

Report

Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Child Protection: *Transforming research into evidence-based policy and practice*

Held at Tomreik Hotel on 28th November 2017



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Some Participants at the Knowledge Sharing Workshop

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent reports from research findings stress that the social and economic wellbeing of the average Ghanaian child is dire. It is estimated that poverty affects more children than it affects adults in Ghana. Projections by UNICEF indicate that almost 3 out of every 10 children in Ghana are living in poverty. A considerable number of children from disadvantaged communities and households in Ghana are exposed to abuse, economic exploitation and vulnerabilities, including child trafficking, child labour, child marriage and working as commercial child sex workers. Children under 15 year's make-up nearly 40% of Ghana's population. This means that much of what can be achieved in decades ahead depends on the young people of today, failing which predicts a bleak future.

Despite the existence of numerous organisations doing research and interventions on child protection, there is still lack of adequate real-time data on the state of the Ghanaian child. In most cases, research findings are not made available for usage by other organisations, and most research findings are fragmented and disconnected from policy and on-going field interventions on child protection. It is therefore imperative to create a platform that shares data on the state of children in Ghana that could inform policy and practice.

The Participatory Development Associates Limited (PDA) organised a knowledge sharing workshop on November 28, 2017 that brought together state and non-state actors as well as other stakeholders to share realities and experiences in child protection, successes, failures and opportunities as well as explore options for stronger collaboration among stakeholders for stronger impact in child protection. 78 practitioners, policy makers think tanks, public and private institutions, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector participated in the workshop.

In a welcome address, a principal consultant of PDA, Tony Dogbe, said the theme "Transforming Research into Evidence-Based Policy and Practice", was appropriate and timely as it sought to bridge the gap between knowledge and practice, adding that innovative and integrated options to dealing with child exploitations would be identified, as well as ways to connect research findings with action-oriented policies and programmes.

In a Keynote address on behalf of the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Director for Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Mr. Mawutor Ablo, emphasized the importance of research for improved child protection. To develop systems to improve protection of children and promotion of their rights, it was crucial for CSOs, academic institutions, think tanks and other private sector stakeholders to continue to undertake research. He further called for an up-to-date data for timely implementation of an intervention, noting that the Ministry will continue to rely on credible research and statistics, as it is the only way of knowing the efficacy of interventions and programs implemented by the government and other stakeholders aimed at improving children's wellbeing.

Key presentations for the day were in two parts. The first part teased out critical issues of exploitation, and second included appropriate approaches for reinforcing child protection systems. The presentations on critical issues of child exploitation included a research report on child forced early marriage in Volta Lake communities and a project report on child rights in mining and fishing communities. Presentations on approaches that reinforced child protection systems included the use of SDG Kids and facilitation guides on child protection to empower children and communities against child abuse and exploitation; and the use of appropriate pedagogies to improve learning outcomes and reduce school drop outs.

Six themes were drawn out for World Café discussions, which explored critical dimensions of child protection. These included discussions on unlikely spaces for abuses, neglect or exploitation, appraisals of state and non-state actors in child protection, strategies for stimulating community interest in child protection, and strategies for making the voices of children count in homes and communities.

A market place was set up for practitioners, think tanks and policy makers to showcase their work and publications. Five organisations presented their works at the market place.

As a means of contributing to continuous research, filling the data gap, and creating awareness and public support for child protection, PDA launched a new project dubbed PROTECT THAT CHILD to track and report on child abuse cases in Ghana.

All participants expressed the need for a common forum for coordinating Child Protection activities.

1.0 BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

This report takes into account the design, processes and outcomes of a one-day Knowledge Sharing Workshop on Child Protection on the theme, *Transforming Research into Evidence-Based Policy and Practice*, organised by Participatory Development Associates Limited (PDA). It was held on 28th November 2017 at Tomreik Hotel, Accra. The event was aimed at bringing together state and non-state actors as well as other stakeholders to share the realities of child protection, solicit recommendations, and explore avenues for collaboration.

This report contains proceedings and summaries of presentations, plenary discussions and outcomes of the World Café that discussed six thematic areas of child protection.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the one-day knowledge sharing workshop were:

1. To share realities and experiences in child protection: successes, failures and opportunities.
2. To explore options for stronger collaboration among stakeholders for stronger impact in child protection.

1.3 Participants

The participants of this knowledge sharing workshop were from a wide range of public and private institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector (See [Appendix B](#) for the full list of participants). A total of 78 participants attended the workshop, with the Key Note Address delivered on behalf of the Minister for Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP) by the Director for Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Mr. Mawutor Ablo. The Workshop was facilitated by Mrs. Mary Tobbin Osei.



Figure 1: Some Participants at the Knowledge Sharing Workshop

1.4 Planning and Methodology

Prior to the event, there were various meetings at various levels in PDA to plan on the implementation and expected outcomes.

- A ***‘market place’*** was set up at the conference hall for individuals and organizations to showcase their works, activities or project materials related to child protection.
- A ***‘world café’*** session was adopted for wider participation and knowledge sharing. A ***‘world café’*** is a session where participants sit around tables with distinct themes to share ideas on the theme, and where each participant has the option to change tables periodically. Champions were proposed for each café, who stayed with one theme throughout the sessions to facilitate, write and collate ideas from participants.
- The workshop had five main sessions with various activities under each category. These included the welcome and opening remarks, Key Note Address, Presentations on child protection and child exploitation, world café and facilitated discussions. Details of the programme can be found in [Appendix A](#).

2.0 INTRODUCTORY SESSIONS

Mary Tobbin Osei, the workshop moderator, welcomed all participants to the event. She briefly reiterated the importance of having such distinguished individuals present to share ideas and contribute towards the objectives of the workshop. All participants introduced themselves and the organizations they represent.

2.1 Welcome Address

Welcome address was given by Mr. Tony Dogbe, a Principal Consultant for PDA, to set the scene for the workshop.

He expressed his gratitude to participants for making time to honour the invitation from PDA. For him that was a testament to collective commitments to building a child friendly society. Explaining the reasons for the workshop, he pointed out that children under 15 years make-up nearly 40% of Ghana's population. This means that much of what can be achieved in decades ahead depends on the young people of today, failing which will predicts a bleak future.

Mr. Dogbe cited recent reports from research findings that stressed that the social and economic wellbeing of the average Ghanaian child is dire. It is estimated that poverty affects more children than it affects adults in Ghana. Recent projections released by UNICEF indicate that almost 3 out of 10 children in Ghana are living in poverty.

For these reasons, Mr. Dogbe noted that a considerable number of children from disadvantaged communities and households in Ghana are exposed to abuse, economic exploitation and vulnerabilities, including child trafficking, child labour, child marriage and working as commercial child sex workers.

Commenting on the theme of the workshop, the PDA principal consultant said that the theme was appropriate and timely as it sought to bridge the gap between knowledge and practice. He expressed his hope that by the end of the workshop, new innovative and integrated options to dealing with child exploitations will be identified, as well as ways to connect research findings with action-oriented policies and programmes.

