

anybody", she emphasized. "With your assistance, we would like to find out how we can make life more meaningful for you".

Dr. Apt introduced herself after she had cleared doubts and fears in the minds of members of the Group. Members were also asked to introduce themselves.

After the introduction, members were given the opportunity to give their reasons for coming to Accra. They were also to indicate how well they have fared in the city. One after the other, they told their stories:

17 years Rasidatu who spoke first said:

I have come to Accra to find money. I am of age. I need to prepare for marriage. Preparing entails buying certain items. This can only be possible if I work.

Answering to how long she is been in Accra, she indicated that by the end of March, 1995 she would be 6 months on the street.

Talatu Abukarim also had this to say:

I was staying with my grandmother in Kadjebi. There was nothing I could do to earn money to buy basic necessities. I therefore decided to come down to Accra to work. So far I have stayed in the city for 7 months.

Sadia Osmanu, a member who is 6 months pregnant reported that she needs certain basic items as an expectant mother. To her the only means opened to her was kaya. Asked who was responsible for her pregnancy after the group meeting she pointed out that the husband was in a village in the Volta Region. She claimed the husband could not support.

According to Rabiatsu, she was sent by her family to a sister in Accra. On arrival, she discovered that the sister had nothing doing and life was no better for her. She saw her colleagues in the Kaya business and decided to join them.

Another member, Wasilia reported that she was with her parents in Togo and expressed the desire to learn a trade but her parents said they could not support her. They asked her to come down and do kaya to generate the required amount. She pointed out that she has already spent a year in the city.

Two of the girls said they stopped schooling because their parents could not support them.

They saw the kaya business as the only way to acquire the minimum assets for either a better marriage prospects or greater economic stability.

The remaining 8 members who had been in the city within a range of 4 months to one year enunciated more or less the same reasons given above with regard to parents' inability to continue providing for their welfare.

When these members were questioned as to whether they informed their parents before coming to the city, all but two answered in the affirmative. It was clear from their reports that parents actually instigated them to move down to Accra to better themselves.

The interesting points in their various stories was the fact unlike themselves, their brothers not need to cwere not expected to come down to Accra to work on the street. Almost all of them mentioned senior brothers. As a matter of fact 17 senior brothers were mentioned by the whole group. Of these, 14 were said to have completed schooling: four are currently Islamic instructors in their hometowns, 6 are drivers and 3 are car mechanics (fitters).

Jumah, a member of the group in answering the question why their parents did not give them the opportunity to go to school said:

"Our parents feel that sending girls to school is a waste of resources. Traditionally brothers and sisters belong to different households. Boys receive education because they are always available for the family. We girls marry and move to another house."

Turning to their problems and worries in the city, those among the group who have stayed in the city longer, listed the following problems:

- * No place to sleep especially when it is raining.
- * Some people engage us. We agree on a specific amount, but when the contract is executed, the person decides to pay what he or she wants. If you want to talk, observers see you as troublesome and disrespectful.
- * We often lose our belongings particularly when we wash and dry them.
- * Most of us who have not been able to register often face harassment by AMA Authorities.
- * Our dreams of getting money and buying the needed items we have in mind are

not materializing. This is because we outnumber the jobs and above all goods are now very costly.

Asked whether boys trouble them in the place they lodge at night they answered in the negative but said that they were aware that other girls not of their group get harrassed by boys. As to how they save, the susu system was mentioned.

When the discussion touched on what to do when given the chance:

7 wished to be seamstresses.

3 wished to be hairdressers

3 wanted to go back to school.

2 wanted to be assisted to trade.

Regarding accomodation problems Dr. Apt said, RESPONSE a Ghanaian organisation for the protection of street children was doing everything possible to rent premises near Accra Central for them. She asked them whether they would be prepared to assist in the maintainance of such a place if such a house were found. All were enthusiastic answering - yes.

Dr. Apt added that if they are able to acquire the house they would employ Social Workers to assist the girls overcome their daily difficulties and plan for their future. She added that literacy and family life education will also be organised for them to up-date their knowledge on current issues.

At the end of the meeting, refreshments were served.

5.0 SECTION THREE

Selected Case Studies

In this section, selected case studies of street girls' lives are presented. These case studies provide a body of contextual detail which is not easily obtainable from summary tables.

CASE 1: Temporary occupation, passing hardship?

