



Child Protection Mapping: Number and Profile of Institutions involved in Child Protection in Ghana



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Child Protection Mapping: Number and Profile of Institutions involved in Child Protection in Ghana

2018



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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ABAK	Agribusiness Association of Kentucky
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCFC	Christian Children’s Fund of Canada
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIAHT	Centre for Initiative Against Human Trafficking
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CRI	Child Rights International
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
FYSSO	Free the Youth of Southern Sector Organization
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GBC	Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPS	Ghana Police Service
HHAF	Health Humanitarian Aid Foundation
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance



IDEC	Integrated Development and Empowerment Centre
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
JICA	Japanese Inter Corporation Agency
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LNGOs	Local Non-Governmental Organizations
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MMDAs	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDs	Metropolitan Municipal and Districts
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NYC	National Youth Council
PLWHAs	Persons living with HIV and AIDS
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSO	Volunteer Service Overseas
WHO	World Health Organization
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
WVI	World Vision International

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INTRODUCTION

This report captures the findings of a mapping exercise commissioned by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and was undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).

This mapping exercise sought primarily to establish the number and profile of institutions at national and sub-national levels involved in child protection. Some of the following, constituting profile of the various institutions, were documented:

- contact details;
- staff strength;
- annual budget;
- operational coverage;
- nature of work;
- strengths and weaknesses;
- partnerships and collaborative efforts

The report documented identifiable Government Institutions, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs), Faith-Based and Community-Based Organizations engaged in child protection work from preventive, responsive and rehabilitative perspectives¹.

This exercise did not include an analysis of how the general child protection system functions at different levels as this was already assessed in the 2010 Child Protection System Mapping and Analysis report.

The relevance of this mapping exercise is to contribute to advocacy and dialogue about more efficient strategic investment and engagement in child protection work in Ghana.

Research Approach and Scope

The mapping exercise followed a well-structured questionnaire and included some qualitative components. Some of the questionnaires utilized guided interviews whereas others were directly completed by respective respondents.

Research officers visited some institutions within the Accra metropolis to pre-test the questionnaire. This was to identify and correct various inconsistencies before the final version of the questionnaire was sent out to the various regions and districts.

The exercise adopted purposive and snowball (non-probability) sampling methods in data collection. Officers were selected from across the various regional and district offices of CHRAJ.

¹ The definitions for the institutions as well as Child protection, Prevention, Response, and Rehabilitation Services are provided in the glossary, Annex A.

Questions with similar responses were coded into common categories. Coding was done for both qualitative and quantitative responses. Responses that did not fall under the common groupings were labeled as 'Others'.

Brief summary of findings

In all, 1287² child protection institutions in various metropolitan, municipal and districts were identified as being involved in child protection nationwide. Government institutions constituted the majority and community-based organizations comprised the least. Regionally, Ashanti recorded the highest number of institutions whereas Upper West recorded the least³.

Government institutions had the highest number of operational offices nationwide with Department of Social Welfare (DSW) topping the list. World Vision International (WVI) recorded the highest number of operational offices among INGOs in Ghana.

Institutions worked in various thematic areas such as domestic adoption, children in residential care, trafficked children, child labour, etc. They also carried out various activities such as rehabilitation and education, family integration and maintenance, enforcement and justice administration among others.

A key observation was that majority of institutions indicated that they operated in the area of 'prevention' as compared to areas pertaining to 'response' and 'rehabilitation'. Generally, responses did not depict a clear understanding of the concepts 'prevention', 'response' and 'rehabilitation'. Consequently, there were several similarities in respect of the responses. Given that the majority of government institutions have

offices at the national, regional and districts levels, same or similar activities were observed by the various offices of the same institutions. Another key observation was that same or similar activities were recorded across the institutions. The implication is that resources are invested in the same or similar activities thereby suggesting depletion of resources. Paradoxically, majority of government institutions operate on the basis of mandates and therefore should have had their focuses clearly spelt out. However, this was not the case, according to the views of respondents.

Various structures⁴ have also been established in several regions and at the district and community levels to address child protection. These structures are both formal and informal, some of which included child protection committees, child panels as well as women and children sub-committees.

A number of collaborative efforts and partnerships were identified. Ashanti region recorded the highest number of partnerships whereas the least was recorded by the Upper West region.

Funding sources were categorized as either financial (cash based) or non-financial (in kind). Sources of funding included international and government institutions as well as religious, group and individual philanthropists. The Government of Ghana constituted the highest source of financial and non-financial funding.

2 The 1,287 included the head offices of institutions visited and their operational offices at the national, regional and district levels

3 This is quite expected due to the population density of Ashanti and Upper West Regions. Other reasons may also be explored as the population of the Northern region does not explain the high concentration of International NGOs as indicated by the main report.

4 These are both formal (established by laws) and informal (established by communities or NGOs) committees/panels set up at the MMDs to address child protection issues.

Limitation of the Exercise

Some stages within the research process were skipped due to time, logistical and structural constraints:

- District officers were required to administer questionnaires to all identifiable institutions within their jurisdiction. However, since the total number of institutions at the informal level in each district was not originally known, it was difficult to tell whether field workers visited all such institutions within their regions and districts;
- Field officers received no training as regards the research tools and definition of relevant concepts. Consequently, various research actors accorded different interpretations to some key terms and concepts such as protection, prevention, response, rehabilitation, areas of focus, children in contact with the law, children with special needs, social partners, etc.
- Finally, there was inadequate assessment of the demands of this research project in terms of personnel, time and resources.

Given the small staff strength of the research outfit, the Commission had to sometimes rely on interns who had little knowledge and training in data entry, descriptive representation of statistical data as well as report writing. Though attempts were made not to compromise quality, this could not be entirely guaranteed. Being an institutional project, there were also bound to be institutional commitments to other activities thereby further impacting on the time frame.

Nevertheless, the exercise fulfilled its objectives and additionally revealed some practical gaps prevalent in the operation of the various institutions which are worthy of attention.

Report outline

The main report is divided into four chapters namely profile, services, partnerships and sources of funding.





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mapping exercise aimed at establishing the number and profile of institutions at the national and sub-national level involved in child protection. This report aims essentially to achieve two main objectives:

1. To compile information on the profile of institutions from all regions and some districts in Ghana.
2. To present institutions involved in Child protection within the Preventive, Responsive and Rehabilitative perspectives.

FINDINGS

Profile

A total of 131 Metropolitan Municipal Districts (MMDs) in the 10 regions of Ghana were covered during the mapping exercise. One thousand two hundred and eighty seven (1,287) institutions were identified to be involved in child protection related interventions.

Institutions involved in child protection were primarily categorized into 5, namely: Government Institutions, INGOs, LNGOs, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) whereas institutions which could not be placed in any of the above groups were grouped as 'Others'.

Out of a total of 1,287 institutions identified, government institutions recorded the highest of 908(70.6%) whereas CBOs recorded the least of 25(1.9%).

Category of institutions

Out of a total of 1,287 institutions identified, Ashanti region recorded the highest of 203(15.8%) whereas Upper West region recorded the least of 64(5.0%).

Out of the 908 government institutions identified, Ashanti region recorded the highest of 141(15.5%) whereas Upper West region recorded the least of 48(5.3%).

A total of 81 INGOs were identified out of which the highest of 18(22.2%) was recorded in the Northern region whereas Western region recorded the least number of 2(2.5%).

Out of a total of 188 LNGOs identified, Central region recorded the highest number of 34(18.1%) whereas Upper West region recorded the least with a record of 10(5.3%).

Out of a total of 25 CBOs, Northern region recorded the highest of 6(24.0%) whereas Western, Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions had none.

A total number of 26 FBOs were identified. The highest of 9(34.6%) was from the Central region whereas Western region recorded none.

Institutions identified as 'Others' and working in child protection included child panels, social services sub-committees, child protection teams, and child labour committees.

A total of 59 'Others' were identified, out of which Ashanti region recorded the highest number of 15(25.4%) whereas Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions recorded none.

Out of the 1,287 institutions mapped out nationwide, DSW dominated the government institutions with 113(12.4%) offices whereas several institutions recorded the least of one. WVI also dominated the INGOs with 19(23.5%) offices.

School for Life, Pro-Link Organization, Ampa Resource Organisation and Abak Foundation recorded the highest of 2(1.1%) in LINGO category.

All various institutions of FBOs and CBOs recorded one office per institution.

Staff strength

The staff strength of institutions was recorded based on regional distribution, nationality, type of employment as well as gender distribution. The total number of employees the exercise identified was 69,484 out of which 36,894(53.1%) were males and 32,588(46.9%) were females.

Again, 69,074(99.4%) were Ghanaians and 410(0.6%) were foreign workers. Full time employees were 58,830(84.7%) whereas volunteers were 10,654(15.3%).

Full time: Ghanaian staff

A total number of 58,786 Ghanaians full time employees comprising of 27,735(47.2%) females and 31,051(52.8%) males were recorded as being involved in child protection across the country.

Out of the 27,735 Ghanaian female full time employees, the highest number of 8,444(30.4%) females was found in the Eastern region whereas the least of 519 (1.9%) females was in Upper West region.

The highest number of Ghanaian male full time employees of 5,529(17.8%) was recorded in the Central region, whereas Upper West region recorded the least of 794(2.6%).

Full time Staff: Foreigners

A total of 24(54.5%) females and 20(45.5%) males were recorded during the exercise as full time foreign staff in child protection.

Ashanti region had the highest number of 7(35.0%) males and 6(25.0%) females respectively. Greater Accra region had 1(5%) male and 1(4.2%) female staff respectively, whereas Upper West and Western regions had none.

Volunteers⁵ Staff: Ghanaians

A total of 10,288 Ghanaian volunteers worked in the area of child protection, consisting of 4,560(44.3%) females and 5,728(55.6%) males.

Northern region had the highest number of female volunteers with 1,044(22.9%) whereas Upper West region had lowest number of 33(0.7%).

The Volta region had 1,134(19.8%) being the highest number of male volunteers, whereas the Upper West region had the lowest number of 66(1.2%).

⁵ See glossary for definition.

Volunteer Staff: Foreigners

Foreign volunteers working in the area of child protection in Ghana recorded was 366, out of which were 269(73.5%) females and 97(26.5%) males.

Central region accounted for the highest number of both sexes with 121(45.0%) and 53(54.6%) females and males volunteers respectively, whereas the Western region had the lowest of 3(1.1%) females and 1(1.1%) male.

Operational Coverage

During the mapping exercise 31 institutions operated in a single community. A total of 46 also operated in more than one community. The highest of 717 also operated in a single MMD whereas 166 operated in more than one MMD.

It was also observed that 91 institutions operated in an entire region whereas 26 had a nationwide coverage.

Services

Focus areas in child protection were grouped into prevention, response and rehabilitation, which were defined based on the mandates of some institutions⁶.

Institutions operated mainly in one focus area, however some of them focused in two or three areas.

In the area of prevention, Central region had the highest number of 141(14.0%), whereas Upper West region had the lowest of 53(5.2%) institutions. Central region recorded the highest number of 122(14.9%) and Upper West the lowest of 44(5.4%) institutions that worked in the area of response.

The highest number of 75(16.1%) institutions that provided rehabilitation services was recorded in Central region, whereas Brong Ahafo region had 11 (2.4%) which was the least.

With respect to institutions that focused on more than one area, Ashanti region had the highest of 111(15.4%) that focused on prevention and response, whereas Upper West had the least of 38(5.3%).

In the areas of prevention and rehabilitation, Central region recorded the highest of 65(15.9%), the least was Brong Ahafo region with 7(1.7%) institutions.

The highest number of 67(17.7%) institutions engaged in response and rehabilitation was found in the Central region, whereas the least of 1(0.3%) was in the Brong Ahafo region.

With respect to all the three focus areas, Central region had the highest number of 61(16.9%) institutions, whereas Brong Ahafo region had 1(0.3%).

With regard to category of institutions and their focus areas, it was noted that government institutions dominated. In the area of prevention, out of 1,010, government institutions were the highest with 694(68.7%), whereas FBOs had the least of 20(2.0%).

Again, government institutions had the highest of 566(69.0%) out of 820 that worked in the area of response. CBOs on the other hand had the least of 11(1.3%).

In the area of rehabilitation, out of 466 institutions, government had the highest of 319(68.5%), CBOs had the least of 8(1.7%).

⁶ Some institutions such as INGOs, LINGOs do not operate based on constitutional mandates.

Seven hundred and twenty three (723) institutions indicated that they worked in the area of prevention and response, the highest of 498(68.9%) were government institutions and the least of 10(1.4%) were CBOs.

Out of 408 institutions that worked in prevention and rehabilitation, the highest of 282(69.1%) were government institutions, whereas the least of 7(1.7%) were CBOs.

In all, a total of 379 institutions indicated they worked in the areas of response and rehabilitation, out of which the highest of 261(68.9%) were government's and the least were CBOs with 5(1.3%).

According to the exercise, 360 institutions said they worked in all the three areas. Government institutions had the highest number of 251(69.7%), whereas CBOs were lowest with 5(1.4%).

Structures

One thousand and twenty eight (1,028) institutions responded to the question on structures put in place to address child protection issues. Out of the 1028 responses, 437(42.5%) indicated they had these structures, 357(34.7%) said there were none, whereas 234(22.8%) indicated they did not know.

With respect to those who indicated they had such structures, Central region topped with 65(14.9%), whereas Upper West region had the least of 21(4.8%). Ashanti region recorded the highest number of 61(17.1%) institutions who said there were no such structures in their jurisdiction, whereas Upper East had the least of 1(1.8%).

Structures identified during the exercise at the national, regional and district levels included child protection committees, child panels and women and children's subcommittees. At the community level, these were mainly child protection committees.

Thematic Areas

The exercise classified thematic areas of work in child protection to include care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children), child labour, trafficked children, protection of children with special needs (including children with disability), programmes aiming at preventing Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as well as birth and death registration.

Country overview

Five hundred and ninety three (593) institutions indicated they provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children). Central region recorded the highest number of 91(15.3%) whereas Upper West recorded the least of 27(4.6%).

Out of 659 institutions that worked in the area of child labour, Central and Ashanti regions had the highest number of 104(15.8%) each. Upper West region on the other hand had the least of 30(4.6%).

Institutions that indicated they worked to protect trafficked children were 460. Volta region had the highest of 65(14.1%), whereas Brong Ahafo had the least of 28(6.1%).

Five hundred and nine (509) institutions said they provided counselling services for victims of abuse. The highest of 76(14.9%) were in Central region, the least of 22(4.3%) were in Upper East.

Birth and death registration was carried out by 324 institutions, 59(18.2%) being the highest were in the Northern region, whereas Greater Accra recorded the least with 16(4.9%).

Category of Institutions

In terms of thematic areas of the various institutions, it was noted that the number of government institutions was high.

Out of 183 institutions that indicated they worked in the area of domestic adoption, the highest of 160(87.4%) were government whereas FBOs and CBOs were the least with 1(0.5%) each.

Institutions that worked to protect children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care were 216. Government institutions recorded the highest of 147(68.1%), CBOs were the lowest with 3(1.4%).

Again, government institutions recorded the highest of 351(76.5%), out of 460, institutions that worked to protect trafficked children. The least were FBOs with 3(0.7%).

Institutions that worked in the area of child labour were 659. Government institutions were the highest with 453(68.7%), whereas FBOs were the least with 5(0.8%).

Programmes that aimed at preventing early marriage across the country were carried out by 440 institutions. Government institutions were the highest with 310(70.5%). FBOs recorded the least of 6(1.4%).

Partnerships

The exercise identified three main collaborators namely; the government, NGOs and Social Partners. The collaborations crossed cut each other, that is, a government institution may partner another government institution or an NGO or a social partner and vice versa. Institutions frequently mentioned as collaborators among government category include; Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service, Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES) and Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ); NGOs category include, World Vision International (WVI), Women in Law and Development in

Africa (WILDAF), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Plan Ghana, Integrated Development and Empowerment Centre (IDEC), Touch a Life, Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED) and Action Aid; and social partners include, the media, traditional authorities, religious bodies, community leaders (assembly members).

Government Partnerships:

Government institutions partnered and collaborated with other government institutions, NGOs and social partners. NGOs collaborated with include; Afrikids, Ark Foundation, Potters Village, Development Fortress Association, Life Inspired Foundation, Plan Ghana, CAMFED, Center for Initiative against Human Trafficking (CIAHT), Hunger Project, WVI, Life Inspired Foundation, Development Focus among others. Social partners include; churches, media, traditional councils, orphanages, Federation of Muslim Women Association of Ghana and Victory Youth Club.

Areas of Collaboration

The areas in which these collaborations centered include; child abuse, child trafficking, early marriage, rape, child rights, rescue victims of abuses, Provision of shelter, counseling, rehabilitation, child maintenance and technical support. The other areas are the setting up of a Child Protection Committees, public education, promotion of peace and security, provision of infrastructure, payment of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) grants and provision of support for children living with disability just to mention a few.

NGOs Collaborators

NGOs collaborated with each other and mainly government institutions. Government institutions collaborated with include, MMDAs, DSW, GHS, Ghana Police Service, NCCE, Judicial Service, Department of Children, GES, Department of Labour, and Ministry of Gender, Children and

Social Protection Committees, Birth and Death Registry, Junior Girls Correctional Centre, Regional Child Multi- Sectional Committee, National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) among others.

Areas of Collaboration

The focus of these collaborations included; peer education, provision of health care, public education, sensitization, advocacy, provision of equipment, financial support, provision of social amenities (water) and capacity building. The rest are provision of public education materials, sponsorship/bursary support, girl child education, payment of school fees, provision of basic education amenities, protection against child trafficking and early marriage and prevention of forced marriages.

Social Partner Collaborators

Social Partners collaborated with each other, government institutions and NGOs. Government institutions collaborated with include; MMDAs, Judicial Service, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Pedu Remand Home, Department of Labour, Judicial Service, Department of Community Development and the Birth and Death Registry among others. NGOs collaborated with include; CAMFED, WVI, Action Aid among others.

Areas of Collaboration

The collaborations focused mainly on public education, awareness creation on issues relating to child protection, advocacy, provision of emotional support, basic needs, and, supply of food and non-food items.

Funding

Child protection activities were funded from various sources across the country. These sources are classified into; Government of Ghana (GoG), Muslim Philanthropists, Christian Philanthropists, Individual Philanthropists, Group

Philanthropists, LNGOs, INGOs and International Partners.

Government of Ghana was however the major financial and non-financial source of funding for all child protection activities.

Nature of Support

The nature of support were financial, non-financial and both. The support, be it financial or non-financial took various forms. Support from the Government of Ghana was mainly budgetary and technical in nature.

The highlights of the nature of support are as follow;

- Salaries/allowances
- Training/capacity building
- Child immunization/Vaccination
- Cash donations
- Community sensitization/Advocacy
- Provision of stationaries & other logistics
- Supply of relief items e.g. food & secondhand clothes
- Supply of logistics such as computers
- Provision of polytanks
- Scholarships
- LEAP
- Payment of School Feeding Grants
- Capitation Grants
- Absorption of NHIS registration fees
- Provision of vehicles
- Provision of fuel
- Provision of office space
- Legal services
- Payment of hospital bills
- Payment for airtime
- Medical services such screening, blood donations & ante-natal

- Provision of medical equipment e.g. wheel chairs
- Provision of libraries
- Establishment of Committees and Community Volunteers

Financial Support

Nationwide, 700 institutions benefitted from financial support from the various sources. Out of the number, 497(71.0%) being the highest were government institutions. The rest were; 122 LNGOs, 37 INGOs, 15 CBOs and 12 FBOs. Seventeen (17) 'Others' organizations also received this form of support.

Non-Financial Support

A total of 903 organizations received non-financial support for child protection activities across the nation. The major beneficiaries were government institutions which accounted for 580, followed by LNGOs with 159. There were also 68 INGOs, 28 CBOs and 18 FBOs that shared in this kind of support. Fifty (50) 'Others' were also not left out of such support.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

A total of 931 organizations benefitted from both financial and non-financial funding out of which 674 operated in the government sector. Other beneficiaries included; 155 LNGOs, 35 INGOs, 24 FBOs and 19 CBOs. Similar funding went to 24 'Others' organizations.

Funding from Outside Ghana

Some organizations, in addition to the above support accessed direct sponsorship from organizations overseas. These overseas organizations included; United State Agency for International Development (USAID), Department for International Development (DFID), USA Department of Labour, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Japanese Inter Corporation Agency (JICA), World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank, International Labour Organization (ILO), World Vision and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Other direct funding also came from the French Embassy and the governments of Great Britain and Canada.

Average Annual Income for the Past 3 Years

On the average, 126(9.8%) institutions received more than GH¢150,000.00 for the past 3 years. Whereas 32(2.5%) institutions received GH¢101,000.00 - GH¢150,000.00, a total of 108 (8.4%) received GH¢51,000.00 - GH¢100,000.00. A large number of institutions, totaling 504 (39.2%) received below GH¢50,000.00.

Institutions that received below GH¢ 50,000.00 on the average focused on the 3 main areas of child protection; prevention, response and rehabilitation.

Northern region recorded the highest number of institutions that received more than GH¢150,000.00.



XX

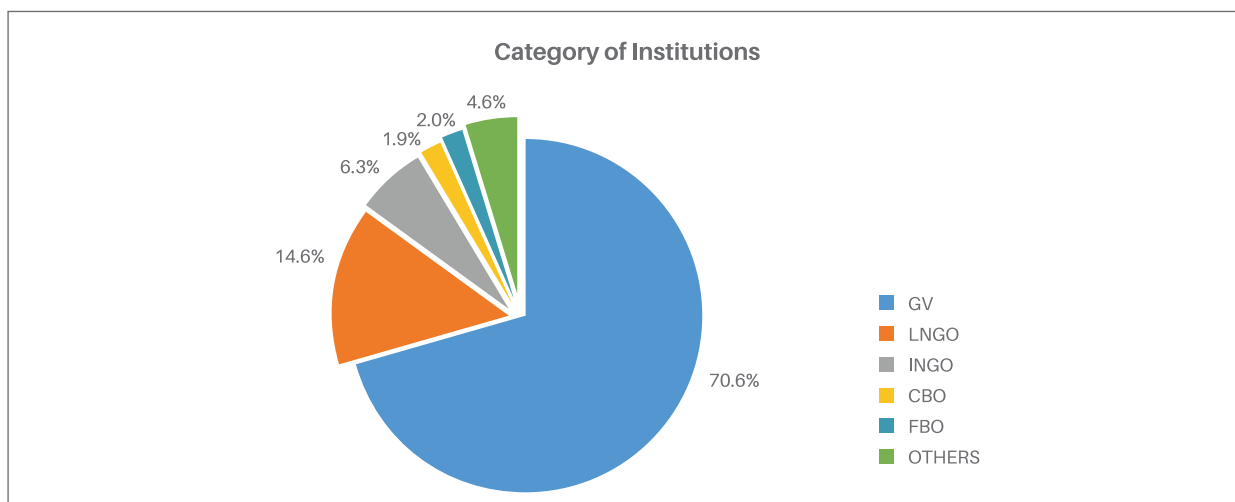
CHAPTER ONE: PROFILE

1.0 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Introduction

The mapping exercise conducted across the country categorized the institutions into government, INGOs, LNGOs, CBOs, FBOs and 'Others'. A total of 1287 institutions were visited in 131 MMDs across the country. It was noted that the highest number of institutions working to protect children were government institutions numbering 908(70.6%) whereas the least were CBOs with 25(1.9%). Ashanti region had the highest number of 203(15.8%) institutions working to protect children whereas Upper West region had the least of 64(5.0%).

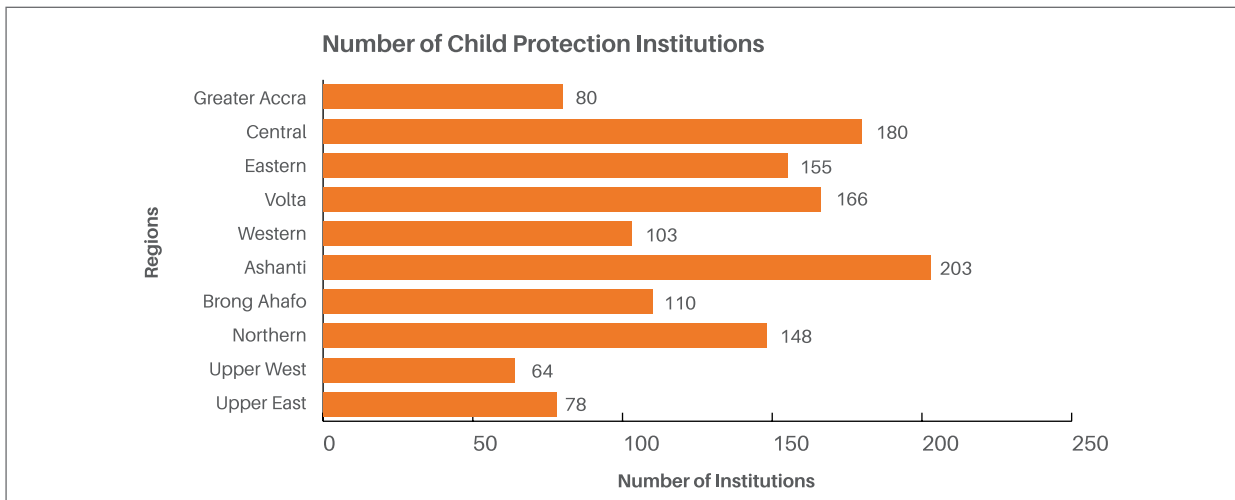
Fig 1.1



1.1 Number of Institutions Involved in Child Protection

A total of 1,287 institutions were identified as working to protect children in 131 MMDs nationwide.

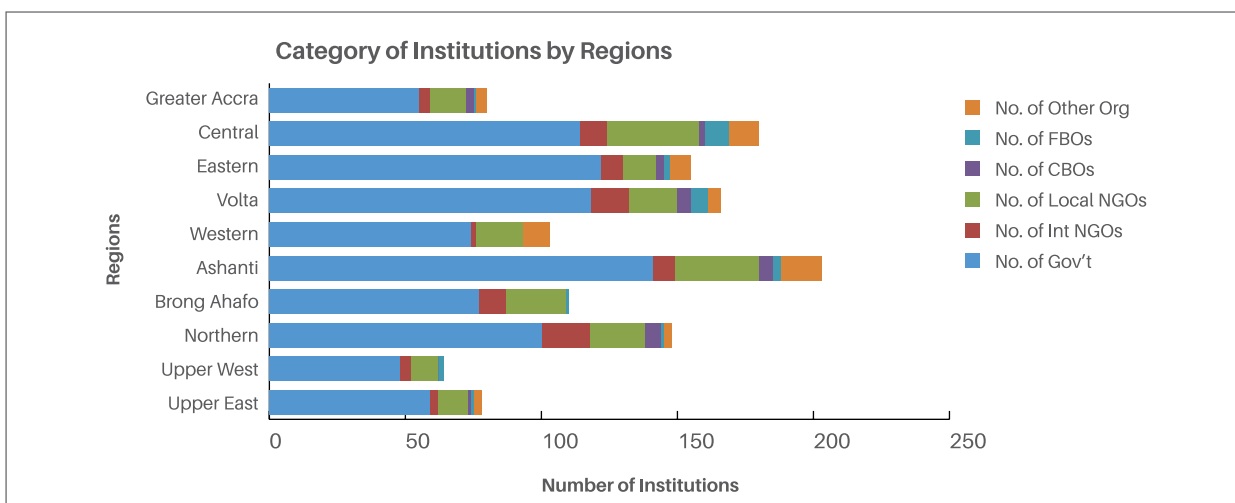
Fig 1.2



1.2 Category of institutions involved in child protection

Institutions involved in child protection were broadly categorized into government, INGOs, LNGOs, CBOs, FBOs as well as 'Others'. Government institutions had the highest number across the country with 908(70.6%).

Fig 1.3



LNGOs also had a nationwide coverage of 188(14.6%) whereas INGOs, FBOs, CBOs and 'Others' recorded 81(6.3%), 26(2.0%), 25(1.9%), and 59(4.6%) respectively.

Number of Government institutions

Out of the 908(70.6%) government institutions involved in child protection work, Ashanti region recorded the highest number with 141(15.5%) institutions whereas Eastern, Volta, Central and Northern regions recorded 122(13.4%), 118(13.0%), 114(12.6%) and 100(11.0%) respectively. Brong Ahafo, Western, Upper East, Greater Accra and Upper West regions also recorded 77(8.5%), 74(8.1%), 59(6.5%), 55(6.1%) and 48(5.3%) institutions respectively.

Number of LNGOs

A total of 188 LNGOs were mapped out during the exercise. Central region recorded the highest number of 34(18.1%). This was followed by Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Volta, Western, Greater Accra, Eastern and Upper East regions with 31(16.5%), 22(11.7%), 20(10.6%), 18(9.6%), 17(9.0%), 13(6.9%), 12(6.4%) and 11(5.9%) respectively. Upper West region had a relatively low number of 10(5.3%) LNGOs involved in child protection.

Number of INGOs

A total of 81 INGOs were identified out of which the highest number of 18(22.2%) were recorded in the Northern region. This was followed by the Volta region which had 14(17.3%) institutions. Central and Brong Ahafo regions recorded 10(12.3%) institutions each, whereas Ashanti region recorded 8(9.9%) institutions. Volta region recorded 14(17.3%) institutions. Greater Accra and Upper West regions recorded 4(4.9%) institutions each. Upper East region had 3(3.7%) institutions whereas Western region registered the least number of 2(2.5%).

Number of CBOs

Of the 25 CBOs, the highest recorded were 6(24.0%) in the Northern region followed by Volta and Ashanti regions with 5(20.0%) institutions each. Greater Accra and Eastern regions also had 3(12.0%) institutions each, whereas the

Central region recorded 2(8.0%). The region which recorded the least of 1(4.0%) was Upper East. In Western, Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions, there was no record of CBOs working in child protection.

Number of FBOs

A total number of 26 FBOs were identified during the mapping exercise. The highest of 9(34.6%) was recorded in the Central region followed by 6(23.1%) from the Volta region, whereas Ashanti region had 3(11.5%). Eastern and Upper West regions also had 2(7.7%) FBOs each, and Greater Accra, Brong Ahafo, Northern and Upper East regions recorded 1(3.8%) institution each. Western region had none.

'Others'

The 'Others' included child panels, social services sub-committees, child protection teams, child labour committees and institutions which were neither government, INGOs, LNGOs, CBOs nor FBOs. There were 59 institutions in this category. Ashanti region recorded the highest number of 15(25.4%) followed by Central, 11(18.6%); Western, 10(16.9%); Eastern, 8(13.6%); Volta 5(8.5%) and Greater Accra with 4(6.8%) institutions. The Northern and Upper East regions had 3(5.1%) institutions each. Brong Ahafo and Upper West regions had none.

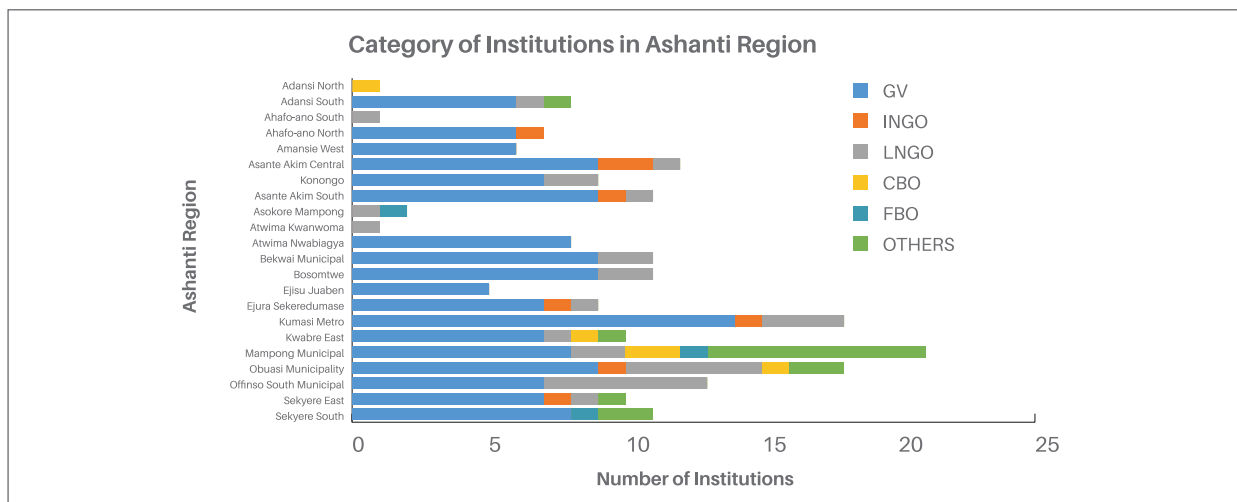
1.3 Regional Breakdown of Child Protection Institutions

This section examines the respondent institutions and their regional breakdown by an analysis of each region and category of institution identified.

1.3.1 ASHANTI REGION

The mapping exercise covered 203 institutions from 21 MMDs in the Ashanti region of which 141 were government institutions, 8 INGOs, 31 LNGOs, 5 CBOs, 15 'Others' and 3 FBOs.

Fig 1.4



Government Institutions

The exercise covered 141 government institutions. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest of 14(9.9%). Amansie West, Asante Akim South and Bosomtwe districts as well as Obuasi and Bekwai municipalities followed with 9(6.4%) institutions each. Atwima Nwabiagya and Sekyere South districts as well as Mampong municipality all recorded 8(5.7%) each. Ejura Sekyere Odumase and Offinso South Municipalities, as well as Sekyere East, Kwabre East and Asante Akim Central districts had 7(5.0%) each. Adansi South, Ahafo Ano South, and Ahafo Ano North all recorded 6(4.3%) institutions each, with Ejisu Juaben recording 5(3.5%). The rest recorded none.