On the other hand, Mr. Dogbe gave Participants insight into the work of PDA, revealing that PDA was a social business enterprise interested in supporting processes of social development, grassroots empowerment and poverty alleviation. It has worked on numerous projects through partnerships with local and international NGOs, government agencies as

well as donor and multinational institutions. PDA has also been deeply involved in development research in crosscutting issues across the development space.

Regarding child protection issues, Mr. Dogbe explained that PDA has a long-standing tradition of research and leadership in policy advocacy in sector-wide issues affecting children in Ghana. Particularly, PDA has been very instrumental on issues of labour in cocoa, fishing and mining sectors, child marriages, statelessness, sexual violence and promoting equal access to education for all Ghanaian children. PDA has an extensive network of partner organisations that it has worked with and continues to work with.

Key among PDA's most recent research and project engagements on child protection include;

- ❖ Enforcing child rights in the informal mining sector (with Free the Slaves)
- ❖ Child marriage in Ghana's fishing communities: analysing the experiences of children who have witnessed or undergone child marriage (with Challenging Heights)
- ❖ Empowering children and communities through advocacy: the use of SDG Kids (A PDA initiative)
- ❖ Empowering farm families and small-holder farmers using facilitation guides on child protection (with Diageo)
- ❖ Appropriate pedagogy as panacea for improving learning outcomes and reducing school drop-out (with Sabre Charitable Trust)

Equally important to note from the perspective of Mr. Dogbe is the fact that despite the existence of numerous organisations doing research on child protection, there is still lack of adequate real-time data on the state of the Ghanaian child. In most cases, research findings are not made available for usage by other organisations, and most research findings are fragmented and disconnected from policy and ongoing field interventions on child protection. It is therefore imperative now to generate data on the state of children in Ghana and convert research findings into appropriate policies and interventions.

As a means of contributing to continuous research, filling the data gap, as well as creating awareness and public support for child protection, he announced a new project by PDA to track and report on child abuse cases in Ghana, dubbed, **PROTECT THAT CHILD**.

He concluded his speech by employing participants to be enthusiastic to have a common voice in finding sustainable ways to secure the rights of Ghana's children now and for the future.

2.2 Key Note Address

In delivering the key note address Mr. Mawutor Ablo, Director, Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection expressed his interest in the theme for the workshop “Transforming Research into Evidence-Based Policy and Practice”.



Figure 2: Mr. Mawutor Ablo Delivering the Key Note Address

He refreshed participants' memories on existing international conventions, protocols and other agreements that protect the rights of children worldwide, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the ILO Convention of Worst Forms of Child Labour. He further asserted that Ghana also provides for the protection of children through its policies such as the Children's Act, the Child and Family Welfare Policy and the Justice for Children Policy.

Quoting the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, that “the desire for our children’s wellbeing has always been the most universally cherished aspiration of mankind”, Mr. Ablo stressed that indeed it was the desire of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the Government of Ghana to ensure an improvement in the wellbeing of children in Ghana.

He emphasized the importance of research for improved child protection because for him, in order to develop systems to improve protection of children and promotion of their rights, it was crucial for NGOs, CSOs, academic institutions, think tanks and other private sector stakeholders to continue to undertake research. He further called for an up-to-date data for timely implementation of an intervention. Mr. Ablo noted that the Ministry will continue to rely on credible research and statistics, as it is the only way of knowing the efficacy of interventions and programs implemented by the government and other stakeholders aimed at improving children’s wellbeing.

Mr. Agblo further stated that the answer to how to achieve the goal of adequately protecting children lies on actions that needed to be taken at all levels, especially at the District level because according to him, it would be a fruitless venture if all the discussions on issues pertaining to child protection do not translate into action at that level. He stressed that government was responsible for leading and creating an enabling environment for non-governmental organisations and other actors to work freely and effectively towards achieving their goals.

Participants were assured of government commitment to dealing with child trafficking, child marriage, child labour and child sexual exploitation; which he explained were efforts that constituted the highest form of commitment by government to create the right incentive for development partners and activists of child protection to ride on.

Referencing programs initiated by the Gender Ministry to improve the state of children in Ghana, Mr. Ablo touched on their operation called “Get off the Streets for a Better Life”.

The Program is aimed at getting all children off the streets by collecting demographic data of children on the streets, move them from there then integrate them into communities in order to gain a better life. He invited CSOs to cooperate to address the issue. This for him, is

needed now than ever in order to consolidate the gains that have been made to foster greater cooperation and ensure that interventions complement each other.

On the involvement of international organisations, Mr. Ablo said international development partners; NGOs and CSOs through funding and technical support amongst others have demonstrated their commitment and enthusiasm towards fighting violence and injustices against children in Ghana.

Concluding, he appreciated PDA, Challenging Heights, Free the Slaves and other organisations like UNICEF for their high-quality research and activism to ensure that evidence of the real state of children is available and continues to be uncovered. He encouraged continuous collective efforts, as children in Ghana and around the world need our work and voice to become responsible adults.

3.0 SESSION I: PRESENTATIONS (TEASING OUT THE ISSUES)

Four presentations were made from the works of Free the Slaves, PDA, Challenging Heights and Sabre Charitable Trust. The objective of this session was to explore factors of tension and mitigation of child protection.

3.1 The Trends and Realities of Child Exploitation in Mining and Fishing

Mr. Bismark Quartey, Country Program Manager for Free the Slaves, gave a presentation on the extent of Child exploitation and failures of child protection systems in mining and fishing communities. Free the Slaves (FTS) is an international NGO based in Washington DC, operating in six countries including Ghana. It's worked with many NGOs and is a member of several Human Trafficking Coalition and Movements.

Speaking on the issue of slavery, he explained that Modern slavery refers to the deprivation of a person's liberty for commercial exploitation and covers forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, and sale and exploitation of children. In the fishing and mining sectors, children are trafficked through various means, and are treated and handled as commodities. Traffickers under the guise of supporting children, convince parents to release them who in turn send them away to engage in fishing and mining activities and made to do things that are beyond their capabilities and against their will.

The Country Program Manager also spoke of the Liberation Module being used by FTS, explaining that the module feeds into the theme for the workshop which is “Transforming Research into Evidence-Based Policy and Practice”. The module is in four sections:

- ❖ Conduct context research: Looking at the causes of slavery and/or other abuse and interventions that are needed.
- ❖ Increase organizational capacity: targeting NGOs, Government, Media, Advocacy coalition and Shelters.
- ❖ Foster community resistance and resilience (outcome): behaviour change, CBO capacity increase, household security increased, survivor security increased, legal/police protection increased.
- ❖ Sustained reduction in slavery (results): slaves being freed, reintegration of free slaves, a decrease in number of new cases, percentage decrease of the population in slavery.

He added that FTS believes that every task undertaken must be backed by some evidence gathered through research. More so, with regards to the outcomes, FTS seeks to change behaviour of people who engage in trafficking by finding out why they do so. With this, he said it was beyond the issue of poverty as a cause because there were some families and parents that do not give their children out to be trafficked, meaning it really is about the ability of parents to understand, appreciate and protect their children and their future.

