricity	0.0	5.3	6.3	22.2	6.3
Financial problem	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Pregnancy	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Marriage	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6
Truancy	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.18 presents results for reasons assigned by respondents regarding males dropping out of school. Among the reasons mentioned in Table 3.18 as the first most

important reasons for male pupils to drop out of school were the need to work, lack of money, lack of interest in education and not doing well in school. The highest proportion of the schools that mentioned the need to work, were in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, 44.4 per cent and Birim South, 38.5 per cent. For lack of interest in education, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (35 per cent) had the highest proportion of the responses. Those who were not doing well in school Birim South had the highest proportion of 23.1 per cent. About a third of the responses from Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Birim South mentioned lack of lack of money as first most important reason for male dropouts. Early marriage also featured in all the districts (Wassa Amenfi West 3.8 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 5.6 per cent).

**Table 3.18: Reasons for male school drop-out**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>First most important reason</b>					
Need to work	23.1	10.0	44.4	38.5	27.3
Early marriage	3.8	5.0	5.6	0.0	3.9
Lack of money	19.2	30.0	16.7	30.8	23.4
Grade not available at school	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Lack of interest in education	19.2	35.0	11.1	7.7	19.5
Not doing well in school	11.5	10.0	5.6	23.1	11.7
School is far away	19.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.8
Lack of parental support	3.8	10.0	5.6	0.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Second most important reason</b>					
Need to work	16.7	10.0	16.7	23.1	16.0
Early marriage	4.2	0.0	11.1	0.0	4.0
Lack of money	16.7	15.0	22.2	7.7	16.0
Illness	4.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	4.0
Over-aged	4.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.7
Insecurity	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
Grade not available at school	4.2	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.7
Lack of interest in education	8.3	25.0	27.8	15.4	18.7
Not doing well in school	33.3	35.0	5.6	7.7	22.7
School is far away	4.2	15.0	0.0	7.7	6.7
Unavailability of learning materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
Lack of parental support	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Peer influence	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Relocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Third most important reason</b>					
Need to work	18.2	0.0	18.8	0.0	10.3
Early marriage	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.1	2.9
Lack of money	27.3	15.8	25.0	27.3	23.5
Illness	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	4.4
Over-aged	9.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.4
Sexual harassment	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Insecurity	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.5
Grade not available at school	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Lack of interest in education	9.1	10.5	31.3	18.2	16.2
Not doing well in school	18.2	21.1	12.5	9.1	16.2
School is far away	9.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	5.9
Unavailability of learning materials	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.1	2.9
Lack of parental support	4.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
No role models to look up to	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Peer influence	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Truancy	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The major second reasons for males to drop out of school mentioned were poor academic performance. Not doing well in school accounted for 33.3 per cent in Wassa Amenfi West, 35 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and 5.6 and 7.7 per cents in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South 7.7 per cent. Lack of interest in education also accounted for a significant proportion of the reasons stated for school drop-out among males in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (25 per cent), Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (27.8 per cent), (Wassa Amenfi West (8.3 per cent) and Birim South (15.4 per cent). Lack of money (Wassa Amenfi West 16.7 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 15 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 22.2 per cent), the need to work (Birim South 23.1 per cent) and illness (Birim South 15.4 per cent), were also significant reasons mentioned.

The third most important reasons for male pupils to drop out of school from the districts were for Wassa Amenfi West district, lack of money (24 per cent), poor academic performance (28 per cent) and the need to work (18.2 per cent). For Twifo Hemang lower Denkyira the major reason for males to drop out of school was poor academic performance or not doing well in school (42.9 per cent). At Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, lack of interest in education (27.8 per cent) was the major reason mentioned; this was followed by lack of money and being over-aged in relation to the class (22.2 per cent). A portion of the reasons were attributed to early marriage (5.6 per cent) and teenage pregnancy (5.6 per cent). For Birim South a quarter of the reasons each was attributed to insecurity, grade not available at school and lack of interest in education as well as poor performance in school.