INGOs

The exercise covered 8 INGOs in the region out of which Amansie West district had the highest of 2(25.0%). Kumasi metropolis, Ejura Sekyere Odumase and Obuasi municipalities as well as Ahafo Ano South, Asante Akim South and Sekyere East districts recorded 1(12.5%) INGO each. The rest had none.

LNGOs

The exercise identified 31 LNGOs in the Ashanti Region. The Offinso South municipality recorded the highest with 6(19.4%) LNGOs. This was closely followed by the Obuasi municipality which recorded 5(16.1%) institutions. The Kumasi metropolis recorded 3(9.7%), Bekwai, and Mampong municipalities as well as Asante Akim Central, and Bosomtwe recorded 2(6.5%) each. Adansi South district, Adansi North, Amansie West, Asante Akim South, Asokore Mampong, Ejura Sekyere Odumase, Kwabre East districts, Atwima Kwanwoma and Sekyere East districts recorded 1(3.2%) institution each. The rest had none.

CBOs

Five (5) CBOs were identified in the region. Mampong municipality recorded 2(40.0%) institutions. Adansi North and Kwabre East as well as Obuasi municipality had 1(20.0%) each. The rest had none.

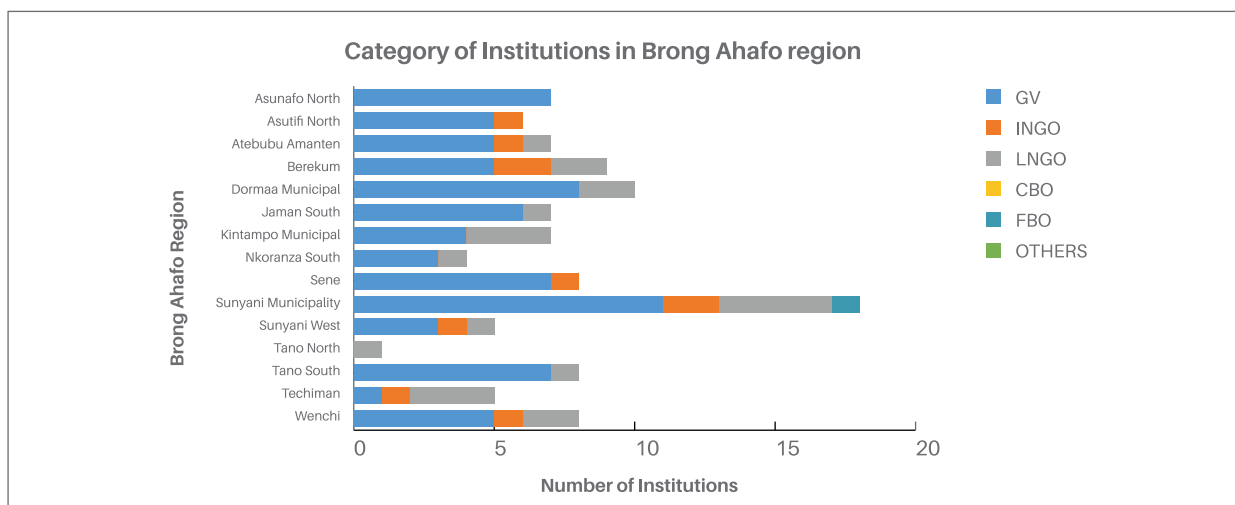
FBOs

Three (3) FBOs were identified in the Ashanti region; each institution was located in the Mampong municipality, Sekyere South and Asokore Mampong districts representing 1(33.3%).

1.3.2 BRONG AHAFO REGION

The mapping exercise in the Brong Ahafo region registered a total of 110 institutions in 15 selected MMDs. This comprised 77 government institutions, 10 INGOs, 22 LNGOs and one FBO.

Fig 1.5



Government Institutions

The region recorded a total of 77 government institutions during the exercise. Sunyani municipality had the highest with 11(14.3%) institutions followed by Dormaa district with 8(10.4%). Asunafo north, Sene, and Tano South recorded 7(9.1%) each.

LNGOs

The total number of LNGOs in the region was 22, out of which Sunyani had the highest of 4(18.2%), followed by Kintampo municipality and Techiman with 3(13.6%) institutions each. Asunafo North municipality, Asutifi and Sene districts recorded none.

INGOs

With respect to INGOs, the region had a total of 10 out of which Sunyani and Berekum municipalities had the highest with 2(20.0%) institutions each.

Each of the municipalities and districts in Asutifi north, Atebubu Amanten, Sene, Sunyani West, Techiman as well as Wenchi recorded only 1(10.0%) institution. Asunafo North, Kintampo and Dormaa municipalities as well as Jaman South, Tano North and Tano South districts had none.

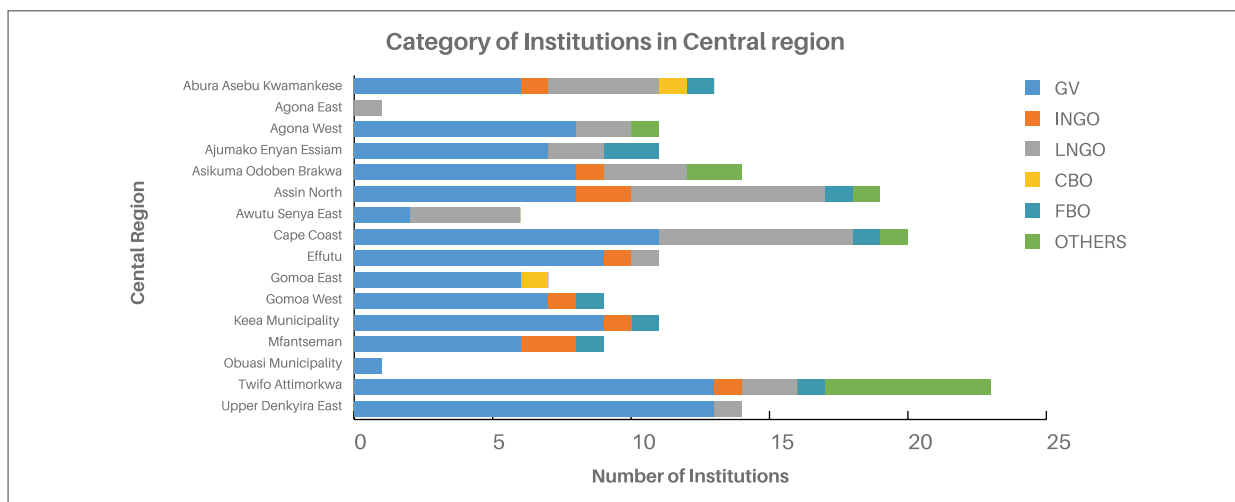
CBOs, FBOs and 'Others'

All districts and municipalities involved in the mapping exercise in this region recorded no CBOs, there was however one FBO in the Sunyani municipality.

1.3.3 CENTRAL REGION

The mapping exercise covered 180 institutions from 15 selected MMDs from the Central region. There were 114 government institutions, 10 INGOs, 34 LNGOs, 2 CBOs, 9 FBOs and 11 'Others'.

Figure 1.6



Government Institutions

The exercise identified 114 government institutions. Twifo Ati-Mokwa district and Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded the highest of 13(11.4%) institutions each. The Cape Coast metropolis recorded 11(9.6%) institutions, whereas Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities recorded 9(7.9%) institutions each. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa district, Agona West municipality and Assin North district had 8(7.0%) each, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Gomoa West districts recorded 7(6.1%) each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Gomoa East districts, as well as Mfantseman municipality recorded 6(5.3%) each, whereas Awutu Senya East district recorded 2(1.8%). Agona East district had none of such institutions.

INGOs

The exercise identified 10 INGOs in the region, out of which Assin North district and Mfantseman municipality recorded highest of 2(20.0%) institutions each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Gomoa West, Twifo Atti Morkwa and Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa districts as well as Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities recorded 1(10.0%) institution each. Cape Coast

metropolis, Agona West and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Agona East, Awutu Senya East and Gomoa East districts had none.

LNGOs

The exercise identified 34 LNGOs. Cape Coast metropolis and Assin North district recorded the highest of 7(20.6%) institutions each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Awutu Senya East districts recorded 4(11.8%) institutions each, whereas Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa recorded 3(8.8%). Agona West municipality, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts recorded 2(5.9%) each; Effutu and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Agona East district recorded 1(2.9%) institution each. Gomoa East and West districts as well as Mfantseman, Obuasi Municipality, and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities had none.

CBOs

The exercise identified 2 CBOs. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Gomoa East districts had 1(50.0%) institution each. The rest recorded none.

FBOs

Nine (9) FBOs were identified during the exercise. Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam district recorded the highest with 2(22.2%) institutions. Cape Coast metropolis, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Mfantseman municipalities as well as Twifo Atti Morkwa, Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Assin North, Gomoa West districts recorded 1(11.1%) institution each. Agona West, Effutu and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa, Awutu Senya East, Agona East, Gomoa East districts recorded none.

'Others'

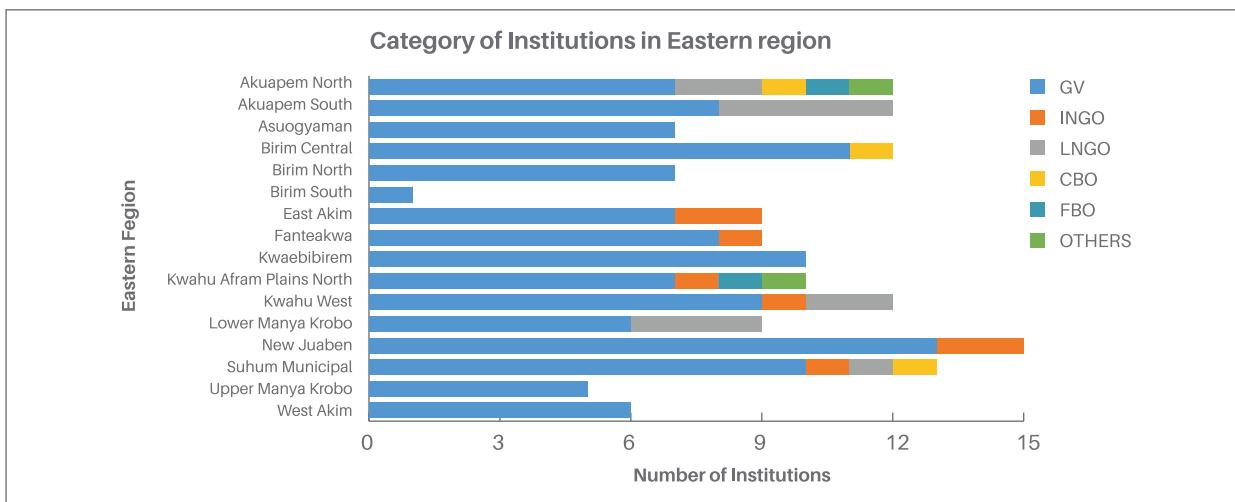
The exercise identified 11 institutions in the Central region. Twifo Atti Morkwa district recorded the highest of 6(54.5%), Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa

followed with 2(18.2%) institutions whereas Cape Coast Metropolis, Agona West municipality and Assin North district recorded 1(9.1%) institution each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Agona East, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Awutu Senya East, Gomoa East and West districts as well as Effutu, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem, Mfantseman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities had none.

1.3.4 EASTERN REGION

One hundred and fifty five (155) institutions involved in child protection were identified in 16 selected MMDs in the Eastern region out of which the highest of 122 were government institutions, 8 INGOs, 12 LNGOs, 3 CBOs, 8 'Others' and the least of 2 were FBOs.

Fig 1.7



Government Institutions

A total of 122 government institutions were identified during the mapping exercise out of which the New-Juaben municipality had the highest of 13(10.7%) and Birim South had the least of 1(0.8%).

INGOs

Eight (8) INGOs were identified in the region during the mapping exercise. New-Juaben and East Akim municipalities had the highest of 2(25.0%) each. Birim Central Municipality, Akwapim North and South, Asuogyaman, Birim South and North, Kwaebibirem, Lower and Upper Manya Krobo and West Akim districts had none.

LNGOs

A total of 12 LNGOs were identified during the mapping exercise. Akwapim South district had the highest number of 4(33.3%), followed by Lower Manya district with 3(25.0%). Birim Central municipality, Asuogyaman, Birim South, Birim North, East Akim, Kwaebibirem, Kwahu Afram Plains North, Fanteakwa, Upper Manya Krobo and West Akim districts recorded none.

CBOs

Three (3) CBOs were identified during the mapping exercise. Suhum, Akwapim North and Birim Central municipalities had 1(33.3%) institution each. The rest of the districts covered during the exercise recorded none.

FBOs

The exercise recorded a total of 2 FBOs in the region. These were located in Akwapim North and Kwahu Afram Plains North⁷ districts.

Eighty (80) institutions were recorded from 9 selected MMDs during the mapping exercise in the Greater Accra Region. Out of this number, there were 55 government institutions, 4 INGOs, 13 LNGOs, 3 CBOs, 1 FBO and 4 'Others'.

Government Institutions

The total number of government institutions engaged in child protection was 55. Accra metropolis recorded 12(21.8%), whereas Adenta municipality had none.

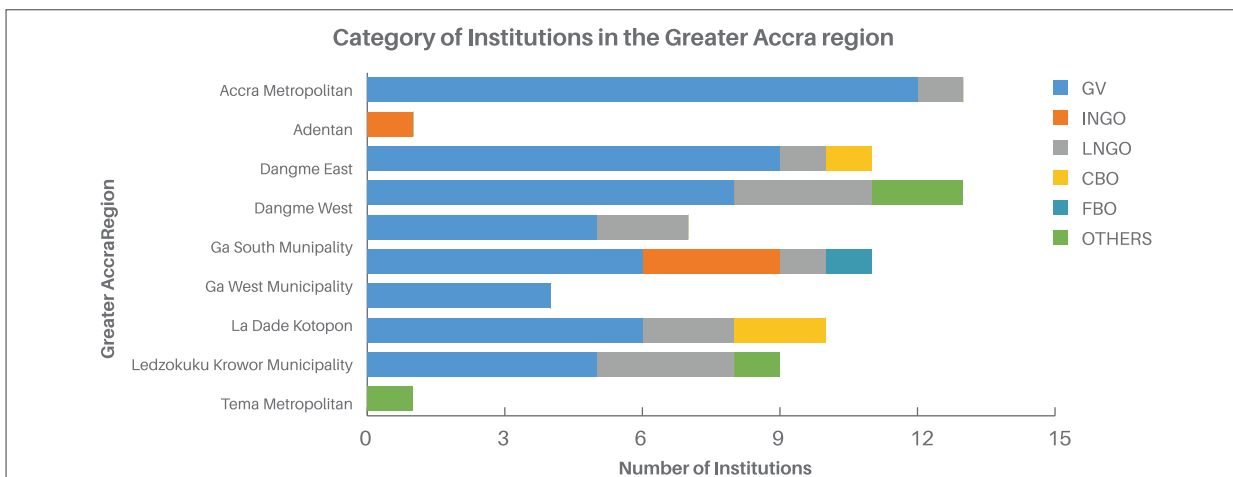
INGOs

The mapping exercise recorded 4 INGOs engaged in child protection. Ga West municipality was predominant with 3(75.0%) INGOs. This was followed by Adenta municipality with 1(25.0%). Accra and Tema metropolis, Ga South, Ledzokuku Krowor and La Dade Kotopon municipalities as well as Dangme East and West districts had none.

LNGOs

Thirteen (13) institutions were recorded during the mapping exercise. Dangme West district and Tema metropolis recorded the highest of 3(23.1%) institutions each. The Ga South district and Ledzokuku-Krowor municipality followed with 2(15.4%) whereas, Adentan and La Dade Kotopon municipalities had none.

Fig 1.8



⁷ This district was formerly known as Kwahu North district

CBOs

A total of 3 CBOs were involved in the mapping exercise. Ledzokuku Krowor municipality recorded the highest of 2(66.7%). This was followed by Dangme East district with 1(33.3%) institution. The rest had none.

FBOs

Amongst the MMDs covered, only one (1) FBO was identified in the region. This institution was found in Ga West municipality.

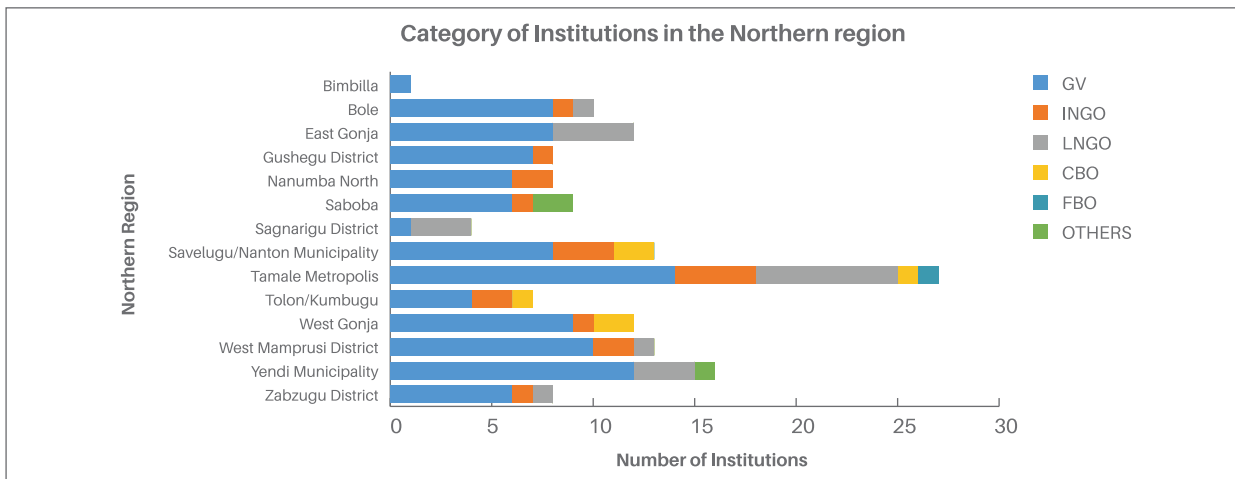
'Others'

A total of 4 institutions were identified in the region. Dangme East district had the highest with 2(50.0%). This was followed by the Ledzokuku Krowor Municipality and Tema metropolis, with 1(25.0%) institution each.

1.3.6 NORTHERN REGION

A total of 148 institutions were recorded from 14 MMDs covered during the mapping exercise in the Northern region. Government institutions numbered 100, LNGOs 20, INGOs 18, CBOs 6, FBOs 1 whereas 'Others' numbered 3.

Fig 1.9



Government Institutions

Northern Region recorded a total of 100 government institutions in the 14 MMDs covered. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest number of 14(14.0%), followed by West Mamprusi and West Gonja with 10(10.0%) and 9(9.0%) institutions respectively. Savelugu/ Nanton municipality, East Gonja and Bole districts recorded 8(8.0%) institutions each. Gushegu district recorded 7(7.0%) institutions whereas, Zabzugu, Nanumba North, Saboba districts and Yendi municipality recorded 6(6.0%) each. Tolon/Kumbungu district had 4 (4.0%) whereas the least number of 1(1.0%) each was found in the Bimbilla and Sagnarigu districts.

LNGOs

A total of 20 LNGOs were recorded in the region. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest of 7(35.0%). East Gonja followed with 4(20.0%) LNGOs. Sagnarigu district and Yendi municipality recorded 3(15.0%) institutions each. Bole, West Mamprusi and Zabzugu districts recorded 1(5.0%) institution each. Savelugu/Nanton municipality, Gushegu, Tolon/Kumbungu, West Gonja, Bimbilla, Nanumba North and Saboba districts had none.

INGOs

Eighteen (18) INGOs were recorded out of which Tamale metropolis recorded the highest number of 4(22.2%), Savelugu/Nanton municipality recorded 3 (16.7%) whereas Tolon/Kumbungu, West Mamprusi and Nanumba North districts recorded 2(11.1%) institutions each. Bole, Gushegu, West Gonja, Zabzugu and Saboba districts had 1(5.6%) each, whereas Yendi municipality, Sagnarigu, Bimbilla, and East Gonja districts had none.

CBOs

Out of the total number of 6 CBOs identified in the region, Savelugu/Nanton municipality and West Gonja district had 2(33.3%), whereas Tamale metropolis and Tolon/Kumbungu district had 1 (16.7%) institution each. The remaining MMDs covered had none.

FBOs

Only one FBO was recorded in the region. This was found in the Tamale metropolis.

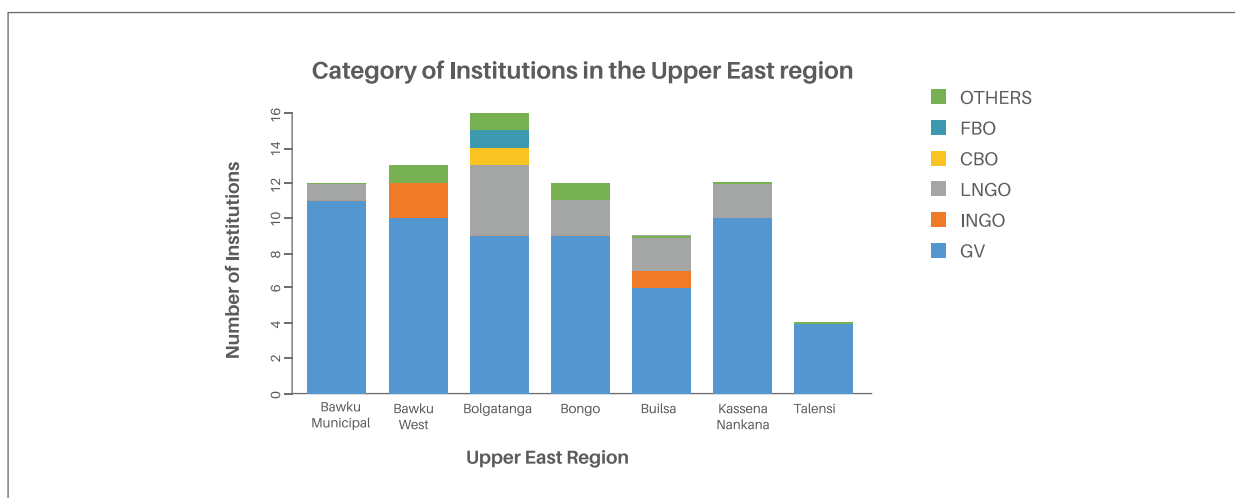
'Others'

Three (3) 'Others' were identified in the region. Saboba district had the highest of 2(66.7%) whereas Yendi municipality had 1(33.3%).

1.3.7 UPPER EAST REGION

A total of 78 institutions were identified in 7 selected MMDs, out of which 59 were government institutions, 3 INGOs, 11 LNGOs and 3 'Others'. CBOs and FBOs recorded 1 institution each.

Fig 1.10



Government Institutions

A total of 59 government institutions were identified as working in child protection throughout the region. Bawku municipality had the highest number of 11(18.6%), followed by Bawku West and Kasena Nankana with 10(16.9%) each and Talensi being the lowest with 4(6.8%).

INGOs

A total of 3 INGOs were engaged in child protection across the region. Bawku West district recorded the highest of 2(66.7%) institutions, followed by Builsa district with 1(33.3%). The rest of the districts covered had none.

LNGOs

LNGOs recorded a total of 11 institutions throughout the region. Bolgatanga municipality was the highest with 4(36.4%). Bongo, Builsa and Kasena Nankana districts followed with 2(18.2%) institutions each, whereas Bawku municipality recorded the least of 1(9.1%). The remaining districts covered had none.

CBOs

Only 1 CBO in Bolgatanga municipality was identified as working in child protection. The rest of the MMDs covered in the exercise had none.

FBOs

Only 1 FBO in Bolgatanga municipality was identified as working in child protection. The rest of the MMDs covered in the exercise had none.

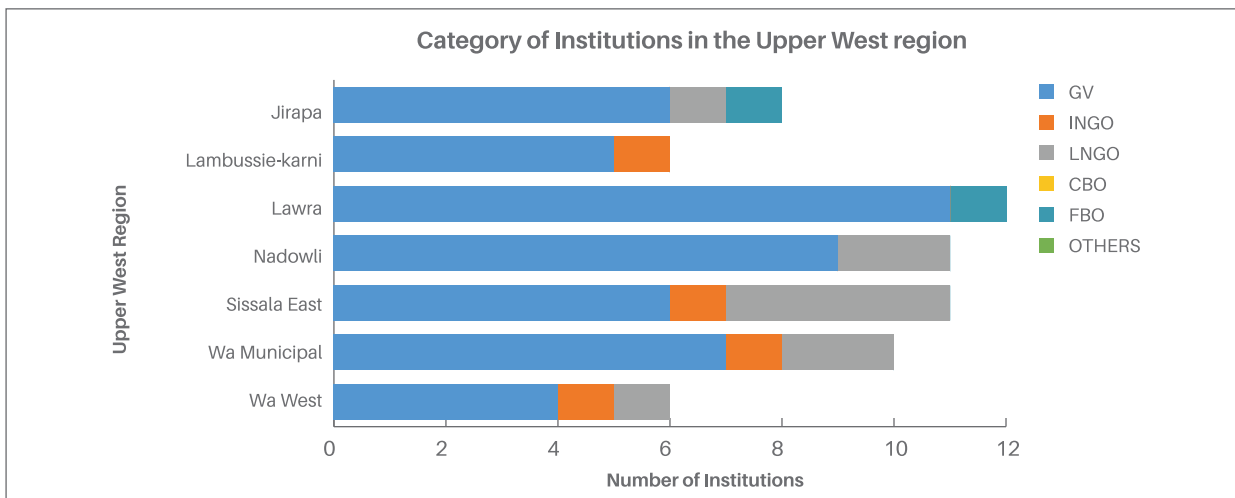
'Others'

A total of 3 'Others' were involved in child protection across the region. Bolgatanga municipality, Bawku West and Bongo districts recorded 1(33.3%) institution each. The remaining districts had none.

1.3.8 UPPER WEST REGION

The mapping exercise covered 7 selected MMDs and a total of 64 institutions were identified in the region. Government institutions were 48, INGOs 4, LNGOs 10 and FBOs 2. CBOs and 'Others' had none.

Fig 1.11



Government Institutions

Lawra had the highest of 11(22.9%) government institutions. The district with the lowest was Wa West with a total of 4(8.3%).

INGOs

INGOs were 4 in number and equally distributed among Wa municipality, Lambussie-Karni, Sissala East and Wa West districts.

LNGOs

The exercise identified 10 LNGOs and the Sissala East district had the highest of 4(40.0%), followed by Nadowli and Wa Municipal with a total number of 2(20.0%) institutions each. The Jirapa and Wa West districts had 1(10.0%) each, whereas Lawra and Lambussie-Karni had none.

CBOs

The mapping exercise recorded no CBOs in the districts visited.

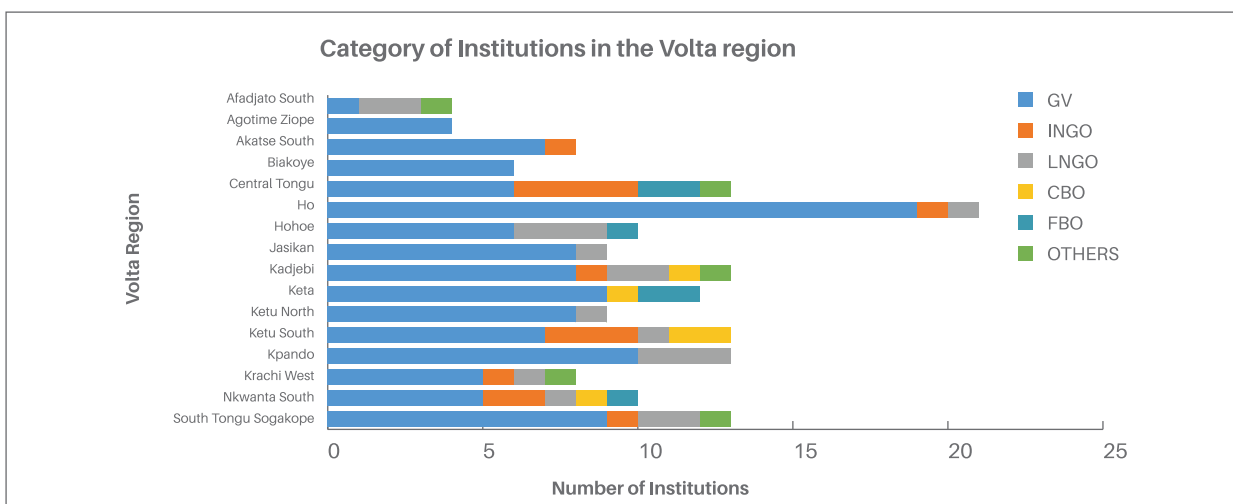
FBOs

The region had 2 FBOs; 1 in Jirapa district and the other in the Lawra district.

1.3.9 VOLTA REGION

The mapping exercise identified 166 institutions in 16 selected MMDs in the Volta region. Government institutions recorded the highest of 118, followed by 18 LNGOs, 14 INGOs and 6 FBOs. Five (5) institutions each were recorded for CBOs and 'Others'.

Fig 1.12



Government Institutions

The Ho municipality had the highest number of 19(16.1%) government institutions, whereas Afadjato South had the least of 1(0.8%).

INGOs

The mapping exercise identified 14 INGOs within the Volta region. Central Tongu district had the highest of 4(28.6%) whereas 8 other districts including the Afadjato South, Biakoye, and Jasikan had none.

LNGOs

The LNGOs identified during the mapping exercise were 18. Hohoe and Kpando municipalities recorded the highest number of 3(16.7%) each, whereas five other MMDs that is Keta municipality, Biakoye, Central Tongu, Agotime Ziope and Akatsi South had none.

CBOs

A total of 5 CBOs were identified in the mapping exercise. Ketu South municipality recorded the highest of 2(40.0%). Kadjebi, Keta as well as Nkwanta South recorded one each. The rest had none. FBOs

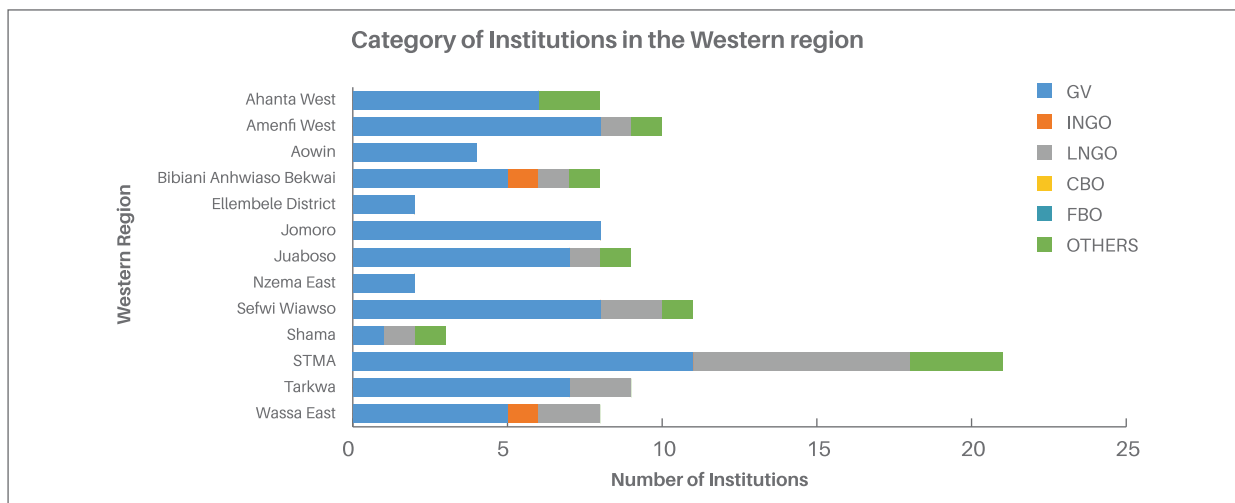
A total of 6 FBOs were recorded in the region. Central Tongu district and Keta municipality had the highest of 2(33.3%) each. Hohoe and Nkwanta South recorded 1(16.7%) institution each. The rest had none. 'Others'

Five (5) institutions under 'Others' were engaged in child protection in the region. These were found in Afadjato South, Central Tongu, South Tongu, Krachi West and Kadjebi districts.

1.3.10 WESTERN REGION

A total of 103 institutions in 13 selected MMDs were identified during the mapping exercise in the Western region, out of which 74 were government institutions, 2 INGOs, 17 LNGOs and 10 'Others'. No CBO and FBO were recorded.

Fig 1.13



Government Institutions

A total of 74 government institutions were engaged in child protection across the region. Among the MMDs in the region, Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest number with 11(14.9%) institutions. Jomoro and Sefwi Wiawso followed with 8(10.8%) each, whereas the least of 1(1.4%) was in the Shama district.

INGOs

Two (2) INGOs were identified in child protection in the region. Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai and Wassa Amenfi East districts had one each.

LNGOs

LNGOs identified during exercise across the region were 17. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded 7(41.2%) institutions. Aowin/Suaman, Ellembelle and Jomoro districts as well as Nzema East municipality recorded none.

CBOs

There was no CBO identified in the region during the exercise.

FBOs

The exercise recorded no FBO in the region.

'Others'

A total of 10 'Others' were identified as working in child protection. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded 3(30.0%) of such institutions, followed by Ahanta West with 2(20.0%). MMDs like Aowin/Suaman, Ellembelle, Jomoro and Wassa Amenfi East districts including Nzema East and Tarkwa-Nsuaem municipalities had none.

