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SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SFMP)

Report On Training On The Torkor Model of GAWU



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THE
UNIVERSITY
OF RHODE ISLAND
GRADUATE SCHOOL
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Cover photo: Participants assuring to support child protection action in their communities (Credit: Rose)

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ACRONYMS

CCM	Centre for Coastal Management
CEWEFIA	Central and Western Region Fishmongers Improvement Association
CRC	Coastal Resource Center
CSLP	Coastal Sustainable Landscape Project
DAA	Development Action Association
DFAS	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Science
DMFS	Department of Marine Fisheries Sciences
DQF	Daasgift Quality Foundation
FtF	Feed the Future
GIFA	Ghana Inshore Fishermen's Association
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNCFC	Ghana National Canoe Fishermen's Council
HM	Hen Mpoano
ICFG	Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance
MESTI	Ministry of Environment Science and Technology
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SFMP	Sustainable Fisheries Management Project
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SSG	SSG Advisors
STWG	Scientific and Technical Working Group
UCC	University of Cape Coast
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WARFP	West Africa Regional Fisheries Development Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CEWEFIA, with sponsorship from USAID/SFMP, organized a two-day training on the Torkor Model of GAWU for community stakeholders in Elmina and Moree on 15 - 16 May, 2018 at Cape Coast. The workshop was attended by stakeholders consisting of teachers, nurses, seamstresses, tailors, religious leaders, artisans, carpenters, canoe owners, fish processors, Ghana Private Road Transport Union, drivers, storekeepers etc. In all, 85 participants took part in the workshop. The workshop was in two fold, i.e. power point presentations and discussions. The participants were taken through the definitions of child labor, child trafficking, child protection strategies, worst form of child labor and referral mechanisms. There were illustrations and demonstrations. Pictures and videos on CLaT were also shown to enhance the understanding of CLaT situation. The presentations and illustrations indicated that CLaT is prevalent in our communities and it is everyone's responsibility to support the fight against this challenge. After a successful workshop, participants pledged to support the implementation of anti-CLaT strategies to achieve CLaT-free zone in their communities and Ghana as a whole.

SECTION 1

1.1 Background

According to the 2015 CLaT baseline study by Friends of the Nation, CLaT is endemic in the Central region. From the report Central region was identified as the source community of child trafficking; therefore, there is the need to eradicate it from the fishing communities. Against this background CEWEFIA under the USAID/Sustainable Fisheries Management Project held a two-day workshop for community members in the project catchment areas, Elmina and Moree on 15 -16 May 2018 at Cape Coast, Pension House.

Attendance

A total of 85 participants attended the workshop (39 males, 46 females) which comprised of former and informal workers including teachers, seamstresses, hairdressers, police, craftsmen, artisans, fish processors, assembly members, queen mothers, chiefs, drivers, market queens, nurses, religious leaders and many more from Elmina and Moree.

The purpose of the workshop was to bring all formal and informal workers together to help combat CLaT in our communities.

1.2 Workshop Objectives

- To equip community members with skills and knowledge in combating CLaT.
- To foster links with community members to solicit their support in sensitization and combating of CLaT.
- To identify formal and informal workers in the communities and ascertain how to work together to ensure a CLaT free zone.
- To explore ways that coastal planning can help address such losses in the future; and range of options to protect, rehabilitate, retreat, redesign or relocate vulnerable settlements and infrastructure.

1.3 Expected Outcomes

1. To increase knowledge of both formal and informal sector workers on CLaT.
2. To persuade informal workers to use their office to train CLaT survivors at a lower fee in order to reduce vulnerability in the communities.
3. To help fishing communities adopt Torkor Model in their various communities.

SECTION 2

This section looks at the daily activities.

The first day focused on PowerPoint presentations and discussions, and the second day entailed illustrations, demonstrations, practical lessons and sharing of experiences. On the first day, the workshop started with self-introduction among participants which was followed by workshop objectives and expectations. Under the presentation on Child Labor and Trafficking (CLaT), participants were taken through the meaning of child labor, worst form of child labor, child trafficking, and child protection. A video on CLaT produced by Christian Council to give true picture of CLaT was also shown. It was indicated that child labor was prevalent in our society and effort must be put in place to reduce it. A social welfare representative gave a presentation on child protection. In the presentation, he revealed that Elmina and Moree were known to be sources and transit communities for child labor and trafficking. Another presentation was made by the Anti-CLaT Police Unit on identification, screening and referral processes of a CLaT victim. He took the participants through each process. This is to help the participants to be conversant with handling CLaT cases when they encounter them.