For the females the first most important reason to drop out of school was marital and sex related. Teenage pregnancy was a major cause of school dropouts among females in Wassa Amenfi West (42.3 per cent) and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (38.1 per cent) as

Table 3.19 shows. It is equally important in the two other districts (Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 11.1 per cent Birim South 7.7 per cent). Early marriage was also another cause of school dropout in Wassa Amenfi West (7.7 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (4.8 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 5.6 per cent. In Birim South sexual harassment was constituted 7.7 per cent of school dropout among girls in the district. Poverty may be another reason for females to drop out of school. Lack of money constitutes a major reason in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (33.3 per cent) and Birim south (30.8 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (22.2 per cent). The need to engage in various kinds of work also led to a school dropout high rate in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (33.3 per cent) and Birim South (38.5 per cent) districts. Other reasons given include lack of interest in education, not doing well in school and being over-aged in relation to the class.

The second most important reason for females to drop out of school mentioned were that they were not doing well in school. The proportion for these were Wassa Amenfi West 28 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 42 per cent, Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 11.1 per cent and Birim South 25 per cent. Another reason was lack of interest in education. This was high in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (27.8 per cent) and (Birim 25 per cent). Lack of money was a chief reason especially in Wassa Amenfi West (24 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (22.2 per cent). Other significant reasons mentioned were insecurity (Birim 25 per cent).

The third most important reason for female pupils to drop out of school was the need to work (Wassa Amenfi West 8.7 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 23.5 per cent Birim South 9.1 per cent). Lack of money was the major reason in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (23.5) and Birim South (36.4 per cent). A substantial proportion of drop out were due to early marriage (Wassa Amenfi West 4.3 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 5.9 per cent) sexual harassment (Wassa Amenfi West 8.7 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5 per cent) and teenage pregnancy (Wassa Amenfi West 8.7 per cent Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 5 per cent Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 17.6 per cent Birim South 9.1 per cent). Lack of interest in education constitutes 25 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and 17 per cent in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 17.6 per cent; while not doing well in school constitutes 26 per cent in Wassa Amenfi West and 20 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira.

**Table 3.19: Most important reasons for females to drop out of school (%)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>First most important reason</b>					
Need to work	3.8	0.0	33.3	38.5	15.4
Early marriage	7.7	4.8	5.6	0.0	5.1
Lack of money	11.5	33.3	22.2	30.8	23.1
Overage	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Sexual harassment	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1.3
Grade not available at school	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Lack of interest in education	3.8	23.8	11.1	0.0	10.3
Not doing well in school	7.7	0.0	5.6	15.4	6.4
School is far away	15.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	6.4
Teenage pregnancy	42.3	38.1	11.1	7.7	28.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Second most important reason</b>					
Need to work	12.0	9.5	16.7	0.0	10.5
Early marriage	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Lack of money	24.0	4.8	22.2	0.0	14.5
Illness	12.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	6.6
Over-aged	4.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	3.9
Insecurity	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	3.9
Grade not available at school	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Lack of interest in education	12.0	9.5	27.8	25.0	17.1
Not doing well in school	28.0	42.9	11.1	25.0	27.6
School is far away	4.0	14.3	0.0	8.3	6.6
Teenage pregnancy	0.0	4.8	5.6	0.0	2.6
Lack of parental support	4.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Third most important reason</b>					
Need to work	8.7	5.0	23.5	9.1	11.3
Early marriage	4.3	5.0	5.9	0.0	4.2
Lack of money	8.7	10.0	23.5	36.4	16.9
Illness	4.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Over-aged	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Sexual harassment	8.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Insecurity	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.8
Grade not available at school	4.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Lack of interest in education	8.7	25.0	17.6	0.0	14.1
Not doing well in school	26.1	20.0	11.8	9.1	18.3
School is far away	4.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	2.8
Teenage pregnancy	8.7	5.0	17.6	9.1	9.9
Unavailability of learning materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	1.4
Lack of parental support	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Peer influence	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Inadequate teaching staff	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.10 Support systems and programs for schools, pupils and teachers

The respondents were asked about the existence of some support systems and services in the school for teaching and learning. Results are presented in Table 3.20. All schools in the Birim South district have had free provision of school uniforms. In the Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, the proportion of schools that had free school uniforms was 71.4 per cent. The rate was however lower in Wassa Amenfi West (46.2 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (44.4 per cent).

With the provision of learning materials for pupils, Wassa Amenfi West had the highest proportion of 73.1 per cent. This was followed by Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (72.2 per cent), and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (61.9 per cent). Birim South schools had the lowest proportion of 50 per cent.