He proposed that prosecution of culprits should be enhanced to deter other traffickers.

Key lessons learnt were;

- ❖ The root causes are poverty of the mind, economic poverty as well as attitude of parents and lack of employment opportunities. Recognizing these as some of the causes, he proposed that programs should include links to sustainable livelihood projects, vocational training, business training and educational assistance.
- ❖ Improving Capacity: Capacity building for local government officials, partner NGOs to carry out their child protection duties, enhanced training for community members on advocacy, raising awareness on child exploitation during different media outlets and other communication for development tools.
- ❖ Field Operation: Learning Groups (LG) methodology has shown to work best in rural communities rather than urban settings. Self-motivated community groups such as

CCPC, CRC and LGs help sustain the fight when the project team ends their work in the community.

- ❖ **Community Ownership:** To encourage maximum reach and sustainable community ownership, project development and groups activities should include diverse range of community members. Action planning to promote child protection and child right should be integral part of programming.

Some recommendations;

- ❖ The need to collaborate with others so that the approach is extended to other sectors, thereby strengthening the resistance of modern day slavery.
- ❖ There should be enforcement of the law, especially in the fishing sector.
- ❖ Livelihoods support for parents and guardians should be an integral part of programming.
- ❖ Local government and law enforcing agencies should be empowered (financially and logistically).
- ❖ As a long-term measure, quality and relevant education should be made compulsory for all.
- ❖ There should a monitoring system to track and evaluate cases of child protection.

Mr. Quartey noted in his conclusion that to ensure a strong child protection system, there is the need to ensure that laws, policies and institutions are working effectively to provide good services (good health and educational systems) as well as ensure there is a societal change of behaviour to respond to the need of protecting children.

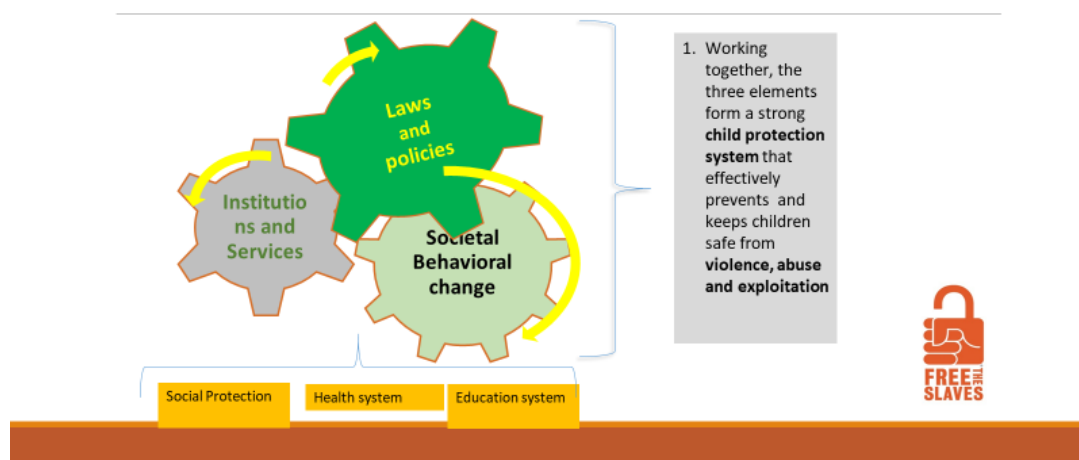


Figure 3: Holistic structure of Child Protection System

32 The Trends and Realities of Child Forced Early Marriages in Fishing Communities along the Volta Lake.

The Research Manager of PDA, Mr. Clement Sefa-Nyarko, who presented on the trends and realities of child, forced early marriages in fishing communities along the Volta Lake, also touched on some of the negative dimensions affecting children in Ghanaian society.

He made known that the research on child marriage was commissioned by Challenging Heights and conducted by PDA in 2016. It was not only to provide background and context to the subject matter but also harvest experiences of rescued child slaves who have either witnessed or experienced Child Forced Early Marriage (CFEM) in fishing communities along the Volta Lake, where trafficking of children is prevalent. Challenging Heights, an NGO working to end child trafficking in Ghana, rescue and rehabilitate about 100 children annually from trafficking and dangerous labour in communities along the Volta Lake through its intervention programs.

He exposed the high prevalence of child marriage that exists in the developing world saying that up to 20-50% of women are getting married before the age of 18 (USAID, 2015; ICRW, 2013). West Africa has the highest incidence of early marriages in Sub-Saharan Africa, with statistics from Ghana equally alarming.

The study focused on the relationships between child trafficking, sexual exploitation and child marriage. The key question of the study was to understand the nature and context of CFEM, and the extent to which CFEM exists in the fishing communities. Mr. Sefa-Nyarko explained that one of the key challenges was how to find out whether the child marriages are indeed forced, and how to measure and define the term ‘forced’, which led to a lot of conversations that formed important parts of the study.

Mr. Sefa-Nyarko underlined that due to limited resources, PDA was not able to conduct an extensive survey, but the qualitative participatory approaches used in the study included in-depth interviews and observations by trained researchers to explore the context, causes and dynamics associated with child marriage in source and destination communities. A total of 27 respondents made up of 15 children and 12 key informants (care givers, social welfare officers, girls’ education unit of Ghana Education Service and head teachers) were interviewed. Respondents were selected based on their experience as victims of child trafficking and child labour and were either forced into marriage or witnessed other children

being married off. The respondents had all been rescued within the last six months, thus able to share fresh experiences.

Mr. Sefa-Nyarko explained that several factors, such as the children undergoing rehabilitation and being emotionally unstable – and thus possibly overstating or understating their accounts – made the study rather challenging. Various strategies were therefore adopted to ensure that the children were comfortable when speaking about their experiences. Researchers were careful not to create a dependency syndrome, and the privacy of the participants was protected.

A conceptual framework called the Ecological Model (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002), was used to address the issue of CFEM holistically. The model considers the holistic environmental factors affecting living arrangement and wellbeing of individuals, and helps to understand peoples' behaviour and how they are being influenced. The framework was used to consider a number of factors from individual, interpersonal, community and societal levels that could determine and influence the responses of the children.

In discussing the results of the study, the following key findings were highlighted:

- ❖ There was evidence of defilement in the communities.
- ❖ No evidence of direct coercion was found – it was not evident that children in the fishing communities were forced to marry, but there was evidence of the existence of child marriage. This finding falls into the debate of whether child marriage can be defined as free under any circumstance.
- ❖ What prompted marriages was early start of sexual activity – high prevalence of sexual promiscuity and predatory sex.
- ❖ 4 out of 10 girls interviewed aged between 11 and 16 were engaged in sexual unions
- ❖ Social beliefs and practices were identified as root causes of child marriages in the communities.
- ❖ Other root causes include poverty and lack of economic opportunities, broken homes and parental irresponsibility, child labour and illiteracy.
- ❖ Child marriage leads to high teenage pregnancy rate – pregnancy forces the child to marry the adult.