The participants concluded that child protection depended not only on a single stakeholder but shared responsibility. Together we can reduce its occurrence.



Figure 1. The facilitator, Miss Hannah Antwi addressing the participants at the workshop

2.1 Day Two Activities

The day started with a recap of Day 1 activities to ascertain understanding of participants.

The participants after the recap were taken through the Torkor Model in combating CLaT. The component of the model revealed that authorities and stakeholders should be empowered to execute sanctions to CLaT victims, commitment from community to community, and provision of rehabilitation centers to prepare CLaT survivors and rescuers as well as psychological preparedness of the child. Videos on the Torkor Model were also shown. Furthermore, demonstrations, illustrations on child protection strategies and pictures on CLaT were shown to better buttress the issue of CLaT. The illustration was used to explain in detail

the protection strategies. The illustrations increased the participants' understanding on CLaT issues and the strategy in protecting the child.



Figure 2. Social Welfare Officer (standing) making a presentation

2.2 Experience Sharing

Some of the participants shared their stories on CLaT. Those who have had encounter with CLaT situations including Mr. Kofi Essien (GPRTU Vice Chairman, Moree), who rescued two children under the ages of 5 and 7 who were being trafficked from Moree to Anomabo in the Central region.

Another participant (Kobina Otoo), a canoe owner and concerned citizen as well as Deputy Public Relations Officer for Moree added his voice on an encounter he had on CLaT situation at Yeji and Liberia. Another participant (Francis Egyir), a master tailor from Moree also shared his experience. According to him he had adopted a needy child who is currently learning apprenticeship under him. CLaT survivors named Kojo Abedu and Kweku Kakraba also shared their experiences. A detail discussion was held on adoption and implementation strategies. After the discussion, it came to bear that each individual has a role to play in protecting a suffering child. During this session, participants were grouped into various associations based on type of livelihood activity i.e. tailors, teachers, drivers, religious leaders, nurses, fish processors etc. to come out with how each of the groups can use their job to combat CLaT. After the group discussions, each group was made to present their views. The group presentations revealed that the participants had understood the concept and were ready to help in the fight against CLaT with their jobs.