Few schools in the districts had a transitional program for reinsertion of out of school pupils back to school. The proportion of school that had such facility for out of school pupils in the Wassa Amenfi West were 15.4 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 14.3 per cent and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 11.1 per cent. The proportion in the Birim South was relatively high at 42.9 per cent. Furthermore, only about thirty per cent of the school in the all the districts had after school tutoring program for pupils. The range was 35.7 per cent in the Birim South to 26.9 per cent in the Wassa Amenfi West.

Computer literacy program for pupils were far low in all the school in the cocoa growing communities in the four districts. The highest proportion recorded was 44.4 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa Coaltar. This was followed by Birim South with 21.4 per cent; Wassa Amenfi South 15.4 per cent and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 14.3 per cent. Information communication and technology (ICT) skills which is a very important aspect of the school curricula is thus denied to most of the pupils in these cocoa growing communities of Ghana.

Capitation grant was provided for 93.7 per cent of the schools in the four districts. The data from Table 3.20 shows that 7.7 per cent of the school in the Wassa Amenfi district and 14.3 per cent in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira districts were not benefitting from this facility. All schools in the other two districts received this facility.

Free food program or free school canteen service was found to be low in all the four study districts. The highest proportion of schools with this facility was found in the Birim South (28.6 per cent) followed by Wassa Amenfi west (26.9 per cent), Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (23.8 per cent) and Suhum Kraboa District (11.1 per cent). Again, this facility is not extended to the privately owned schools but to only government owned or assisted schools. However, some of the schools which are not covered by the government program have their own feeding programs. In this case, parents pay for the service.

In service training program was organized for teachers in majority of the schools in all of the four districts. The proportion of schools that received this facility was from 76 per cent in Wassa Amenfi West to 94.4 per cent in the Suhum Kraboa District. This is a very good development which has the propensity to make teachers abreast with newer trends in teaching and learning and to perform better on the job.

The studies asked if the schools developed and implemented any strategy or activity to support pupils who are over-aged. The responses (Table 3.20) indicate that such support services are almost nonexistent. The proportions of schools that do not have such facility for over-aged pupils are high in all the four districts (Suhum Kraboa Coaltar, 83.3 per cent; Birim South, 92.3 per cent; Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira, 95 per cent).



**Table 3.20: Support systems/services (%)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Teachers' additional training on an annual basis</b>					
Yes	73.1	61.9	72.2	69.2	69.2
No	26.9	38.1	27.8	30.8	30.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Strategy or activity to support pupils repeating grades</b>					
Yes	34.6	28.6	11.1	15.4	24.4
No	65.4	71.4	88.9	84.6	75.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Program to support/improve the performance of over-aged pupils</b>					
Yes	15.4	5.0	16.7	7.7	11.7
No	84.6	95.0	83.3	92.3	88.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Free provision of school uniforms</b>					
Yes	46.2	71.4	44.4	100.0	62.0
No	53.8	28.6	55.6	0.0	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Free provision of learning materials</b>					
Yes	73.1	61.9	72.2	50.0	65.8
No	26.9	38.1	27.8	50.0	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>In-service training program for teachers</b>					
Yes	76.0	80.0	94.4	85.7	83.1
No	24.0	20.0	5.6	14.3	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Infrastructure improvement program</b>					
Yes	15.4	47.6	16.7	0.0	21.5
No	84.6	52.4	83.3	100.0	78.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Transitional program for reinsertion out of school children</b>					
Yes	15.4	14.3	11.1	42.9	19.0
No	84.6	85.7	88.9	57.1	81.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>After school tutoring program</b>					
Yes	26.9	33.3	27.8	35.7	30.4
No	73.1	66.7	72.2	64.3	69.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Computer literacy program</b>					
Yes	15.4	14.3	44.4	21.4	22.8
No	84.6	85.7	55.6	78.6	77.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Capitation grant</b>					
Yes	92.3	85.7	100.0	100.0	93.7
No	7.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>School canteen/food program</b>					
Yes	26.9	23.8	11.1	28.6	22.8
No	73.1	76.2	88.9	71.4	77.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

When asked if the school developed any strategy or activity to support children who dropped out of school, the majority of the schools responded in the negative (Table 3.21). The proportions of school that do not have such programs were very high. In Wassa Amenfi West 76.9 per cent of the schools do not have such program; and at Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira the proportion was 52.4 per cent while in Suhum Kraboa Coaltar and Birim South 77.8 per cent and 61 per cent respectively have no strategy to support children who drop out of school.