1.4 Institutions Working in Child Protection in Ghana

With respect to the institutions working to protect children, the mapping exercise indicated that amongst the government institutions, DSW was predominant with 113 offices⁸. WVI was the INGO that recorded the highest number of 19 offices. During the exercise LNGOs that recorded the highest number of offices in the country among others were School for Life, Abak foundation, Ampa Resource Organization with 2 offices each. All CBOs mapped out across the country had an office each, e.g. Zaazi Bansim Soli, Mmaa Mosom, Columbus Orphanage and Preparatory School, Royal Health Assistance for HIV/AIDS etc. All the 16 FBOs identified by the exercise also had an office each. For example, Ahefsal- Mansur, Angelican Orphanage Calvary Reform Church, Mankessim Deliverance Child Development Centre, Muslim Family Counselling Services had one office.

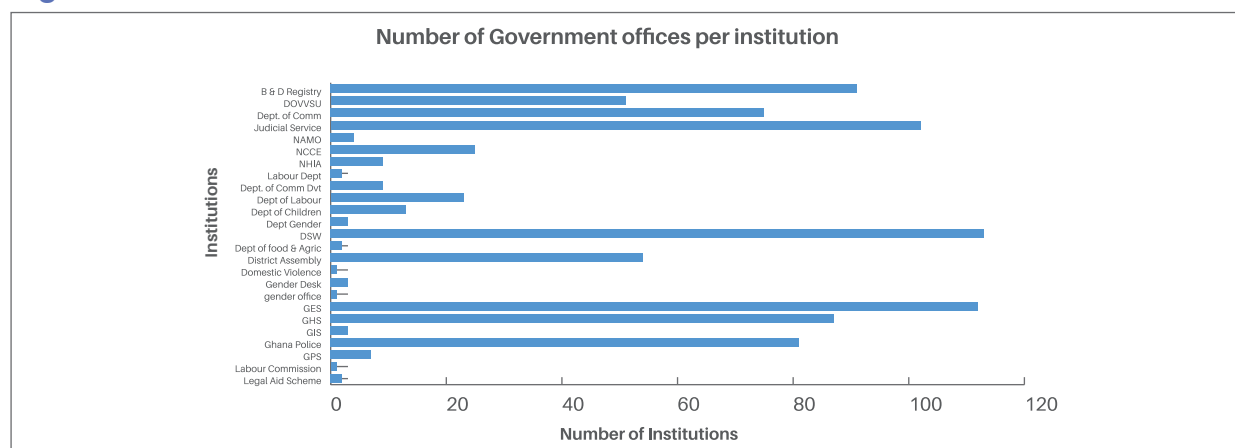
Table 1: Institutions Working in Child Protection in Ghana⁹

GV	No. of GVs	INGOs	No. of INGOs	LNGOs	No. of LNGOs	CBOs	No. of CBOs	FBOs	No. of FBOs	Others	No. of Others
DSW	113	World Vision	19	Abak Foundatn	2	Another Aspirations	1	Adidome Global Child Dev. Centers	1	Child protection committee	28
GES	112	CAMFED	10	Sch. For Life	2	Beyond F.M Station	1	Pentecost Child Dev't Centre	1	Child panel	7
Judicial Service	102	Int. Needs, Gh	5	Pro-Link Org.	2	Gbuling Area Youth Asso	1	Assemblies of God Child Dev. Centre	1	Child welfare committee	3
B & D Registry	91	Plan Ghana	3	Ampa Resource Org.	2	KISMET Complex College (institute)	1	Father's House Inter.	1	Child labour committee	2
GHS	81	Child Rights International	1	6 th March Women Foundn	1	Mmaa Mosom	1	Federation Of Muslim Women Asso of Gh	1	Social services sub committee	1

Government Institutions

Government institutions identified across the country constituted the majority. Out of a total of 1,287 institutions mapped out nationwide, DSW was predominant with 113 offices.

Fig 1.14



⁸ Offices according to the exercise is defined both as formal places of work and informal place of meeting such classrooms, churches and other temporal meeting places.

⁹ These are a sample of the institutions covered

INGOs

The INGO identified as having the highest number of offices during the exercise was WVI with 19 offices. This was followed by CAMFED with 10 and International Needs with 5. Plan Ghana and IBIS Ghana had 3 each whereas Action Aid had 2 offices. The exercise identified one office each for the following INGOs; Child Rights International, Christian Children's Fund of Canada (CCFC), Every Child Ministry and Project Abroad.

LNGOs

The LNGOs that had the highest number of offices were School for Life, Abak Foundation, Ampa Resource Organization and Regional Advisory Information and Network Systems (RAINS) with 2 offices each. Others such as the 6th of March Women Foundation, GLORI, Afrikids Ghana and PROMAG had an office each.

CBOs

A total number of 23 CBOs were recorded in the exercise. They included Another Aspirations, Mmaa Mosom, Muslim Development Organization, Suglokonbo and Zaazi Bansim Soli. Each of these had only 1 office in the country.

FBOs

Sixteen (16) FBOs were recorded in the exercise and some of them were Adidome Global Child Development Centre, Federation of Muslim Women Association, Ahefsal-Mansur, Mephiboseth Training Centre and the Anglican Orphanage. They all had an office each in the country.

'Others'

'Others' identified during the exercise were 59. Among these were the child labour committees, and child panels. Child protection committees recorded 28 offices, child panel 8, whereas social service sub-committee had 1.

1.5 Staff Strength of Institutions

Introduction

The mapping exercise conducted recorded staff strength based on regional distribution, nationality and type of employment. A total 69,484 employees were identified of which 36,896(53.1%) were males and 32,588(46.9%) females. There were 69,074(99.4%) Ghanaians and 410(0.6%) foreign workers. Full time employees were 58,830(84.7%), whereas 10,654(15.3%) were volunteers.

Fig 1.15

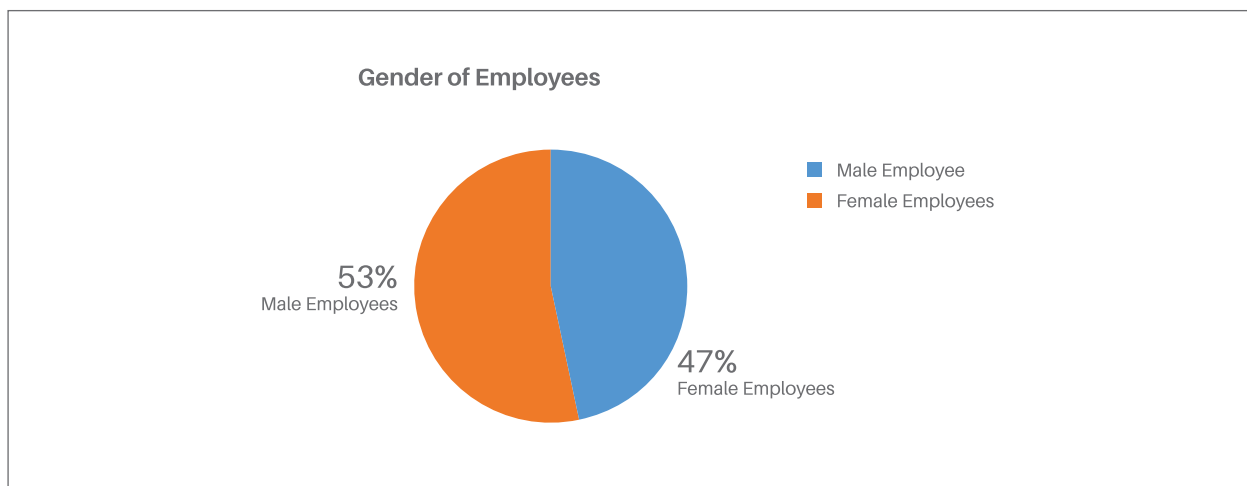


Fig 1.16

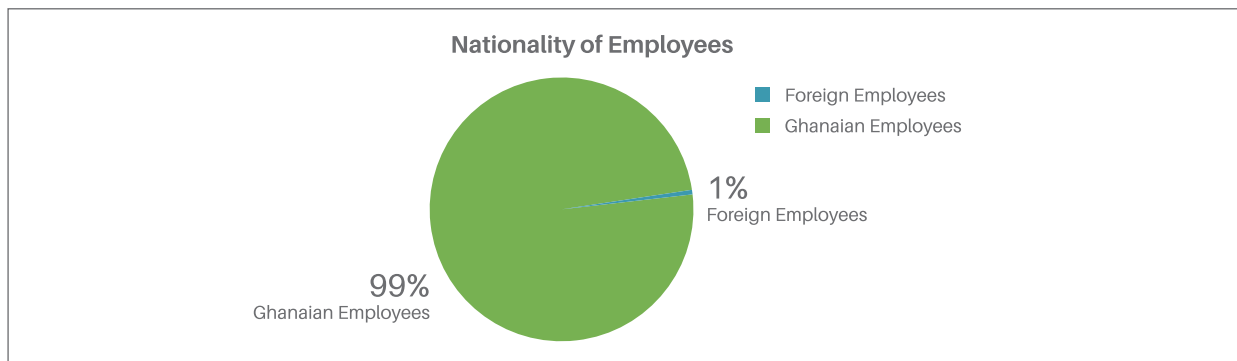
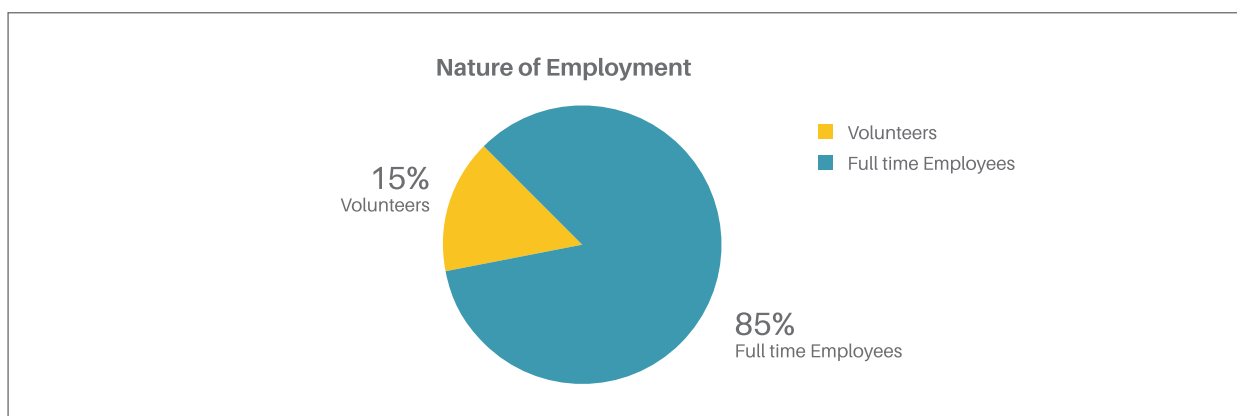


Fig 1.17



1.5.1 STAFF STRENGTH BY REGION

The mapping exercise revealed that Eastern region had the highest number of 15, 036 staff working in child protection. Upper West region had the least of 1,418.

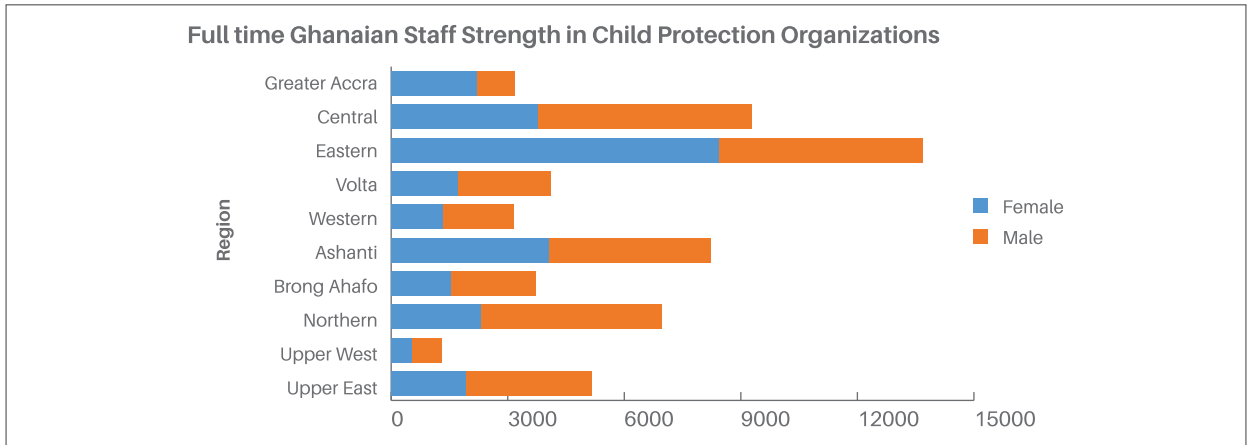
Eastern Region recorded the highest number of 9,037(27.7%) female staff and Upper West region had the least of 556(1.7%). Central region

recorded the highest male staff of 6,384(17.3%), whereas Upper West region had the least of 862(2.3%).

Full time Staff: Ghanaians

A total number of 58,786 Ghanaians comprising 27,735 females and 31,051 males were recorded as being involved in child protection across the country.

Fig 1.18

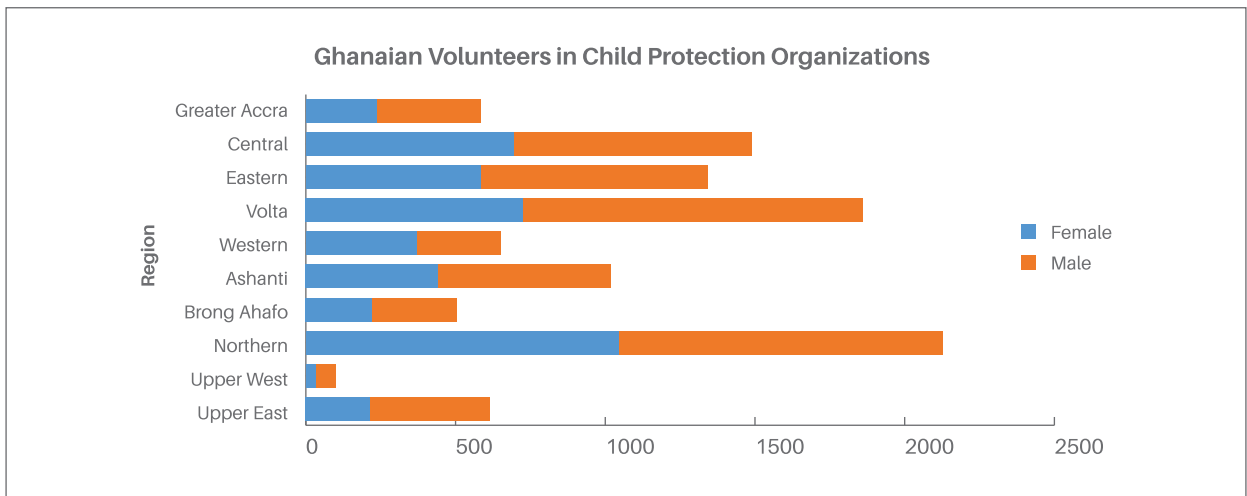


The highest number of full time Ghanaian female staff of 8,444(30.4%) was found in the Eastern region whereas the least was recorded in Upper West region with 519 (1.9%) staff. The highest number of full time Ghanaian male staff of 5,529(17.8%) was recorded in the Central region, whereas Upper West region recorded the lowest of 794(2.6%).

Volunteers Staff: Ghanaians

A total of 10,288 Ghanaian volunteers worked in the area of child protection, consisting of 4,560 females and 5,728 males.

Fig 1.19



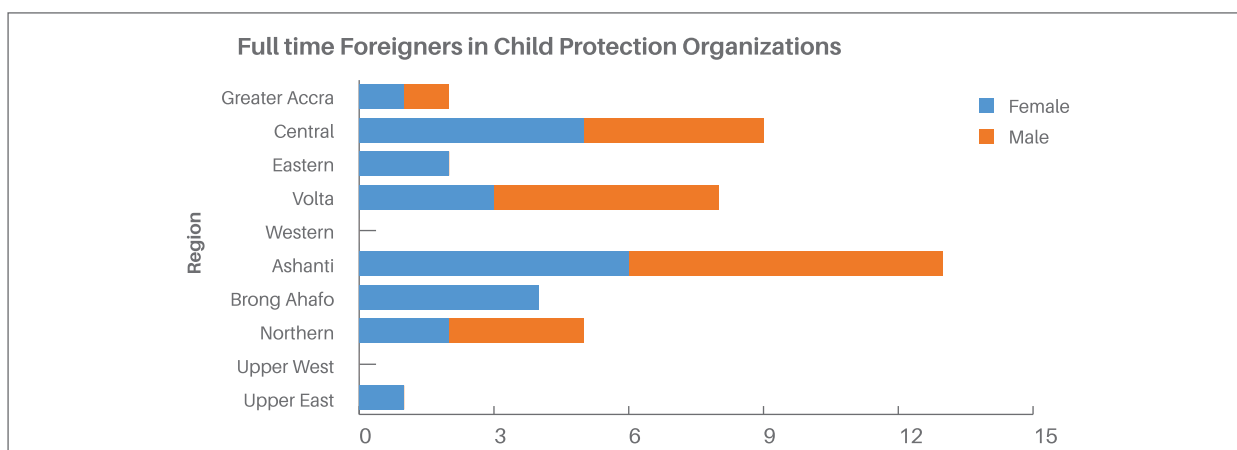
Northern region had the highest number of female volunteers with 1,044(22.9%) whereas Upper West region had lowest number of 33(0.7%).

The Volta region had 1,134(19.8%) being the highest number of male volunteers, whereas the Upper West region had the lowest number of 66(1.2%).

Full time Staff: Foreigners

A total of 24 females and 20 males were recorded during the exercise as full time foreign staff in child protection.

Fig 1.20

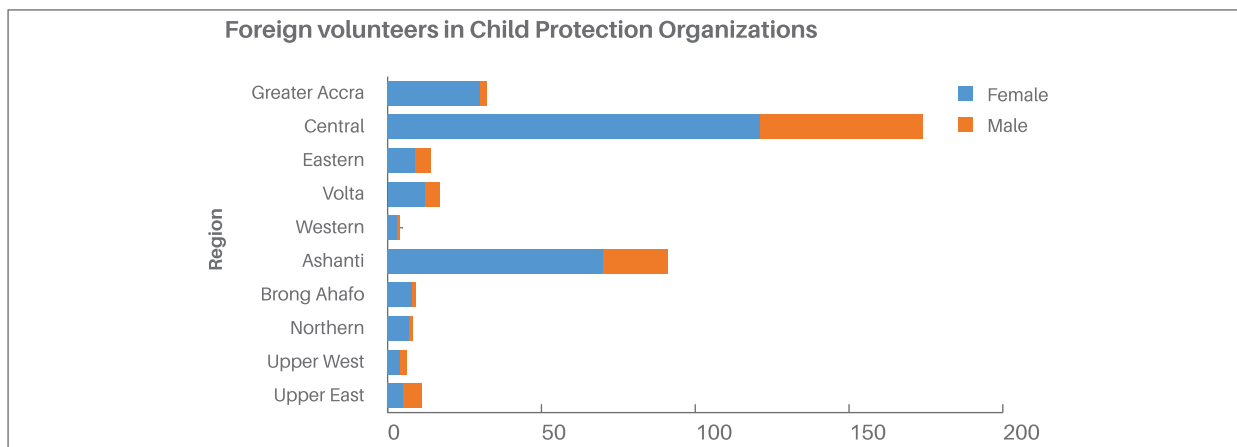


Ashanti region had the highest number of 7(35.0%) males and 6(25.0%) females respectively. Greater Accra had the least of 1(5.0%) for male and 1(4.2%) for female staff, Upper West and Western regions had none.

Volunteer Staff: Foreigners

A total of 366 Foreign volunteers working in the area of child protection, in Ghana, of which 269 were females and 97 males were recorded.

Fig 1.21

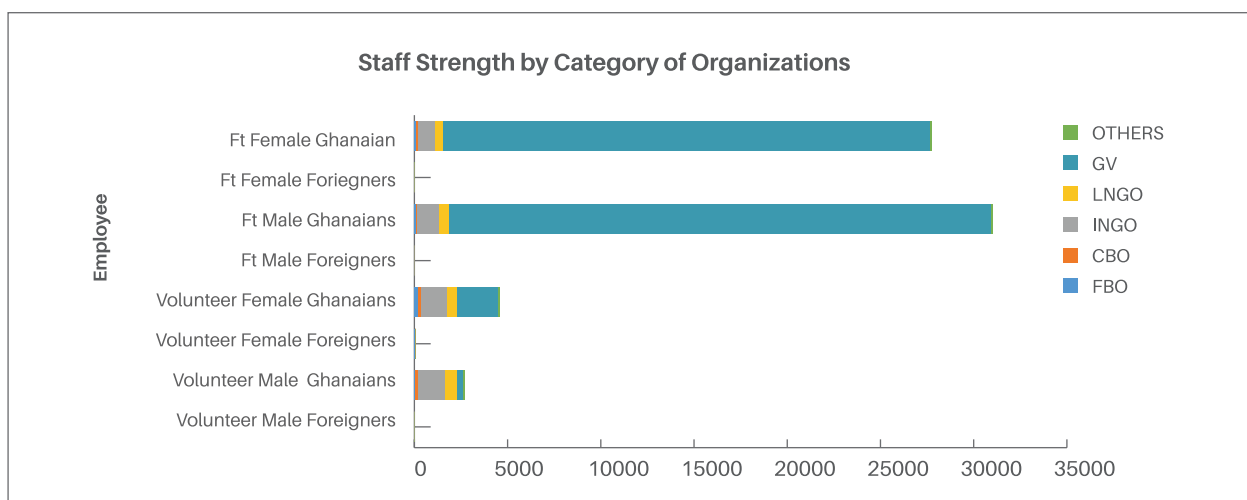


Central region accounted for the highest number of 121(45.0%) females and 53(54.6%) male foreign volunteers. Western region had the lowest of 3(1.1%) females and 1(1.1%) male. Ashanti region had a substantial number of 70(26.0%) females and 21(21.6%) male volunteers.

1.5.2 STAFF STRENGTH BY CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS

Out of a total number of 69,484 employees the exercise identified, 60,708(87.4%) worked with government institutions, 2,241(3.2%) with INGOs, 5,210(7.5%) LNGOs and 416(0.6%) CBOs. Also, 452(0.7%) were identified as workers for FBOs, and 457(0.7%) for 'Others'.

Fig 1.22



Full Time: Ghanaian Female Staff

A total of 27,735 full time Ghanaian female workers, were recorded, out of which, government institutions had the highest number of 26,102(94.0%). LNGOs recorded 934(3.4%) workers whereas INGOs recorded 425(1.5%). 'Others', recorded a total of 103(0.4%) full time female workers, CBOs had 88(0.3%) workers, whereas FBOs recorded the least of 83(0.3%).

Full Time: Ghanaian Male Staff

A total of 31,051 workers in the child protection sector were full time Ghanaian male workers. Government institutions had the highest number of 29,042(93.5%). LNGOs also had 1,184(3.8%) workers, whereas INGOs had 551(1.8%) full time male Ghanaian workers. 'Others' recorded 152(0.5%) workers, FBOs and CBOs had 71(0.2%) and 51(0.2%) respectively.

Full Time: Foreign Female Staff

The exercise recorded a total of 24 full time female staff who were foreigners. Of these, the highest number of 11(45.8%) worked with LNGOs, whereas 8(33.3%) were employed by INGOs. Government institutions had 4(16.7%) and 'Others' recorded 1(4.2%). There was no full time female foreigner working with CBOs and FBOs visited at the time of the exercise.

Full Time: Foreign Male staff

The total number of staff recorded as full time foreign male was 20. LNGOs had the highest number of male foreign workers of 7(35.0%), INGOs had 6(30.0%), whereas CBOs and FBOs had 4(20.0%) and 2(10.0%) respectively. Government institutions had 1(5.0%) full time foreign male worker.

Volunteers: Ghanaian Females

A total of 4,560 was recorded as Ghanaian female volunteers in the field of child protection. Government institutions had 2,222(48.7%), LNGOs recorded 1,360(29.8%) and INGOs had 559(12.3%). FBOs had 203(4.5%), whereas CBOs had 150(3.3%) of such workers. 'Others' had 66(1.4%) female Ghanaian volunteers.

Volunteers: Foreign Females

The exercise recorded 269 foreign female volunteers, out of which 164(61.0%) were found in LNGOs, 41(15.2%) were in FBOs, 27(10.0%) worked in government institutions, whereas 8(3.0%) were 'Others'. INGOs recorded 28(10.4%) workers, whereas 1(0.4%) worked with a CBO.

Volunteers: Ghanaian Males

The exercise recorded a total of 5,728 male Ghanaian volunteers. Government institutions recorded the highest number of 3,304(57.7%). LNGOs had 1,482(25.9%), and INGOs recorded 652(11.4%) volunteers, whereas CBOs recorded 122(2.1%). 'Others' had 116(2.0%) Ghanaian male volunteers and FBOs had the least of 52(0.9).

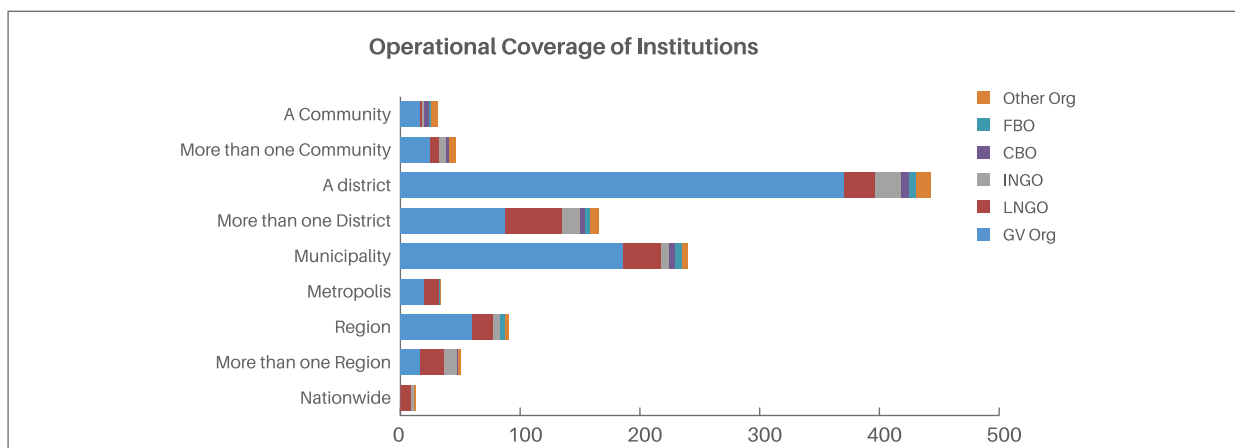
Foreign: Volunteer Males

Ninety seven (97) foreign male volunteers were recorded during the mapping exercise. LNGOs had 68(70.1%), INGOs 12(12.4%), 'Others' recorded 11(11.3%) and government institutions had 6(6.2%). CBOs and FBOs had no foreign male volunteers.

1.6 Operational Coverage of Institutions

During the mapping exercise 31 institutions operated in a single community. A total of 46 also operated in more than one community¹⁰. A majority (717) operated within one MMD, whereas 166 operated more than one MMD¹¹. It was observed that 91 institutions operated within an entire region whereas 26 of them operated nationwide.

Fig 1.23



¹⁰ Institutions in this category worked in more than one community but not the entire district

¹¹ Institutions in this category worked on more than one MMD but not the entire region

Institutions operating in a single community

During the exercise it was noted that 31 institutions operated within one community. This comprised 16(51.6%) government institutions, 2(6.5%) LNGOs 5(16.1%) CBOs and 6(19.4%) 'Others'. INGOs and FBOs had 1 institution each.

Institutions operating in more than one community

The exercise identified 46 institutions that operated in more than one community. Out of this total, government institutions recorded the highest of 25(54.3%). LNGO's had 7(15.2%), whereas INGOs and 'Others' recorded 6(13.0%) each. CBOs recorded the least of 2(4.3%).

Institutions operating in a district

The number of institutions that worked within an entire district was 443. These comprised 370(83.5%) government institutions, 26(5.9%) LNGOs and 22(5.0%) INGOs. 'Others' had 13(2.9%), whereas CBOs and FBOs had 6(1.4%) each.

Institutions operating in a single municipality

There were 240 institutions that worked within a municipality. Government institutions recorded the highest of 186(77.5%), whereas LNGOs had 31(12.9%). INGOs had 7(2.9%) and FBOs had 6(2.5%) institutions. CBOs and 'Others' had 5(2.1%) each.

Institutions operating in a single metropolis

Thirty four (34) institutions worked within a metropolis, out of which government institutions were 20(58.8%) followed by LNGOs with 12(35.3%). FBOs and 'Others' had 1(2.9%) institution each, whereas INGOs and CBOs had none.

Institutions operating in more than one district

Institutions that worked within a geographical area of more than one district were 166 in total. Government institutions topped with 87(52.4%) followed by LNGOs with 48(28.9%) and 15(9.0%) for INGOs. CBOs, FBOs and 'Others' recorded 4(2.4%), 4(2.4%) and 8(4.8%) respectively.

Institution operating in a single region

A total of 91 institutions worked in a single region and out of this, government institutions had 60(65.9%), LNGOs had 17(18.7%) and INGOs 6(6.6%). FBOs and 'Others' had 4(4.4%) institutions each.

Institutions operating in more than one region

Fifty (50) institutions worked in more than one region. LNGOs emerged the highest with 20(40.0%) followed by government institutions with 16(32.0%). INGOs had 11(22.0%) institutions whereas 'Others' had 2(4.0%). CBOs had 1(2.0%) institution.

Institutions operating nationwide

A total 12(46.2%) government institutions operated nationwide. LNGOs had 9(34.6%) whereas INGOs and 'Others' had 2(2.7%) each.



CHAPTER TWO: SERVICES

2.0 GENERAL OVERVIEW

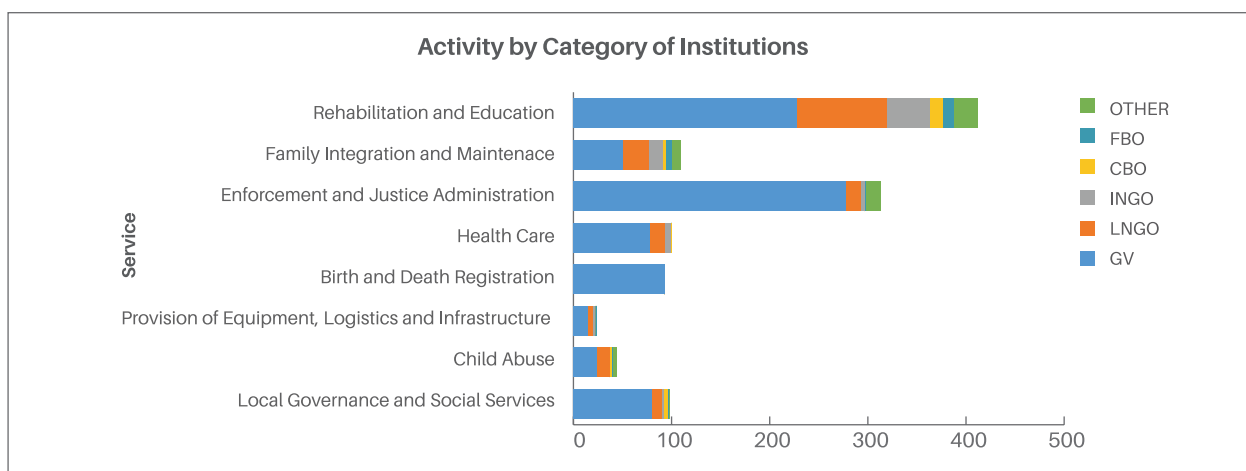
Introduction

During the mapping exercise a number of focus areas in child protection were brought to the fore which included rehabilitation and education, family integration and maintenance, enforcement and justice administration as well as birth and death registration. The number of institutions engaged in rehabilitation and education were 412, in the area of family integration and maintenance a total of 110 institutions were identified. Also, 313 institutions were noted to be engaged in enforcement and justice administration. In the area of healthcare 100 were identified as providing such services. Birth and death registration was carried out by 93 identified institutions.

2.1 Activities of Institutions in Addressing Child Protection

Various activities were carried out by different categories of institutions to protect children.

Fig. 2.1



Rehabilitation and Education

The mapping exercise recorded a total of 412 institutions that engaged in rehabilitation and education. Out of this number, government institutions had the highest of 228(55.3%) followed by LNGOs with 91(22.1%). INGOs, CBOs and 'Others' had 44(10.7%), 13(3.2%) and 24(5.8%) respectively. The least was recorded by FBOs with 12(2.9%).

Family Integration and Maintenance

A total of 110 institutions had family integration and maintenance as their activities. Government institutions had the highest of 50(45.5%) followed by LNGOs with 27(24.5%). INGOs had 14(12.7%), whereas FBOs had 6(5.5%), 'Others' had 10(9.1%) and CBOs had the least of 3(2.7%).

Enforcement and Justice Administration

With respect to enforcement and justice administration, a total of 313 institutions were recorded. Out of which government institutions had the highest of 278(88.8%) followed by 'Others' and LNGOs with 15(4.8%) each, whereas INGOs and FBOs had 4(1.3%) and 1(0.3%) respectively.

Health Care

Only 100 institutions were engaged in health care namely, government institutions with the highest number of 78(78.0%), LNGOs, 15(15.0%), INGOs, 6(6.0%) and CBOs, 1(1.0%).

Birth and Death Registration

Only government institutions were identified to be working in the registration of birth and death of children according to the exercise. The total number of institutions recorded was 93.