She is 16 years, sleeps at Kokomba Market Area and works in and around Cavlene, Makola and C.M.B. She has been working for 4 and half months now and hopes to work for another 1 year. In terms of food she buys already cooked food and she walks a lot between these areas that she works in. This 16 years Hausa girl also left Jssa for Accra because she needed money so badly, she couldn't farm, she wanted something else to do.

The answer to the question of problem she faces is that I have no problem my work is not a permanent one I will leave soon but she however mentions the fact that there are too many of them working as kaya yoo's now, day in and day out more people are coming in thus making the job less lucrative as it used to be.

CASE 2: A heavy load but preferable to school.

15 years Dagomba girl works at Agboghloshie Market and sleeps at Kokomba Market. She has been in the job since she was 12 and half years interestingly she claims she only wants to work for 3 more months. She has a very busy day from about 6.00 am in the morning, till around 8.00pm in the evening. She does not however roam as most kaya yoo's do, she only waits for her customers, otherwise she roams only in the market, but she has an only problem "sometimes the loads are too heavy and I have to walk over long distances" she cannot suggest any solution to this her problem. She concludes by saying that despite all these she likes the job. She confesses that she hated going to school and thus left for Accra to visit a family member and also find work to do.

CASE 3: Self-employed and self medicating.

She has been in the job for 9 months now and hopes to be in the job for about a year more. She is a Dagomba working at Agboghloshie Market and sleeps at Kokomba Market which is adjacent to where she works. From very early in the morning she starts her work and continues till around 7.00 pm by which time she is very exhausted. Thus she buys already cooked food and then she retires to bed. She is 18 years old her work schedule is the same

everyday, she waits around together with some friends till her customer appears and then she begins. Sometimes in the afternoon she goes to her mother who is herself a kaya yoo who sits in front of a store at Arena and together they buy food to eat.

She claimed she most often carry very heavy loads and as a result she is frequently sick. As to how she treats these sickness she buys medicine from drug stores to heal herself. This is a problem she says she cannot think of anything that can be done to help solve it.

CASE 4: Mother and daughter: burden or occupational inheritance?

She is 12 years, a Dagomba and sleeps at the Kokomba Market, she left Tamale to Accra together with an elder sister (Ayeass) to visit relative (mother) but she confess that in her subconscious mind she wanted to work in Accra. She has been doing this job for about one and half years not. Apparently her mother had left for Accra about 6 months before she also came, she does not know how long she will be working as a kaya yoo, her mother would take that decision for me. She happens to be like most of them; spends her whole day outside where she sleeps, although she works very near this place at Agboghloshie Market. She takes kooko and bread every morning before she starts her daily activity.

Her only problem in the work that she has to contend with is that most often the loads are very heavy that under normal circumstances she should not carry it. She cannot think of any solution to this thorny issue. She says "I enjoy my work" and welcomes any solution or help can be given her.

CASE 5: Under instruction, subject to insult.

She is also 12 years old, Dagomba in Ethnicity, sleeps at Kokomba Market and works at Agboghloshie Market. She has been working 8 months now on the street and cannot tell exactly when she will be doing something else. She normally waits for her customers for these customers she carry their wares as they shop in the market. It seems to be a protected one since she lives together with mummy who is herself a kaya yoo at elsewhere (Makola area). Her only problem is insults from other kaya yooos who happen to be older, and she wants them to be advised so that she also can work in peace.

She complains about the difficulty in the work and wishes she could stop although mother won't hear that. The only reason why she left Tamale for Accra was to work for some money and then go back home afterwards. She is not certain as to what she really wants to do.

CASE 6: Family trade, occupational headache.

A Dagomba, 18years, works at Agboghloshie Market and Railways and sleeps at Kokomba Market. She has been in the work for 5 months now and hope to stay for 6 more months in the job after which she would have some money. In the morning she starts work around 6.30 am and then closes in the evening around the same time. Her family, mother and 2 other sisters are with her and they happen to cook in the evening and eat.

Her problems are that of heavy loads resulting in her having severe headaches, and insults and abuses and sometimes a struggle over loads with the male counter parts.

She understands the fact that females on the street are very vulnerable. As to how she thinks these problems should be solved she says "there is nothing to be done about these, they are part of the job. The whole family left Tamale for Accra to work and get some money to make life easier for them (mother and 2 sisters)

CASE 7: The rejected housegirl with a taste for city life.