Additionally, the following were outlined as major effects of child marriage on children:

- ❖ Exposure to sexual violence
- ❖ Exposure to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and other health problems
- ❖ Maternal and child mortalities
- ❖ Reinforced poverty cycles

Furthermore, some recommendations on strategies to be used at the community, and national level to fight against child marriage were mentioned:

- ❖ National Level: Law enforcement, strong social welfare systems, state & non-state collaborations.
- ❖ Community Level Support (Sensitization): Support affected children, empower local state agencies to act, promote girl child education, mass education.
- ❖ Community Level Support (Livelihoods): Livelihoods support for disadvantaged families, poor single parents, and support for poor households to keep their children in school.

Concluding Mr. Sefa-Nyarko stressed that discussions need to be held in order to get communities to be aware of the consequences of early start of sex and early pregnancy. He also added that although conversations about contraception are largely unwelcomed in many Ghanaian communities, it should be discussed whether contraception can be factored into the interventions aimed to mitigate child marriage and protect children and society from its negative consequences.

3.3 Empowering Children and Communities through Advocacy: The Use of SDG Kids and Facilitation Guides on Child Protection

Mr. Edem Agbe, Community-Driven Development Manager at PDA, presented on the role of child-centered advocacy tools in empowering children and communities. This he did by pointing out that in addition to data collection and research, it is important to look at emerging issues based on practice, and think about what can be done to build strategies to help address child protection issues better in communities.

He stated that many child labour interventions in rural agrarian communities are legalistic in nature, meaning they are strictly focused on teaching communities about an entire range of anti-child labour laws. **Mr. Agbe acknowledged the importance of translating laws into local contexts, but explained that this approach creates fear. This is because the laws**

emphasize punishments and are thus considered as threats, instead of tools to be used by the community to make change happen from within. According to him, this blunt legalistic approach may curtail child labour, whilst promoting child poverty as a result of the fear it causes in the community, instead of actually addressing the issues. He added that although some livelihood enhancement interventions are trying to address the poverty component, the socio-cultural and behaviour change components are not being adequately tackled by existing interventions.

Mr. Agbe presented a model called the SDG Kids, which is a project aimed at giving a voice to children and make them agents to facilitate change themselves. It uses child-centered participatory methodologies for children to engage and take actions on issues that affect them, through interactive activities that help build children's capacity in changing behaviour. **The theory of using children as catalytic agents** suggests that when children initiate action to achieve a certain goal, children get to share decision making and action-making, be educators for both adults and their peers, and act as catalysts of change. PDA is currently adapting this model through a project in the Ahafo Ano South District in the Ashanti Region.

Children as Catalytic Agents



Figure 4: The SDG Kids Model for Sustaining Child Protection in Communities

Further to that, Mr. Agbe said that because of existing global legal requirements to practice ethical production, farmers are forced to rethink issues of child labour, due to fear of not getting their products into the market. He presented the Smallholder Farmer Facilitation

Guide on Child Protection, which is a tool used to help farmers and communities to address issues of child labour using a conversational approach instead of a law-centred approach. The so-called Action Learning Cycle, which aims to make adults reflect on their own childhood to plan and take action to create better opportunities for their children, includes the stages as shown in the figure below:

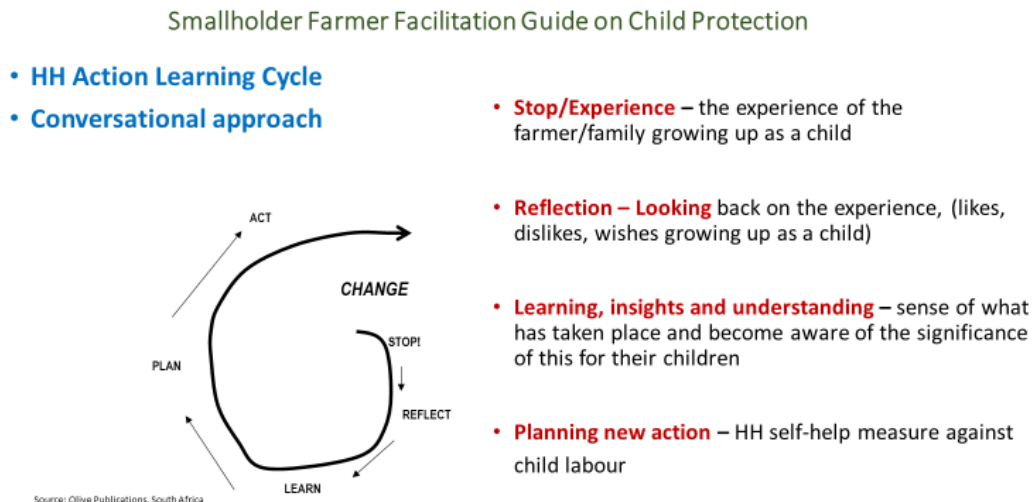


Figure 5: Smallholder Farmer Facilitation Guide on Child Protection

Building on this model, Mr. Agbe concluded his presentation by talking briefly about another model called the Social Behavioural Change model for Child Protection that is used to create behavioural change from within through the involvement of ordinary people who engage with their communities through their everyday work. He argued that when the initiatives are implemented from within, starting with individual child protection agents and by using conversational approaches, behaviours spread to the households, community and ultimately national and political levels, consequently affecting the laws.

When change comes from within, this approach will ultimately result in creating wider social behaviour change, such as peoples' improved appreciation for anti-child labour and other laws.

3.4 Appropriate Pedagogy as a Panacea for Improving Learning Outcomes and Reducing School Drop-Out.

Ms. Lucy Ama Bermaa, representing the Sabre Charitable Trust, began her presentation by referring to the earlier presentations' topics of child slavery, child trafficking and child marriage, saying that Sabre Trust works precisely for changing the attitudes and behaviours of children and households through education. Sabre Charitable Trust is an NGO that works in collaboration with GES, Holy Child, OLA and Tumu colleges of Education to scale up quality kindergarten education through a child-centred activity play-based approach. Sabre works in three regions of Ghana (Central, Western and Upper West Region) with AfricaKids as implementing partner; and provides consulting services to low fee private schools in Accra and Kumasi.

She provided figures on some of the key achievements and impacts that Sabre has made during the last five years, including

- ❖ 23,120 four and five-year olds received a better start to their education
- ❖ 720 teachers, head teachers and student teachers received transformational training
- ❖ 21 College of Education Tutors now able to deliver transformational teacher training
- ❖ 50 Ghana Education Service Officers received training and support to monitor and maintain the standards of teaching in the classrooms.

Lucy gave many reasons why child protection in early year's education is necessary. According to research and neuroscience, stressed and anxious children are unable to learn successfully. Successful learning takes place when children are happy and relaxed. Experiences that are fun help to develop the brain fully. Sabre Trust's Fast-track Transformational Teacher Training Program (FTTT) is based on this pedagogy, as well as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which emphasizes the importance of basic needs, security, inclusion, love and social needs, respect, recognition and achievement.