Provision of Equipment, Logistics and Infrastructure

A total of 24 institutions were involved in providing equipment, logistics and infrastructure. Government institutions had 15(62.5%), whereas LNGOs had 5(20.8%). INGOs and FBOs had 2(8.3%) each.

Child Abuse

According to the exercise, a total of 45 institutions worked on issues relating to child abuse. Government institutions recorded 24(53.0%), LNGOs 13(28.9%) and 'Others' 4(8.9%). Institutions that were less involved in this area of work were CBOs with 2(4.4%) and FBOs with 1(2.2%).

Local Governance and Social Services

With a total of 98 institutions involved in local governance and social services, 80(81.6%) were government institutions and 10(10.2%) were LNGOs. CBOs and INGOs had 4(4.1%) and 2(2.0%) respectively. FBO and 'Others' recorded 1(1.0%) each.

2.2 Focus Areas of Institutions with Regards to Child Protection

Introduction

Focus areas in child protection were grouped under prevention, response and rehabilitation. Whereas the focus areas of some institutions were clearly grouped under preventive, response and rehabilitation, others had theirs overlapping¹².

Activities cited by most institutions were repetitive and similar; the majority cited under prevention for instance involved sensitization and public

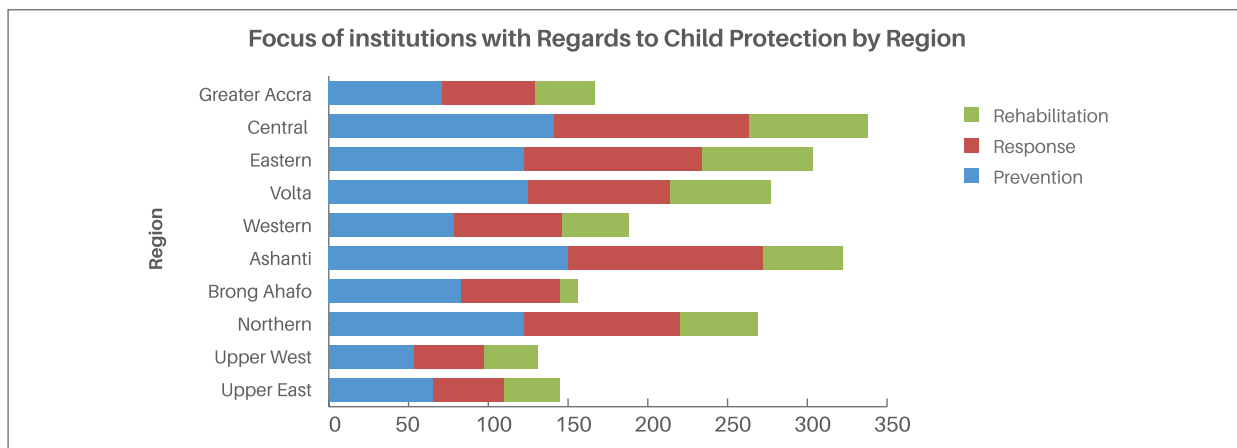
¹² Some of these institutions either attributed different meanings to these concepts or lacked clarity about them. For instance, some institutions chose the option 'none of the above' among other options such as 'prevention', 'response', 'rehabilitation' or 'all of the above'. Yet, such organizations cited areas that could be categorized as preventive activities such as promotion, birth and death registry as well as support for children with intellectual disability; Similarly, some of those who opted for the 'all the above' option cited activities that belonged to only one category

education. Similarities in the various focus areas could be attributed to collaborative efforts as indicated by some institutions. These similarities in responses could also be due to the fact that most government institutions at the national level were also represented at the regional and district levels. The DSW, DOVVSU of Ghana Police and Judicial Service are examples of such institutions. Generally, there seemed to be a clearer understanding (though this is not always the case) of the concepts, ‘prevention’, ‘response’, and ‘rehabilitation’ by state institutions at the national levels, given that they tend to operate in accordance with specific mandate areas.

2.3 Regional Distribution of Focus Areas

The exercise mapped out the regional distributions of focus area of institutions working to protect children. During the exercise, a total of 1,010, 820, and 466 institutions were into prevention, response, and rehabilitation respectively as a focus area in working to protect children.

Fig.2.2



Institutions that focused on prevention

Ashanti region recorded the highest number of 150(14.9%) out of 1,010 institutions that focused on prevention, Central region had 141(14.0%) and the least was in Upper West region with 53(5.2%).

Institutions that focused on rehabilitation

Out of a total of 466 institutions, Central region recorded the highest of 75(16.1%) and Brong Ahafo region recorded the least with 11(2.4%).

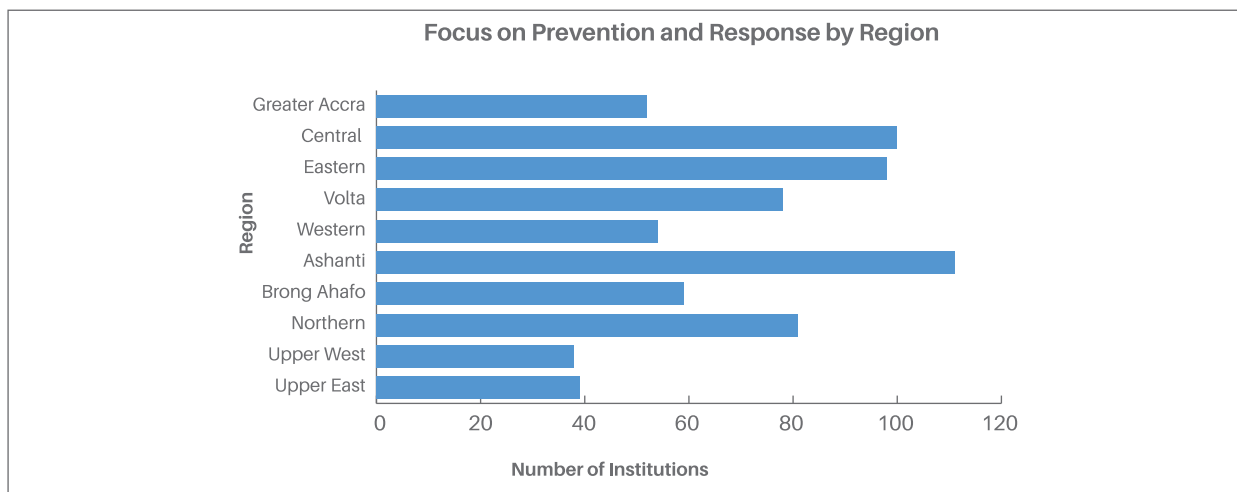
Institutions that focused on response

Central and Ashanti regions recorded the highest number of 122(14.9%) institutions each out of a total number of 820 nationwide. The least number was recorded in the Upper West region with 44(5.4%) institutions.

Institutions that focused on prevention and response

Institutions that focused on prevention and response were 723.

Fig 2.3

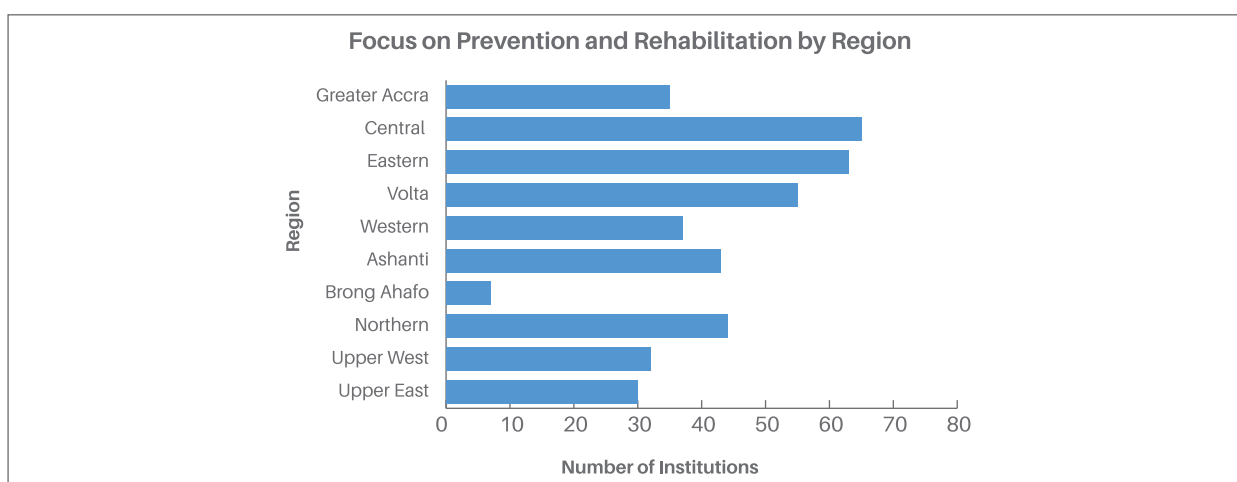


Ashanti region recorded the highest number of 111(15.4%) institutions, whereas the lowest number of 38(5.3%) was in the Upper West region. The Upper East region had 39(5.4%).

Institutions that focused on both prevention and rehabilitation

A total of 408 institutions focused on prevention and rehabilitation.

Fig.2.4

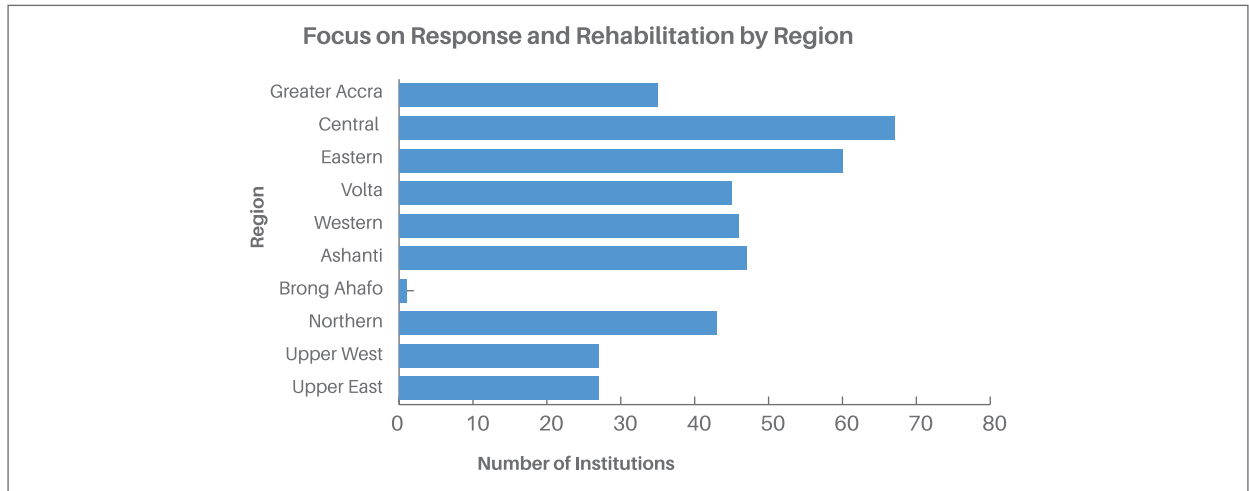


Central region had the highest number of 65(15.9%) institutions providing such services, followed by Eastern region with 63(15.4%). Brong Ahafo region had the lowest number of 7(1.7%).

Institutions that focused on response and rehabilitation

A total of 379 institutions focused on response and rehabilitation.

Fig.2.5

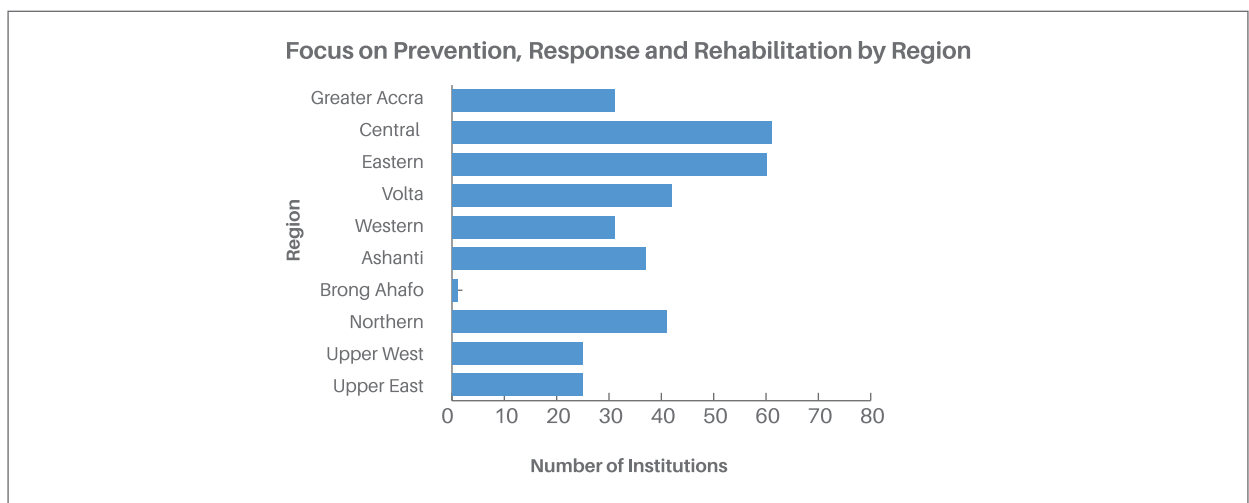


Central region recorded the highest with 67(17.7%) institutions, Eastern region Brong Ahafo region had 60(15.8%) and 1(0.3%) institutions respectively.

Institutions that focused on prevention, response and rehabilitation

Three hundred and sixty (360) institutions focused on all the three areas in child protection.

Fig.2.6

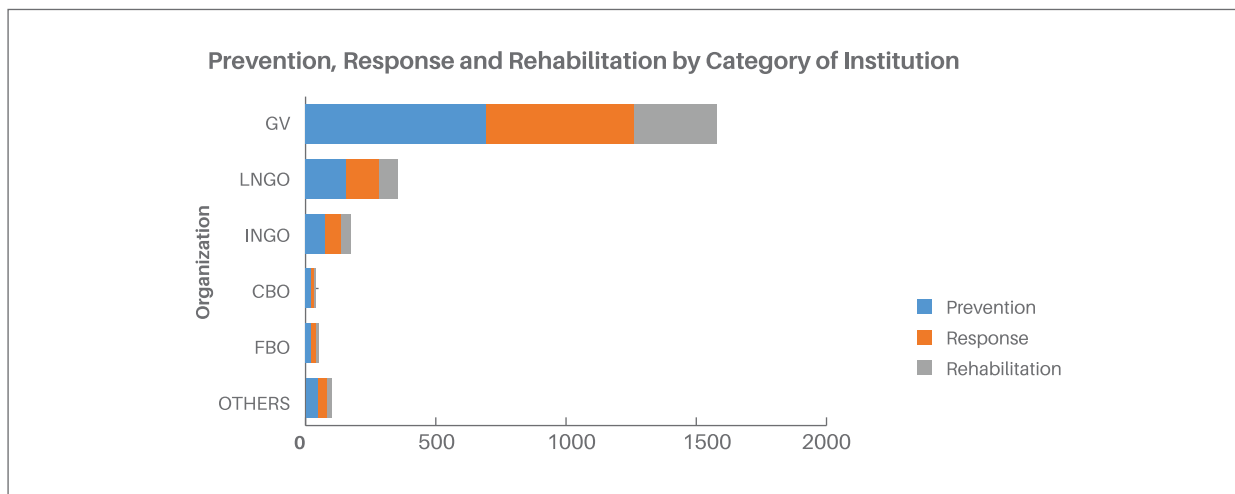


The highest number of 61(16.9%) were in the Central region. Eastern region had 60(16.7%), whereas Brong Ahafo region had 1(0.3%) institution.

2.4 Focus Areas by Category of Institution

The focus areas of the institutions in this exercise were grouped under three categories - prevention, rehabilitation and response. With respect to category of institutions, it was noted that government institutions had the highest number and CBOs had the least number working in all the three areas.

Fig.2.7



Prevention

Out of a total of 1,010 institutions that indicated that their focus area in child protection was prevention, there were 694(68.7%) government institutions, 156(15.4%) LNGOs, 73(7.2%) INGOs, 21(2.1%) CBOs, 20(2.0%) FBOs, and 46(4.6%) 'Others'.

Response

A total of 820 institutions were identified to be focused on response in their child protection work. Government institutions recorded 566(69.0%), LNGOs 124(15.1%), INGOs 64(7.8%), FBOs 19(2.3%), CBOs 11(1.3%) whereas 'Others' recorded 36(4.4%).

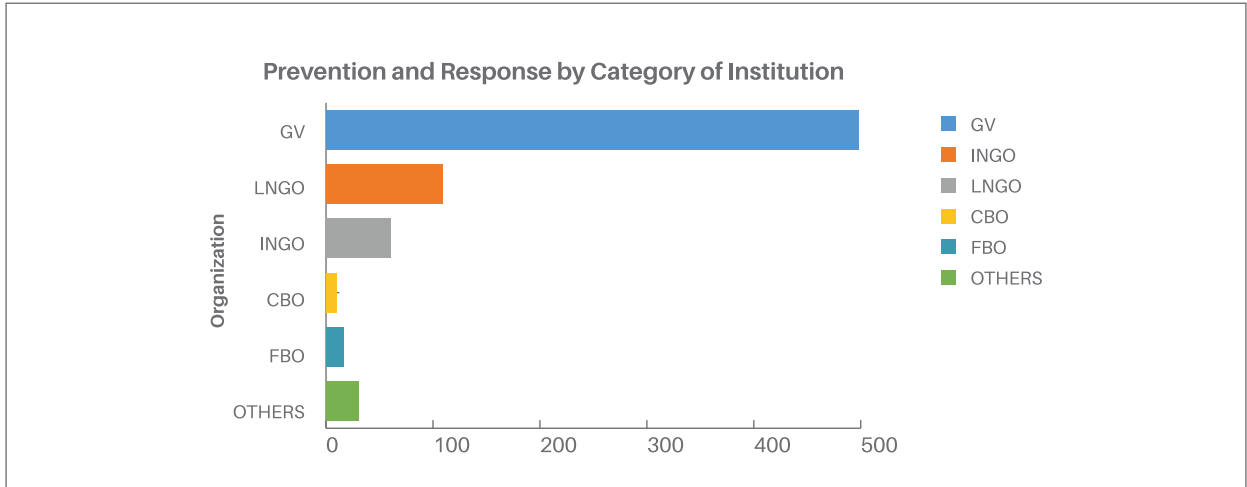
Rehabilitation

The total number of institutions that indicated that their focus area in child protection was rehabilitation was 466. Out of this, government institutions constituted 319(68.5%), LNGOs 74(15.9%), INGOs 35(7.5%), FBOs 11(2.4%), CBOs 8(1.7%) , and 'Others' 19(4.1%).

Prevention and Response

Both prevention and response services in child protection were carried out by 723 institutions.

Fig.2.8

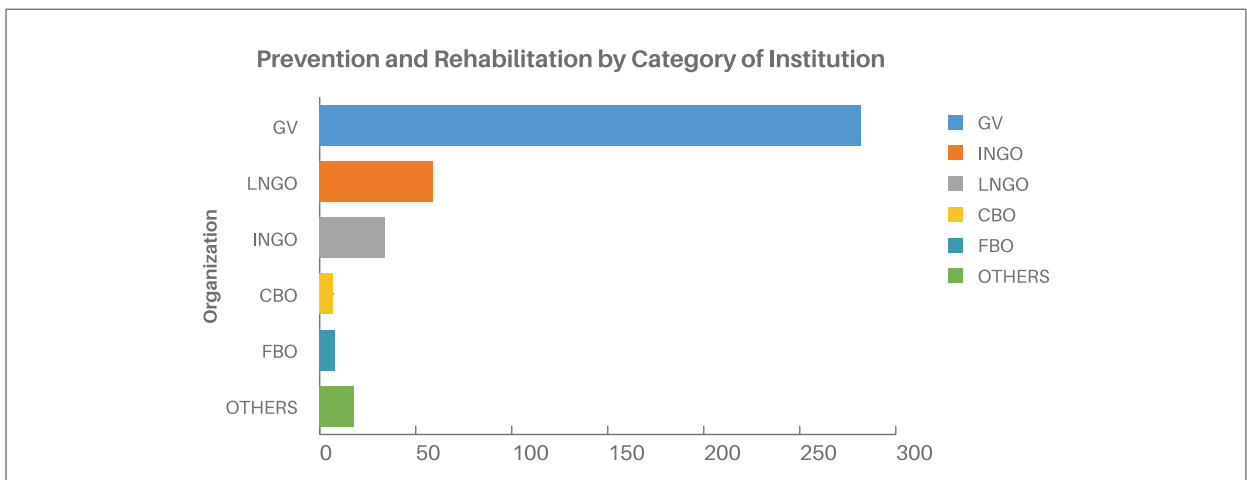


Out of these, 498(68.9%) were government institutions, 109(15.1%) LNGOs and 60(8.3%) INGOs. FBOs were 16(2.2%), CBOs 10(1.4%) and ‘Others’ 30(4.1%).

Prevention and Rehabilitation

A total of 408 institutions indicated that their focus area were both prevention and rehabilitation. Government institutions had the highest number of 282(69.1%) institutions.

Fig.2.9

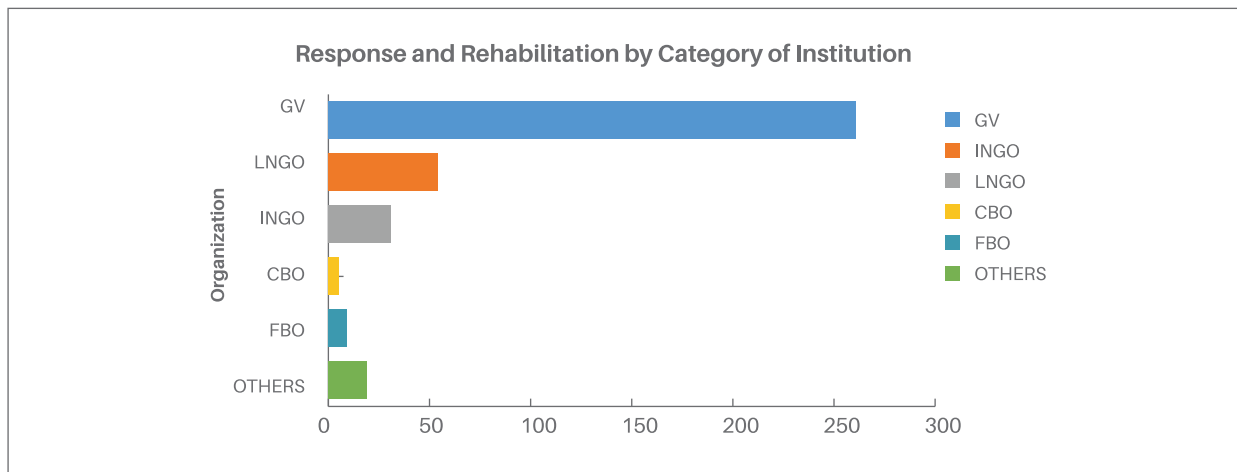


This was followed by LNGOs with 59(14.5%), whereas INGOs recorded 34(8.3%) institutions. FBOs had 8(2.0%), CBOs 7(1.7%) and ‘Others’ 18(4.4%).

Response and Rehabilitation

The focus areas of 379 institutions were both response and rehabilitation. Again, the highest number of 261(68.9%) were government institutions, LNGOs were 54(14.2%), whereas INGOs numbered 31(8.2%). FBOs recorded 9(2.4%), CBOs 5(1.3%) and 'Others' 19(5.0%).

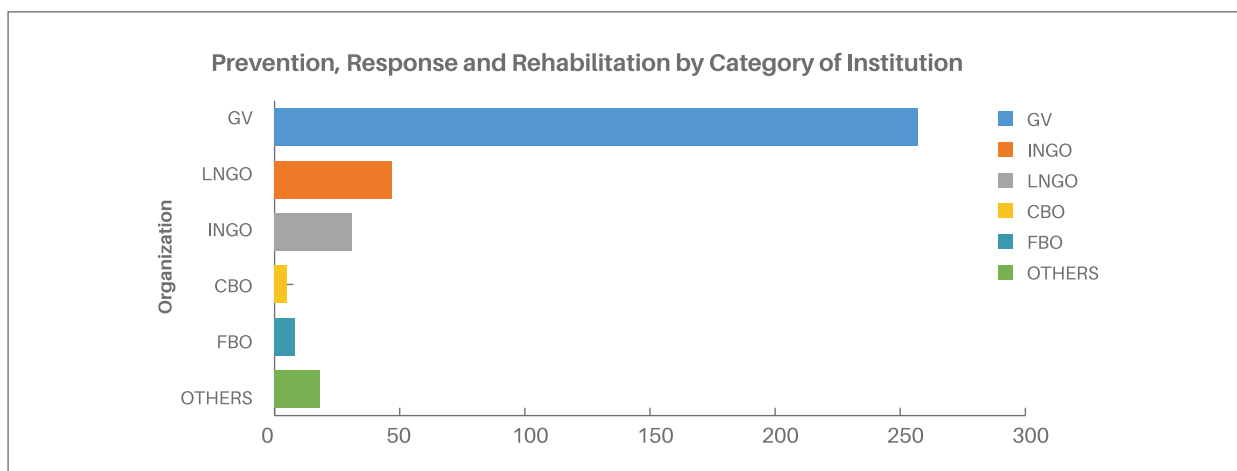
Fig.2.10



Prevention, Response and Rehabilitation

Three hundred and sixty (360) institutions indicated that their focus area comprised of all the three.

Fig.2.11



Government institutions recorded the highest number of 251(69.7%), followed by LNGOs and INGOs with 47(13.1%) and 31(8.6%) respectively. FBOs had 8(2.2%), CBOs 5(1.4%) and 'Others' 18(5.0%).

2.5 Structure(s) Set Up to Address Child Protection Issues

Introduction

With respect to structures established to protect children, it was generally observed that child protection committees and child panels were the highest across all the regions.

Existence of structures to address child protection by institution

A total of 1,028 institutions responded to the question relating to structures put in place to address child protection issues. Whereas 437(42.5%) answered they had structures, 357(34.7%) said they did not have any. The remaining 234(22.8%) indicated they did not know.

Out of the number that stated they had structures in place, 295(67.5%) were from the government institutions, whereas 61(14.0%) were LNGOs, 38(8.7%) INGOs. CBOs had 8(1.8%), 'Others' had 32(7.3%), and FBOs recorded the least of 3(0.7%).

Existence of structures to address child protection by region

Central region topped the list of institutions that indicated they had structures with 65(14.9%), followed by Northern region with 62(14.2%). Upper West region had the least of 21(4.8%). Ashanti region recorded the highest, 61(17.1%) among the institutions that responded they did not have any structures in place.

Several structures had been set up to address issues regarding child protection at various levels. At the assembly level, there were child protection committees and child panels. There were also community child protection committees at the community level. Also worthy of mention was the women and children's subcommittees. These bodies performed various but similar functions in respect of child protection at their respective levels.

Metropolitan/Municipal/District/Community Child Protection Committees

These committees perform several functions including: identification of children that need protection, training of community-based committees, awareness creation, monitoring child labour issues and referring cases of child protection to the appropriate fora for redress.

Child Panels

Child panels were put in place to carry out various activities aimed at protecting the wellbeing of children. Specifically, child panels perform functions such as hearing cases concerning children, serving as panel members at the magistrate court, advocacy, mediating in civil and criminal matters involving children and assessing the state of child protection in their areas of jurisdiction.

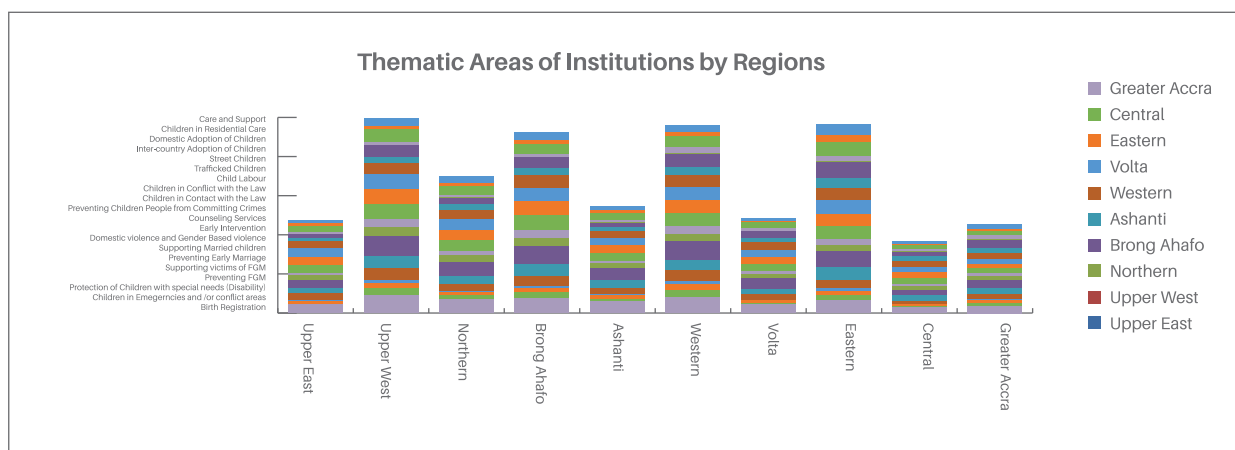
Women and Children's Subcommittees

This was one of the critical structures set up to address issues of child protection. It is mainly responsible for ensuring the welfare of women and children. Its specific functions include; public education, advocacy, encouraging girls to enrol in school and responding to issues relating to gender violence against girls/women.

2.6 Country Overview of Thematic Areas

The mapping exercise classified the thematic areas of work in child protection to include care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children), child labour, trafficked children, the protection of children with special needs (including children with disability), programmes aimed at preventing FGM as well as birth and death registration.

Fig.2.12



A total of 593 institutions were engaged in care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children, 216 were in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care and 183 in domestic adoption of children. Others include 85 in inter-country adoption of children, 376 in street children, 460 in trafficked children, 659 in child labour, 243 in children in conflict with law, among others.

Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

Out of 593 institutions that provided care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children throughout the country, Central region had the highest number with 91(15.3%). Ashanti region followed with 90 (15.2%) whereas the Upper West region had the least of 27 (4.6%) institutions.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

A total of 216 institutions provided support to children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care nationwide. Among the regions, the Central region had the highest number with 38(17.6%) followed by Ashanti and Volta regions with 35(16.2%) and 31(14.4%) respectively. Brong Ahafo region had the least of 7(3.2%) institutions.

Domestic adoption of children

Out of the 183 institutions recorded in the mapping exercise nation-wide, the Ashanti region was predominant with 30(16.4%) institutions. Brong Ahafo and the Upper East regions had 11(6.0%) each. Upper West region had the least with 9(4.9%) institutions.

Inter-country adoption of children

Institutions that provided inter-country adoption of children summed up to 85 throughout the country. Ashanti region had the highest of 20(23.5%) whereas Upper West region had none.

Street children

The exercise covered a total of 376 institutions involved in addressing streetism across the country. Central region with 61(16.2%) of such institutions recorded the highest followed by the Ashanti region with 58(15.4%), whereas the Upper West region recorded the least of 14(3.7%).

Trafficked children

Four hundred and sixty (460) institutions addressed issues related to trafficked children throughout the country. Volta region had 65(14.1%), followed by Northern region with 62(13.5%) and Central region with 61(13.3%) institutions. Upper West region also recorded 29(6.3%) whereas the Brong Ahafo region had the least of 28(6.1%) institutions.

Child Labour

Out of a total of 659 institutions involved in issues related to child labour, Central and Ashanti regions had 104(15.8%) each, with Volta region recording 86(13.1%). The least of 30(4.6%) institutions was in Upper West region.

Children in conflict with the law¹³

A total of 315 institutions addressed issues related to children in conflict with the law throughout the country. Such institutions were predominant in the Central, Ashanti and Volta Regions. They had 46(14.6%), 46(14.6%) and 43(13.7%) institutions respectively. The region that recorded the least of 16(5.1%) was the Upper West.

Children in contact with the law

A total of 243 institutions addressed issues related to children in contact with the law throughout the country. Volta region was predominant with 43(17.7%) institutions followed by Central region with 40(16.5%) institutions. Greater Accra region recorded the least with 9(3.7%) institutions.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Out of a total of 515 institutions that prevented children and young people from committing crimes across the country, the Central region and Volta region dominated with 77(15.0%) and 75(14.6%) institutions respectively whereas the Upper East region was the least with 24(4.7%) institutions.

Counselling services for victims of abuse

A total of 509 institutions provided counseling services for victims of abuse nationwide. Central region had the highest with 76(14.9%) whereas Upper East recorded the lowest with 22(4.3%) institutions.

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Institutions that provided early intervention and programmes in this area summed up to 511 across the country. The regions that were predominant include Central region and Northern region with 77(15.1%) and 73(14.3%) respectively. Upper West and Upper East regions recorded the least of 29(5.7%) and 28(5.5%) institutions respectively.

¹³ See glossary, Annex A.

Programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

A total of 470 institutions provided programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children nationwide. Volta, Ashanti and Northern regions were predominant with 65(13.8%), 69(14.7%) and 62(13.2%) respectively. Upper East region had the least number of 28(6.0%) institutions.

Programmes focusing on supporting children given off early to marriages

A total of 291 institutions provided programmes that focused on this area. Ashanti region had the highest followed by the Volta region with 41(14.1%) and 38(13.1%) institutions respectively. Greater Accra region had the least of 16 (5.5%) institutions.

Programmes aiming at preventing early marriage

A total of 440 institutions provided programmes that aimed at preventing early marriages. The highest number of institutions was in Northern region with 82 (18.6%) whereas the least number was in Greater Accra region with 21(4.8%).