**Table 3.21: Support for dropout pupils (%)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coal	Birim South	Total
<b>Strategy or activity to support children who drop out of school</b>					
Yes	23.1	47.6	22.2	38.5	32.1
No	76.9	52.4	77.8	61.5	67.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.11 Effect of child labour on children

The data from Table 3.22 presents results on the effect of children in the four districts. It shows that child labourer miss class more often than non child labourers. The proportions of the responses were Wassa Amenfi West 76.9 per cent, Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira 61.9 per cent, and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar 77.8 per cent.

**Table 3.22: Effect of child labour on children (percentage)**

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
No	23.1	38.1	22.2	57.1	32.9
Yes	76.9	61.9	77.8	42.9	67.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Child labourer often get lower mark</b>					
No	26.9	52.4	33.3	78.6	44.3
Yes	73.1	47.6	66.7	21.4	55.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Child labourer often fail to reach the required examination standards</b>					
No	76.9	57.1	61.1	50.0	63.3
Yes	23.1	42.9	38.9	50.0	36.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Wassa Amenfi West	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Birim South	Total
<b>Child labourer are often tired or sleep during class</b>					
No	42.3	28.6	38.9	42.9	38.0
Yes	57.7	71.4	61.1	57.1	62.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Child labourer learn less or more slowly</b>					
No	80.8	76.2	77.8	71.4	77.2
Yes	19.2	23.8	22.2	28.6	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On the question about child labourer often getting lower marks in school, the responses were mixed. 73.1 per cent of responses from Wassa Amenfi West and 66.7 per cent of responses from Suhum Kraboa Coaltar affirmed that child labourers get lower marks in school. However, the other two districts held a contrary view. 52.4 per cent of the respondents in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira as well as 78.6 per cent of the respondents in Birim South disagreed with this assertion.

The proportion of child labourer who often failed to reach the required examination standard was about the same for Birim South (50 per cent). In Wassa Amenfi West only 23.1 per cent of the responses indicated child labourer often fail to reach the required examination standard. For Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira the proportion was 57.1 per cent; 61.1 per cent for Suhum Kraboa Coaltar.

The proportions of child labourer who often tired or sleep during class were highest in Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira at 71.4 per cent while at Suhum Kraboa Coaltar the proportion was 61.1 per cent. The proportions were about the same for Wassa Amenfi West (57.7 per cent) and Birim South (57.1 per cent). The data also indicate that only a minority of child labourer learn less or more slowly. The proportions of the responses that indicted that child labourer learn slowly were highest at Birim South with a proportion of 28.6 per cent. This was followed by Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira (23.8 per cent), Suhum Kraboa Coaltar (22.2 per cent) and Wassa Amenfi West (19.2 per cent).



## Conclusion and recommendations

This school and community report on the 64 CCP communities reveal that majority of the communities are lacking of many economic and physical infrastructure, including education and health infrastructure. Child labour also seems to be common place in these communities. The findings thus call for the intervention of all stakeholders, including government, civil society and NGOs to deal the economic, social and infrastructural problems, particularly the issue of child labour.

The study found that significant proportions (39 per cent) of households in the communities do not have access to safe drinking water since they mainly source their drinking water from rivers, streams and canals. This may pose serious health hazards to members of these communities. It is recommended that these communities are reached with treated water in the form of bore holes or pipe-borne water. The assistance of both local and international NGOs might be necessary to achieve this goal.

It is also evident from the survey that 53 per cent of the communities do not have access to electricity. Government's rural electricity project should be extended to these communities in order to create jobs in the areas of small scale industrial activities. Availability of electricity may also serve as incentive for mechanical agricultural activities and off-season farming. This may also forestall the problem of seasonal movement of people from these areas to the cities for jobs.

Generally, there seems to be schools in most of the communities considered under the survey, with majority (89 per cent) of the communities having two schools. Most of these schools (79 per cent) are public schools. Most schools in the districts lack electricity. Most schools have toilet facilities in the form of KVIPs. Most schools lack basic infrastructure as classrooms, libraries, technical and vocational workshops, ICT facilities, and offices and accommodation for teachers.

