

June 2010

Newsletter 50- Gold

A flash back

www.casghana.com Tel: 030313266

Dear Reader,

We are proud to present to you the 50th edition of CAS newsletter. We present it to you in a picture form showing all editions of the past.

Of each copy we have highlighted the main topic. You will be able to see:

- The history of CAS as a NGO.
- The change in structure.
- The different kinds of children involved. Street children, Urban poor, working children, Out of school children.
- The cooperation of other stakeholders, sister NGOs and fundraisers as well as donors and advisors.
- Important workshops and reports.
- The state of the Ghanaian street child.

Enjoy reading.

Bro. Jos van Dinther

(Director CAS)

Letter 1 March 1994



Start of CAS October 1992

Letter 1 March 1994



Migrant children and urban poor from Jamestown

Letter 1 March 1994

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Database of all children. March 1994- 215 were registered.

Letter 2 June 1994



Sponsorship program started in 1994

June 2010



Refuge at Adedenkpo Street work started

Letter 1 March 1994



Registration from the Department of Social Welfare. June 1993

Letter 2 June 1994



1994 Street Girls Aid opened a Refuge at Mamobi

Letter 3 Sept. 1994



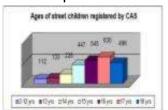
Many children who visit the Refuge are older than 16 years of age.

Experiences in schools and workplaces

Letter 4 Dec. 1994



Cooperation with Fanmilk company Dec. 1994 Letter 5 April 1995



First statistics of street children

Letter 6 July 1995



Demonstration classes in trades Letter 7 December 1995



Evaluation on children

Letter 4 Dec. 1994



May 1995. Hopeland farm became part of CAS
5 Programmes for street children



Baby care at Konkomba market

6 Every child needs love



Networking with NGOs in various countries 7 CAS Reports

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4 departments: Literacy Sponsorship, Baby care and Hopeland

Realities

Letter 8 March 1996



Social Survey reports on street children

Letter 9



Health programme for the children

Letter 10 September '96



Income generating ventures
Letter 10



Mini Refuges and meeting points

Consultations

Letter 9 June 1996



Meeting points in the streets

Letter 9



Remand and probation

Letter 10 Obstacles



Draft policy paper on street children



Letter 11

Evalution of CAS and S.AID

Letter 11



Salvation Army church in charge of Health issues

Letter 12 March 1997



Workshop on African Child Friendly Cities

Letter 13 Live in the streets



Glass collection Income generating It is a complex situation



Street children have also rights

Letter 11

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN STREET GRALS AND CAS AND THE SALLALATION ARMY

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CAS: Education S.AID: Baby care Salv.Army: Health Letter 13 July 1997



Survey conducted in the streets

Letter 14 Dec. '97 Sustainability



Five years of experience Letter 15 April 1998



Videos on street children and CAS

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The plight of street children

Letter 16 July 1998



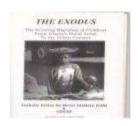
The children's bill on child labour + rights