She is a young girl of 8 years and for the past 6 months has been in the job as a kaya yoo she sleeps at Kokomba Market and works only within Agboghloshie Market. She hopes to be in the job for about 12 more months. Respondent is a Dagomba who was staying in Yendi with mother before she left for Accra. Respondent's main concern is to get money, she left Yendi to Accra with a relative who was bringing her to a family who needed a house help but the house refused to hire her, and she did not want to go back so she decided to start this work which she has since been at. Her only setback is that because of her structure (thin and small) she cannot carry very heavy loads and especially if they are over long distances, so she goes for lighter loads. She however enjoys her job. She is not sure what she wants to be in future, but she says I like life in Accra better than the village and she enjoys being here.

CASE 8: A chance of money, a change of life.

Respondent is 17 years, works at Agboghloshie Market and Railways, a Dagomba and sleeps at Kokomba Market. She has been working as a kaya yoo for one and half years and hopes to work for about a year more. She normally starts her daily activity very early in the morning and closes quite late in the evening. After the days work all she does is walk home have her bath, buy some food to eat after which she retires to bed immediately.

She does not have a specific time for eating she eats as and when she is hungry. Her only problem is the fact that there are too many of them in the system and so she has to wait longer before getting a customer, she says "times have changed".

In terms of solution she does not know how this crucial problem could be solved. She is in Accra because she just wanted a change of life and of course she needed the money and an independent life.

CASE 9: Recruited as a trading assistant, working as a porter.

She has been working for 6 months and is 17 years lives with sister at Newtown and in terms of ethnicity she is a Dagomba. She does not know when she will leave the job because her sister controls her life. She wakes up very early in order to have transportation to work. She normally comes to work with 3 other relatives townsmen sisters who incidentally stay in the same house. She together with her 3 relatives sit in front of a store waiting for people who come to buy wares from the store. Her main problem is that of transportation especially after the close of work. The struggle for transportation that most often takes place is for her too painful to talk about. She however could not suggest any solution to this problem that she says is a thorn in her flesh. She also talked about some identification cards been made for them and that she is optimistic that this will help a lot to wipe out the bad ones. She was invited to Accra by sister to help her in her trading activities but when she came she did not see any activity going on but rather sister advised her to take to this job.

CASE 10: Financed to travel, asked to porter.

14 year old, Dagomba girl, resides at Accra Newtown and for the past 6 months she has been working in Accra. She however works around the Rawlings Park and Makola area.

This Dagomba girl left for Accra to help her sister in her training activity, but the "sister" upon her arrival asked her to take up this job, she has been at it for the past 6 months and she claims she enjoys the job very much. She can't say precisely when she intends to stop this job, her "sister" financed her travel to Accra. She starts work in the early hours of the morning and closes late in the afternoon. After close of work she normally takes an Accra Newtown bound tro-tro together with 3 other friends. She normally waits for her customers till they arrive carry their wares to whatever destination they want to go, eat and then continue with the work. Her resting time is when she is waiting for a customer.

Her major problem with regards to her work is that of transportation. She explains that after work it is difficult getting a car home since that is the time when everyone has closed from work and going home. She cannot think of any possible solution to the problem she mentioned.

CASE 11: Company for her sister, porter for her living.

She is a 12 years old Dagomba girl. She lives at Accra Newtown and works in and around Rawlings Park. She spends her whole day working and even some sometimes she comes to work at the weekends. She has been in the job for the last 6 months. As is the practice she also spends her whole day working and rests only when she is hungry and when she is waiting for a customer. Her only problem is that of transportation back home after the tiring day. In terms of solution she appealed to the interviewer to help her find one since in her mind she can't think of any. She also stays with a sister who is the one who paid for her journey to Accra, she was invited by the sister to help her as she was staying alone. She does not know when she will leave, but with the way things are she hopes to be in it for long, "these day there are many of us."

CASE 12: Problems, all part of the job.

18 years old Dagomba girl lives at Accra Newtown with a Dagomba "sister" who works with her around Rawlings Park. She has been working as a porter for about 6 months. Like most of them she spends her whole day working and only taking a rest when she is waiting by the pavement for a customer. After the close of work she takes a Newtown bound tro-tro home and it is this that she says is her problem. In the rush hours it is difficult to get a car home, the struggle that one has to go through. Whiles at home after work she buys food after which she says she retires to bed immediately. Respondent thinks nothing can be done about her problem since it is embedded in the job. This respondent also was invited by a "sister" to help her in her trading activity.

CASE 13: Working towards marriage.