Ms. Bermaa explained that through its education programs, Sabre Trust implements this theory by making sure that children are well fed, have safe places to stay, safe items to play and learn with, and are not being discriminated against by the teachers among others. According to her, children learn what they live, therefore, provision is made for a safe, loving and respectful environment for children at an early stage; it would help reduce their

vulnerability to child labour, child trafficking and child marriage by reducing truancy and drop-out rates.

She elaborated on the Sabre Trust Child Policy, which recognizes that welfare of all children and young people is paramount, and that they all have equal rights; therefore, Sabre Trust has a duty to care for all children and young people. With regards to categories of child abuse, Sabre Trust recognizes and mitigates the following categories of abuse in the classroom;

- ❖ *Physical abuse*: Causing significant harm to a child either directly or indirectly
- ❖ *Emotional abuse*: Actions with severe negative impact on child emotional development.
- ❖ *Sexual abuse*: Any form of sexual contact between an adult and a child, regardless of whether the child knows what is happening or not.
- ❖ *Neglect*: Wilful failure to provide for a child's needs.

According to Lucy, Sabre is particularly advocating to end different types of corporal punishment that occur in schools, such as the use of cane, spanking, slapping, knocking and kneeling. Alternatives that Sabre is introducing include Positive Behaviour Management tools such as the use of rewards and consequences. Sabre's 'Reward Pyramid' includes behaviour management strategies such as smiling and giving thumbs up, whereas the 'Consequence Pyramid' includes strategies such as asking the child what he or she should be doing, contacting the parents amongst others.



Figure 6: An Example of Positive Reinforcement in the Classroom

Consequence Pyramid

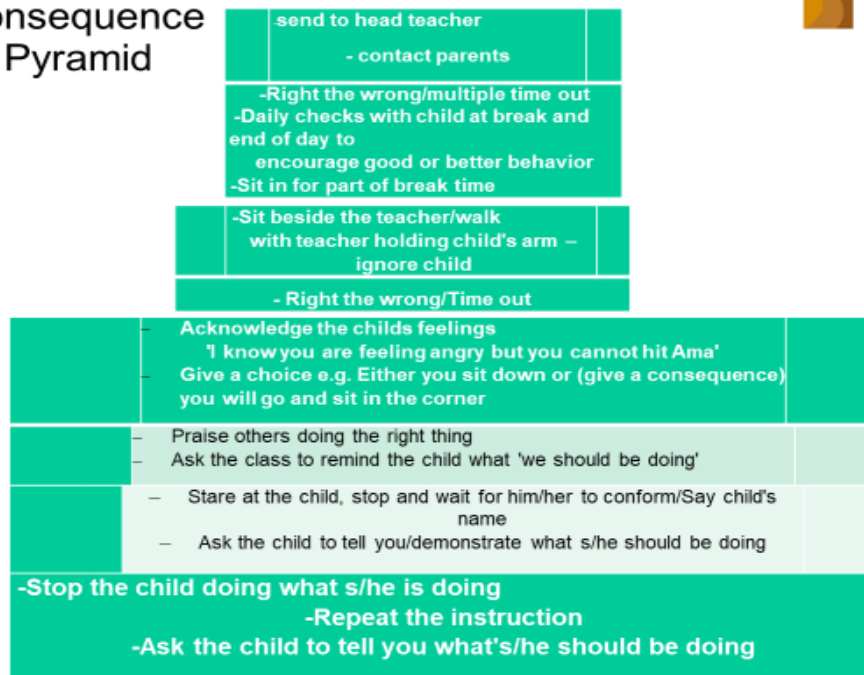


Figure 7: Consequence Pyramid adopted in the FTTT pedagogy

Lucy also mentioned some of Sabre's several reward and positive reinforcement methods such as the 'Reward and Story Chairs' that are used in schools to make the children feel they are included and respected.

3.5 Launching of New PDA Research Project

As part of the day's activities, PDA launched its new project dubbed 'Protect that Child. This was presented by Raymond Hodor, a Senior Project Officer of PDA. He explained that this project was initiated in line with the annual celebrations of Universal Children's Day and the International Day of the Girl Child. He said the project is to provide a common platform for the general public to advocate for Child Protection and to have database for annual reporting on the UN universal children's day themes. The objective of the Project is to keep the spotlight on the plight of children and to sustain the momentum of child protection.

The theme for this year's UN Universal Children's Day is *Stop the Violence Now*; and thus will be the theme for this year's project. Five Newspapers and three online platforms will be monitored for reported cases of child abuse over the next one year. PDA will collect information on these cases, analyse them, and make possible follow-ups to districts where cases are reported. The objective of these follow-ups is to track whether victims of abuse are

receiving justice and going through rehabilitation. Information collected this way will throw light on the structures of child protection in Ghana.

The newspapers selected for this survey are: Daily Graphic, Ghanaian Times, Daily Guide, and The Heritage. Online platforms are myjoyonline.com, citionline.com, peacefonline.com and ghanaweb.com.

Whilst PDA will make sure the survey is done, the general public is also encouraged to submit surveys if they find necessary, and to report of any cases of child abuse at all they come across through the app, called Ushahidi.

The following process should be followed:

Filling a Survey on a Laptop/ Computer:

1. Visit the url: <https://stopviolenceagainstchildren.ushahidi.io>
2. Click on 'Create a New Survey' in the left panel or click on the big yellow Plus (+) sign at the top left corner
3. Fill the survey and submit.

Filling a Survey on Tablet or Mobile Phone:

1. Download **Ushahidi App** from any Android market or Apps Store
2. Select the relevant platform by Typing "protect that child" in the Search
3. Click on 'Submit Survey Response'
4. Fill the survey and submit.

Other Ways of Contributing to the Tracking Process

1. Send SMS to 0556555424 (MTN), 0560711689 (Airtel/Tigo)
2. Call the hotline to report a case at 0556555424 (MTN), 0560711689 (Airtel/ Tigo) or 0208138788 (Vodafone)
3. Send email to pdaresearchunit@gmail.com

The platform is accessible to the public for viewing survey outputs and other specific reported cases submitted by the general public.

4.0 SESSION II: WORLD CAFE

Champions were pre-selected for each Café, who sat through and took charge of each theme of the World Café. Champions also advocated for workshop participants to join their café.

Themes for the six cafes were:

1. Unlikely spaces for abuse, neglect or exploitation; uncovering them
2. State actors in Child Protection: Highlighting strengths and loopholes
3. Non-state actors in the Child Protection: Appraisal
4. Financing Child Protection systems: Past, present, future
5. Strategies for simulating community interest in Child Protection
6. Making the voices of children count; How? Where? Who? Why?