Letter 17



Statistics

Letter 19 the Exodus



Special edition Letter 20 June 1999



Blessing of the New Refuge

Facts and findings

Letter 17 Sept. 1998



New Refuge in Lartebiokorshie

Letter 18 December 1998



The Exodus research started

Letter 19

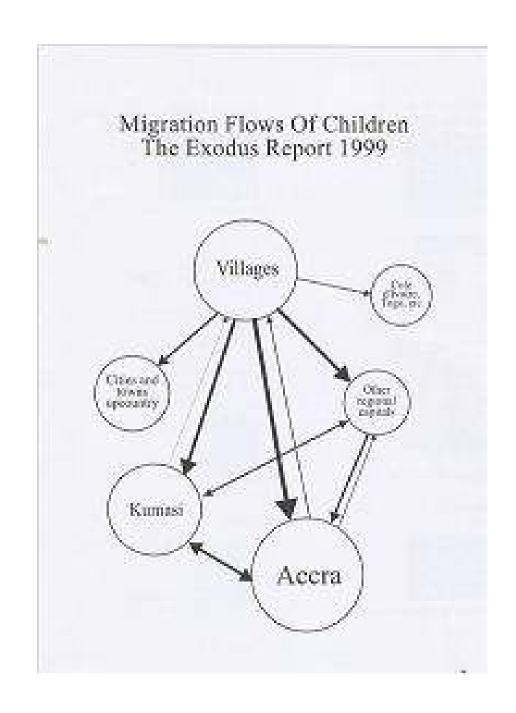


Saving scheme for children Letter 21 Dec. 1999



Coalitions

Consolidation



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Letter 22 April 2000



Listening to street children More awareness Letter 24 Sept. 2000



Invitation cards for children Acceptance Letter 25 Dec. 2000

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Six Departments
Letter 26 Experiences



Street corner and computer centre

Letter 23 June 2000



Staff training Letter 24 More Awareness

YEAR NUMBER	(1) 1992 7000	(2) 1996 10400	(3) 2000 17181	(4) 2001 17357	
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Another Headcount Letter 26 May 2001



Number of boys and girls Letter 26



Statements and policies of CAS

Structural Set-up

Letter 27 Dec. 2001



A Participatory Approach Research for the future Letter 28 Apr. 2002



Volunteers and students

Letter 29

JOB DESCRIPTION

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Structure of CAS and job descriptions Letter 31 Dec. 2003



Promotion and Protection of rights Fundraising in Germany

Letter 27



Networking with schools and workshops

Letter 29 Dec. 2002



Verifying our findings

Letter 30 April 2003

CATHRELE ACTRINSPOS STREET CHILDREN & As Security Dr. Glassias provided



The Ghanaian street child published. 10th Anniversary Letter 32



Civil Society Forum

Improvements in approach Closing of the Anniversary year-CAS

Letter 32 April 2004



Report on the Civil Society forum Job opportunities-HIV/AIDS



Our opinion on child labour Letter 36 Oct. 2005



A different type of street children Letter 37 Dec. 2005



Understanding the children better

Letter 33 June 2004



Walk the Walk activities in the street New developments Letter 35 May 2005



Children of Special Need Letter 36 Re-structuring CAS



Preparation Committee Letter 37 Planning for 2005



Strategies and Methodologies

Research

Letter 38- April 2006





Leaving the past and starting a new approach

Re-Mapping the cities

Letter 38

Who are the street children? Where do they come from?



Letter 39 June 2006 Changes in Accra City



A new type of child

Street mapping Letter 40 Dec. 2006 Progress report 41-April 2007



Many children born in the streets Communication within **Evaluation of CAS** Letter 42 Dec. 2007



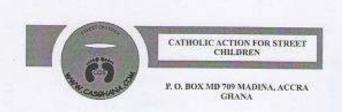
Creating another database Letter 43 April 2008



Evaluation activities and approach



With Ricerca, S.AID and DSW



THE STATE OF STREET CHILDREN IN GHANA

May 2009

CAS PERSPECTIVE

Introduction the phenomenon of street children

During the past 20 years, Ghana has been experiencing the influx of street children in the towns and cities of the country. Children from the rural areas travel from the villages to the towns. This movement is vice versa. This does not suggest that there were no street children in the cities before, but they were not present in alarming numbers. In the report we consider all children below the age of 18 and are on the street during school hours as street children.

CAS has been working with the street children and conducted a number of researches since October1992. During the years it became clear that the population of the street children changes in size and character. A second generation of street children has emerged during the past 9 years

Facing Realities

Letter 44 June 2008



Special attention for some-SAP

Stocktaking Letter 45 December 2008



Cooperation with other NGOs and DSW Interesting developments Letter 46 April 2009

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Census and Headcount

Transformation Letter 48 Dec. 2009



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Less members of staff The street child.

Letter 44



Lashibi and Adjey kojo workshops.

Letter 45



Implementing plan B.

The original Aim has been Achieved. Letter 47 Sept. 2009



The fate of NGOs like CAS

Letter 48



Out of school youth

13

Letter 48



th babies



Young couples with babies.



Letter 49
A shorter sponsorship training.