She has been in Accra for the past one year and does not hope to leave till after Christmas. She is 19 years and a Dagomba, sleeps at Kokomba Market and works around General Post Office, Cowlare, Makola and nearby areas. After close of work, she just walks home and then find something to eat and then retires straight to bed her explanation being that she is always very tired. Respondent normally sits in front of a store and anyone who buys from the store she carries the wares to wherever they want it to be taken for them. Asked about any problems she faced in the job, she replied very angrily that she is fine adding that she chose to do the job and that nobody forced her into it and she likes it.

She left the North for Accra with the sole aim of working to earn some money so that she can buy some basic housewares and clothes (In their culture when a woman is being married all her belongings are carried in a procession to her new home and the more belongings one has the more prestigious and respected amongst the womenfolk) so she

wants to earn such a prestige on the occasion of her marriage. That people will respect her for that.

CASE 14: Portering, a positive reputation in the North.

She is 19 years Dagomba girl who sleeps at Kokomba Market. She works in and around Makola, Cowlane, P and T and Novotel. She has been in the job for a year and hopes not to leave the job sooner than January, 1995. She left the North for Accra specifically to do the kaya yoo job. She heard from others about the kaya yoo job and she decided to come and have a try of it. She claims she needed money to buy some basic things that will help her marriage. She hopes to be able to have all these and some money so that she leaves as soon as possible. She has already bought some few items and she is glad she made it to Accra. Asked about some problems that she faced in her work, she said she has no problem with the job that she is doing fine everything seems to be alright. Asked about accommodation she said she was alright with where she slept. Actually she faces no problem at all in the work she does, so she says.

CASE 15: Beaten by the rain with a child on the back.

18 years old Dagomba girl sleeps at CMB and works in and around CMB. Sometimes she goes to P & T and Novotel areas. She has been in the job for 10 months and hopes to continue for the next one and half years. She left the North for Accra upon the invitation of a friend, who is herself a street seller in Accra and sleeps at CMB. She is a teenage mother who looks sickly and so is her child who looks very emaciated and malnourished. She talks of a day she was beaten by the rain with her child at her back and it was such a fight.

She does not have a specific place to sit so she roams about till she gets a customer and this also accounts for her being very tired. For food she buys for herself and child any food available. After close of work too she buys food for both of them to eat.

Her deepest worry concerns her child as she does not like the way she takes him through the rain and even in the hot sun. She wants a reliable place that she can leave her child so that she can conveniently do her job and thus be able to carry even heavier loads to enable her get the money that she so much desires.

CASE 16: The need for a nursery.

She is from the North - a 17 years old girl with a child who is almost a year old. She sleeps at Kokomba Market and is from and works at Agboghloshie Market. She has been in the job for about 7 months and hopes to be doing the same job for the next 6 months.

She spends almost her whole day at her job and after close of work she walks home and then finds something for herself and the child to eat. When she goes to the market in the morning she roams in the market till she gets a load and thereafter work continues. She stops in the afternoon to feed the child or sometimes as she waits for her customers she finds something for the child to eat. Her only problem is the fact that with her child at her back it doesn't help her earning because she cannot carry heavy loads and neither walk over long distances. She wants as solution to the problem mentioned a place where she can conveniently leave her child. She does not know the place in Kokomba Market where her other colleagues leave their children.

CASE 17: A shortage of customers or a surplus of kayayoos?

She is presently 16 years old and she comes from the North and sleeps at Kokomba Market and works at Makola Market, CMB and Agbogloboshie market. She has been in the job for about 11 months, and hopes to stay on till the close of the year. She normally starts very early in the morning and closes quite late in the evening. Depending on the job situation at the situation in Agbogloboshie Market she may decide to work in any of the other places mentioned. Her major problem is that she often walks long distances without getting a customer and this most often makes her worried. In such a situation it means she has to go without food for a long time. She thinks of sitting at one place, but then she feels if she did, she might not get many customers. Thus in reality, she does not know how to solve this problem of hers. She left the North for Accra because she wanted money to buy some personal effects including cooking utensils and clothing and this she says can be made possible in her work as a kaya yoo.

CASE 18: Learning a new tongue.

She is a 15 years old Ewe girl from Akatsi. She sleeps at the Novotel area and works in and around that area. She has been in the job for only 3 months and does not know for how long she will be staying and doing this job. Work normally starts very early for her and ends in the evening when people have started leaving the market for their homes. Her day is full of activity but sometimes when she is too tired, she rests under a tree by the roadside in the Novotel area. Regarding problems, she talks of language as her problem. When she started this kaya yoo she could not speak any language except Ewe and this limited her business chances somehow. She continues to say the work is very tiring and as a result she gets ill a lot of times. Lastly, she talks about where she sleeps as a problem: it is bad and too congested.