The following sections outline the broad issues that were discussed at each café:

4.1 Group 1: Unlikely Spaces for Abuses, Neglect or Exploitation: Uncovering Them

- a) Religious environment
 - ✓ Churches
 - ✓ Mosques
- b) Traditional Environment
 - ✓ Family homes
 - ✓ Foster homes
 - ✓ Chief palace
 - ✓ Hospitals
 - ✓ Prayer camps
- c) Workplaces: when children are sent to workplaces by their parents.
- d) Security service bases
- e) Educational institutions



Figure 8: World Cafes in Session

4.2 Group 2: State Actors in Child Protection: Highlighting Strengths and Loopholes

A. State actors

- a) Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection:
 - ✓ Department of Children
 - ✓ Department of Social Welfare
 - ✓ Social Protection Secretariat
 - ✓ Domestic Violence Secretariat
- b) Ministry of Interior:
 - ✓ Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU)
 - ✓ Anti-Human Trafficking Unit / G.A.S
 - ✓ G.I.S / H.T.U
- c) Ministry of Education
 - ✓ G.E.S
 - ✓ G.D.U
 - ✓ G.E.U
 - ✓ SHEP
- d) Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare:
 - ✓ Labor department
 - ✓ Child Labor Unit
 - ✓ NVTI
- e) MOH / GHS
- f) MOJ / Judicial Service
- g) CHRAJ
- h) MLG / Community Development / MMDAs / OHLGS
- i) Parliament / Select Committee on Gender and Children

B. Strengths

- a) Political clout
- b) Power and centrality of resources
- c) Technocrats having the experts
- d) Nationwide coverage
- e) Goodwill (e.g. UNICEF, DFID)

C. Weakness

- ❖ Political will
- ❖ Allocation of resources and management of these resources
- ❖ Issues of mistrust
- ❖ Lack of resources
- ❖ No synergy / coordination among state actors
- ❖ Weak negotiation strategies with international organizations
- ❖ Inadequate strategies
- ❖ Government losing focus of its role

Specific areas such as Nima and Tema were cited as places where parents do not pay much attention to their children and that leads to children dropping out of school, getting pregnancy among others.

4.3 Group 3: Non-State Actors in Child Protection: Appraisal

A. Non-state actors work well in networks

Collaboration is crucial for CSOs hence they work very well when they collaborate to work on a particular project or form networks to implement various aspects of a particular project based on the expertise of the various organisations involved.

B. Over protection of tools and methodologies in the civil society group due to competition.

The simple reason of competing for funds that is scarce make non-state actors overly protect their methodologies and instruments they use in their work for the fear of being used by another to their disadvantage.

C. Scepticism of other NGOs' approaches

Change as the adage goes is difficult, hence within the CSO space, some are sceptical about accepting new ideas or approaches that has worked for others and incorporating

them into their own work. They, thus, continue to use old approaches that bring same results.

D. They are at the forefront of introducing innovative approaches to Child Protection

The various researches that CSOs undertake do not only feed into policy discussions but also bring to the fore new innovative ways of protecting children.

E. Participate and influence state policies

CSOs participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects. This gives them the opportunity to input into ideas being considered for policy making. They feed into these discussions at various levels and are also involved in the implementation of the various policies.

F. Funding of specific public institutions

There are some CSOs that support some state institutions in myriad of ways to augment their effort of protecting children.

G. The need to scale up and consolidate efforts to avoid the ‘the one corner approach’

There is not enough coordination among non-state actors and most non-state actors work in silos which mostly are due to inadequate funds. For this reason, they are not able to work in more communities for maximum and wider impact but end up working in fewer communities leaving lot more communities unattended to.

H. Due to competition for funding, some paint bad pictures of the country, portraying the government in a bad light on the international front.

Funding is key to the work and success of Non-state actors hence some leaders of these entities go the extra length of portraying the country in a manner that gives donors the impression of a very dire situation to release funds for interventions. Some of which in the long run negatively affects the image of the country.

I. Not enough validation with government agencies before dissemination of findings

Some CSOs do well by validating information they get both from the field and secondary data sources; but others also do not validate and go ahead to put out information they get. This occasionally causes misunderstanding between non-state actors and other bodies.



Figure 9: World Cafe in Session

4.4 Group 4: Financing Child Protection Systems: Past, Present, Future

A. Past

- a) Donor funded: multilateral and bilateral donors
- b) Government

B. Current

- a) Donors: multilateral, bilateral
- b) Government – Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP)
- c) Voluntary contributions - Philanthropists

C. Future

- a) Funds gotten through voluntary groups to supplement government efforts.
- b) Explore religious institutions.
- c) Incentives from government for the institutions and individuals that work to sustain Child Protection systems
- d) Forecast expenses for Child Protection initiatives and contributory sources. All organizations and institutions plan around this comprehensive plan.
- e) Comprehensive Child Protection strategy and costing managed by Non-State Actors.
- f) Philanthropy – Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)



Figure 10: Some World Cafes in Session

4.5 Group 5: Strategies for Stimulating Community Interest in Child Protection

Participants acknowledged that community participation in child protection systems is a fundamental strategy for any sustainable approach. It is on this basis that the following strategies were proposed.

A. Overall Strategies

- a) Capacity Building of champions of child protection in communities
- b) Formation of Child Protection Committees
- c) Women empowerment to protect children through institution of livelihood support programmes.

B. Strategies to stimulate community interest in CP

- a) Education / Sensitization
- b) Community entry through opinion leaders, assemblymen / assemblywomen, Parent Teachers Associations (PTAs) / School Management Committees (SMCs)
- c) Awareness of who a child is
- d) Perception about children and how they should be treated

- e) Stakeholders involvement and their roles
- f) Bye laws
- g) Demand driven approaches
- h) Listen to their views in community and act in that regard
- i) Advocacy – from community members (beneficiaries becoming advocates for scholarship)
- j) Deep thinking / re-thinking of roles of traditional leaders (not just palanquin display)
- k) Voice of the children heard through dramatization (Example: acting out the difficulties of the child carrying cocoa)
- l) Empowering the Queen Mothers (despite political influences)
- m) Use of Faith-Based Organizations

4.6 Group 6: Making the Voices of Children Count: How? Where? Who? Why?

A. Who

- ❖ Parents / family
- ❖ Teachers
- ❖ Religious leaders
- ❖ Opinion leaders
- ❖ Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- ❖ The media
- ❖ Children
- ❖ Government agencies
- ❖ Community

B. Where

- ❖ The home
- ❖ School
- ❖ Religious centres (churches, mosque, etc.)
- ❖ Forums
- ❖ The community
- ❖ The media
- ❖ EVERYWHERE

C. How

- ❖ Building capacity of children
- ❖ Child protection research should involve the children themselves
- ❖ We should be more patient with children and tolerate their views
- ❖ Educating the children to be confident
- ❖ Encouraging participation in decision making (especially those concerning children themselves)
- ❖ Social clubs (with their peers and mentors)

- ❖ To provide the channel to report their problems / cases of child abuse
- ❖ Awareness creation
- ❖ Parents being good listeners to their children
- ❖ Having after school programs such as drama, poetry
- ❖ The need for a change in culture; ‘Children are supposed to be seen and not just heard’.