Programmes focusing on supporting children who have been subject to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The exercise involved 32 institutions engaged in programmes focused on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM. Ashanti and Northern regions had 8(25.0%) and 7(21.9%) institutions respectively, whereas Greater Accra region had none.

Programmes aiming at preventing FGM

A total of 157 institutions were involved in programmes that aimed at preventing FGM across the nation. The highest number of institutions was in Northern region, 28(17.8%); followed by Ashanti region, 26(16.6%); whereas Greater Accra region had the least with 6(3.8%) institutions.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

The mapping exercise recorded 447 institutions focused on protecting children with special needs, including children with disability throughout the country. Northern, Ashanti and Central regions were predominant with 67(15.0%), 67(15.0%) and 66(14.8%) institutions respectively. Upper West region recorded the least with 20(4.5%) institutions.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

A sum of 140 institutions provided protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas throughout the country. The highest of 36(25.7%) was recorded in Northern region, whereas Upper West region had the least with 4(2.9%) institutions.

Birth and Death Registration

A total of 324 institutions provided birth and death registration. Northern region had the highest with 59(18.2%) institutions whereas Greater Accra recorded the least with 16(4.9%).

2.7 Regional Breakdown of Thematic Area of Child Protection

The exercise mapped out identified thematic areas in child protection and their regional distribution.

2.7.1 ASHANTI REGION

Care and Support to Children living without parental care, including abandoned children

The monitoring exercise identified 90 institutions engaged in the provision of care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children in the region. Kumasi metropolis had 12(13.3%) of such institutions. Sekyere East recorded 9(10.0%), followed closely by Mampong and Bekwai municipalities, as well as Kwabre East and Bosomtwe districts with 8(8.9%) institutions each. Offinso South municipality and Sekyere South recorded 5(5.6%) each, followed by Ejisu Juaben municipality with 4(4.4%) institutions. Amansie West, Asante Akim Central and Atwima Nwabiagya recorded 3(3.3%) each whereas Adansi South and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality had 2(2.2%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South, Ahafo Ano North, Adansi North and Asante Akim South districts had 1(1.2%) each.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporal institutional care

The exercise identified 35 institutions engaged with children in residential care in the Ashanti region. Kumasi metropolis recorded 8(22.9%) institutions; the Kwabre East had 5(14.3%) followed closely by the Bekwai municipality with 4(11.4%). Atwima Nwabiagya recorded 3(8.6%), whereas Asante Akim Central, Ahafo Ano North, Sekyere East and South districts as well as Mampong municipality, had 2(5.7%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West, Asante Akim South and Bosomtwe districts as well as Offinso South municipality recorded 1(2.9%) institution each.

Domestic Adoption of children

The exercise identified 30 institutions engaged in domestic adoption of children in the region. Kumasi metropolis, Mampong municipality and Kwabre East recorded the highest with 4(13.3%) each, followed by Bekwai and Offinso South municipalities with 3(10.0%) institutions each. Asante Akim Central, Bosomtwe and Sekyere South districts had 2(6.7%) each. Adansi South, Ahafo Ano South, Ahafo Ano North, Amansie West and Atwima Nwabiagya districts and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality each recorded the least of 1(3.3%).

Inter – Country Adoption of Children

The mapping exercise identified 20 institutions in the Ashanti region engaged in activities related to inter-country adoption of children. Kumasi metropolis, Mampong and Offinso South municipalities as well as Ahafo Ano North, Atwima Nwabiagya, Bosomtwe, and Sekyere South districts recorded the highest with 2(10.0%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West, Asante Akim Central, Kwabre East, Obuasi, and Sekyere East all recorded the least of 1(5.0%) each.

Street Children

The exercise identified 58 institutions engaged in street children projects. The Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 9(15.5%) institutions. The Bosomtwe district had 6(10.3%) institutions; Bekwai and Mampong municipalities recorded 5(8.6%), followed closely by Kwabre East district and Obuasi municipality with 4(6.9%) each. Asante Akim Central, Atwima Nwabiagya and Sekyere South districts recorded 3(5.2%) institutions each, whereas Ahafo Ano South, Adansi South, Ejisu Juabeng, Amansie West and Asante Akim South districts as well as Offinso South municipality each recorded 2(3.4%). Ahafo Ano North, Asokore Mampong, and Sekyere East districts as well as Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality recorded the least of 1(1.7%) institution each.

Trafficked Children

Fifty nine (59) institutions engaged in activities related to trafficked children. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 8(13.6%) institutions, followed by the Obuasi municipality with 6(10.2%). Bekwai municipality and Bosomtwe district had 5(8.5%) institutions each. Amansie West, and Kwabre East districts as well as Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality had 4(6.8%) each. Ahafo Ano North, Atwima Nwabiagya and Sekyere South districts recorded 3(5.1%) institutions each, whereas Adansi South, Asante Akim Central, Asante Akim South and Sekyere East districts as well as Mampong and Offinso South municipalities recorded 2(3.4%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South and Asokore Mampong districts each recorded the least of 1(1.7%).

Child Labour

The exercise identified 104 institutions engaged in activities related to child labour. Mampong municipality recorded the highest with 11(10.6%). Obuasi municipality had 10(9.6%). Kumasi metropolis and Amansie West district had 8(7.7%) institutions each, whereas Sekyere South district had 7(6.7%). Bekwai municipality as well as Atwima Nwabiagya and Bosomtwe districts recorded 6(5.8%) institutions each, followed closely by Ahafo Ano North, Kwabre East and Sekyere East districts with 5(4.8%) each. Adansi South, Asante Akim Central and Asante Akim South districts as well as Ejura, Sekyere Odumase municipality recorded 4(3.8%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South district and Ejisu Juaben municipality recorded 3(2.9%) institutions each. Offinso South municipality recorded 2(1.9%). Atwima Kwanwoma, Asokore Mampong, and Adansi North recorded 1(1.0%) each.

Children in conflict with the law

The mapping exercise covered 46 institutions engaged with children in conflict with the law. Kumasi metropolis and Obuasi Municipality recorded the highest with 6(13.0%) institutions each, followed closely by Bekwai Municipality with 5(10.9%). Ejisu Juaben municipality as well as Asante Akim South, Bosomtwe and Sekyere East districts recorded 3(6.5%) each. Ahafo Ano North, Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West, Atwima Nwabiagya, Kwabre East districts and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality recorded 2(4.3%) each. Offinso South municipality as well as Adansi South, Asante Akim Central, Asokore Mampong and Sekyere South districts recorded the least with 1(2.2%) institution each.

Children in Contact with the Law

The exercise identified 38 institutions that worked with children in contact with the law. Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality recorded the highest with 6(15.8%) institutions followed closely by Bekwai Municipality with 5(13.2%). Kumasi metropolis and Bosomtwe recorded 4(10.5%) each with Amansie West recording 3(7.9%). Asante Akim Central, Atwima Nwabiagya, Kwabre East, and Obuasi Municipality recorded 2(5.3%) each, whereas Ahafo Ano North, Ahafo Ano South, Adansi South, Asante Akim South, Sekyere East and South districts as well as Ejisu Juaben and Mampong municipalities recorded the least of 1(2.6%) institution each.

Preventing Children and Young people from committing crimes

The exercise identified 72 institutions engaged in preventing children and young people from committing crimes. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 8(11.1%), followed by Bekwai and Mampong municipalities as well as Kwabre East district with 7(9.7%) institutions each. Atwima Nwabiagya recorded 6(8.3%), Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality 5(6.9%), Ahafo Ano North, Offinso South, and Obuasi

municipality recorded 4(5.6%) each. Asante Akim Central, Bosomtwe and Ejisu Juaben municipality recorded 3(4.2%) each. Adansi South, Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West and Sekyere South districts recorded 2(2.8%) institutions each whereas Asante Akim South, Asokore Mampong and Sekyere East districts recorded the least of 1(1.4%) institution each.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

The exercise identified 75 institutions engaged in counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 9(12.0%) institutions followed by 7(9.3%) from Bekwai municipality and 6(8.0%) each from the Kwabre East, and Obuasi Municipal. Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipality and Sekyere East recorded 5(6.7%) institutions each. Mampong municipality as well as Atwima Nwabiagya, Bosomtwe, and Sekyere South districts recorded 4(5.3%) each. Adansi South, Asante Akim South and Ejisu Juaben municipality recorded 3(4.4%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South, Ahafo Ano North, Amansie West, Asante Akim Central districts and Offinso South municipality recorded 2(2.7%) each. Asokore Mampong and Adansi North recorded the least with 1(1.3%) institution.

Prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Seventy two (72) institutions engaged in early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 10(13.9%) institutions followed by Mampong municipality with 8(11.1%). Obuasi Municipal recorded 7(9.7%). Bekwai, Bosomtwe, and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipalities recorded 6(8.3%) each. Atwima Nwabiagya and Kwabre East districts recorded 5(6.9%) institutions each whereas the Sekyere South district recorded 4(5.6%). Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West, Asante Akim Central,

Asante Akim South districts and Ejisu Juaben municipality recorded 2(2.8%) institutions each. Offinso South municipality as well as Adansi South, Ahafo Ano North, Asokore Mampong, and Sekyere East districts recorded the least of 1(1.4%) institution each.

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

The exercise identified 69 institutions that addressed domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children. Ejura Sekyere Odumase and Mampong municipalities as well as Bosomtwe district recorded the highest of 6(8.7%) institutions each followed by Kumasi metropolis, Obuasi Municipal, Asante Akim South, Atwima Nwabiagya and Kwabre East with 5(7.2%) each. Bekwai municipality and Sekyere South district recorded 4(5.8%) each. Ahafo Ano North, Asante Akim Central and Ejisu Juaben municipalities recorded 3(4.3%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano South, Amansie West districts and Offinso South municipality recorded 2(2.9%) each whereas Adansi South, Atwima Kwanwoma, and Asokore Mampong districts recorded the least of 1(1.4%) institution each.

Supporting children who had been married off early

The exercise identified 41 institutions engaged in supporting children who had been married off early. Kumasi metropolis recorded the highest with 5(12.2%) institutions followed by Bekwai and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipalities as well as Bosomtwe district with 4(9.8%) institutions each. Adansi South, Asante Akim Central, Kwabre East districts and Mampong municipality recorded 3(7.3%) institutions each. Obuasi municipal, Ejisu Juaben municipality as well as Amansie West, Atwima Nwabiagya district recorded 2(4.9%) institutions each. Offinso South municipality, Ahafo Ano North, Ahafo Ano South, and Sekyere South districts recorded the least with 1(2.4%) each.

Early marriage prevention

The exercise identified 69 institutions engaged in preventing early marriages. Asanti Akim South, Bosomtwe, and Kwabre East recorded the highest with 6(8.7%) each. Kumasi metropolis, Ejura Sekyere Odumase, Atwima Nwabiagya, and Bekwai recorded 5(7.2%) each. Mampong municipal and Amansie West recorded 4(5.8) each. Adansi South, Ahafo Ano North district, Asanti Akim Central, Obuasi municipal and Sekyere East district recorded 3(4.3%) each. Ejisu Juabeng and Ahafo Ano South recorded 2(2.9%) each. Asokore Mampong, Atwima Kwanwoma and Sekyere South recorded 1(1.4%) each.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The exercise identified 8 institutions that supported children who had been subjected to FGM. Kumasi metropolis and Mampong municipality recorded the highest of 2(25.0%) institutions each. Ahafo Ano North and Asante Akim South districts as well as Bekwai and Ejisu Juaben municipalities recorded the least with 1(12.5%) each.

Preventing Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Twenty six (26) institutions engaged in programmes aimed at preventing FGM. Kumasi metropolis, Bekwai and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipalities as well as Ahafo Ano North, recorded the highest with 3(11.5%) institutions each. Offinso South Mampong, and Ejisu Juaben municipalities as well as Bosomtwe recorded 2(7.7%) each. Ahafo Ano South, Asante Akim South, Asokore Mampong, Atwima Nwabiagya, Kwabre East and Sekyere South districts recorded the least with 1(3.8%) institution each.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

The exercise identified 67 institutions engaged in the protection of children with special needs, including children with disability. Obuasi and Mampong municipalities recorded the highest with 7(11.7%) institutions each and followed closely by Bekwai municipality with 6(9.0%). Kumasi metropolis and Bosomtwe district recorded 5(7.5%) institution each, whereas Ahafo Ano North, Amansie West and Asante Akim Central districts as well as Ejisu Juaben and Ejura Sekyere Odumase municipalities recorded 4(6.0%) each. Atwima Nwabiagya and Kwabre East districts recorded 3(4.5%) each, whereas Sekyere South, Ahafo Ano South and Asante Akim South districts as well as Offinso South municipality recorded 2(3.0%) each. Adansi South, Asokore Mampong and Sekyere East districts each recorded the least of 1(1.5%) institution.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

The exercise identified 17 institutions in Ashanti region engaged in the protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas. Bekwai municipality recorded the highest with 4(23.5%) institutions closely followed by Kumasi metropolis, Mampong municipality and Kwabre East district with 2(11.8%) institutions each. Adansi, Ahafo Ano South, Ahafo Ano North, Sekyere South and Asokore Mampong districts as well as Ejura Sekyere Odumase and Offinso South municipalities had 1(5.9%) institution each.

Birth and Death Registration

The exercise identified 40 birth and death registration centers. Kumasi metropolis and Bekwai municipality recorded the highest with 5(12.5%) centers each followed by the Atwima Nwabiagya and Bosomtwe districts as well as Ejisu Juaben municipality with 3(7.5%) each.

Adansi South, Ahafo Ano North, Amansie West, Asante Akim Central and Kwabre East districts as well as Mampong and Obuasi municipalities recorded 2(5.0%) each. Ahafo Ano South, Asante Akim South, Asokore Mampong, Sekyere East and South districts as well as Ejura Sekyere Odumase and Offinso South municipalities, recorded the least of 1(2.5%) each.

2.7.2 BRONG AHAFO REGION

Care and Support to Children Living without Parental Care, Including Abandoned Children

Forty five (45) institutions in the region were involved in care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children). Of such institutions, 9(20.0%) were located in Sunyani, whereas Berekum and Kintampo municipalities had 5(11.0%) each. Sunyani West, Asunafo North, and Tano North districts had only 1(2.2%) institution each.

Children in Residential Care or Otherwise Temporary Institutional Care

Seven (7) institutions working in the area related to children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care were recorded in 5 MMDs in the region. Sunyani and Techiman municipalities had 2(28.6%) institutions each, whereas Nkoranza South, Sunyani West and Tano North had only 1(14.3%) each.

Domestic Adoption of Children

Eleven (11) institutions in 88 MMDs were involved in domestic adoption of children. Sunyani had 3(27.3%) of such institutions followed by Sene with 2(18.2%). Asunafo North, Berekum and Techiman municipalities as well as Jaman South, Atebubu Amanten and Sunyani West districts had 1(9.1%) each.

Inter-Country Adoption of Children

A total of 5 institutions from 4 MMDs were involved in inter- country adoption of children. Of such institutions, 2(40.0%) were located in the Sunyani municipality, whereas Techiman municipality as well as Asutifi North, and Sunyani districts had 1(20.0%) institution each.

Street Children

A total number of 26 institutions focused on street children in the region, Sunyani had 6(23.1%) followed by Kintampo municipality with 4(15.4%) institutions. Berekum municipality as well as Jaman South, Sunyani West and Tano North districts each recorded 1(3.8%) institution.

Trafficked Children

Out of a total of 28 institutions, the Sunyani and Asunafo North municipalities recorded 4(14.3%) each that worked in the area of child trafficking; Wenchi municipality had 3(10.7%) of such institutions. Nkoranza South, Asutifi North, Tano North and South districts as well as Techiman and Kintampo municipalities had 1(3.6%) each.

Child Labour

Sunyani had the highest of 8(15.1%) out of the 53 of institutions that worked in the area of child labour. Sene district, Asunafo North and Wenchi municipalities had 5(9.4%) each. Tano South and North had 2(3.8%) and 1(1.9%) respectively.

Children in Conflict with the Law

There was a total of 21 institutions in the region involved with children in conflict with the law, Sunyani recorded 4(19.0%) and Sene 3(14.3%). Berekum Kintampo and Techiman municipalities, as well as Asutifi North, Atebubu Amanten, Nkoranza South, Sunyani West, Tano South districts had 1(4.8%) each.

Children in Contact with the Law

Institutions involved in children in contact with the law amounted to 19 out of which Tano South had the highest of 4(21.1%), followed by Sunyani and Wenchi municipalities as well as Asutifi North, Jaman South districts with 2(10.5%) each. Kintampo, Techiman and Berekum municipalities as well as Asunafo North, Nkoranza South, Sene and Sunyani West districts each recorded 1(5.3%).

Preventing Children and Young People from Committing Crimes

Thirty three (33) institutions worked in the area of preventing children and young people from committing crimes. Sunyani and Berekum municipalities each had 4(12.1%) of such institutions whereas Techiman municipality, Sunyani West and Nkoranza South districts had 2(6.1%) each. Dormaa municipality as well as Asutifi North, Asunafo North, and Tano South districts had 1 (3.0%) institution each.

Counselling Services for Victims of Abuse and Neglect

Forty (40) institutions were identified as engaged in counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect in the region. Sunyani had the highest of 9 (22.5%) followed by Sene and Wenchi with 5(12.5%) each. Asutifi North, Jaman South, and Nkoranza South districts each recorded the least of 1 (2.5%) institution.

Prevention of Violence, Abuse and Exploitation including Parenting Programmes

A total of 34 institutions in 16 MMDs in the region were involved in early intervention and programmes in the above area. Sunyani had the highest of 6(17.6%) institutions, Sene and Sunyani West districts as well as Wenchi municipality had 4(11.8%) each. Asutifi North, Atebubu Amanten and Jaman South districts each had 1(2.9%).

Domestic Violence and Gender- Based Violence with Specific Focus on Children

Concerning programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children, the total number of institutions working in MMDs in this region was 40. Sunyani and Berekum municipalities recorded 6 (15.0%) institutions each. Sunyani West, and Techiman had 4(10.0%) whereas Asunafo North and Dormaa municipality recorded 1(2.5%) each.

Supporting children who had been married off early

Out of 20 institutions supporting children who had been married off early in the region, 5 (25.0%) provided support for such children in the Sunyani municipality whereas 2(10.0%) were in Atebubu Amanten. Nkoranza South and Tano South districts as well as Wenchi municipality each recorded the least with 1(5.0%) institution.

Aiming at Preventing Early Marriage

Sunyani emerged as the MMD with the highest number of 7(20.6%) out of 34 institutions involved in programmes that aimed at preventing early marriages. Sunyani West had 4(11.8%), Jaman South, Atebubu Amanten and Techiman had 1(2.9%) institution each.

Supporting Children who had been Subjected to FGM

Sunyani municipality had one institution, which was the only one in the region that engaged in programmes focusing on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM.

Aiming at Preventing FGM

A total of 15 institutions were involved in programmes relating to the prevention of FGM. Sunyani had 6(40.0%) of such institutions whereas Sene districts as well as Kintampo, and Wenchi municipalities had 2(13.3%) each.

Dormaa municipality as well as Sunyani West and Tano South districts had the lowest of 1(6.7%) institution each.

Protection of Children with Special Needs, including Children with Disability

Institutions that focused on children with special needs (including children with disabilities) were 32. Sunyani municipality had 5(15.6%) institutions, whereas Sunyani West district and Wenchi municipality had 3(9.4%) each. Nkoranza South district, Techiman, and Kintampo municipalities also had 1(3.1%) institution each.

Protection of Children in Emergencies and/ or in Conflict Areas

Three (3) institutions identified that worked in the above areas were found in 3 MMDs namely Sunyani and Wenchi municipalities as well as Sene district.

Birth and Death Registration

For birth and death registration, Sunyani and Sene had the highest number of 3(17.6%) each out of 17 institutions. Berekum and Kintampo municipalities had 2(11.8%) each. Asunafo North, Dormaa and Techiman municipalities as well as Asutifi North, Atebubu Amanten, Sunyani West and Tano South districts had 1(5.9%) institution each.

2.7.3 CENTRAL REGION

Care and Support to Children living without parental care, including abandoned children

The monitoring exercise identified 91 institutions that gave care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children). Twifo Atti Morkwa district had 16(17.6%); the Assin North district 11(12.1%) followed by Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese with 9(9.9%) institutions. Cape Coast metropolis

recorded 8(8.8%) institutions closely followed by Gomoa West district with 7(7.7%). Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities recorded 6(6.6%) institutions each whereas Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam district, Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa, Awutu Senya East district and Mfantseman municipality had 5(5.5%) each. Gomoa East district recorded 4(4.4%) whereas Agona West and Upper Denkyira East municipalities recorded the least with 2(2.2%) institutions each.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporal institutional care

The mapping exercise identified 38 institutions engaged in this area. Cape Coast metropolis had 6 (15.8%) institutions, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality had 5(13.2%) followed by Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Awutu Senya East districts with 4(10.5%) each. Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Gomoa East and West districts as well as Effutu municipality each recorded 3(7.9%). Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts had 2(5.3%) institutions each, whereas the Assin North district, Mfantseman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities recorded the least with 1(2.6%) each.

Domestic Adoption of children

The exercise identified 25 institutions engaged in activities related to domestic adoption of children in the region. Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa districts had 4(16.0%) each. Cape Coast metropolis recorded 3(12.0%) institutions. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Gomoa West and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts, as well as Agona West and Upper Denkyira East municipalities had 2(8.0%) institution each. Awutu Senya East and Gomoa East districts as well as Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Mfantseman municipalities recorded the least of 1(4.0%) each.

Inter – Country Adoption of Children

The exercise identified 13 institutions engaged in inter – country adoption of children in the region. Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam district had the highest of 3(23.1%) institutions; Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa district and Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded 2(15.4%) each. Cape Coast metropolis, Agona West, Mfantseman and Effutu municipalities, as well as Assin North and Gomoa West districts recorded the least of 1(7.7%).

Street Children

Sixty one (61) institutions were involved in addressing issues related to street children. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts had 7 (11.5%) institution each. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa and Assin North districts as well as Mfantseman municipality recorded 6(9.8%). Cape Coast metropolis, Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities had 5(8.2%) each. Agona West municipality, Gomoa East and West districts each recorded 3 (4.9%). Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Awutu Senya East districts had 2(3.3%) each, whereas the Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded the least of 1(1.6%).

Trafficked Children

The exercise identified 61 institutions engaged in activities related to children who had been trafficked. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts had 9 (14.8%) each. Effutu municipality recorded 8(13.1%) whereas Assin North district had 6(9.8%). Cape Coast metropolis and Gomoa West district recorded 5(8.2%) institution each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, and Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam districts, as well as Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded 3(4.9%) each. Agona West, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Mfantseman municipalities had 2(3.3%) institutions each. Awutu Senya East district had the least with 1(1.6%).

Child Labour

A total of 104 institutions were identified as engaged in child labour and other related activities. Twifo Atti Morkwa district had the highest of 17(16.3%) institutions. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa and Assin North districts as well as Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded 13(12.5%), 12(11.5%) and 9(8.7%) institutions respectively. Cape Coast metropolis, Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam districts had 8(7.7%) institutions each. Gomoa West district and Mfantseman municipalities also recorded 6(5.8%) institutions each. Agona West municipality, Gomoa East, and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality had 4(3.8%), 3(2.9%) and 2(1.9%) institutions respectively. Awutu Senya East district had the least of 1(1.0%).

Children in conflict with the law

The exercise identified 46 institutions engaged in activities that focused on children in conflict with the law. Cape Coast metropolis and Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa districts recorded 7(15.2%) institutions each, Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam districts had 5(10.9%) each. Gomoa West and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts as well as Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities recorded 3(6.5%) each. Assin North district, Agona West, Mfantseman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities recorded 2(4.3%) each. Awutu Senya East and Gomoa East districts had 1 (2.2%) institution each.

Children in Contact with the Law

Forty (40) institutions engaged in activities related to children in contact with the law. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa district recorded 10(25.0%) of such institutions, Cape Coast metropolis had 5(12.5%) followed by the Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Gomoa West districts with 4(10.0%) institution each. Effutu and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Twifo Atti Morkwa district

recorded 3(7.5%) institution each. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Assin North districts as well as the Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality recorded 2(5.0%) institutions each. Agona West and Mfantiman municipalities each recorded the least of 1(2.5%).

Preventing Children and Young people from committing crimes

The exercise identified 77 institutions engaged in activities aimed at preventing children and young people from committing crimes. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa recorded 12(15.6%) institutions, Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese had 10(13.0%) institutions followed by Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam district and Effutu municipality with 7(9.1%) each. Cape Coast metropolis, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Mfantiman municipalities as well as Assin North and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts had 5(6.5%) institutions each. Gomoa East and West districts recorded 4(5.2%) each, whereas Awutu Senya East district and Upper Denkyira East municipality had 3(3.9%) each. Agona West municipality had the least of 2(2.6%) institution.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

The exercise identified 76 institutions that offered counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa recorded 12(15.8%) of such institutions, Twifo Atti Morkwa had 10(13.2%), followed by Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese with 8(10.5%) whereas Cape Coast metropolis had 6(7.9%). Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Assin North, Gomoa East and West districts as well as Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality recorded 5(6.6%) institutions each. Mfantiman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities had 4(5.3%) each. Agona West municipality and Awutu Senya East district each had 3(3.9%) institutions. Effutu municipality recorded the least of 1(1.3%).

Prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Seventy-seven (77) institutions engaged in early intervention and programmes in the above area. Twifo Atti Morkwa recorded 9(11.7%), Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese and Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa districts had 8(10.4%), whereas in Effutu municipality, 7(9.1%) of such institutions were identified. Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Gomoa West districts recorded 6(7.8%) each. Cape Coast metropolis, Assin North and Gomoa East districts, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Mfantiman municipalities had 5(6.5%) institutions each. Awutu Senya East district recorded 4(5.2%). Agona West and Upper Denkyira East municipalities were the least with 2(2.6%) each.

Addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

The exercise identified 59 institutions that worked in the above area. Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese district and Effutu municipality each recorded 8(13.6%) of such institutions. In Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa, 6(10.2%) of such institutions were identified, closely followed by Twifo Atti Morkwa with 5(8.5%). Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Gomoa East and West districts as well as Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality recorded 4(6.8%) institutions each. Mfantiman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities had 3(5.1%) each, Cape Coast metropolis recorded 2(3.4%), whereas Agona West municipality and Awutu Senya East district had the least of 1(1.7%).

Supporting children who had been married off early

Thirty (30) institutions whose focus was on supporting children who had been married off early were identified during the exercise. Gomoa East district recorded the highest with 5(16.7%) institutions. Effutu municipality as well as Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa, Gomoa West and

Twifo Atti Morkwa districts recorded 4(13.3%) each, followed by Cape Coast metropolis with 3(10.0%). Agona West and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities had 2(6.7%) each, whereas Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese district and Mfantseman municipality recorded the least of 1(3.3%) institution each.

Programmes aiming at preventing early marriage

The exercise identified 59 institutions engaged in activities aimed at preventing early marriages. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa recorded 10(16.9%) of such institutions, Twifo Atti Morkwa 7(11.9%), Gomoa East district and Mfantseman municipality with 5(8.5%) each. Cape Coast metropolis, Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, and Gomoa West districts as well as Effutu municipality recorded 4(6.8%) institutions each. Agona West, Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Assin North district had the least of 3(5.1%) each.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The exercise identified 2 institutions that offer support to children who had been subjected to FGM. Cape Coast metropolis and Agona West municipality were the only areas where such institution was recorded in the entire region.

Preventing Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The exercise identified 15 institutions engaged in activities aimed at preventing FGM. Mfantseman and Upper Denkyira East municipalities as well as Twifo Atti Morkwa, Gomoa East and West districts recorded 2(13.3%) institutions each, whereas Cape Coast metropolis, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese, Effutu and Awutu Senya East districts recorded the least with 1(6.7%) each.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

Sixty six (66) institutions were identified as engaged in the protection of children with special needs (including children with disability). Twifo Atti Morkwa recorded 9(13.6%) of such institutions, Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa 8(12.1%), Cape Coast metropolis had 6(9.1%). Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Gomoa West districts and Upper Denkyira East municipality recorded 5(7.6%) each. Mfantseman and Agona West municipalities as well as Gomoa East and Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese districts had 4(6.1%) each. Assin North, Effutu and Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipalities recorded 3(4.5%) institutions each, whereas the Awutu Senya East district had 2(3.0%). Agona East district recorded the least with 1(1.5%) institution.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

The exercise identified 12 institutions in the Central region engaged in the above area. Gomoa West district recorded 3(25.0%) institutions, Effutu municipality and Twifo Atti Morkwa had 2(16.7%) each. Cape Coast metropolis as well as Agona East, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam, Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa and Gomoa East districts had the least of 1(8.3%) institution each.

Birth and Death Registration

The exercise identified 45 institutions working in the area of birth and death registration. Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa recorded 10(22.2%) of such institutions. Cape Coast metropolis and Effutu municipality had 5(11.1%) each, Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam and Assin North districts recorded 4(8.9%) each. Awutu Senya East and Twifo Atti Morkwa districts as well as Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abirem municipality each had 3(6.7%). Gomoa East district and Upper Denkyira East

municipality recorded 2(4.4%) institutions each. Agona West and Mfantseman municipalities as well as Gomoa West district recorded the least of 1(2.2%).

2.7.4 EASTERN REGION

Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

A total of 68 institutions in the Eastern region were identified as providing care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children). Lower Manya Krobo recorded the highest of 9(13.2%), whereas Birim North, Kwahu Afram Plains North and West Akim districts recorded 1(1.5%) each.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

Institutions working with children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care were 21. Lower Manya Krobo recorded the highest with 5(23.8%) followed by Fanteakwa with 4(19.0%). The least of 1(4.8%) each was recorded in Akwapim North and South, Birim North, Kwahu West and West Akim districts.

Domestic adoption of children

Sixteen (16) institutions provided services for domestic adoption of children throughout the region. The highest recorded was 3 (18.8%) institution each in New-Juaben and Birim Central municipalities. Suhum municipality and Birim North district had the least of 1(6.2%) institution each.

Inter-country adoption of children

Six (6) institutions engaged in inter-country adoption of children in the region. The Akwapim North district had the highest number of 2(33.3%) institutions, whereas New-Juaben, Kwahu West and Birim Central municipalities as well as, Lower Manya Krobo district had 1(16.7%) institution each.

Street children

New-Juaben municipality recorded the highest of 6(17.6%) out of 34 institutions that worked on issues related to street children whereas Fanteakwa, Birim South and Lower Manya Krobo districts were the least with 1(2.9%) each.

Trafficked children

New-Juaben municipality recorded the highest of 7(15.6%) institutions out of a total of 45 that worked in the above area. West Akim district, Suhum and East Akim municipalities had the least of 1(2.2%) institution each.

Child Labour

In the Eastern region, a total of 67 institutions identified addressed child labour issues. New-Juaben municipality recorded the highest of 9(13.4%) institutions whereas Upper Manya Krobo district on the other hand, recorded the least of 1(1.5%) institution.

Children in conflict with the law

A total of 37 institutions worked on issues related to children in conflict with the law. New-Juaben municipality recorded the highest of 10(27.0%) institutions, whereas Suhum municipality, Birim North and South, Kwaebibirem, Kwahu Afram Plains North and Upper Manya Krobo districts had 1(2.7%) institution each.

Children in contact with the law

Twenty three (23) institutions were engaged in programmes that relates to children in contact with the law. New-Juaben municipality recorded the highest number of 6(26.1%) institutions whereas Asuogyaman district had 1(4.3%).

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

A total of 55 institutions engaged in programmes that aimed at preventing children and young people from committing crime in the region. The highest number of 8(14.5%) was recorded

in New-Juaben municipality and the lowest of 1(1.8%) was identified in Birim South district and Suhum Municipality.

Counseling services for victims of abuse and neglect

Counseling services for victims of abuse and neglect was the thematic area of 52 institutions. Birim Central municipality recorded the highest of 8(15.4%) institutions whereas West Akim district had only 1(1.9%).

Prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation (including parenting programmes) was the thematic area of 56 institutions. New-Juaben municipality had the highest number of 7 (12.5%) institutions, whereas Birim South and West Akim districts had none.

Addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

A total of 45 institutions were involved in programmes that addressed domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children in the region. The highest of 7 (15.6%) was found in the New Juaben municipality. Three (3) MMDs namely, Birim South, East and West Akim had none.

Supporting children who had been married early

Thirty one (31) institutions worked to support children who had been married off early in the region. 7(22.6%) of such institutions was recorded in the New Juaben municipality, whereas West Akim and Birim Central municipalities had none.

Preventing early marriage

The mapping exercise recorded 33 institutions that worked to prevent early marriages and out of that number, New Juaben municipality had the highest number of 7(21.2%). Three other MMDs – Birim South, East Akim and the West Akim had none.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The mapping exercise recorded only 1 institution involved in supporting children subjected to FGM. This institution was located in the Kwaebibirem district.

Preventing FGM

Regarding institutions that worked to prevent FGM, a total of 15 were recorded. The highest of 4(26.7%) was in Akwapim South district whereas 6 MMDs – Akwapim North, Birim Central and South, East Akim, Lower and Upper Manya Krobo, and West Akim had none.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

With respect to the above area, 46 institutions were recorded, out of which the highest number of 7(15.2%) was in the New-Juaben municipality. Birim South district and East Akim municipalities had none.

Protection of children in emergencies and /or conflict areas

The mapping exercise recorded 12 institutions working to protect children in emergencies and/or conflict areas. The highest number of 3(25.0%) was in Kwaebibirem district. Suhum municipal, Akwapim north, Birim South, Afram Plains north, Lower and Upper Manya Krobo as well as West Akim districts all had none

Birth and Death Registration

A total of 36 institutions were involved in birth and death registration. New-Juaben municipality and Fanteakwa district had the highest number of 5(13.9%) each, whereas the Birim South district had none.