The solution is to find a better place to sleep but where does one find such a place? She happens to have left Akatsi Abor for Accra at the insistence of her mother. she has 4 other siblings and she is the eldest.

Observation: She appears unhappy and complained a lot about her work.

CASE 19: Competing for customers, the pressure to carry heavy loads.

She is a 10 year old Dagomba girl from Savelugu and works in CMB, Makola and Katamanto Areas. She also sleeps at CMB and has been in the job for 3 months now. She cannot tell for how long she will be on the street. Work for her normally starts very early and closes quite late. She mentions the problem of walking for long hours before getting a customer and concedes that, "that is the normal thing to do if you want to get more money".

The major problem, she says, is that of heavy loads, "if I want to keep up with the older girls in the business then I have to force myself to carry what I find too heavy to carry." On solutions, she says "I know I need help but I don't know exactly how to get help" and from whom" One thing she is sure of : She is not interested in going back to school (she stopped in class I). This girl left for Accra to help an aunt who stays at Nima but she was disappointed at the turn of events. Her aunt asked her to do the kaya yoo trade and because of that she also moved to where she is staying presently at Katamanto Area.

CASE 20: A heavy schedule, the working and domestic life of a young girl.

She is a 12 years old Dagomba girl and stays at Nima with a "relative." She works in Makola Market, Katamanto and CMB areas and she has been on the street for just a month. Because it was her sister who brought her to Accra she depends on the sister to make every decision concerning herself. In the morning, she is up very early to help "grandmother" to prepare her "waakye" which she sells, after which she gets to work as a porter. In the evening, too she has to close early otherwise she is scolded, to help with cooking. She roams about in all these 3 areas already mentioned and sometimes she goes even beyond these areas looking for work. She. in terms of problems says "I don't have any at all, I feel alright both at home and in the work place".

Observation: The child actually seems happy. She always has a smiling face. She left for Accra together with another sister who is also a kaya yoo. She has 6 other siblings.

CASE 21: Saving the maximum, spending the minimum and suffering hardship.

This 19 years girl, from Mamprusi, sleeps at Tudu and works in the following areas Katamanto Market, Makola, and CMB. She has been in the job for the past 8 months and will leave the job only when she has had all those things for which she came to Accra (cooking utensils, clothes). Work can sometimes start very early and also late at times depending on how she feels. After close of work she walks home, eat and then she walks around till she feels sleepy and then she retires to bed. She mentions the following as her problems in relation to the job she does: Tiredness in the job because of the long distances she walks and of course the heavy loads. She mentions illhealth mostly headache because of the nature of the job - having to work in the sun the whole day. Thirdly, she mentions accommodation saying "we sleep in an open space and when it rains it is terrible for us". She needs a better place to sleep, especially on days when the weather is wet and chilly. She is however not ready to part with any amount of money because she needs all the money that she can get to get back home quickly adding "this is not a permanent job". Her main reason for being in Accra is to work for money.

CASE 22: Increasing numbers, decreasing earnings.

This 15 years old Dagomba girl, stays at Nima and has been in the work for about 10 months now. She is not sure for how much longer she will be working. She says may be a year or less. Work starts everyday quite early in the morning and because of the wide vicinity within which she operates (Tudu, Makola, Novotel and any where else close to these areas) She spends a lot of her working time roaming to find jobs. She takes some rest when she is eating, otherwise she is always on the road. Says she when asked about her problems: "I don't think I have any problem with the work I do. I am alright the only problem with this work is that there are too many of us and that I don't get as much money as I used to when I started," This girl left the north for Accra to help an elder sister in her job. As to what the elder sister does she claimed she did not know. She looks very well and matured, although she had a dirty appearance.

CASE 23: Abused by her customers.

She is a 13 years old Kotokoli and lives at the Railways area. She works in and around the following areas; Railways, CMB and Makola. She has been in the job for the past 5 months and can't tell when she is leaving Accra or the job because her elder sister takes all decisions for her. She cannot say exactly when she starts work but she says she starts quite early and also she closes quite late. Although she works in all these areas she is mostly found at the Railways carrying loads for women doing their marketing. Her only

problem is with insults and abuse from customers. She says "people do not treat us nicely. They sometimes try to cheat me and when I insist on what is due me they normally insult me and tell me that I am a bad girl". She says if people are advised to treat us nicely then this problem will be solved. This young girl left for Accra to work for money so that she could go back home and learn a profession.