D. Why

- ❖ The need to understand better the situations of children
- ❖ Cultural beliefs, practices and policies downgrade the opinions of children
- ❖ Transformation of culture
- ❖ To help ensure complete protection of children

5.0 SESSION III: PANEL DISCUSSIONS (PLENARY)

Four experts on this panel were: James Kofi Annan (Challenging Heights), Joha Braimah (Free the Slaves), Chris Dadzie (Private Legal Practitioner), and Kofi Larweh (Ghana Community Radio Network). The moderator after a brief introduction of the panel members, informed participants that the session was informal in nature and therefore entreated everyone to share their experiences and what they have done about the subject under discussion, Child Protection. After the initial perspectives of the panel members, workshop participants had the opportunity to contribute and ask questions. The following are a summary of the submissions given by each of the five panellists.

5.1 (Dr.) James Annan – Challenging Heights

The report of the millennium development goal talks about the need to harvest research findings in informing program. Also, the sustainable development goal captures that as way of making sure that there is effectiveness with research. He continued by saying that in Ghana, there are structures and framework within which child protection organizations work. The very first is the 1992 Constitution which highlights the issue of Child Right – *‘in every situation, the interest of the child shall be paramount’*. Others include the UN convention on the right of a child, out of which the Children’s Act was passed in 1998, and the Domestic Violence Act. Within these frameworks and systems and structures, all efforts are expected to operate. He said that for DOVVSU, serving as a support to the government, and the Civil

Society actors to do their work effectively, it was impossible for one to claim the occurrence of any form of child abuses or violence without a backing of research evidence.

He expressed a major concern about the lack of coordination of efforts of Civil Society actors in Child Protection. According to him, officials at the Ministry have little or no idea of the issues on the ground. He suggested the need to ensure that the works of Child Protection activists are effective. There should be coordinative mechanism to provide data on any case or form of child abuse to be able to solicit for help for such children.

Concluding, he said it was mandatory for every child to be catered for by parents whether these parents were married, divorced or separated. He called on the police and the judiciary to enforce the law since they are the main actors to ensure that.

5.2 Mr. Joha Braimah – Free The Slaves (FTS)

Referencing the causes of many problems such as accidents on our roads being same over the years without finding complete solutions to them, Mr. Braimah said same will be the case for the various forms of child abuse and violence if these causes are seen as normal and become a norm over a period of time. He said that just like the causes of road accidents, policymakers know that inadequate social and institutional structures are the causes of breaches in child protection.

He spoke of the need to shift attention from the normal broadcasting of statistics or quantitative data on the cases of child abuse or violence, to the social changes that bring about these actions of child abuse/violence. There is the need to know and understand the underlying causes in the communities and to try to strengthen the communities' systems and mechanisms to respond to most of these abuses. He added that even though organizations often prefer to make known their works and contributions, it is also best to know that NGOs and other such organizations are not the drivers of development of the country as it is not their primary responsibility but rather to serve as support to the government in implementing developmental programs or projects. In this light, it is necessary to involve the government in interventions on Child Protection.

5.3 Ms. Chris Dadzie – Private Legal Practitioner

Civil society is to serve as watchdogs to government for state agencies to deliver on their mandate. She was of the view that civil society organisations were not tracking the state

institutions well enough. For her there is the need to visit historical data just to prevent the duplication of efforts. Adding that in implementing any form of intervention, it is important to first of all know what has happened in the past, why situations are as they are at a particular point in time and also who to collaborate with to bring about the necessary change.

Occasions of child abuses may have deeper roots as some victims grow only to see this as the only way to treat people around them especially children hence it becomes a cycle never to be broken. Solutions to child protection should have these repeated cycles of child abuses in mind.

5.4 Mr. Kofi Larweh (Ghana Community Radio Network)

He started off by saying that the issues being raised and discussed at the workshop goes far beyond protection. This is because protection looks at just providing safety and this he said was not enough for children. Child protection systems need to be widened to cater for the wellbeing of children in entirety. Organizations in community development are to seek for more than just the protection to include the total wellbeing of children.

There is a gap between the traditional institution or culture and the modern governance, since there is no history of investment in that space for children and their future. In addition, he made known that there was a wide difference between parenting in the past and parenting in recent times. There is lack of interpersonal relationship between parents and their children and this also for him accounts to the problems of abuses of children.

5.5 Questions and answers (Plenary)

1. Having been able to go to field and conduct researches and gathered information, what hinders your ability to put these findings into practice?
 - ❖ In response, James Annan cited an example of South Africa where every child is entitled to some amount of money and this helps whichever institution that is into providing shelter for children for example to have access to some aid to cater for the children. Adding to this he said it is therefore best that all especially the government should tackle the issue from the children's perspective.
2. What is the best approach to tackling the issue of child protection? Child or family approach?

- ❖ Mr. Joha Braimah said that the way to approach this is to reconcile the old traditional, cultural systems of protecting children and the modern formal and legal system of governance. This he said will deal with the tension between those who want change and those who do not want change.
- ❖ Ms. Chris Dadzie, adding to the above, said that there already exist the reconciliation of the traditional/cultural systems and the legal/ formal system of governance. What is lacking is an alignment of the understanding of the people to acknowledge that the laws have these systems in place for protecting them and for them to claim it.
- ❖ Mr. Kofi Larweh spoke more of the need to give love and affection and to support these children which he said doesn't see the laws providing and therefore he saw it more of the family approach to tackling the issue of child protection.

6.0 CLOSING SESSION OF WORKSHOP

At the closing session, all participants expressing the need for a common forum for Child Protection. Participants agreed that the following ought to be done:

1. an inventory of organisations involved in Child Protection activities across the country needs to be taken;
2. an invitation should be extended to all actors to meet and to draw up action plans for collaboration and coordination of activities;
3. the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should be involved in this as much as possible;

PDA indicated its willingness to play a coordination role for this process.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Moderator: Mary Tobbin Osei

Time	Activity and Remark
8:00am – 8:30am	Registration, setting up stands (or tables) at the market place
8:30am – 8:45am	Welcome and opening remarks: Setting the Scene (<i>Tony Dogbe, Principal Consultant for PDA</i>)
8:45am – 9:00am	Key Note Address: <i>Mr. Mawutor Ablo (Dir. Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection)</i>
9:00am – 10:00am	Session 1: Teasing Out the Issues of Child Exploitation and Protection
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Trends and Realities of Child Exploitation in the Mining and Fishing Sectors (<i>Bismark Quartey, Country Programme Manager, Free the Slaves</i>) 2. The Trends and Realities of Child Forced Early Marriages in Fishing Communities Along the Volta Lake (<i>Challenging Heights/ Clement Sefa-Nyarko, Research Manager at PDA</i>) <p><u>Q & A</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Empowering Children and Communities through Advocacy: The use of SDG Kids and Facilitation Guides on Child Protection (<i>Edem Kweku Agbe, Community-Driven Development Manager at PDA</i>) 4. Appropriate pedagogy as a panacea for improving learning outcomes and reducing school drop-out (<i>Sabre Trust</i>)
10:00am – 10:30am	Q & A Session
10:30am – 11:00am	Snack Break and Group Photo (visit to market place and networking)
11:00am – 12noon	Session II: World Cafe
	<p>Six cafes to discuss emerging issues and persistent trends:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unlikely spaces for abuse, neglect or exploitation: Uncovering them 2. State actors in child protection: Highlighting strengths and loopholes 3. Non-State actors in child protection: Appraisal 4. Financing child protection systems: Past, present, future