Most schools in the various communities are also under-staffed, with some teachers untrained. Provision of educational facilities is recommended for schools in these communities in order to ensure effective teaching and learning as well as ensure better performance in the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE). Institutions responsible for the posting of teachers should consider these communities in their postings. Also, the problems of repetition and absenteeism, drop-outs, teacher absenteeism and generally poor academic performance are prevalent in the communities. Supervision on the part of Ghana Education Service (GES) and the role of School Management Committees should be strengthened in order to mitigate these problems. It is also revealed by school authorities that working children are usually absent from school and even when at school, they regularly sleep during lesson hours. This calls for a concerted effort on the part of all stakeholders to minimise the activities of child labour in these areas.

The survey reveals that in the exception of Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira district, none of the other districts has a hospital. Also, none of the communities have a pharmacy; and just about 25 per cent have drug stores. Most communities do not also have clinics, health posts and maternity homes. Some communities access health facilities in a distance of about 20 kilometres which takes a journey of over an hour. These observations pose

serious health threats to these communities, especially the absence of maternity homes for expectant mothers. We recommend the provision of health facilities in these areas; especially operational maternity homes in order to reduce maternal mortality.

Generally, it is observed that health workers are few in the districts under the survey. Only 13.6 per cent of communities have available health workers. There are few nurses, mid-wives and family planning experts; and about 97 per cent of the communities without medical doctors. Most households in the communities (56.8 per cent) patronise the services of traditional healers and traditional birth attendants.

We recommend that these districts should be considered in the posting of health workers in order to meet the health needs of people in these communities. Since most of these communities are rural and health workers may not readily accept posting to such areas, special incentives in terms of accommodation and other allowances could be used to attract them. Provision of social amenities in these communities is paramount, if workers are to readily accept postings to such communities. Also, the activities of the traditional birth attendants and traditional healers should be scrutinised and if possible, they should be given special training on their activities to ensure the safety of their patients.

Furthermore, malaria is considered as the major health problem in all the districts in the survey. Other health complications identified in the communities are waist pains, back pains, general body pains, hernia and cholera. We recommend that the government's mosquito spraying exercise and free mosquito net distribution programme should be extended to these communities to minimise the incidence of malaria.

The study found that only seven per cent and six per cent of the communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts respectively have a register for registering Child Labourers. None of the communities in both Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira and Suhum Kraboa Coaltar districts has any system whatsoever for registering child labourers. From household survey results it is quite evident that children in communities in these districts are engaged in one form of child labour activity or the other. In dealing with child labour, the communities should be encouraged to form child protection communities to help in the fight against child labour. Likewise, putting together a registration system to register child labourers as is the case of very few communities in the Wassa Amenfi West and Birim South districts should also be encouraged in order for the stakeholders to have data on the magnitude of the child labour problem and act accordingly. In addition, there should be more community based action plans to help in dealing with child labour. Since 20 per cent of the communities are reported to have community rules and regulations regarding child labour, community leaders (traditional rulers and district assembly authorities) should be empowered to enforce these rules. Also, sustained programme of activities should be organized to create awareness on child labour.