2.7.5 GREATER ACCRA REGION

Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

The total number of institutions that provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) was 42. Among the MMDs, Accra metropolis had the highest, being 9(21.4%) followed by Dangme East with 8(19.0%) institutions. Adenta, La Dade Kotopon and Ledzokuku Krowor municipalities had none.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

The total number of institutions identified that provided children with residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care was 19. The highest of 5(26.3%) were located each in Accra metropolis and Ledzokuku-Krowor municipality. Tema metropolis, Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities had no such institution.

Domestic adoption of children

Sixteen (16) institutions provided services for domestic adoption of children throughout the region. The highest number was 4(25.0%) in Dangme East followed by 3(18.8%) in Accra metropolis. Adenta, La Dade Kotopon, Ledzokuku Krowor municipalities were the least with no institution engaged in domestic adoption of children.

Inter-Country adoption of children

The total number of institutions engaged in inter-country adoption of children was 7. Accra

metropolis, Dangme East district and Ledzokuku Krowor municipality recorded the highest of 2(28.6%) each followed by Dangme West with 1(14.3%) institution. The rest of the districts had no such institutions.

Street children

The number of institutions that addressed the issue of street children was 34. The highest recorded was 7(20.6%) each in Dangme East district and Ledzokuku Krowor municipality. Accra metropolis and Ga West recorded 5(14.7%) institutions each. La Dade Kotopon municipality had none.

Trafficked children

The thematic area of 30 institutions was trafficked children. The highest was 8(26.7%) in Dangme East district, whereas La Dade Kotopon municipality had no such institution.

Child Labour

A total of 36 institutions dealt with child labour issues in the region. The highest number of institutions, being 7(19.4%), was recorded in the Accra metropolis followed by Dangme East district and Tema metropolis with 6(16.7%) each whereas La Dade Kotopon municipality had none.

Children in conflict with the law

The exercise recorded 29 institutions that worked in this area. The highest recorded was 6(20.7%) in Accra metropolis. Dangme West district and Tema metropolis recorded 5(17.2%) each. La Dade Kotopon and Adenta municipalities had none.

Children in contact with the law

Nine (9) institutions involved with children in contact with the law were identified. The highest was 3(33.3%) in Accra metropolis followed by Ga South district with 2(22.2%). Adenta, La Dade Kotopon and Ledzokuku Krowor municipalities as well as Dangme East had none.

Preventing young people from committing crimes

A total of 40 institutions engaged in activities that prevented young people from committing crimes. Dangme East district had the highest of 8(20.0%), whereas Dangme West district and Ga West municipality followed with 7(17.5%) institutions each. Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities had no such institution.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

Forty-four (44) institutions in the region were identified as offering counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. The highest was 10(22.7%) in Accra metropolis, Dangme East followed with 9(20.5%). None was recorded in La Dade Kotopon municipality.

Early intervention for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation

Of the 41 institutions engaged in early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation (including parenting programmes) the highest of 8(19.5%) was recorded in Accra metropolis whereas none was recorded in the MMDs of Adenta, Ledzokuku-Krowor, Dangme East and La Dade-Kotopon.

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

A total of 38 institutions were engaged in programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children. The highest of 8(21.1%) was recorded in Dangme East followed by 7(18.4%) in Dangme West. La Dade Kotopon recorded none.

Focusing on supporting children who had been married early

Sixty (16) institutions were engaged in programmes that supported children who had been married off early. Accra metropolis, Ga

South and Ledzokuku Krowor municipalities recorded 5(31.2%) each of such institutions. This was followed by Tema metropolis which recorded 1(6.2%) institution. The rest had none.

Preventing early marriage

Twenty one (21) institutions were engaged in programmes aimed at preventing early marriages. The highest number recorded was 5(23.8%) in Accra metropolis and Ga South, whereas none was recorded in Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

There was no institution in Greater Accra region that supported children who had been subjected to FGM.

Preventing FGM

Six (6) institutions were engaged in programs aimed at preventing FGM. The highest of 3(50.0%) institutions were in Accra metropolis followed by Ga South municipality which recorded 2(33.3%). Ledzokuku Krowor municipality followed with 1(16.7%). The rest of the MMDs had none of such institutions.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

Thirty four (34) institutions were engaged in the protection of children with special needs, (including children with disability) across the region. Accra metropolis, Dangme East and Dangme West recorded 6(17.6%) each. Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities had none.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict

Fifteen (15) institutions were engaged in the protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas across Greater Accra region.

Dangme East and Ga South were predominant with 4(26.7%) institutions each, whereas Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities recorded none.

Birth and Death registration

Sixteen (16) institutions provided birth and death registration services throughout the region. The highest was 5(31.2%) institutions in Ledzokuku Krowor municipality. Ga West municipality had 4(25.0%) of such institutions. Adenta and La Dade Kotopon municipalities had none.

'Others'

A total of 2 'Others' institutions provided programs related to child protection. All 2(100.0%) institutions were recorded in Ledzokuku Krowor municipality.

2.7.6 NORTHERN REGION

Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandon children.

Sixty five (65) institutions were engaged in the provision of care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) in all the 14 MMDs mapped in the region. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest of 9(13.8%), West Mamprusi followed with 8(12.3%), Bole and East Gonja recorded 7(10.8%) each, whereas West Gonja, Nanumba North and Yendi municipality had 6(9.2%) institutions each. Savelugu/Nanton municipality and Zabzugu district had 4(6.2%), whereas the Tolon/Kumbugu district had 3(4.6%). Gushegu and Saboba districts had 2(3.1%) each. Sagnarigu district had 1(1.5%). Bimbilla had none.

Children in Residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

Twenty five (25) institutions were involved in the above area in this region. Tamale metropolis recorded 6(24.0%), Bole district had 4(16.0%), whereas West Gonja, West Mamprusi and

Nanumba North districts each had 3(12.0%). Yendi municipality recorded 2(8.0%), whereas four MMDs namely - Savelugu/Nanton municipality, Tolon/Kumbugu, East Gonja and Saboba districts had 1(4.0%) each. Gushegu, Sagnarigu, Zabzugu and Bimbilla districts had none.

Domestic Adoption of children

With regards to the domestic adoption of children, 22 institutions were identified. Highest number of 4(18.2%) were in Tamale metropolis. West Gonja and Nanumba North had 3(13.6%) each, whereas Sagnarigu, Savelugu/ Nanton municipality as well as Zabzugu and East Gonja districts had 2(9.1%) each. Gushegu, Tolon/Kumbugu, West Mamprusi and Yendi municipality recorded 1(4.5%) institution each, whereas Bole, Bimbilla and Saboba districts had none.

Inter-country adoption of children

Thirteen (13) institutions were into inter-country adoption of children. Tamale had the highest with 3(23.1%), whereas Sagnarigu, Tolon/Kumbugu, Zabzugu, East Gonja, Nanumba North, and Yendi municipality had an institution (7.7%) each. Bole, Gushegu, West Mamprusi and Bimbilla districts had none.

Street Children

A total of 45 institutions identified worked on issues related to street children and Tamale metropolis had the highest number of 9(20.0%). West Mamprusi closely followed with 6(13.3%) institutions, Savelugu/Nanton had 5(11.1%), whereas Bole, Tolon/Kumbugu and West Gonja districts had 4(8.9%) each. Sagnarigu, Zabzugu and East Gonja districts each had 3(6.7%) institutions and Yendi municipality had 2(4.4%). Gushegu and Nanumba North districts recorded 1(2.2%) institution each. Bimbilla and Saboba districts recorded none.

Trafficked Children

A total of 62 institutions worked with trafficked children in the region. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest of 11(17.7%), Savelugu/Nanton district followed with 7(11.3%), West Gonja, West Mamprusi and Zabzugu districts had 6(9.7%) each. Tolon/Kumbungu district and Yendi municipality each had 4(6.5%) institutions. Gushegu, Sagnarigu, East Gonja, Nanumba and Saboba districts recorded 3(4.8%) each, whereas Bole district had 2(3.2%) institutions. Bimbilla district had the least of 1(1.6%).

Child Labour

Eighty three (83) institutions had child labour as their thematic area and Tamale metropolis had the highest number of 12(14.5%). Savelugu/Nanton district had 11(13.3%), West Mamprusi, East Gonja and Yendi municipality had 7(8.4%) each, whereas the West Gonja, Zabzugu and Saboba districts each recorded 6(7.2%) institutions. Gushegu, Tolon/Kumbugu and Nanumba districts had 5(6.0%) institutions each, whereas Bole and Sagnarigu recorded 4(4.8%) and 2(2.4%) institutions respectively. Bimbilla had none.

Children in conflict with the law

The mapping exercise recorded 33 institutions that worked with children in conflict with the law. Tamale metropolis and Yendi municipality had 6(18.2%) each, West Gonja had 4(12.1%), whereas Bole and East Gonja districts recorded 3(9.1%) institutions. Savelugu/Nanton, Zabzugu and Nanumba North districts recorded 2(6.1%) each, Gushegu, Tolon/Kumbugu, West Mamprusi, Bimbilla and Saboba districts had 1(3.0%) each, whereas the Sagnarigu district recorded no such institution.

Children in contact with the law

The exercise recorded a total of 27 institutions working with children in contact with the law in the region. Out of this, Tamale metropolis and West Gonja district had 5(18.5%) institutions each, whereas Savelugu district and Yendi municipality each had 3(11.1%). Bole, Gushegu and Zabzugu districts recorded 2(7.4%) each, Tolon/Kumbugu, West Mamprusi, East Gonja, Nanumba North and Saboba districts each recorded 1(3.7%) institution. Sagnarigu and Bimbilla districts had none.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Seventy (70) institutions worked to prevent children from committing crimes. 11(15.7%) institutions were covered in Tamale metropolis, 9(12.9%) were in the Savelugu/Nanton district. West Gonja district and Yendi municipality each recorded 8(11.4%) institutions. Bole district had 6(8.6%) institutions, Tolon, West Mamprusi and East Gonja had 5(7.1%) each and Gushegu district recorded 4(5.7%). Zabzugu and Nanumba districts each had 3(4.3%), Saboba 2(2.9%) Sagnarigu district recorded 1(1.4%) institution. Bimbilla district however recorded none.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

Fifty nine (59) institutions identified counselled victims of abuse and neglect in the region. Savelugu/Nanton district recorded the highest of 8(13.6%), Tamale metropolis, 7(11.9%), followed by Bole, Zabzugu and Nanumba districts as well as Yendi municipality with 6(10.2%) institutions each. West and East Gonja as well as Saboba districts had 4(6.8%), Gushegu district had 3(5.1%), Tolon/Kumbugu and West Mamprusi districts recorded 2(3.4%) each. Bimbilla district had 1(1.7%) institution. Sagnarigu district recorded none.

Prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

The exercise had a total of 73 institutions that worked on the above theme. Tamale metropolis recorded the highest number of 10(13.7%) institutions, West Gonja district 9(12.3%), Yendi municipality 8(11.0%), whereas Savelugu/Nanton had 7(9.6%). Bole, West Mamprusi and Nanumba districts recorded 6(8.2%) each, Gushegu, Zabzugu and East Gonja districts had 5(6.8%) each, Tolon /Kumbugu recorded 3(4.1%), whereas Saboba had 2(2.7%) institutions. Bimbilla district had none.

Gender-based violence with specific focus on children

Sixty two (62) institutions addressed domestic violence and gender based violence with specific focus on children. The highest number of institutions was in Tamale metropolis with 11(17.7%), Savelugu/Nanton recorded 9(14.5%), West Gonja had 8(12.9%), whereas Bole district and Yendi municipality each recorded 6(9.7%) institutions. Tolon/Kumbugu and Nanumba districts each had 4(6.5%), whereas Gushegu, West Mamprusi and Zabzugu districts recorded 3(4.8%) each. East Gonja and Saboba districts had 2(3.2%), Sagnarigu district had 1(1.6%) and no such institution was identified in Bimbilla.

Supporting children who had been married early

The exercise identified 47 institutions that supported children who had been married off early. Out of this, Tamale metropolis had the highest of 9(19.1%), followed by Bole with 7(14.9%), Savelugu Nanton recorded 6 (4.3%), whereas West and East Gonja recorded 4(8.5%) each. West Mamprusi and Zabzugu districts as well as Yendi municipality each recorded 3(6.4%),

Gushegu, Sagnarigu and Nanumba districts had 2(4.3%) each. Tolon/Kumbugu and Saboba districts had 1(2.1%) institution each, whereas Bimbilla district recorded none.

Preventing early marriage

Institutions that prevented early marriages were 82 with the highest of 13(15.9%) in Tamale metropolis. Bole, West Gonja and West Mamprusi districts and Yendi municipality had 8(9.8%) each, Savelugu Nanton recorded 7(8.5%) and Saboba district had 6(7.3%) institutions. East Gonja and Nanumba North districts each recorded 5(6.1%), Tolon/Kumbugu and Zabzugu districts had 4(4.9%) each, Gushegu and Sagnarigu had 3(3.7%) each, whereas Bimbilla had none.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation

Seven (7) institutions in the region focused on supporting children subjected to FGM. Tamale metropolis, Sagnarigu, Savelugu, Tolon/Kumbugu, Zabzugu West Mamprusi, and Nanumba North districts had 1(14.3%) each. None of such institution was identified in Bole, Gushegu, West Gonja, Bimbilla, East Gonja, Saboba and Yendi municipality.

Preventing FGM

The mapping exercise recorded 28 institutions involved in programmes aimed at preventing FGM. The district with the highest number of institutions was Bole with 7(25.0%), followed by Savelugu 4(14.3%), West Mamprusi 3(10.7%), whereas Tamale metropolis, Gushegu and West Gonja, Nanumba districts and Yendi municipality had 2(7.1%) institutions each. 4 other districts, that is, Sagnarigu, Tolon/Kumbugu, Zabzugu and Saboba had 1(3.6%) each, whereas Bimbilla and East Gonja districts had none.

Protection of children with special needs including children with disability

A total of 67 institutions worked with children with special needs, out of which the highest of 11(16.4%) was in Tamale metropolis. Savelugu district had 9(13.4%), East Gonja 7(10.4%), West Gonja 6(9.0%), whereas Bole and Tolon/Kumbugu districts as well as Yendi municipality had 5(7.5%) institutions each. Gushegu, Nanumba and Saboba districts each had 4 (6.0%), West Mamprusi and Zabzugu had 3(4.5%) each, Sagnarigu had 1(1.5%) institution, whereas Bimbilla had none.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

Thirty Six (36) institutions protected children in emergencies and /conflict areas in the region and Savelugu had the highest number of 6(16.7%). Tamale and Bole had 5(13.9%) each, whereas West Gonja had 4(11.1%). Gushegu district and Yendi municipality had 3 (8.3%) each, East Gonja, Nanumba and Saboba districts recorded 2(95.6%) each. Sagnarigu, Tolon/Kumbugu, West Mamprusi and Zabzugu districts each had 1(2.8%) and Bimbilla had none.

Birth and Death registration

A total number of 59 birth and death registration institutions were identified during the exercise. Savelugu recorded the highest of 8(13.6%), Tamale metropolis and West Gonja had 6(10.2%) each, whereas Bole, West Mamprusi, Gushegu and Yendi municipality each had 5(8.5%). Tolon/Kumbugu, Zabzugu, Nanumba North districts on the other hand, had 4(6.8%) institutions each, East Gonja recorded 3(5.1%), Sagnarigu and Saboba had 2(3.4%) each, whereas Bimbilla recorded none.

2.7.7 UPPER EAST REGION

Care and Support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

A total of 36 institutions provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) in the Upper East region. Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest with 12(33.3%), followed by Builsa district with 7(19.4%). Kasena Nankana and Talensi districts recorded the lowest of 2(5.6%) institutions each.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

Fifteen (15) institutions addressed the issue of children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care throughout the region. Bolgatanga municipality recorded 7(46.7%) institutions being the highest, whereas Bawku West and Kasena Nankana districts had 2(13.3%) each. Bawku municipality, Bongo, Talensi and Builsa districts each recorded 1(6.7%).

Domestic adoption of children

Out of 11 institutions that provided services in domestic adoption of children, Bawku municipality and Bawku West recorded 3(27.3%) each. Bolgatanga municipality, Bongo, Builsa, Kasena Nankana and Talensi districts recorded 1(9.1%) institution each.

Inter-country adoption of Children

A total of 6 institutions provided services on inter-country adoption of children throughout the region. Bolgatanga and Bawku West municipalities recorded 2(33.3%) each whereas Bongo and Talensi districts had 1(16.7%) institution each.

Street children

Twenty six (26) institutions addressed issues related to street children, 12(46.2%) of such institutions were recorded in Bolgatanga municipality as

the highest whereas Talensi district recorded the lowest with 1(3.8%) institution.

Trafficked children

Thirty five (35) institutions addressed issues related to trafficked children, Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest of 11(31.4%). Bawku West followed with 9(25.7%) and Talensi had the lowest of 1(2.9%) institution.

Child Labour

A total of 37 institutions handled issues related to child labour across the region. Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest of 10(27.0%) institutions. Bawku West district followed with 9(24.3%), whereas Bawku municipality and Talensi district had the lowest of 2(5.4%) institutions each.

Children in conflict with the law

A total number of 21 institutions addressed issues related to children in conflict with the law throughout the region. Bongo district had the highest with 5(23.8%) institutions, followed by Bawku municipality and Kasena Nankana district with 4(19.0%) each. Builsa and Talensi districts had the least of 1(4.8%) institution.

Children in contact with the law

A total number of 16 institutions addressed issues related to children in contact with the law across the region. Bolgatanga and Bawku municipalities as well as Bawku West district were the highest with 3(18.8%) each, whereas Talensi district recorded the least with 1(6.2%) institution.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Twenty four (24) institutions engaged in activities that prevented children and young people from committing crimes. Bawku municipality recorded the highest of 7(29.2%) institutions whereas Kassena Nankana district recorded the least with 1(4.2%).

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

The mapping exercise covered a total of 22 institutions that provided counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Bawku municipality recorded the highest of 6(27.3%), whereas Builsa had the least of 1(4.5%) institution.

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation including parenting programmes

A total number of 28 institutions provided early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation (including parenting programmes) out of which Bolgatanga municipality had the highest of 11(39.3%) institutions. Talensi district recorded the least of 1(3.6%) institution.

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

Twenty eight (28) institutions addressed issues on domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children throughout the region. Bolgatanga municipality had the highest with 9(32.1%), whereas Builsa had the lowest of 1(3.6%) institution.

Supporting children who had been married early

Twenty six (26) institutions provided programmes focusing on supporting children who had been married off early. Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest with 8 (30.8%) institutions whereas Builsa, Kasena Nankana and Talensi districts were the lowest with 2(7.7%) each.

Preventing early marriage

A total number of 43 institutions provided programmes that aimed at preventing early marriages. Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest of 10(23.3%) institutions, followed by

Bawku West with 9(20.9%) whereas Talensi had the least of 3(7.0%).

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Five (5) institutions focused on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM across the region. Bawku municipality had highest of 4(80.0%) institutions whereas Builsa recorded the least with 1(20.0%).

Preventing FGM

Sixteen (16) institutions across the region provided programmes that aimed at preventing FGM, Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest of 5(31.2%) institutions, Bawku municipality and Bawku West had 4(25.0%) each. Bongo, Kasena Nankana and Talensi districts each recorded the least of 1(6.2%) institution.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

A total number of 25 institutions protected children with special needs (including children with disability) across the region. Bolgatanga municipality recorded the highest with 7(28.0%) institutions whereas Bawku municipality, Builsa, Kasena Nankana and Talensi districts recorded 2(8.0%) institutions.

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

A total number of 9 institutions worked in the above area throughout the region. Bolgatanga and Bawku municipalities as well as Bawku West district recorded 3(33.3%) institutions each whereas the rest of districts had none.

Birth and Death registration

Twenty five (25) institutions provided birth and death registration and other related services throughout the region. Bolgatanga municipality

had the highest number of 6(24.0%) institutions followed by Bongo district with 5(20.5%). Kasena Nankana recorded 4(16.0%), Bawku municipality followed with 3(12.0%) and Talensi district had the lowest of 1(4.0%) institution.

2.7.8 UPPER WEST REGION

Care and Support to Children living without Parental Care, including abandoned children

Twenty seven (27) institutions in the Upper West region were involved in the above area according to the exercise. The district with the highest number was Nadowli with 7(25.9%) institutions and the lowest was Wa West district with 2(7.4%).

Children in Residential care or otherwise temporary institution care

In the area of children in residential care or otherwise temporary institution care, a total of 10 institutions were recorded. Sissala East and Jirapa districts had the highest of 3(30.0%), Lawra had 2(20.0%), whereas Wa municipality and Nadowli district had 1(10.0%) each.

Domestic adoption of children

The mapping exercise identified 9 institutions that worked on domestic adoption of children in the region. Three (3) districts namely Lawra, Nadowli and Sissala East had 2(22.2%) institutions each. Three (3) other districts, that is, Wa municipality as well as Lambussie Karni and Wa West districts had 1(11.1%) each, whereas Jirapa had none.

Street children

Institutions that worked to protect street children in the region were 14. Nadowli had the highest of 6(42.9%), whereas the least of 1(7.1%) each was recorded in Wa municipality and Wa West district.

Trafficked children

Twenty nine (29) institutions worked on issues related to trafficked children. Nadowli and Lawra districts had the highest number of 6(20.7%) each, whereas the lowest number of 2(6.9%) was at Lambussie Karni.

Child Labour

A total number of 30 institutions had child labour as their thematic area. Lawra district had the highest number of 6(20.0%), whereas the lowest of 3(10.0%) each were in Wa West and Lambussie Karni districts.

Children in conflict with the law

The exercise recorded a total number of 16 institutions that worked to protect children in conflict with the law. Lawra and Jirapa each recorded 4(25.0%), which was the highest, whereas 1(6.2%) each was found in Nadowli, Sissala East and Lambussie-Karni districts.

Children in contact with the law

In the case of children in contact with the law 15 institutions were identified. Jirapa district had the highest of 5(33.3%) whereas the lowest number of 1(6.7%) was recorded in three districts - Wa West, Sissala-East and Lambussie Karni.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Thirty (30) institutions were involved in preventing children and young people from committing crimes. Lawra district had the highest number of 7(23.3%). Three (3) districts, that is, Nadowli, Jirapa and Lambussie Karni districts had the least number of 3(10.0%).

Counselling Services for Victims of Abuse and Neglect

A total of 27 institutions offered counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Sissala East and Lawra districts had the highest number of 6(22.2%) each, whereas the least of 1(3.7%) was recorded in Lambussie Karni district.

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

A total of 29 respondent institutions were involved in in the above area. The highest number of 6(20.7%) each was recorded in Lawra and Sissala districts, whereas the least of 1(3.4%) was in Lambussie-Karni district.

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

Thirty (30) institutions addressed domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children. Sissala East district had the highest number of 7(23.3%), followed by Nadowli and Wa municipality with 5(16.7%) each. The least of 3(10.0%) institutions was recorded in Jirapa and Lambussie-Kani and Wa West district.

Supporting children who had been married early

Programmes focusing on supporting children who had been married off early were undertaken by 22 institutions. Sissala East district had the highest number of 6(27.3%) institutions, followed by Wa municipality, Jirapa and Lawra districts with 4 (18.2%) each. Lambussie Karni and Wa West districts had 1(4.5%) institutions each.

Preventing early marriage

Programmes aimed at preventing early marriage were also undertaken by a total number of 23 institutions. The highest number of 5(21.7%) was recorded in Sissala East district, followed by

4(17.4%) institutions each recorded in the Lawra, Wa West and Jirapa districts. The least was Wa municipality with 1(4.3%) institution.

Supporting children who had been subjected to FGM

Four (4) institutions focused on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM. Sissala East district had the highest of 2(50.0%), whereas Wa municipality and Lawra district had an institution each that provided such service, and Wa West, Nadowli, Lambussie Karni and Jirapa had none.

Preventing FGM

The prevention of FGM was the thematic area of 13 identified institutions. The highest number of 4(30.8%) was in Nadowli district, followed by 3(23.1%) institutions each in Wa municipality and Sissala district. Wa West district recorded 1(7.7%) institution, whereas Lambussie Karni and Jirapa districts had none.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

The mapping exercise in the region recorded a total of 20 institutions that worked to protect children with special needs (including children with disability). The highest of 6(30.0%) was found in the Lawra district, followed by 4(20.0%) institutions each in 2 districts: Sissala East and Nadowli. Wa municipality, Wa West and Lambussie Karni districts recorded 1(5.0%) institution each.

The Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict

Wa West, Nadowli, Lawra districts and Wa municipality had 1(25.0%) institution each, that worked to protect children in emergencies and conflict

Birth and Death Registration

In the area of birth and death registration, a total of 17 institutions were recorded in the region. Nadowli district had the highest of 5(29.4%), followed by 4(23.5%) each in 2 districts namely, Sissala East and Lawra. Wa West district had none.

2.7.9 VOLTA REGION

Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

A total of 72 institutions provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) in the Volta Region. Ho municipality recorded the highest of 9(12.3%) whereas Ketu North district had the least of 1(1.4%).

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

Thirty one (31) institutions worked on issues related to children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care. Ho and Kpando municipalities recorded the highest of 4(12.9%) each, whereas Ketu municipality as well as Biakoye, Jasikan, Nkwanta South, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts had 1(3.2%) institution each.

Domestic adoption of children

Of the 23 institutions involved in domestic adoption of children, Kpando municipality recorded the highest of 7(30.4%) whereas the least of 1(4.3%) institution was recorded in Biakoye, Jasikan, Agotime Ziope, Akatsi South, Kadjebi and Ketu North districts.

Inter-country adoption of children

The mapping exercise identified 10 institutions with the highest number of 3(30.0%) found in the Ho municipality and Kpando District that worked in the above area. Ten (10) districts including

Afadjato South and Biakoye districts as well as Ketu municipality had no such institution.

Street children

Ketu South municipality recorded the highest of 7(14.3%) out of the total number of 49 institutions that worked to protect street children. Afadjato South and Nkwanta South districts recorded the least of 1(2.0%) institution each.

Trafficked children

The mapping exercise recorded a total of 65 institutions in the Volta region, out of which South Tongu district had the highest of 9(13.8%). Krachi West district had none.

Child Labour

A total of 86 institutions had child labour as their thematic area. South Tongu district had the highest of 10 (11.6%) followed by Ketu South and Ho municipality with 9(10.5%) each whereas Krachi West had none.

Children in conflict with the law

Institutions identified that worked on issues related to children in conflict with law during the mapping exercise were 43. The highest of 8(18.6%) was recorded in Ho municipality. Afadjato South, Biakoye, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts had none.

Children in contact with the law

A total of 43 institutions worked to protect children in contact with the law in the region. The highest of 7(16.3%) institutions were found in South Tongu whereas Keta municipality as well as Biakoye, Nkwanta and Krachi West districts had no such institution.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

The mapping exercise covered a total of 75 institutions engaged in activities aimed at preventing young people from committing crimes. Ho municipality had the highest of 12(16.0%) institutions whereas Krachi West district had no such institution.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

Sixty eight (68) institutions were involved in counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Ho municipality had the highest number of 9(13.0%), whereas Krachi West and Afadjato South districts had none.

Prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Out of 67 institutions engaged in programmes for the prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation (including parenting programmes) the highest of 8(11.9%) was recorded in South Tongu district. Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts had none.

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

A total of 65 institutions addressed domestic violence and gender-based violence issues with special focus on children. South Tongu and Kadjebi districts recorded the highest of 7(10.8%) institutions each whereas Krachi West district had none.

Supporting children who had been married off early

The exercise identified 38 institutions that supported children who had been married off early. The highest of such institutions being 8(21.1%) was recorded in Ho municipality whereas 5 others namely, Hohoe municipality as

well as Afadjato South, Biakoye, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts had none.

Preventing early marriage

Fifty three (53) institutions had programmes aimed at preventing early marriages, with the highest being 7(13.2%), recorded in Kadjebi district. Biakoye, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts did not have any such institution.

Supporting children who had been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Two (2) institutions worked to support children who had been subjected to FGM in Ho municipality and Kadjebi district. All the other MMDs visited had none.

Preventing FGM

Thirteen (13) institutions in 7 MMDs had programmes aimed at preventing FGM. The highest of 5(38.5%) was in Ho municipality whereas the Afadjato South, Biakoye, Jasikan, South Tongu and Akatsi South districts had 1(7.7%) institution each.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

A total of 50 institutions worked to protect children with special needs and the highest number of 7(14.0%) were recorded in the Kpando municipality. The least number of 1(2.0%) each was recorded in Afadjato South, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts.

Protection of children in emergencies and /or conflict areas

Institutions that worked to protect children in emergencies and conflict areas added up to 20 in the region. The highest number of 3(15.0%) institutions each was recorded in Ho municipality and South Tongu district. Central Tongu, Jasikan, Agotime Ziope and Krachi West districts had none.

Birth and Death Registration

Forty six (46) institutions provided birth and death registration and other related services throughout the region. The highest of 7(15.2%) institutions were in Ho municipality, whereas Afadjato South and Biakoye districts had none of such institutions.

2.7.10 WESTERN REGION

Care and Support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children

A total of 57 institutions provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) in the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded 13(22.8%) whereas Aowin/Suaman and Ellembele districts as well as Nzema East municipality recorded 1(1.8%) institution.

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

Fifteen (15) institutions addressed the issue of children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest of 4(26.7%), whereas the least recorded was 1(6.7%) each in the Aowin/Suaman, Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai and Sefwi Wiawso districts.

Domestic adoption of children

Domestic adoption of children recorded a total of 20 institutions. The highest recorded was 4(20.0%) in Sekondi Takoradi metropolis. Sefwi Wiawso followed with 3(15.0%) institutions, and the least was 1(5.0%) each in Ellembele, Juaboso and Shama districts.

Inter-country adoption of Children

Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded 2(40.0%) institutions as the highest out of 5, whereas Wassa Amenfi West, Jomoro and Shama districts recorded the least of 1(20.0%) institution each.

Street children

Identified institutions that worked to protect street children were 29 across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest of 14(48.3%) institutions, whereas Ahanta West district had the least of 1(3.4%).

Trafficked children

Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest of 11(23.9%) institutions out of a total of 46 that focused on child trafficking in the region. Nzema East municipality and Shama district had the least of 1(2.2%) institution each.

Child Labour

Fifty nine (59) institutions worked in the area of child labour across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest with 14(23.7%) whereas Nzema East municipality and Shama district had the least of 1(1.7%) institution each.

Children in conflict with the law

The mapping exercise recorded a total of 23 institutions that worked to protect children in conflict with the law. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest of 8(34.8%) institutions whereas Ahanta West, Juaboso and Shama districts as well as Nzema East, and Tarkwa-Nsuaem municipalities recorded 1(4.3%) each.

Children in contact with the law

Thirteen (13) institutions had children in contact with the law as their thematic area across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis, Aowin/Suaman, Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai and Sefwi Wiawso districts had 2(15.4%) institutions each. Wasa Amenfi West, Shama and Jomoro districts as well as Nzema East and Tarkwa-Nsuaem municipalities recorded 1(7.7%) each.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Thirty nine (39) institutions worked across the region to prevent children and young people from committing crimes. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest with 10(25.6%) whereas Nzema East and Wassa Amenfi East districts recorded 1(2.6%) institution each.

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

Forty six (46) institutions across the region offered counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest number of 14(30.4%). Aowin/Suaman and Jomoro districts as well as Nzema East municipality had 1(2.2%) institution each.

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

Early intervention and programmes for preventing violence, abuse and exploitation (including parenting programmes) were addressed by a total of 34 institutions. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest number of 14(41.2%), whereas Wassa Amenfi East district recorded the least of 1(2.9%).

Domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

Thirty four (34) institutions had programmes that addressed domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children. The highest number of 10(29.4%) was in Sekondi Takoradi metropolis, whereas Aowin/Suaman and Ellembele districts recorded 1(2.9%) each.

Supporting children who had been married off early

Twenty (20) institutions focused on supporting children who had been married off early across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis and Juaboso district had the highest of 5(25.0%) each. Aowin/Suaman, Jomoro, Shama and Wassa Amenfi East districts as well as Nzema East and Tarkwa Nsuaem municipalities recorded 1(5.0%) each.

Preventing early marriage

Programmes aimed at preventing early marriage were addressed by a total of 23 institutions across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis had the highest of 10(43.5%) institutions, whereas Jomoro and Shama districts as well as Nzema East municipality had the least of 1(4.3%) institution each.

Supporting children who had been subjected to FGM

In the region, institutions that focused on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM were 2. These were in Aowin/Suaman and Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai districts.

Preventing FGM

Programmes aimed at preventing FGM were the focus of 10 institutions across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded 5(50.0%) as the highest number, whereas Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai, Tarkwa and Jomoro districts recorded the least of 1(10.0 %) institution each.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

Forty (40) institutions worked to protect children with special needs (including children with disability) in the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest number of 8(20.0%), whereas Aowin/Suaman district had the least of 1(2.5%).

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas was the focus area of 12 institutions across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest of 7(58.3%), whereas Aowin/Suaman, Bibiani/Anhwiaso/Bekwai, Jomoro and Sefwi Wiawso districts as well as Tarkwa Nsuaem municipality recorded the least of 1(8.3%) institution each.

Birth and Death Registration

A total of 23 institutions were involved in birth and death registration and other related services across the region. Sekondi Takoradi metropolis recorded the highest number of 6(26.1%), whereas Wassa Amenfi West, Aowin/Suaman, Ellembele, Jomoro, Shama and Wassa Amenfi East districts as well as Tarkwa Nsuaem had least with 1(4.3%) each.