	<p>5. Strategies for stimulating community interest in child protection</p> <p>6. Making the voices of children count: How? Where? Who? Why?</p> <p><i>Each group will discuss, write bullet points on 'table cloths', and take note of critical questions</i></p>
12noon – 1:00pm	Gallery Walk Presentation of issues from the World Cafe
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch (visit to market place and networking)
2:00pm – 2:45 pm	Session III: The Practice of Child Protection: The present, the future
	<p>Facilitated Panel Discussions. Panellists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. James Kofi Annan (<i>Founder, Challenging Heights</i>) 2. Joha Braima (<i>Country Director, Free the Slaves</i>) 3. Chris Dadzie (<i>Private Legal Practitioner</i>) 4. Barima A. Amankwa (<i>Ghana NGO Coalition of the Rights of the Child</i>) 5. Representative from Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
2:45pm – 3:00 pm	Q & A
3:00pm – 3:15pm	Reviving connections and collaboration for Child Protection (Need for a network?)
3:15pm – 3:20pm	Vote of Thanks (PDA)
3:20pm – 4:00pm	Market Place tour, networking and Closure

APPENDIX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	Name	Organisation (Position)
1.	Mawutor Ablo	MGCSP (Dir. Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation)
2.	Mary Tobbin	Kanko Associates (Executive Director)
3.	Dr. James Koffi Annan	Challenging Heights (Founder)
4.	Joha Braima	Free the Slaves (Ghana Country Director)
5.	Chris Dadzie	Legal Practitioner
6.	Bismark Quarshie	Free the Slaves (Ghana Programme Manager)
7.	Rex Alex Delanyo	The Ark Foundation (Finance and Admin Coordinator)
8.	Albertine de Lange	UTZ (Sector Partnerships Partner)
9.	Rukaya Adam	Phonics Ghana
10.	Lucy Bermah	Sabre Trust
11.	Akua Boatemaa Dua	Challenging Heights (PR and Advocacy Officer)
12.	Alfred Bonney	Challenging Heights
13.	Appiah Kusi Adomako	CUTS Ghana (Country Director)
14.	Amadu Mohammed	Achievers Ghana (Executive Director)
15.	Iddrisu Mohammed	Achievers Ghana
16.	Aliness Mumba	Ecorys
17.	Dr. Deborah Atobrah	Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana (Lecturer)
18.	Charles Aheto Tsegah	Educationist
19.	Abena Aprekua Badu-Aboagye	Children Department
20.	Ruth Nyarko	Children Department
21.	Edem Senanu	African 2000 Network
22.	Jessica Johnson	Africa 2000
23.	Phyllis Osei	DOVVSU
24.	Angela Affram	Perkins International
25.	Elizabeth Akambombire	Lab Department
26.	Dr. Deborah Atobrah	IAS
27.	Amanor Dzeagu	Radio Ada
28.	Kofi Larweh	GNRN/Ada
29.	Ama Foster	Sabre Trust
30.	Vivian Mawuena	Dept. of children
31.	Mohammed A. Sumani Bapio	CALID
32.	Doris Tagoe	Africa 2000 Network
33.	Elsie Appiah Osei	GNA
34.	Gertrude Nyavi	Graphic Online
35.	Ken Osei	Daily Graphic
36.	Belinda Apraku	Admin Assistant
37.	P. D Asare	
38.	Lawrence Akpalu	Ghanaian Times
39.	Boateng Joshua	Rite Fm
40.	Regina Beutum	Solid Fm
41.	Appiah Kofi	TV Africa
42.	Kojo Acquah	
43.	Savedced Adobah	Radio Gold
44.	Yaw Boadi	Hot fm

45.	Banda Tetteh	Tain fm
46.	Dickson Boadi	
47.	Nana Yaw Cobbina	Morning post
48.	Robert Quansah	Sabre Trust
49.	Foster Adjerako	MOGESP
50.	Portia Appaih Danquah	CRRECGVT
51.	Sophia Boachie	Little Heaven school
52.	Cynthia Arday	International Needs
53.	Amadu Mohammed	
54.	Rhoda Boateng	
55.	Essandoh Joy	Camfed
56.	Boakye Mensah	Camfed
57.	Alexander Billings	IOM
58.	Joyce Larnyoh	International Child Development Prog.
59.	Otcheze Nsiah	Empowerment Centre for Women and Children
60.	Kobby Optson	PDA Associate
61.	Emefa Dawson	PDA Associate
62.	Kafui Tsekpo	PDA Associate
63.	Natasha Botchway	PDA Associate
64.	Belinda Anani	PDA Associate
65.	Clement Sefa-Nyarko	PDA (Research Manager)
66.	Edem Agbe	PDA (CDD Manager)
67.	Helen Nti	PDA (Ag Managing Director)
68.	Tony Dogbe	PDA (Technical Director)
69.	Beatrice Sarpong	PDA (Asst. Project Coordinator)
70.	Brefo	PDA (CDD unit)
71.	Godsway Dzato	PDA (Research Unit)
72.	Victoria Ampiah	PDA (Research Unit)
73.	Raymond Hodor	PDA (Research Unit)
74.	Jonathan Hagan	PDA (Research Unit)
75.	Rauf	PDA (Research Unit)
76.	Carolina Runeberg	PDA (Research Unit)
77.	Patience Quaye	PDA (ACU Unit)
78.	Gloria Kpeli Addo	PDA (Admin Support Unit)

APPENDIX C: MEDIA SURVEY

Proceedings from the Workshop were captured in the media as follows:

Media Name	Address / Page Number	Caption	Remarks/ Date
Ghanaian Times	22	Government would continue to support Children	4-12-17
Graphic Online	https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/app-to-track-cases-of-child-abuse-in-ghana-has-been-launched.html	Survey to track child abuse cases in Ghana launched by PDA	28 -11- 2017
Ghana News Agency	http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/participatory-development-associates-launches-online-child-abuse-tracking-system-125621?utm_source=gna&utm_medium=search&utm_campaign=sitesearch&utm_term=keywords&utm_content=	Participatory Development Associates launches online child abuse tracking system	28 -11-2017
modernghana.com	https://www.modernghana.com/news/819492/ghana-gets-first-ever-online-child-abuse-tracking-system.html	Ghana Gets First Ever Online Child Abuse Tracking System	29 -11-2017
newsghana.com.gh	https://www.newsghana.com.gh/project-launched-to-track-child-abuse-cases/	Project launched to track child abuse cases	29 -11-2017