## Annex: Matrix of various community schools and their characteristics/conditions

Dis trict	Community name	Sub-community name	Name of school	Age of school	Roofing material of school building	Source of drinking water	Type of toilet facility
Wassa Amenfi West	ABOIFIE	ABOIFIE	ABOIFIE D/A PRIMARY	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Pipe-borne	Improved pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	ABOIFIE	ABOIFIE	ABOIFIE D/A JHS	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Pipe-borne	Improved pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	KINGDOM P REP SCH.	ABOINKWANTA	KINGDOM P REP ARATORY SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Open pit
Wassa Amenfi West	ADIDIASE	ADIDIASE	ADIDIASE D.A PRIMARY AND KG.	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Bush / field
Wassa Amenfi West	AKYEMKROM/ANTOBAM	AKYEMKROM/ANTOBAM	AKYEMKROM/ANTOBAM D.AA PRIMARY AND KG. SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Bush / field
Wassa Amenfi West	AMOAKU	AMOAKU	AMOAKUDA JHS	10 to 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Other
Wassa Amenfi West	AMOAKU	AMOAKU	AMOAKU DA PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Open pit
Wassa Amenfi West	ASUOHYIAM	ASUOHYIAM	ASUOHYIAM D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Hand-dug well	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	ASUOHYIAM	ASUOHYIAM	ASUOHYIAM D/A J.H.S	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Wassa Amenfi West	ASUOHYIAM	P ATA KRO	PATA KRO D/A PRIMARY / JHS	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	CHICHISO NO.2	CHICHISO NO.2	CHICHISO NO.2 D/A PRIMARY AND KG.	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	CHICHISO NO.2	CHICHISO NO.2	CHICHISO NO.2 D.A J.H.S	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	AKU NKWANTA	AKU NKWANTA	AKU NKWANTA D.A PRIMARY AND KG.	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	AKU NKWANTA	TOGO	TOGO DOMEABRA DA PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	HIAWA	HIAWA	HIAWA CATHOLIC BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Open pit
Wassa Amenfi West	K BOATENG	K BOATENG	K BOATENG S.D.A PRIMARY AND KG.	Less than 5 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	NWANSEMA	NWANSEMA	ENGLISH AND ARABIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Bush / field
Wassa Amenfi West	NWANSEMA CAMP	NWANSEMA CAMP	ENGLISH AND ARABIC J.H.S	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	OBENG	OBENG	OBENG D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	OBENG	OBENG	OBENG METHODIST PRIMARY SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal/ Surface water	Bucket
Wassa Amenfi West	SIKA NTINO.2	SIKA NTINO.2	SIKA NTID/A PRIMARY AND KG.	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Wassa Amenfi West	WASSA BEKWAI	WASSA BEKWAI	WASSA BEKWAI DA BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	YIRASE	ABORLEKROM	ABORLEKROM PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Open pit
Wassa Amenfi West	YIRASE	YIRASE	YIRASE DA JHS	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Other
Wassa Amenfi West	YIRASE	YIRASE	YIRASE DA PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Wassa Amenfi West	YIRASE	YIRASE	GOD'S LOVE PREP ARATORY	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	ANKAAKO	ANKAAKO	ANKAAKO BASIC SCHOOLS	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	ANKAAKO	ANKAAKO	MUSTARD SEED SCHOOL COMPLEX	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	ARMA/KWAMOANO	KWAMOANO	ARMA-KWAMOANO BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	AKUTUASE/AYEKROM	AKUTUASE/AYEKROM	AYEKROM P RESBY D/A BASIX SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	BAAKONDZIDZI	BAAKONDZIDZI	BAAKONDZIDZI/A BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	BMPONAGYA	BMPONAGYA	BMPONAGYA D/A J.H.S.	More than 20 years	Asbestos	Hand-dug well	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	BMPONAGYA	BMPONAGYA	BMPONAGYA D/A PRIMARY	More than 20 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	BMPONAGYA	BMPONAGYA	CHRIST FOUNDATION S P REP ARATORY AND JHS.	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	BMPONSO	BMPONSO	BMPONSO D/A BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	TWIFO BOBI	TWIFO BOBI	BOBID/A BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	DENYASE	DENYASE	DENYASE D/C BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	HASOWODZE	HASOWODZE	HASOWODZE D/A BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	HASOWOSZE	NYAMEDAE (ASSIN DISTRICT)	NYAMEDAE M/A BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Hand-dug well	Bush / field
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	KYEABOSO	KYEABOSO	KYEABOSO D/A BASIC	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	KYEABOSO	KYEABOSO	CALVARY P REP ARATORY SCHOOL	Less than 5 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	KYEABOSO	OP OKUKROM	OP OKUKROM COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	MAFI	MAFI	MAFID/A PRIMARY	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	NKWANKYEMASO	NKWANKYEMANSO	NKWANKYEMASO D/A BASIC SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	TWIFO NSUAEM	TWIFO NSUAEM	NSUAEM D/A BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	TWIFO P AASO	TWIFO P AASO	TWIFO P AASO CAHTOLIC BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	PEPEKROM	TWIFO PEPEKROM	PEPEKROM D/A BASIC SCHOOL	Less than 5 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	SOMNYAME KODUR U	SOMNYAMEKODUR U	SOMNYAMEKODUR U D/A BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	TAWIAH NKWANTA	TAWIAH NKWANTA	TAWIAH NKWANTA D/A PRIMARY	5 to 9 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Twifo Heman Lower Denkyir	TWEAPEASE	TWEAPEASE	TWEAPEASE D/A BASIC SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Spring	Improved pit latrine

Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	ABOABO SONKOR	ABOABO SONKOR	ABOABO SONKOR PRESBY PRIMARY SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	ADMADIN	ADMADIN	ADMADIN D/A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	ADMADIN	ADMADIN	ADMADIN D/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Other	Other
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	AKYEANSA	AKYEANSA	NUBESU D/A PRIMARY AND JHS	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal / Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	DENSUSO	DENSUSO	DENSUSO DA KG, PRIMARY, JHS.	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal / Surface water	Improved pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	DOME	DOME	DOME R/C PRIMARY AND D/A JHS SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	KOFIGYA	KOFIGYA	KOFIGYA D/A PRIMARY, JHS.	More than 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	KWADWO - HUM	KWADWO - HUM	KWADWO HUM RC PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Other
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	MAAMEHYESO	MAAMEHYESO	MAAMEHYESO PRESBY PRIMARY	10 to 20 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	MFRANOR	MFRANOR	MFRANOR PRESBYTARIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL AND DA JHS	5 to 9 years	Cement / bricks	Bore hole	Other
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	MFRANTAR	MFRANTAR	MFRANTAR PRESBY PRIMARY BASIC SCHOOL AND DA JHS	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Other
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	OBOUHU	OBOUHU	OBOUHU NYARKO DA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Less than 5 years	Cement / bricks	River / Stream / Canal / Surface water	Improved pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	OKONAM / KWABENA KUMI	OKONAM / KWABENA KUMI	OKONAM PRIMARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	PRAPRABABIDA	PRAPRABABIDA	PRAPRABABIDA METHODIST PRIMARY SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	SOWATEY	SOWATEY	SOWATEY L/A PRIMARY/JHS	5 to 9 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	SRA	SRA	OKANTA SRA D/A PRIMARY/KG SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Open pit
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	OBOADAKA	OBOADAKA	OBOADAKA DA PRIMARY/KG	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	TEIMENSAH	TEIMENSAH	TEIMENSAH DA PRIMARY/KG.	Less than 5 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	ADNKROM / YEBOAHRKOM	ADNKROM	ADNKROM L/A PRIMARY	Less than 5 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	AKOTEKROM	AKOTEKROM	KOKROSO L/A BASIC SCHOOL	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Other
Birim South	AKOSOMBO/ANYNABIREM	AKOSOMBO	BAAB, AKOSOMBO L/A PRIMARY	5 to 9 years		Hand-dug well	Traditional pit latrine
Birim South	APERADE STATION	APERADE STATION	APERADE RAILS L/A BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	River / Stream / Canal / Surface water	Bush / field
Birim South	APOLIBEPOSO	APOLIBEPOSO	OTWERESO PRASO L/A SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Traditional pit latrine
Birim South	APOLININGO/SONKWENYA	APOLININGO ADWENASE/SONKWENYA	APOLININGO BASIC SCHOOLS	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	BOMMODEN	BOMMODEN	BOMMODEN L/A BASIC SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Birim South	KROBOASE	KROBOASE	KROBOASE L/A PRIMARY	10 to 20 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Bush / field
Birim South	MENSAKROM	MENSAKROM	MENSAKROM L/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	10 to 20 years	Asbestos	River / Stream / Canal / Surface water	Traditional pit latrine
Birim South	NYANKOMASE	NYANKOMASE	NYANKOMASE ZION PRIMARY AND NYANKOMASE D/A JHS	5 to 9 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	OFORIKROM / ABOABO	OFORIKROM	OFORIKROM L/A PRIMARY AND JHS	Less than 5 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	OFOSUKROM/KOJO KUMI	KNADWO KUMI	YAW SAWURO L/A PRIMARY	Less than 5 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Other
Birim South	OFOSUKROM/KOJO KUMI	OFOSUKROM	OFOSUKROM L/A PRIMARY	Less than 5 years	Plastic or metallic sheet	Bore hole	Improved pit latrine
Birim South	SIWKROM/TAKYIKROM	SIWKROM	SIWKROM L/A KG AND PRIMARY SCHOOL	More than 20 years	Asbestos	Bore hole	Bush / field