CASE 24: Saving not schooling: the preference of an eight year old.

This 8 year old girl is an Ewe from Tefle in the Volta Region. She sleeps at Novotel around Novotel area and works from Novotel to Makola, CMB and Railways. She has been in the job for only 4 months now. She cannot tell when she wants to go back because her elder sister who is herself a kaya yoo takes all the decisions on her behalf. She starts normal work around 6 o'clock every morning and closes only when the stores have started locking up. Her daily activity normally starts from the Novotel area and then she moves towards the Makola area. She comes back to Novotel in the afternoon and sits under a tree to rest and have lunch and then goes back. She says "my sister takes care of me and treats me nicely. I save my money with her and she gives me money each day for food and she sometimes buys me some clothing. She came to Accra upon the invitation of her sister. A recent dropout after primary one she refused to go back to school. Asked why, she said she just decided to leave school. She just lost interest.

CASE 25: Harassed by railway officials, soaked by the rain.

She is a 15 years old Dagomba girl sleeping at the Railways and working in the same area mainly in the Plantain market. She has been working for almost a year now and hopes to be in the job for about a year more, provided by that time she has been able to make the money that she wants. Work normally starts very early around 6.00am and closes around 7.00 pm. When she starts work, she goes straight to the plantain market and carry wares for customers already there. On the days that the goods train come she waits for it and carry the wares of market women on the train. She complains about threats and harassment by some of the railway staff. She wants a decent accommodation in an enclosed place not where they are so exposed as they are now to the rains. This girl left Tamale first to Kumasi to live with her father's sister. In Kumasi she was being maltreated by her foster mother and went without food sometimes. She finally absconded and took the train to Accra to look for a sister who she knows lives here. Thus she found herself on the street of Accra and precisely at the railways and this is where she has been ever since and has not been able to trace the sister.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

These selected case studies indicate that the street girls of Accra remain strongly connected to their communities of origin and to the new urban communities which are formed by migrants from these home towns in Accra. Migration by street girls is most often the outcome of a family or household decision process and not simply consequence of the individual girl's preference.

By means of a survey of 112 girls working on the street of Accra, we have established the following:

- A majority of the girls are in the age group of 15 -17 years of age.
- Northerners especially Dagombas are in the majority among the street girls covered by this study.
- Their major occupation on the street is portering.
- Their parents are mostly in marginalised occupations in the informal sector.
- Many of them come from large sized families.
- While in Accra, the majority sleep in the open markets, stores, kiosks and shops in Accra central.
- The majority of street girls have lived in Accra between 1 and 12 months.
- Most of the street girls have come to Accra to work for money.
- The major problem faced by street girls in Accra is that of accommodation.
- Street girls identified a major need for assistance to learn vocation.

The three group discussions with street girls revealed the following:

- Accommodation is a problem, most particularly in the rainy season.
- The absence of secure facilities in which they can keep their money and property is a major problem for street girls.
- Street girls are prepared to make contributions towards the operation of a shelter for their accommodation and safekeeping of their property.
- There is considerable interest amongst street girls in gaining a trade such as dressmaking, weaving or hairdressing. This opens up the possibility of

identifying sponsors who would assist street girls in accomplishing these occupational goals.

The group discussions enabled the street girls involved to formulate alternative directions for their future lives. It was seen to be an important instrument in developing their social esteem.

There are a series of **action points** which emerge from the survey, case studies and group discussions.

- There is a need for a shelter to provide accommodation and secure storage for street girls property.
- There is a need to investigate the possibility of sponsorship for occupational training programmes for street girls.
- There is a need to promote a more positive public image and self-image of street girls with a view to reducing the level of harassment presently experienced.
- There is a need to design alternative educational options so as to be more attractive to street girls than the conventional schooling which they have already experienced and rejected.

MEMBERS OF GROUP III (KOTOKOLI GROUP)

	N A M E	A G E
1.	Mujanatu Adam	18 years
2.	Jumah Issahaku	17 years
3.	Wasiliatu Yahaya	16 years
4.	Salimatu Alhassan	16 years
5.	Rabiatu Zakari	15 years
6.	Barichisu Alhassan	16 years
7.	Rafatu Razaku	20 years
8.	Ishetu Muhammed	19 years
9.	Sadiatu Osmanu	17 years
10.	Rasidatu Abdala	17 years
11.	Talatu Abukarim	16 years
12.	Atika Muhammed	16 years
13.	Alimatu Osman	
14.	Ramatu Osmanu	17 years
15.	Rafatu Muniru	19 years