Figure 3. Hair dressers group discussing implementation strategies

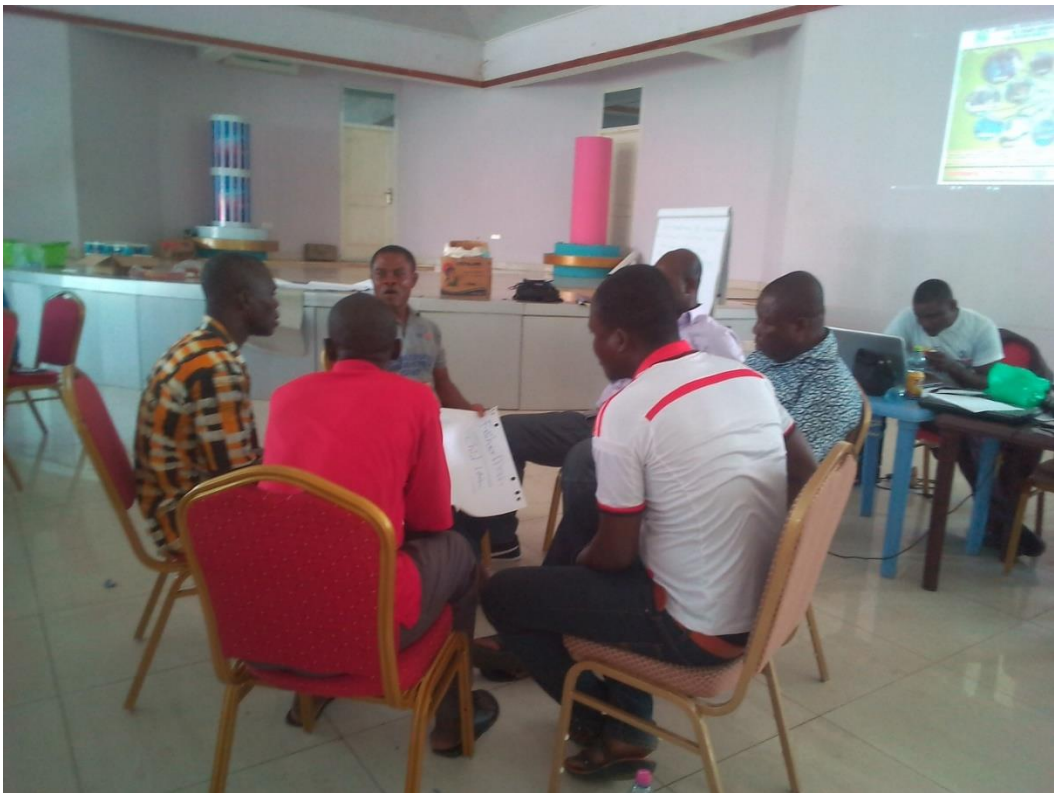


Figure 4. Boat owners/fishermen group



Figure 5. A participant making presentation on implementation strategies on behalf of the hairdressers

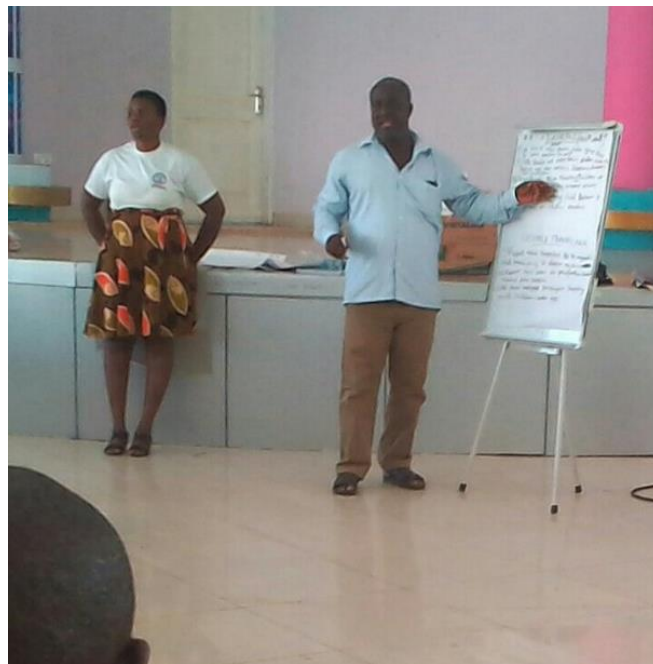


Figure 6. A participant making presentation on behalf of drivers/GPRTU

2.2 Workshop Methodology

The workshop message was delivered through the following tools:

1. Power point presentation.
2. Discussions.
3. Demonstration/illustrations.
4. CLaT story telling.
5. Video shows/picture presentation.
6. Questions and answers.

2.3 Materials Used

1. Stationaries (flip chart, markers, marker board, files, note pads, pens).
2. Projector and projector screen.
3. CLaT pictures/videos.
4. Rope.

2.4 Topics Treated

1. Key definitions of child labor.
2. Overview of child labour.
3. Child trafficking.
4. Worst form of child labor.
5. Identification, screening and referral mechanism processes.
6. Child protection strategy.
7. Effort to combat CLaT.
8. Torkor Model.
9. Adoption and implementation strategies.

2.5 Recommendation

1. There should be continuous public sensitization and education programs on CLaT to raise awareness level of people.
2. Chiefs and traditional authorities should be empowered to execute punishment to CLaT victims.
3. Laws should be made to sanction parents who neglect their children.

SECTION 3

3.1 Way Forward

CEWEFIA will participate in GPRTU annual meetings.



Figure 7. A participant taking a pledge on the pledge banner to support CLaT free zone implementation after the workshop.

The training was successful and the expectations met. The participants now understand that shared responsibility is essential in combating CLaT, with some pledging to assist the needy children when the need arises.

The participants took a pledge to support the action on the implementation of CLaT-free zone in their communities and Ghana as a whole.

CONCLUSIONS

The training was successful and the expectations met. The participants now understand that shared responsibilities are essential in combating CLaT, with some pledging to assist needy children when the need arises.

The participants took a pledge to support the action on the implementation of CLaT-free zone in their communities and Ghana as a whole.