With sister NGOs and fundraisers

Letter 49 April 2010



50th edition Back-flash

Summary version of the speech delivered by Bro. Jos van Dinther-Director of CAS at 'New Urban Childhoods seminar held at British Council Hall on the 26th of May 2010. The Seminar was organized by the Department of Sociology of University of Warwick, United Kingdom and the Department of Social Studies, University of Education Winneba, Ghana. (Shorter version)

January 2010 'NEW' URBAN CHILDHOODS.

Street Children in Ghana. GENERAL OVERVIEW AS AT 2010 – CAS Perspective'.

It is approximately 25 years ago that a number of street children appeared in the streets of the regional capitals of Ghana. Of course, there have been always children in the streets but never in alarming proportions. What have we learnt? We have learnt that this particular problem has occurred in the Ghanaian society which is not adequately addressed.

What did we learn from the children?

We know that there is not only one category of children leaving on the street as thought by many. During the early days, many children have migrated from the rural areas to the cities. We call them children migrants.

The second types are those who have been born on the streets. 'The second generation of street children' or 'Children of street children'. These children born in the street do not belong to one particular tribe or are from any particular region.

The third types are children who have relatives in the city and appear in the streets for several reasons; this type could be called Urban poor children. We want to capture all categories and use the term 'Out-of-school Children or Youth' to describe them all.

What are the reasons of coming or being in the streets?

The reasons of being in the streets are in manifolds but two are often outstanding: neglect and an unstable family life. Many children do not experience a regular family life. Therefore, the street children problem or out of school youth problem is of more of a socially related.

Other reasons are truancy, violence at home, peer pressure, death of parents, cultural practices, ethnic violence etc. Fortunately, not many orphans are in the streets by definitional standards. Many have at least one parent alive or have aunts or uncles who could take care.

Child trafficking: The fieldwork reports as well as the social survey reports of CAS do not have any indication that trafficking of children is an issue for street children. Therefore; trafficking and street children are two different issues.

What are the numbers involved?

1. Street children-First Headcount conducted in 1992.

If we take 5 years intervals then we notice that the number doubles every 5 years or even more in most cases.4,000-8,000-16,000 and 32,000 in 2012.

- 2. Urban poor children (2006-14,500) (2010-25,650) 3. Working children: No figures available.
- 4. Others like Handicapped, Beggars: no figures available.

How do these children survive? As I mentioned already we talk about survival and it is not more than that. They live from hand to month. Many have lost the ability to think about the future, only today matters. Do I have food today? Often the clothing they wear, are all what they have. Fortunately, many find menial jobs to do and so have some income for survival.

Survival also depends on your friends and groups you are dealing with. There is hierarchy in the streets often along ethnic lines but also according to seniority and duration in the streets. We have studied these structures, but frankly speaking it is not always clear how the structures have been built. There are many different structures in the street and we know that a different" **Culture**" has developed in the streets. We have accepted it and hope you will accept it as well.

I think it is very important to know that their ability to plan for the future is lacking, because your interventions are depending on this. You can plan to educate them or give them a job but when the person in question is not interested, your intervention will fail.

What could be done?

Two different interventions could take place; one for those who are not yet in the streets and the other for those who are in the streets.

For the first group, good social systems should be set up to ensure that children are properly raised by families. Those families who experience difficulties should be assisted. Also, all children should have the opportunity to go to school.

For those who are already in the streets, other solutions have to be found. Each area experiences different problems depending on the type of children who appear in the streets or the community.

NGOs and even the government should never take over the responsibility of the parents. As soon as families sense that government or other organization are feeding or clothing or educating the children, the family shows less care. Only advice and moral support should be given to families while government takes care of the general development of the regions.

To summarize:

There are not many street children from the north in the streets of Accra, only 5%.

- They are not in the streets because of only poverty but because of neglect and unstable family settings.
- Trafficking is a separate issue.
- Finally I can add that during the forty years that I am working with children in Ghana, twenty years in the north and twenty years in the south I have not met any child with AIDS. Nonetheless, when some children are tested some will be HIV positive.

Thank you Bro. Jos