2.8 Country Overview of Thematic Areas in Child Protection by Category of Institution

There are various thematic areas under which institutions work to protect children. Some of these include domestic adoption, children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care, trafficked children, child labour and birth registration. Generally, it was observed that government institutions were predominant in these thematic areas. The total number of institutions that indicated they provided services under these thematic areas varied. For instance, 585 institutions provided care and support to children living without parental care; 183 also provided services on domestic adoption of children; 453 institutions addressed issues related to trafficked children and 322 institutions provided birth and death registration across the country.

Care and support to children living without parental care including abandoned children

Out of a total of 593 institutions that provided care and support to children living without parental care (including abandoned children) throughout the country, government institutions constituted the highest of 375(63.2%) whereas CBOs had the least with 12(2.0%).

Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care

A total of 216 institutions provided support to children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care across the country. The highest was government institutions with 147(68.1%), whereas the lowest was CBOs with 3(1.4%).

Domestic adoption of children

A total of 183 institutions across the country provided services on domestic adoption of children. Among these, government institutions had the highest of 160 (87.4%), 'Others' had 5(2.7%), whereas CBOs and FBOs had 1(0.5%) each.

Inter-country adoption of children

A total number of 85 institutions provided services on inter-country adoption of children throughout the country. Government institutions were the highest with 80(94.1%) whereas CBOs and FBOs had none.

Street children

A total number of 376 identified institutions addressed issues related to street children throughout the country. Government institutions dominated with 244(64.9%) whereas CBOs and FBOs recorded the lowest of 8(2.1%) each.

Trafficked children

A total of 460 institutions addressed issues related to trafficked children nationwide. The highest of 351(76.5%) was recorded by government

institutions, whereas CBOs had 5(1.1%). The least was FBOs with 3(0.7%) institutions.

Child labour

A total number of 659 institutions were identified that worked in the area of child labour across the country. Government institutions had the highest with 453(68.7%) followed by LINGOs with 93(14.1%). The lowest was FBOs with 5(0.8%).

Children in conflict with the law

A total of 315 institutions worked with children in conflict with the law throughout the country. INGOs, CBOs, and 'Others' recorded 8(2.5%), 1(0.3%) and 5(1.6%) respectively. FBOs were the least with 1(0.3%), whereas government institutions were predominant with 285(90.5%).

Children in contact with the law

Institutions that addressed issues related to children in contact with the law summed up to 243 throughout the country. Government institutions were predominant with 218(89.7%) whereas INGOs and 'Others' had 6(2.5%), and 4(1.6%) respectively. CBOs and FBOs had the lowest with 1(0.4%) each.

Preventing children and young people from committing crimes

Five hundred and fifteen (515) institutions across the country prevented children and young people from committing crimes. Government institutions were predominant with 371(72.0%), whereas 'Others' recorded 19(3.7%). FBOs had the lowest with 9(1.7%).

Counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect

A total number of 509 institutions provided counselling services for victims of abuse and neglect nationwide. Government institutions were the highest with 339(66.6%) whereas FBOs recorded the least with 9(1.8%).

Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes

A total number of 511 institutions provided early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes across the country. Government institutions were predominant with 340(66.5%) whereas the lowest was FBOs with 9(1.8%).

Programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children

A total number of 470 institutions organized programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children throughout the country. Government institutions were the highest with 324(68.9%) whereas the lowest recorded were FBOs with 7(1.5%) each.

Programmes focusing on supporting children given off early to marriages

A total of 291 institutions carried out programmes focusing on supporting children given off early to marriages throughout the country. Government institutions were predominant with 208(71.5%) whereas FBOs were the least with 1(0.3%).

Programmes aimed at preventing early marriage

A total number of 440 institutions focused on programmes that aimed at preventing early marriage across the country. Government institutions were predominant with 310(70.5%). 'Others' recorded 19(4.3%) and FBOs had the least with 6(1.4%).

Programmes focusing on supporting children who have been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

A total of 32 institutions focused on supporting children who had been subjected to FGM. Government institutions recorded the highest with 25(78.1%), followed by LNGOs with 6(18.8%) and INGOs with 1(3.1%).

Programmes aiming at preventing FGM

A total of 156 institutions had programmes aimed at preventing FGM throughout the country. Government institutions were predominant with 124(79.0%) whereas CBOs recorded none.

Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability

Four hundred and forty seven (447) institutions were recorded in this category across the country. Government institutions were predominant with 316(70.7%), whereas the least was CBOs and FBOs with 8(1.8%) each.

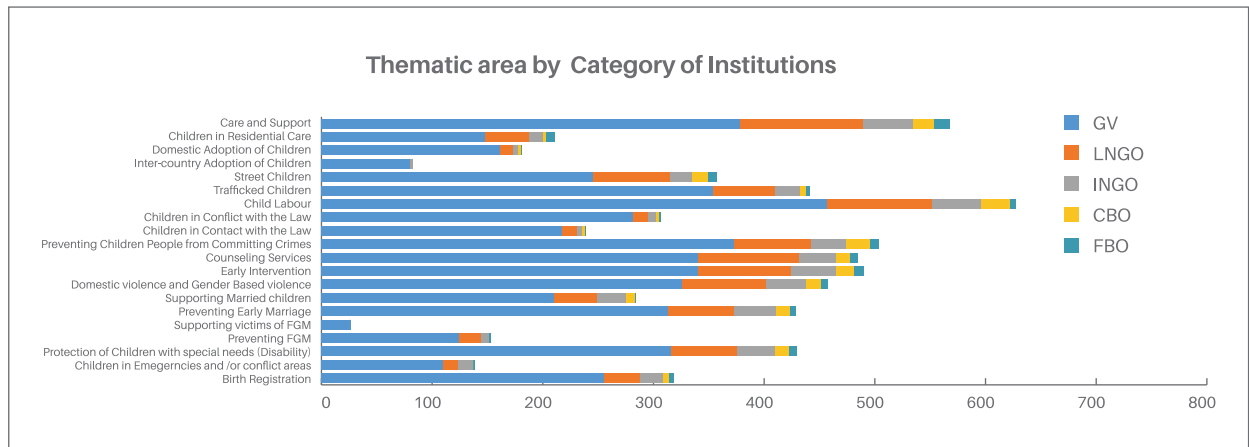
Protection of children in emergencies and/or conflict areas

A total number of 140 institutions protected children in emergencies and/or conflict areas throughout the country. The highest were 110(78.6%) government institutions whereas FBO had 1(0.7%).

Birth and Death registration

A total number of 324 institutions provided birth and death registration across the country. Government institutions were predominant with 227(79.3%), whereas the least was FBOs with 4(1.2%) .

Fig. 2.13



2.8 Significant Achievement(s) in the Last Three Years¹⁴

Institutions noted in their responses numerous achievements in various areas. The DSW office in the Asikuma/ Odoben/ Brakwa district in the Central region for instance managed to educate about 5,786 people on child rights and supported 450 persons with disability in diverse ways. Other achievements were in respect of rescue and integration of abandoned or misplaced children with their families. For instance, the DSW in the Greater Accra region reportedly reunited over 40 misplaced and abandoned children with their families within the period of three years.

Some NGOs also mentioned improvement in school enrolment, particularly with respect to the girl-child, improvement in health care, as well as the general attitude of parents towards their children. One of such institutions was CAMFED in the West Gonja district of the Northern region which successfully sponsored and paid the school fees of 500 girls at senior high school, 590 at junior high school and also registered 1,500 pupils to undertake the Basic Education Certificate Examinations (BECE).

¹⁴ Details of this section are in the appendix

2.9 Factors That Contributed to Effective Delivery of Service

Passion for the job, commitment, dedication and cooperation of stakeholders (this include children and their parents or guardians) seemed to be major factors that contributed to the effective service delivery of institutions working in the area of child protection. Others also mentioned the availability of funds and logistics as factors that enhanced their service delivery. Qualified staff, team work, as well as supervision (on monthly and quarterly basis) equally contributed to effective delivery of services.

2.10 Challenge(s) Encountered in Service Delivery¹⁵

Replication of services by the various institutions was observed across regions and districts. Focus areas overlapped and it seemed that efforts of most institutions were devoted to similar or the same kind of service.

Responses of the various institutions also revealed some challenges. They indicated that most children who were abused, neglected and exploited came from very poor family backgrounds. Thus, even when rescued and reintegrated with their families, there was still the

¹⁵ Details of this section is in the appendix

likelihood for them to be re-trafficked because their parents were unable to cater for them. Lack of information, tracking Persons Living with HIV and AIDs (PLWHAs) who continuously default in taking their Anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs, society's refusal to accept the physically challenged, parents unwillingness to inform social workers about their children's predicament, frequent transfer and further educational pursuits of

teachers who had been trained on children issues as well as the lack of basic medical support were other challenges pointed out by the respondents.

In as much as the provision of funds and logistics aided most institutions in effective service delivery, the same constituted a challenge for the majority.



CHAPTER THREE:

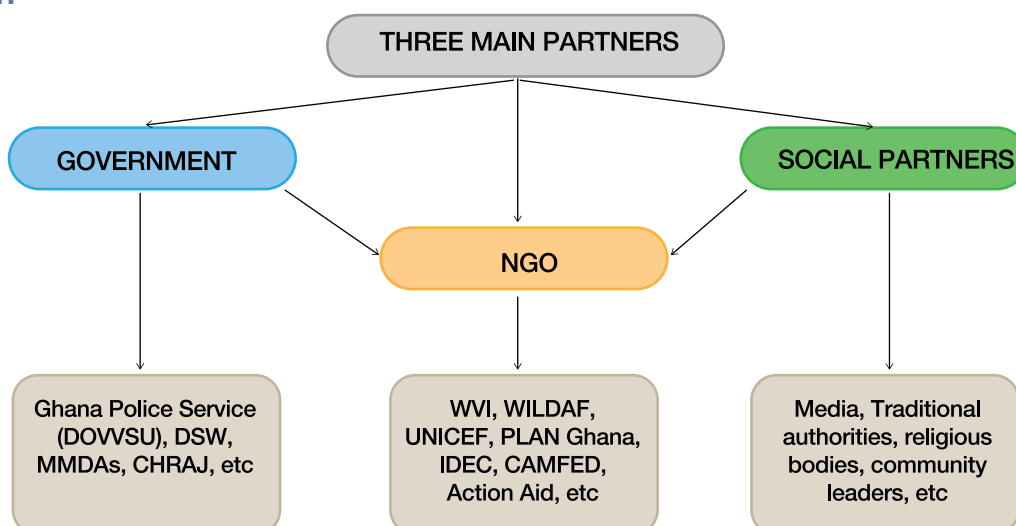
3.0 PARTNERSHIP

Introduction

During the mapping exercise, three (3) main partners were identified comprising government, NGOs and social partners. A total of 1,099 institutions indicated that they were aware of the existence of other child protection institutions in their jurisdiction. The total number of institutions that indicated there were no other institutions working in child protection in their jurisdiction amounted to 73.

It was noted that partnership existed in different forms and was carried out at varied levels. It existed among government institutions, INGOs, LNGOs, CBOs, FBOs and 'Others' to protect children. Partnerships were done among institutions with the same categorization and with institutions that do not belong to the same categorization. For instance, it was noted that government institutions worked with each other and also with INGOs, LNGOs, CBOs, FBOs as well as 'Others' and vice versa.

Fig.3.1

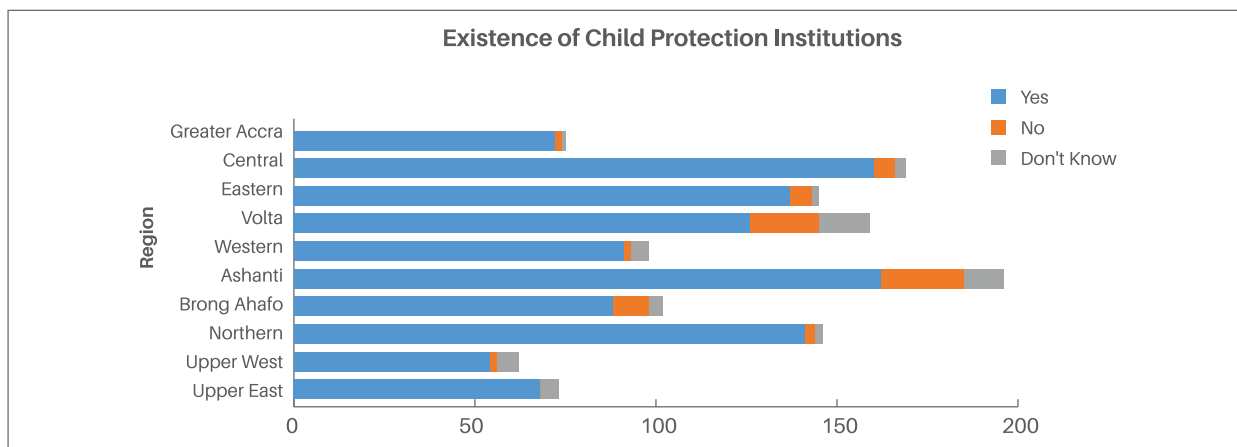


Some of government partners identified included Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), DSW, MMDAs, and CHRAJ. INGOs and LNGOs partners included WVI, WILDAF, UNICEF, Plan Ghana, IDEC, Touch a Life, CAMFED, Action Aid etc. Social partners that worked to protect children included the media, traditional authorities, religious bodies, community leaders (assembly members), and orphanages.

3.0 General Overview of Partnerships and Collaborations

Out of a total of 1,225 institutions that responded to the question on the existence of institutions besides theirs working in child protection in their jurisdiction, 1,099(89.7%) responded in the affirmative whereas 73(6.0%) said there was none. 53(4.3%) respondents also noted they were not aware of such existence.

Fig. 3.2



In terms of regions, 162(14.7%) respondents from the Ashanti region said they knew of the existence of other institutions that worked in child protection. This was closely followed by Central region with 160(14.6%) respondents. Least among the regions was the Upper West region with 54(4.9%). In the Volta region, 14(26.4%) respondents, being the highest, were not aware of the existence of any other institutions working in child protection. The Greater Accra region recorded 1(1.9%) respondent who was not aware of the existence of other institutions in child protection within their jurisdiction.

3.1 Government Partnership

Respondent institutions according to the exercise mainly partnered and collaborated with government institutions such as Ghana Police Service (GPS), DSW, MMDAs, NCCE, Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES) and CHRAJ. Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC), Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) as well as National Youth Council (NYC) were also vital government institutions that were collaborated with. Below are some of the government institutions that were frequently mentioned by the respondents as either their partners or collaborators.

Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) of Ghana Police Service

Partners

The DOVVSU of the Ghana Police Service was mentioned by a number of responding institutions as their partner or collaborator nationwide in the effort at protecting children. The government institutions that indicated they collaborated with DOVVSU according to the study included Judicial Service, GES, GHS, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and Labour Department. NGOs that work with DOVVSU included Afrikids, Ark Foundation, Potters Village among others. Social partners such as churches, media, traditional councils, orphanages etc. throughout the country also said they worked with them to protect children.

Area of Collaboration

The areas of collaboration with DOVVSU include child abuse, child trafficking, early marriage, rape etc. Together with DOVVSU, these institutions enforce law and order as well as rescue victims of abuses.

Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies

Partners

Most government institutions mentioned that they worked with MMDAs to protect children. Some of these institutions included DSW, GES, NCCE, CHRAJ and the Ghana Police service. The non-governmental collaborators with MMDAs included Development Fortress Association, Life Inspired Foundation, etc. whereas the social partners included Christian in live foundation, media etc.

Area of Collaboration

The areas of collaboration with MMDAs according to respondent institutions included the setting up of child protection committees, public education, promotion of peace and security, provision of infrastructure, payment of Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) grants and provision of support for children living with disability.

Department of Social Welfare

Partners

The government institutions that indicated they partnered with DSW comprised of the Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), Family tribunal, GES, the Judicial Service etc and NGOs such as Plan Ghana, CAMFED. The social partners included Fathers Home Care Ministry, Columbus Orphanage, Missahoe Charity Home etc.

Area of Collaboration

These institutions mainly collaborated with DSW to provide shelter, counseling, child care, rehabilitation, child maintenance, technical advice, public education and rescue victims of child abuse, child labour and child trafficking.

National Commission on Civic Education

Partners

GES, GHS, Department of Community Development, Ghana Immigration Service are some government institutions that said they worked with NCCE to protect children. The NGOs that partnered with NCCE included Center for Initiative against Human Trafficking (CIAHT), Hunger Project whereas the Social partners included Federation of Muslim Women Association of Ghana, Victory Youth Club, media, etc.

Area of Collaboration

Collaboration with NCCE according to the respondent institutions were in the area of sensitization, capacity building, rights-based advocacy, civic education, technical support, child protection, setting up committees and public health education on government policies.

Ghana Health Service

Partners

According to the study, GES, NADMO, Department of Community Development, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), Birth and Death Registry were some of the government institutions that partnered with GHS to provide protection for children. NGO collaborators with GHS included WVI, Life Inspired Foundation, Development Focus, etc. The social partners who worked with GHS were Muslim Development Organization, the media etc.

Area of Collaboration

The areas of collaboration mainly include health and reproductive education, provision of medical care and technical support.

Ghana Education Service

Partners

The government institutions that partnered with GES included NCCE, GHS, DSW, MMDAs, Senior Correctional Centre, Department of Community Development, etc. WVI, CAMFED and School for Life were some of the NGOs that indicated that GES were their collaborators. Assemblies of God Child Development Centre and Queen Mothers Association of Manya Krobo were some of the social partners that said they worked with GES to protect children.

Area of Collaboration

The areas of collaboration between these institutions and GES included child rights, special education for persons living with disability, child abuse, child labour, immunization, policy dialogue, advocacy, public education and sensitization.

CHRAJ

Partners

CHRAJ was identified by respondent government institutions such as Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), NCCE, Judicial Service and DSW as one of their primary collaborators. NGOs including CAMFED, WVI, Care International, Safe life for all Foundation, 6th March Women Foundation also identified CHRAJ as one of their partners in child protection. The Social partners that said they work with CHRAJ included Jesus Vision Foundation, Assemblies of God Child Development Centre, Tunteeya Women's Group and Ketu Queen Mothers Association.

Area of Collaboration

Their main areas of collaboration included education and sensitization, technical support, maintenance, child rights, human rights, child abuse, early marriage and advocacy.

3.2 NGO Partnership

Several non-governmental organisations, according to the study, partnered with each other, government institutions and international partners to protect children. Among these institutions were WVI, Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF), Plan Ghana, Integrated Development and Empowerment Centre (IDEC), Touch a Life, CAMFED, Action Aid and UNICEF. The nature of collaboration however varies from one institution to another depending on the focus of the institution initiating the partnership. Below are some of the NGOs, their collaborators and nature of collaboration.

World Vision International

Partnership

Some government institutions such as the MMDAs, DSW, GHS, Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), NCCE, Judicial Service, Department of Children, GES, Department of Labour and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection have indicated that they collaborated with WVI to protect children.

With respect to collaboration with NGOs, CAMFED, Gbulung Area Youth Association, Partners in Participation Development Foundation, Network of Communities in Development and Help Advance Community Opportunities Goals said WVI was their partner in child protection.

Some District Child Protection Teams have also worked with WVI to protect children.

Area of Collaboration

The collaborations among these institutions were in the areas of peer education, provision of health care, public education, sensitization, advocacy, provision of equipment and financial support, provision of social amenities (water) and capacity building, just to mention a few.

Women in Law and Development in Africa

Partnership

DSW, GES, Birth and Death Registry, MMDAs, Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), GHS, Department of Community Development as well as Department of Food and Agriculture according to the study collaborated with WILDAF on issues related to child protection. Respondent NGOs that worked with WILDAF included the Hunger Project Ghana and Development Fortress Association.

Some child protection committees have also partnered with WILDAF to ensure that children are protected from abuse.

Area of Collaboration

The areas of partnership included advocacy, financial support and counseling.

Plan Ghana

Partnerships

Plan Ghana partnered with the Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), GES, GHS, Birth and Death Registry, DSW, Department of Community Development, Junior Girls Correctional Centre and Regional Child Multi-Sectional Committee to protect children.

NGOs included Free the Youth of Southern Sector Organization (FYSSO), Ghana and Centre for Alleviation of Poverty also worked with Plan Ghana on issues related to children.

Area of Collaboration

The collaborative efforts by these partners centered on public education/advocacy, financial support, public mobilization, capacity building, teacher training, provision of volunteers, logistics/technical support and provision of materials for the registration of births.

Integrated Development and Empowerment Centre (IDEC)

Partnerships

GHS and International Needs, Ghana collaborated with IDEC to protect children.

Area of Collaboration

Collaborations included capacity building and provision of resource persons for educational/training programmes.

Touch A Life

Partners

Respondent government institutions and NGOs such as DSW and Action Aid Ghana worked together with Touch a Life in the area of child protection.

Area of Collaboration

These institutions collaborated in the areas of provision of home and child care.

Campaign for Female Education

Partners

Government institutions comprised MMDAs, GES, GHS, Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), Birth and Death Registry as well as DSW have indicated that they partnered with CAMFED to protect children. NGOs such as Federation of International Women lawyers (FIDA) Paralegal Association, Integrated Action of Development Initiative, Techiman Virgins Club, Jesus Vision Foundation and Women and Development Project all worked with CAMFED on issues related to children.

Area of Collaboration

The collaboration covered the provision of public education materials, advocacy, sponsorship/bursary support, girl child education, payment of school fees, provision of basic education amenities, protection against child trafficking and early marriage and provision of logistics.

Action Aid Ghana

Partnerships

Respondent government institutions such as GES, GHS, Department of Community Development, Ghana Police Service (DOVVSU), Child Protection Committees, Department of Children, NHIA, Birth and Death Registry and Labour Department during the study noted they worked with Action Aid Ghana in the area of child protection.

Songtaba, Zongo Youth Association, Good Shepherd Orphanage, Mephiboseth Training Centre, Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development, Community for Rural Development as well as Children We Care Foundation and Rural Youth Service all partnered with Action Aid Ghana on children's issues.

Area of Collaboration

Areas of partnership bordered on provision of funds/logistics, payment of school fees/bursaries and prevention of forced marriages.

3.3 International Partnership

United Nations Children's Fund

Partners

Government institutions such as GES, MMDAs, GHS, Judicial Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Labour Department, NHIA, child protection committee, Department of Food and Agriculture and Quality Control Company of Cocoa Board indicated that they partnered with UNICEF to protect children.

Other partners that worked with UNICEF according to respondents included School for Life, Gubkalimali Society, Cosmos Home and Columbus Orphanage and Preparatory School.

Area of Collaboration

The partnership was in the form of provision of materials and financial support, public education, logistics support, training and programme support.

3.4 Social Partner Collaborations

Social partners such as the media, traditional authorities, religious bodies, community leaders (assembly members) etc worked to protect child.

Traditional Authorities/Councils/ Community Members/Opinion Leaders

Partners

MMDAs, Judicial Service, NADMO and Pedu Remand Home noted during the study that they collaborated with traditional authorities and other social partners in various child protection activities.

NGOs collaborating with social partners included CAMFED, Suglokonbo and Eugemot Foundation.

Area of Collaboration

The collaboration was mainly in public education and awareness creation on issues related to child protection.

Religious Groups

Partners

Respondent government institutions consisted of Department of Labour, Judicial Service, Department of Community Development as well as Birth and Death Registry noted during the exercise that they partnered with religious groups to protect children. The NGOs that they worked with religious groups were CAMFED and Bodada Health Care.

Area of Collaboration

The collaboration centered on provision of emotional support and basic needs, public education, supply of food and non-food items.

Media

Partners

Both government and non-governmental institutions indicated that they work with the media in the protection of children. Some of these government institutions were GES, DSW, NCCE, Junior Correctional Centre for Boys, Department of Children and the Regional Multi-Sectional Committee; whereas the NGOs were WVI, Community Development Alliance, In my Father's House Children's Village and Girls Growth Development.

Area of Collaboration

Collaborations involved public education, advocacy and information dissemination on child protection.



CHAPTER FOUR: SOURCES OF FUNDING

4.0. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

Funding sources of various institutions were categorized under financial, non-financial and both. The sources consisted of the Government of Ghana, Muslim Philanthropists, Christian Philanthropists, Individual Philanthropists, Group Philanthropists, LNGOs, INGOs and International partners.

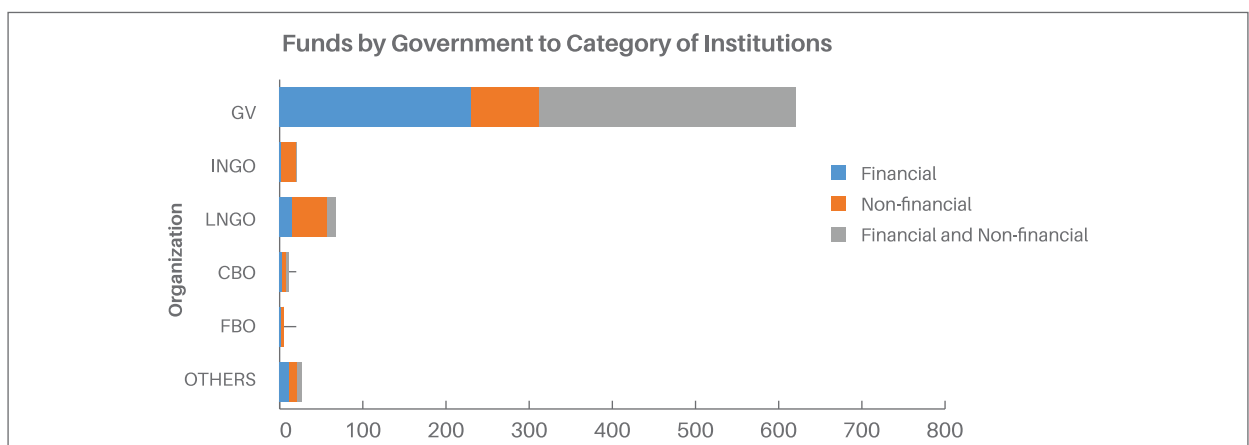
The Government of Ghana constitutes the highest source of financial and non-financial funding.

4.1 Government of Ghana

Financial Support

A total of 263 institutions received financial support from the Government of Ghana, out of which 230(87.5%) government institutions benefitted, followed by 15(5.7%) LNGOs.

Fig. 4.1



3(1.1%) CBOs received such form of support whereas 2(0.8%) INGOs and FBOs each also received the same support. 11(4.2%) 'Others' received similar support.

Non-Financial Support

One hundred and fifty seven (157) institutions received non-financial support from the Government of Ghana. Of these, 81(51.6%) were government institutions, 41(26.1%) LNGOs, and 18(11.5%) INGOs. Also, 4(2.5%) CBOs obtained non-financial support from the Government of Ghana, whereas FBOs had the least number of 3(1.9%). Furthermore, 10(6.4%) 'Others' received such support.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

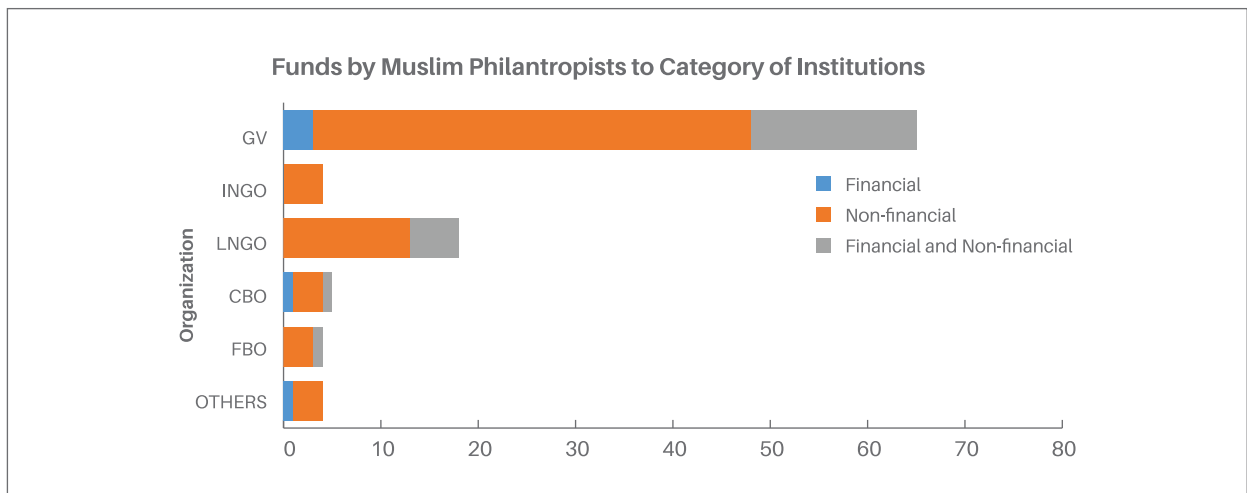
Three hundred and ten (310) institutions received both financial and non-financial support from the Government of Ghana. Out of this, 11(3.3%) LNGOs got support from the government. Also, 4(1.2%) CBOs received both financial and non-financial support from the Government of Ghana. In addition, 1(0.3%) INGO had support from the government, whereas no FBO received such support. Furthermore, 6(1.8%) 'Others' also received this form of support.

4.2 Muslim Philanthropists

Financial Support

A total of 5 institutions received financial funding from Muslim philanthropists.

Fig. 4.2



Out of this number, 3(60.0%) were government institutions, CBO and 'Other' recorded 1(20.0%) each. INGOs, LNGOs and FBOs received no financial funding from the Muslim philanthropists.

Non-Financial Support

Seventy one (71) institutions received non-financial funding from Muslim philanthropists. Government institutions had the highest number of 45(63.4%), followed by LNGOs with 13(18.3%). Also, 4(5.6%) were INGOs, whereas CBOs, FBOs and 'Others' recorded 3(4.2%) each of non-financial funding from Muslim Philanthropists.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

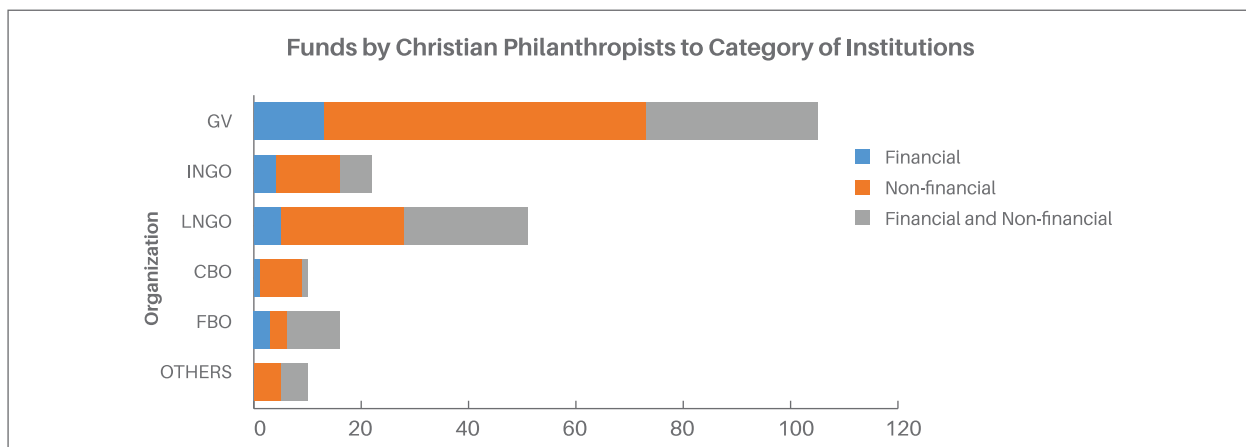
Twenty four (24) institutions received both financial and non-financial funding from the Muslim Philanthropists. Of these, 17(70.8%) were government institutions, whereas 5(20.8%) were LNGOs. CBOs and FBOs recorded 1(4.2%) each, whereas INGOs and Others had none.

4.3 Christian Philanthropists

Financial Support

A total of 26 institutions received financial funding from Christian Philanthropists, and out of this, government institutions constitute 13(50.0%). Also, 5 (19.2%) LNGOs, whereas 4(15.4%) INGOs benefitted. In addition, 3(11.5%) FBOs also received financial support from this group, whereas 1(3.8%) CBO benefitted.

Fig. 4.3



Non-Financial Support

One hundred and eleven (111) institutions benefitted from non-financial assistance from Christian Philanthropists. Of these, 60(54.1%) government institutions received the highest support, 23(20.7%) LNGOs as well as 12(10.8%) INGOs were beneficiaries of this type of support. Also, 8(7.2%) CBOs and 3(2.7%) FBOs also benefitted as well as 5(4.5%) 'Others'.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

Seventy seven (77) institutions received financial and non-financial funding from Christian Philanthropists. Of these, 32(41.6%) government institutions received the highest form of support, followed by 23(29.9%) LNGOs, whereas 10(13.0%) FBOs as well as 6(7.8%)

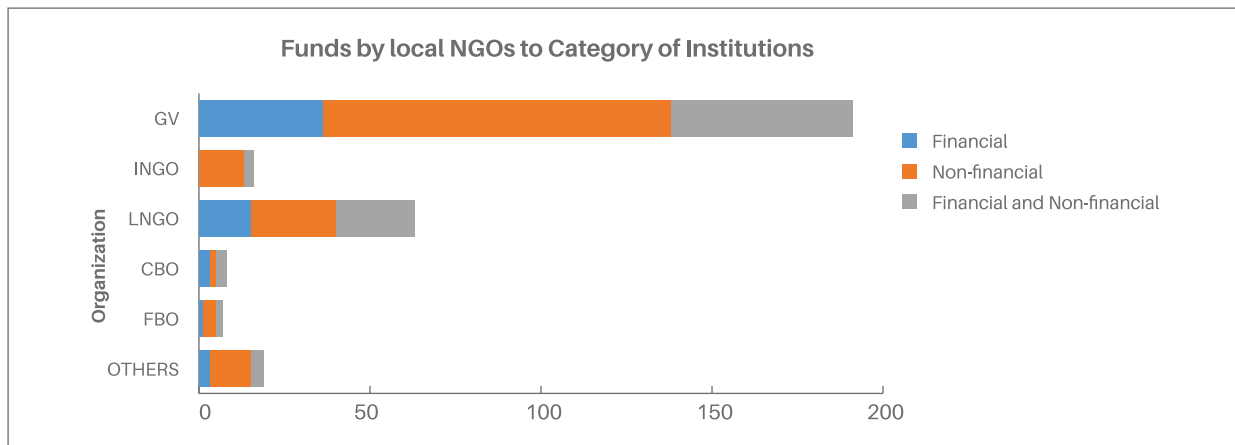
INGOs benefitted from this kind of support. Also, 5(6.5%) 'Others' and 1(1.3%) CBO also received both financial and non-financial support from Christian philanthropists.

4.4 LNGOs

Financial Support

Fifty eight (58) institutions benefitted from financial support from LNGOs. Of these, 36(62.1%) government institutions received the highest of this form of support. This was followed by 15(25.9%) LNGOs.

Fig. 4.4



Aside that, each of 3(5.2%) CBOs and ‘Others’ received the above support followed by 1(1.7%) FBOs. No INGOs had any such support.

Non-Financial Support

One hundred and fifty eight (158) institutions benefitted from non-financial support from LNGOs. Out of this number, 102(64.6%) government institutions received the highest of this form of support, followed by 25(15.8%) LNGOs, whereas 13(8.2%) INGOs also received such support. Also, 4(2.5%) FBOs and 2(1.3%) CBOs benefitted from the non-financial support from LNGOs. In addition, 12(7.6%) ‘Others’also received such support.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

Eighty eight (88) institutions benefitted from both financial and non-financial support from LNGOs. The highest number was 53(60.2%), being

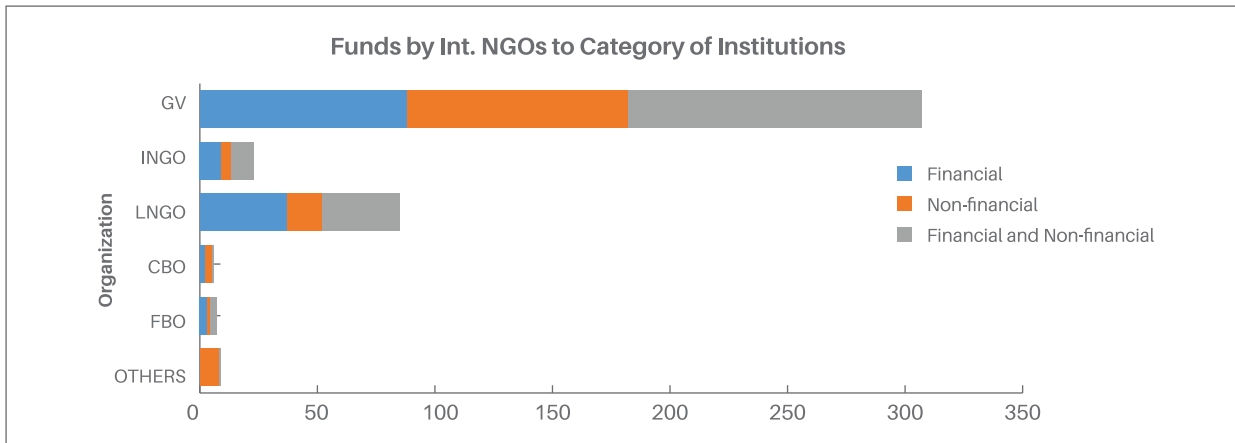
government institutions, followed by 23(26.1%) LNGOs. Also, 3(3.4%) INGOs and CBOs each benefitted from these forms of support, whereas 2(2.3%) FBOs benefitted the least from this support. In addition, 4(4.5%) ‘Others’also received such support.

4.5 INGOs

Financial Support

One hundred and thirty nine (139) institutions were beneficiaries of financial support from INGOs. Of these, 88(63.3%) government institutions received the highest of this form of support, followed by 37(26.6%) LNGOs. Also, 9(6.5%) INGOs as well as 3(2.2%) FBOs benefitted from this support. In addition, 2(1.4%) CBOs received such support and none of ‘Others’ received this form of support.

Fig. 4.5



Non-Financial Support

One hundred and twenty five (125) institutions benefitted from non-financial support from INGOs. Out of this number, 94(75.2%) government institutions and 15(12.0%) LNGOs benefitted. Also, 4(3.2%) INGOs as well as 3(2.4%) CBOs benefitted from this support, whereas 1(0.8%) FBO was a beneficiary, with 8(6.4%) ‘Others’ also receiving such support.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

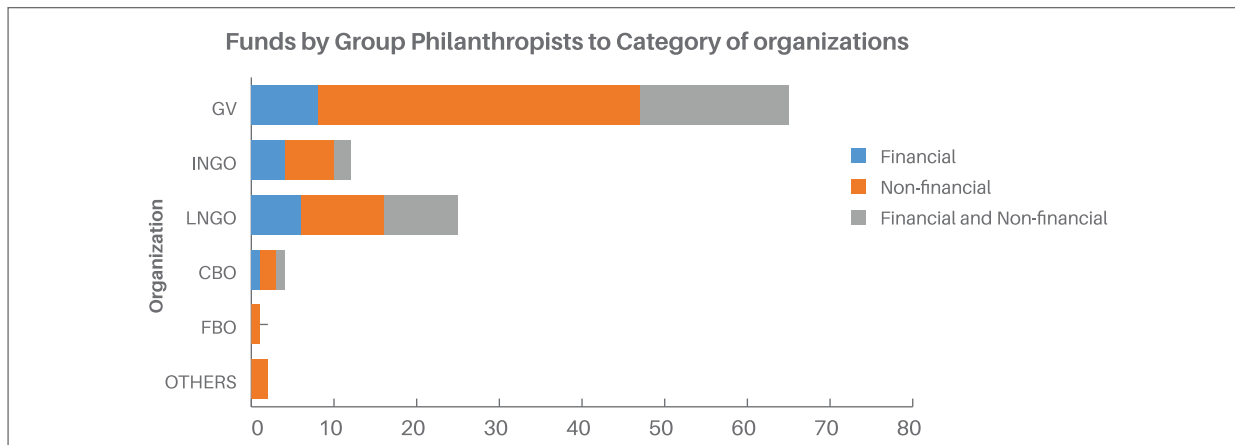
One hundred and seventy three (173) institutions benefitted from both financial and non-financial support from INGOs. Of these, 125(72.3%) government institutions received the highest of this kind of support, followed by 33(19.1%) LNGOs with 10(5.8%) INGOs also benefitting. Also, 3(1.7%) FBOs, 1(0.6%) CBO and 1(0.6%) ‘Others’ involved in child labour received such help.

4. 6 Group Philanthropists

Financial Support

Nineteen (19) institutions received financial support from group philanthropists and out of this, 8(42.1%) government institutions received the highest of this kind of support, followed by 6(31.6%) LNGOs. Also, 4(21.1%) INGOs benefitted, whereas 1(5.3%) CBO received the least. FBOs and ‘Others’ did not receive any of such support.

Fig.4.6



Non-Financial Support

Sixty (60) institutions received non-financial support from group philanthropists out of this, 39(65.0%) government institutions received the highest of this form of support, followed by 10(16.7%) LNGOs. Also, 6(10.0%) INGOs as well as 2(3.3%) CBOs benefitted from this support, whereas 1(1.7%) FBO received the least from this kind of support. In addition, 2(3.3%) ‘Others’ also received such support.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

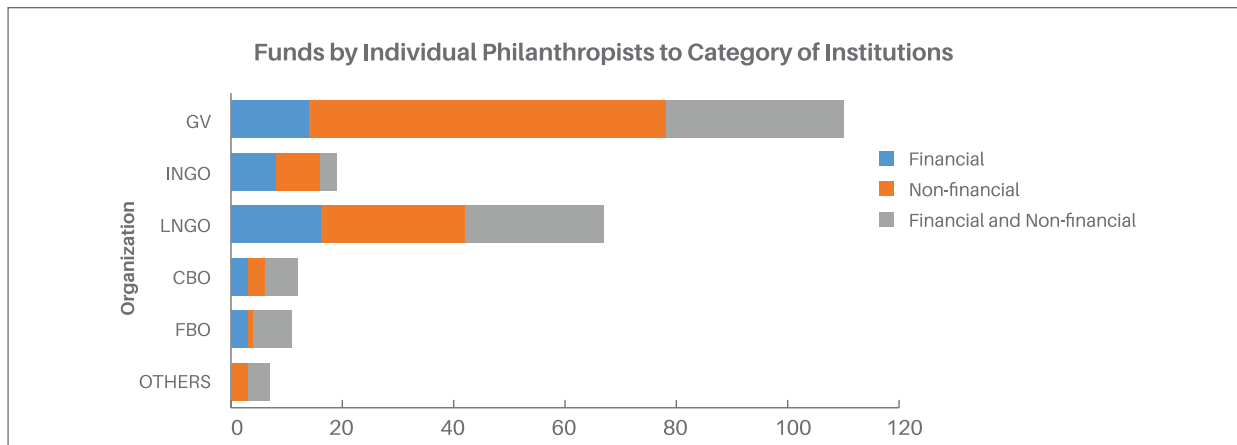
Thirty (30) institutions obtained both financial and non-financial support from group philanthropists. Out of which 18(60.0%) government institutions, being the highest benefitted. Also, 9(30.0%) LNGOs, 2(6.7%) INGOs as well as 1(3.3%) CBO received such support. However, FBOs and ‘Others’ did not receive any of such support.

4.7 Individual Philanthropists

Financial Support

Forty four (44) institutions obtained financial aid from individual philanthropists. 16(36.4%) LNGOs received the highest of this form of support, followed by 14(31.8%) government institutions. Also, 8(18.2%) INGOs, 3(6.8%) CBOs and 3(6.8%) FBOs received such support.

Fig. 4.7



Non-Financial Support

One hundred and five (105) institutions received non-financial aid from individual philanthropists, out of which 64(61.0%) government institutions received similar kind of support, followed by 26(24.8%) LNGOs. Also, 8(7.6%) INGOs received such support. In addition, 3(2.9%) CBOs and ‘Others’ each received such support, whereas 1(1.0%) FBO also benefitted.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

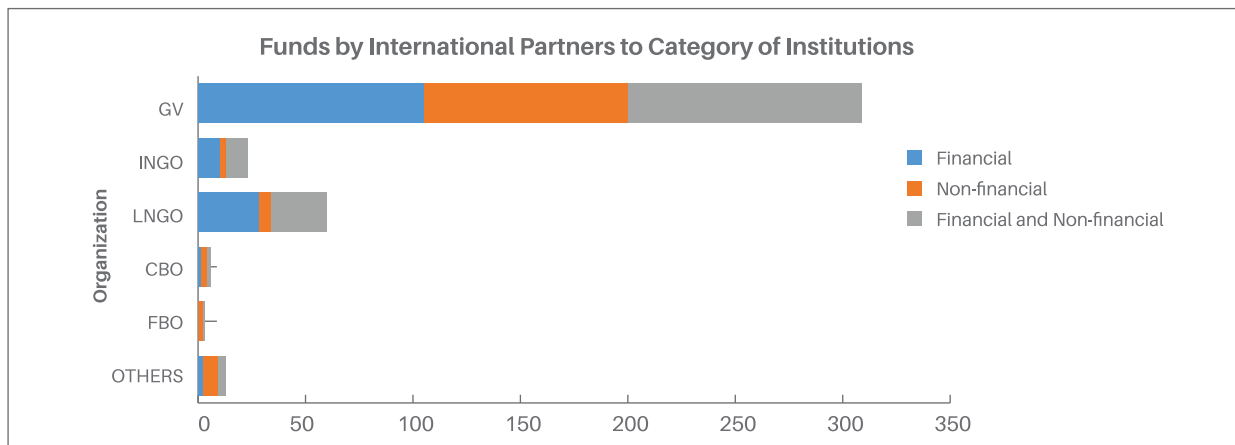
Seventy seven (77) institutions received both financial and non-financial aid from individual philanthropists. Of these, 32(41.6%) government institutions benefitted, followed by 25(32.5%) LNGOs. Also, 7(9.1%) FBOs, 6(7.8%) CBOs and 3(3.9%) INGOs received this form of support, whereas 4(5.2%) ‘Others’ also received similar support.

4.8 International Partners

Financial Support

One hundred and forty six (146) institutions received financial aid from their international partners out of which were 105(71.9%) government institutions and 28(19.2%) LNGOs. Also, 10(6.8%) INGOs as well as 1(0.7%) CBO benefitted. No FBO received such support, whereas 2(1.4%) ‘Others’ received financial funding from international partners.

Fig. 4.8



Non-Financial Support

One hundred and sixteen (116) institutions received non-financial aid from international partners. Of these, 95(81.9%) government institutions, 6(5.2%) LNGOs, 3(2.6%) INGOs and 3(2.6%) CBOs received such support. Also, 2(1.7%) FBOs as well as 7(6.0%) 'Others' benefitted.

Both Financial and Non-Financial Support

One hundred and fifty two (152) institutions obtained both financial and non-financial aid from international partners. Out of this number, 109(71.7%) government institutions, 26(17.1%) LNGOs, 10(6.6%) INGOs as well as 2(1.3%) CBOs and 1(0.7%) FBO received such support. Also, 4(2.6%) 'Others' received same.

4.9 Nature of Support

The exercise categorized the nature of support given by various institutions into financial and non-financial support. The Government of Ghana provided financial support in the form of budgetary support, special funding for targeted programmes and commission for child panel members in various MMDAs. Some of the non-financial support included technical assistance and training, child immunization and scholarships.

Financial support also came from some Christian philanthropic groups in the form of cash donations for child protection programmes. Community sensitization programmes, relief items and care for patients were some of the non-financial support provided by the FBOs. LNGOs also assisted financially for feeding and advocacy programmes. Supply of logistics, capacity building, and provision of computers were some of the non-financial support given by LNGOs. Individual partners also provided both financial and non-financial support according to some institutions interviewed.

Government of Ghana: Financial Support

The financial assistance received by child protection institutions from government was categorized into budgetary support, payment of salaries, special funding for targeted programmes and commissions or allowances for special child protection agencies. Some of the institutions that had support from Government of Ghana were government subverted and were solely financed by the state. The government supported them and others financially through their annual budgetary support and payment of staff salaries. The budgetary support came in the form of common funds, administrative expenses and imprest for various agencies.

The special funding for targeted programmes went into the National Programme for the Elimination of Worst forms of Child Labour, support for the disabled, LEAP, School Feeding Grants, Capitation Grants, Cocoa Board Funding and absorption of cost of NHIS cards and levies for children. Government also paid the commissions and allowances of Child Panel Members with the various MMDAs.

Government of Ghana: Non-Financial Support

Non-financial support by the state to child protection institutions was categorized into technical and training, provision of materials and logistics, child immunization and vaccination programmes, government scholarships and relief items, government policies and collaboration with other agencies and legal support services.

The state provided funds for in-service trainings and capacity building programmes. It also provided vehicles, fuel, teaching and learning materials to schools; stationery, infrastructure, furniture and relief items to these institutions. The government provided drugs and vaccines, condoms, posters and volunteers to some institutions as well.

The state granted scholarships and periodically offered advisory services through its agencies. Most of the institutions used government buildings as offices and conference rooms for their capacity building programmes. The government through the Attorney Generals department also rendered legal support services to some of the agencies.

Muslim Philanthropists: Financial Support

The financial support given to child supporting institutions by Muslim philanthropist groups were in the form of money. For instance, the Muslim community in the Zongo area of Nyakrom had been supporting the association of stakeholders in education. Members of the Muslim philanthropist group who were abroad also supported some respondent institutions with financial support. The money given to them were sometimes used in treating patients.

Muslim Philanthropists: Non-Financial Support

The non-financial support by the Muslim philanthropists to the institutions came in various forms. Members of the group were educated on several issues; committees were set up for sensitization, whereas women and children were educated on family life and their protection.

With regard to material non-financial support, clothing, food and toiletries were given to community members; blood donation exercises were also conducted. Administrative support was also given to these institutions.

Christian Philanthropists: Financial Support

Christian philanthropic groups gave cash donations to support the running of some child protection institutions. Some churches also had days they used to raise funds for these institutions to fund their training and sensitization programmes.

Christian philanthropic groups: Non-financial support

The non-financial support from Christian philanthropic groups were mainly community sensitization programmes, provision of relief items (food items, wheel chairs, clothes, Bibles, drugs etc.), voluntary cleaning services, care for patients and provision of logistics.

LNGOs: Financial Support

The financial support received by the child supporting institutions from LNGOs came in the form of money. Funds were received for feeding children, to aid the implementation of programmes and activities, as well as advocacy programmes. For instance, Hope for Future Generations provided funds to institutions for AIDS programmes. PAMOJA Ghana, WILDAF and IDEC supported institutions with funds to feed orphans.

Other funding covered payment for airtime for public education and provision of money to schools. Financial support was also given for child health programmes.

LNGOs: Non-Financial Support

Non-financial support was given to the institutions and this came in different forms. It included supply of logistics, sensitization of assembly members on child protection issues, capacity building for children, provision of computers to LNGOs and support for child labour victims.

Furthermore, books, school uniforms and desks were supplied to the local schools to support their children; medical screening was also done for children in the basic schools. Some of the supports were provision of transport and logistics, second hand clothing and educational infrastructure including offices and logistics.

End of year parties were organized for the children. Scholarship scheme such as YONSO was also provided for the children. Some support also came in the form of advice. Medical equipment was given to these child supporting institutions as well.

Group Philanthropists: Financial Support

The financial support by the group philanthropists came in the form of money. Rotary clubs specifically provided institutions with funding to help create awareness on teenage pregnancy and to stop violence against girls in schools. Money was given for project grants meant for needy school girls. Lions club also supported the institutions financially by providing funds for child health programmes.

Group Philanthropists: Non- Financial Support

Non-financial support to the child protection institutions came in various forms. Wheel chairs, T-Shirts, polio vaccines and generators were some of the items provided. The group philanthropists also helped the institutions with building of libraries and provision of computers. There was also the provision of teaching and learning materials for both teachers and students. Brilliant but needy students were also given scholarships.

Clothes, food, soaps and medical equipment were given to institutions. Rotary Club provided vaccine for child immunization. It also supplied musical instruments and textbooks for community libraries in Abasa and Nyanyano. Rotary Club Labone, supported institutions with stationery. Again, an organization called KOSA provided food and used clothing.

Individual Philantropists: Financial Support

Individual partners provided funds to the child protection institutions. Funds were provided for educational programmes at offices and schools. Financial support was given during programmes. Members of ABAK Foundation supported the institutions to give financial assistance to children. A member of Achimota Methodist Church supported some of the institutions with funds and soft drinks to entertain the children and widows during Christmas. Youth groups, individual businessmen and women visited the orphanage homes with items and cash. Moreover, a philanthropist in Netherlands occasionally presented financial support according to some of the institutions interviewed.

Individual Philantropists: Non-Financial Support

The individual partners also provided non-financial support according to some institutions interviewed. The support was in the form of books, payment of hospital bills, and materials for children. There was community mobilization through setting up of committees and community volunteers. Some individuals donated clothing and other basic necessities, others supported with polytanks.

The first lady, Her Excellency Lordina Mahama visited the Frankmay Foundation Children's Home in Techiman, every 6 months with food items, clothing and study materials.

4.10 Sources of Support from Outside Ghana

A number of child protection institutions received both financial and non-financial support from institutions situated outside Ghana. Some of these institutions included VSO, HHAF USA, USA Department of labour, USAID, Alabama Group of USA and TRELLEB FOUNDATION USA. Others such as DFID, UK Funds and HOPE FOR CHILDREN UK also supported some institutions.

Some institutions also indicated that they received direct support from governments outside Ghana such as; the French Embassy, the British and Canadian governments. Institutions affiliated to foreign missions in Ghana such as CIDA, DANIDA as well as Japanese Inter Corporation Agency (JICA) have provided support according to respondent institutions. Others also noted that they received support from ILO, World Bank, WHO, EU Commission, CAMFED, Care International, Cocoa Life, Global Fund, CRI, SUISSE CREDIT from Switzerland, Plan Ghana, WVI, UNFPA, Robertson's Foundation among others.

4.10.1 Nature of Financial Support from Outside Ghana

The financial assistance from outside Ghana came in the form of budgetary support, special funding for targeted programmes and commissions or allowances for special child protection agencies. Some of the institutions depended solely on foreign funding whereas others did not. These donors supported institutions both financially and non-financially through their annual budgetary support and sometimes payment of staff salaries. The budgetary support came in the form of cash donations, payment of administrative expenses and imprest expenditures.

Some of the funding were targeted at special programmes aimed at child protection, including campaign against child labour, ante-natal services, feeding the orphans, LEAP, quality education, child trafficking, vaccination and immunization.

4.10.2 Nature of Non-Financial Support from Outside Ghana

The non-financial support from outside Ghana to child protection institutions could be categorized into training, provision of materials and logistics, scholarships as well as relief items.

Some funding agencies organized in-service trainings for staff and offered expertise for capacity building programmes. They also provided vehicles, infrastructure, furniture, social amenities and relief items to these institutions. Others provided drugs and vaccines, condoms, posters and volunteers to some institutions. There were scholarships and periodic advisory services.

4.11 Amount of Funds from Government and Other Sources

A total of 126(9.8%) institutions received more than GH¢150,000.00 whereas 32(2.5%) institutions received an average of between GH¢101,000.00- GH¢150,000.00 a year. Also, 108(8.4%) institutions received between GH¢51,000.00 - GH¢ 100, 000.00 and 504(39.2%) institutions received below GH¢50,000.00. A greater proportion 517 (40.2%) of organizations did not give an answer to the question for the average amount of money they received yearly for the past 3 years¹⁶.

Majority of all other institutions, apart from INGOs received below GH¢ 50,000.00 on the average for the past three (3) years. Furthermore, 15(83.3%) out of 18 CBOs received below GH¢ 50,000.00 on the average for the past three (3) years, whereas 28(49.1%) out of 57 INGOs received more than GH¢150,000.00 annually on the average, for the past three years.

All institutions that received an average below GH¢50,000.00 in the past three years focused on the three main areas of child protection, namely; prevention, response and rehabilitation.

Also, irrespective of which region an institution was situated, majority of institutions received below GH¢50,000.00 on the average for the past three years. In the Ashanti region for instance, 79(15.7%) institutions received below GH¢50,000.00 on the average for the past three years, followed by Brong Ahafo 44(8.7%), Greater Accra, 39(7.7%), and Central, 87(17.3%). The Northern region had 55(10.9%) institutions that received below GH¢50,000.00.

Considering each region and the proportion of institutions that received more than GH¢150,000.00, Northern region recorded the highest of 25(19.8%) and the highest number of INGOs.

¹⁶ 492(63.9%) of responses came from government institutions, followed by 152 (19.7%) LNGOs, 57 (7.4%) INGOs, 26 (3.4%) 'Others', 25 (3.2%), FBOs and 18 (2.3%) CBOs gave responses to the question.

CHAPTER FIVE:

CONCLUSION

This study aimed essentially to establish the number and profile of institutions at the national and sub-national levels involved in child protection.

The report establishes the following:

Majority of work done by institutions within the child protection system was in the preventive area. Preventive work centered largely on sensitization and public education.

Rehabilitation according to the mapping exercise was essentially performed by the DSW, the institution statutorily mandated in collaboration with other stakeholders to perform this function. Thus, even where other institutions undertake rescue, they rely on the DSW to rehabilitate the victims.

There were several similarities in respect to the responses. This could be due to the fact that most government institutions have offices at the national, regional and district levels.

Whereas responses did not depict a clear understanding of the concepts 'prevention', 'response' and 'rehabilitation', responses by state institutions were clearer given that they tended to operate in accordance with specific mandate areas (though this was not always the case).

The study came across some challenges:

Replication of services by the various institutions was observed across regions and districts, suggesting that a number of institutions were involved in similar activities.

Respondent institutions indicated that most children who were abused, neglected and exploited came from very poor backgrounds. Thus, even when they are rescued and reintegrated into their families there is still the likelihood of being re-trafficked because their parents are unable to cater for their needs. The majority of institutions noted that whereas the provision of funds and logistics aided them in effective service delivery, the lack of same constituted a challenge and hampered effective service delivery.

ANNEX A: GLOSSARY

CBOs: It is a public or private non-profit entity that is organised at the community level.

Child protection: it seeks to guarantee the right of all children to a life free from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. The many actors engaged in child protection include children and youth, families, communities, government, civil society and private organizations.

Child: Child is defined in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights (UNCRC) of the Child, the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana (Article 28) and section 1 of the Children's Act 1998, (Act 560), as a person below the age of 18 years. Provided that provision is made under Act 560 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2003 (Act 653) for children aged up to 21 years to also benefit these laws.

Children in conflict with the law: Refers to child offenders (for instance, children in prison, detention, remand homes, and probation)

Children in contact with the law: Refers to child victims, witnesses etc

Community structures: this refers to family and social structures especially in settings that recognize traditional authorities such as family heads, chiefs, queen mothers and elders.

Community: community is primarily a basic social structure that groups families and households in different contexts within urban or rural settings for their common interests.

FBOs: It is a religious based non-profit entity

Government institutions: A governmental or state institution is a permanent or semi- permanent institution in the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions.

In the urban settings, community structures include Districts Assemblies and other formal state institutions, to which children and families have recourse.

INGOs: An INGOs is any non-profit voluntary citizenry group which is organized on an international level.

LNGOs: A LNGOs is any non-profit voluntarily citizenry group which is organised on a local level.

'Others': 'Others' refers to any institution that could not be classified as government institution, INGOs, LNGOs, FBOs or CBOs. Whereas some of these institutions are registered others are not. The unregistered ones are incorporated as 'Others'.

Prevention (education, sensitization, counselling, immunization) -

legal, institutional and policy frameworks designed and implemented by a state and its actors to avoid a child falling into an abusive situation. In other words, prevention is used to represent activities that stop an action or behaviour towards the maltreatment of a child and this also includes activities that promote positive action or behaviour towards child protection (Accessed from the website of US Department of Health and Human Services (Child Welfare.gov) on 16th March, 2015).

Rehabilitation (reformation and custody) -

helping children who have been neglected, abused or exploited to receive special help to physically and psychologically recover and reintegrate into society ((Article 39 of Convention on the Rights of the Child). This involves restoring the health, self-respect and dignity of the child by empowering the child who has been abused with necessary information and skills to prevent them slipping back into the vulnerable situation that occasioned the abuse. It generally includes acquisition of skills, counselling and being put in school. If necessary it may also include re-uniting them with their parents or finding foster parents for the child.

Response (referrals, intervention, rescue,) -

the means by which the legal, institutional and policy frameworks kick into gear when a child falls into the cracks and becomes a victim of abuse, neglect or exploitation. The response mechanism only happens when the preventive mechanism was unable to prevent the child from becoming a victim. This may include rescuing the child and putting him into a safe environment and sometimes the arrest and prosecution of the perpetrator.

Rural community structures may also include committees, teams and network with interest in child protection.

Social partners: The term used to refer to informal actors (chiefs, opinion leaders, media etc) engaged in partnership with government, NGOs etc to protect children.

Volunteers: A person who renders voluntary services and is not in an official employee capacity (this includes National Service Persons).

ANNEX B: DATA COLLECTION TOOL

GOVERNMENT OF GHANA/UNICEF PROGRAMME OF COOPERATION WORK PLAN 2013-2014

QUESTIONNAIRE TO MAP NUMBER AND PROFILE OF ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN CHILD PROTECTION WORK IN GHANA

- Administer the questionnaire to government, international non-governmental, local governmental and community-based organisations working in the area of child protection¹⁷.
- Officers from CHRAJ responsible for monitoring are required to fill in the entire questionnaire with both answers from respondents & personal observations of the surroundings. Where there is no response to any question, please provide an explanation.
- Questionnaires should be usually administered to the head of the institution; however, in their absence the next person in line who is conversant with the work can be interviewed.

Objective:

To establish the number and profile of organizations at national and sub-national level involved in child protection related interventions and identify the number of stakeholders (police and others) engaged in crime prevention at community, district, regional and national level targeting children and young people.

Region: _____

Name of CHRAJ Regional/District office: _____

Name of CHRAJ officer(s): _____

CHRAJ officer(s) phone number(s): _____

Date of interview: _____

¹⁷ "Child Protection" means interventions/activities that are aimed at preventing, responding or protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Section A: Profile

1. Name of organization: _____

2. Mailing address (where applicable): _____

3. Name of interviewee: _____

4. Phone number of interviewee: _____

5. Email address of the organization (where applicable): _____

6. Physical location: _____

7. Region: _____

8. District: _____

9. Type of organization:

- Government Organization (ministry, department, local government etc)
- Ministry Department Agency
- International Non-Governmental Organisation

- Local Non-Governmental Organization
- Community Based Organization
- Faith Based Organisation
 - Muslim (specify.....)
 - Christian (specify.....)(i.e. Protestant, Pentecostal, Charismatic etc)
- Others (Specify) _____

10. Please fill the table below with information of fully employed staff of your organization.

Sex	Number		
	Full time employment		
	Ghanaians	Foreigners	Provide name of country of origin of Foreigners Volunteer(s)
Female			
Male			

11. Please fill the table below with information of volunteer staff of your organization.

Sex	Number		
	Volunteer(s)		
	Ghanaians	Foreigners	Provide name of country of origin of Foreigners Volunteer(s)
Female			
Male			

12. Outline the main area(s) of focus of your organisation with respect to the work it does.

12.b. Rank in the order priority the main area(s) of focus outlined in Q12.

Ranking	Main area(s) of focus by the organisation
High	
Medium	
Low	
Do not prioritize	

13. Which of the following child protection issue(s) does your organisation work in? (Tick as many as applicable and explain)

Tick	Sector/ Thematic area	Explain
	Care and support to children living without parental care, including abandoned children	
	Children in residential care or otherwise temporary institutional care	
	Domestic adoption of children	
	Inter-country adoption of children	
	Street children	
	Trafficked children	

Child Labour	
Children in conflict with law (children in prison, detention, remand homes, probation, programmes for social reintegration of children in conflict with the law).	
Children in contact with the law	
Preventing children and young people from committing crimes	
Counseling services for victims of abuse and neglect	
Early intervention and programmes for prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation, including parenting programmes	
Programmes addressing domestic violence and gender-based violence with specific focus on children.	



Programmes focusing on supporting children who have been married early	
Programmes aiming at preventing early marriage	
Programmes focusing on supporting children who have been subject to Female Genital Mutilation(FGM)	
Programmes aiming at preventing FGM	
Protection of children with special needs, including children with disability	
Protection of children in emergencies and /or conflict areas	
Birth Registration	

Others(Specify)_____

14. Which other area(s) apart from child protection does your organization work in?

(Tick where applicable)

- Gender-based violence
- Girls' empowerment
- Support for other basic social services

Others (specify) _____

- Not Applicable

15. Within which geographical area(s) does your organization's work cover?

16. With respect to child protection, indicate using the code below the nature of support from within Ghana and explain. (1=Financial; 2=Non-Financial; 3=Both)

Source(s) of support within Ghana	Nature of support	Explain
Ghana Of Government		
Muslim philanthropic groups(i.e. groups or organisations with Muslim based faith, women's groups, mosques		
Christian philanthropic groups (i.e. churches, groups or organisations with Christian based faith, women's groups etc)		
Local NGOs		

International NGOs(i.e. Actionaid, Plan Ghana, care international etc)		
Group philanthropist (i.e. Rotary Club, Lions Club etc)		
Individual philanthropists		
International partners (i.e. UNICEF,ILO,DANIDA,UNDP etc)		
Others(specify_____)		

17. With respect to child protection, list the source(s) of support from outside Ghana, indicate using the code below the nature of support and explain. (1=Financial; 2=Non-Financial; 3=Both)

Source(s) of support from outside Ghana	Nature of support	Explain

18. On the average for the past three years, how much money does your organization receive from both government and other sources each year?

- Below 50,000 Ghana Cedis
- 51,000 – 100,000 Ghana Cedis
- 101,000-150,000 Ghana Cedis
- More than 150,000 Ghana Cedis

Section B: Services

19. What is the focus of your organization in area of child protection? (Tick Where Applicable)

- Prevention
- Response
- Rehabilitation
- All of the Above
- None of the Above

Explain your answer_____

20. What has been the most significant achievement (s) of your organisation in the last three years?

21. What factors contribute to the effective delivery of your services?

22. What challenge(s) does your organization encounter in delivery of services?



Section C: Coalitions/Partnerships

23. Are there any other governmental and non-governmental organization(s) or social partners working to protect children in your **region/district/community**?

Yes No Don't know

23b. if yes, list the names of these organization(s).

	Government organization	Non-Governmental organization	Social partners
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

23c. Which of these organizations do you partner with? Provide name, area and year of collaboration.

No.	Name of organisation	Area of collaboration	Year of collaboration
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

24. Is there any particular structure(s) (eg. child panels, child protection committees) set up to address child protection issues in your region/district/community?

Yes No Don't know

If yes, provide name and its functions:



**Child Protection Mapping:
Number and Profile of Institutions
involved in Child Protection in Ghana**

Canada 