



PROJECT PLAN STREET YOUTH
GOODWORLDGHANA

GWOG-11-01 version 2.1b



GOODWORLDGHANA

AN ORGANISATION WHICH AIMS TO IMPROVE GHANAIAAN STANDARDS OF LIFE AND THE ASHANTI AREA IN PARTICULAR. THE INTERESTS OF CHILDREN, YOUNGSTERS AND WOMEN RECEIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION.

GoodWorldGhana PoBox KW21 Kwadaso North, Kumasi Ghana +233 (0)32 20 33 804

PROJECT PLAN STREET YOUTH

GWOG-11-01 version 2.1b

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Applying for sponsorship to enable a street youth project to be undertaken by GoodWorldGhana in Ghana.

Introduction:

The lack of job opportunities in rural areas often leads to migration of youth to the big city. This increases the difficulties in both areas: aging of the countryside and more youth unemployment in the city. Among other goals GoodWorldGhana assists/starts projects that seek to combat migration.

Four youngsters from the city streets of Kumasi are invited to come (back) to the village Kokobeng where they acquire a practical training so that upon completion of this they are expected to be fully capable of providing in their own livelihood.

Kokobeng has about 250 inhabitants and is situated twenty-five miles from the center of Kumasi, the second largest city of Ghana.

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I. PROJECT

1.1 Problem to be solved

Many rural youngsters flock to the city with the hope of a better future. Girls start out as carrier. They buy a second hand bowl, place it on their heads and fill it with all kinds of stuff they transport upon request. Revenues are minimal and can't provide them with a roof over their heads. They often sleep in office buildings which are still under construction. Boys also start out as carrier but they use a cart. They work for the owner of the cart but don't earn enough money for proper shelter either.

By the time these youngsters discover that life in the city can be utterly hopeless, they can no longer go home. The humiliation they would have to face is considered to be far worse than life in the city. Only when beautiful clothes to wear and gifts for the family can be purchased will people return to their home town.

In the meantime the aging of villages results in the elderly not being able to pass on their knowledge of traditional craftsmanship to the next generation. The consequence is loss of knowledge and tradition.

1.2 What do we want to achieve

When youngsters from the village see that their peers can build a good life for themselves in their neighborhood they are bound to reduce or even stop looking for fortune in the city. In all likelihood they will try to be part of the curriculum. This means less youngsters out on the city streets.

It also means that old customs, traditional craftsmanship and other culturally important aspects of rural society can be passed on to the next generation. This way the survival of, for instance, Kente Weaving (see 3.3) can be guaranteed.

1.3 Result of the project

- Four youngsters have been offered food, accommodation and a structured life during a period of 2 years, each year followed by a new group of four.
- After 4 years, 12 youngsters are more likely to establish a successful life on the countryside and four more youngsters have completed their first year of training.
- Experience with housing and training of youngsters has been gained.
- An example for the environment has been set.

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II. PROCEDURE

2.1 Effort

In cooperation with FST SISTERS, a local NGO, specialized in the recruitment of street youth with potential, Social Welfare Kumasi will select the first four street youths. They are at least 16 years old. Preferably these youths originate from Kokobeng or its immediate vicinity.

GoodWorldGhana leads the project, checks and evaluates its progress (see schedule 2.3) and provides the youngsters with local housing and facilities. Girls and boys shall occupy separate rooms. There is enough space for temporary lodging. To provide long-term housing an extra room is needed for the boys.

For a period of 2 years one of the youngsters will be the Kente Weavers apprentice. Two of them will be the Masons apprentices, whose first training project shall be to build a room for themselves. The latter will be the apprentice of a Women's Group which will set up a professional Tie & Dye (see 3.1) facility as part of this project. Every year a new group of youngsters will commence these training courses.

The workshops are expected to produce revenue which will be used to guarantee the continuity of the project. After four years the program should be financially independent, economically interesting for the teachers and benefit the apprentices.

2.2 Supply and demand

In Ghana it is very important how you present yourself. Clothes are always clean and ironed. Visiting a friend already requires impeccable attire. Almost every special occasion asks for a new tailor made suit or dress. Both Tie & Dye Fabric as well as Kente cloths are therefore always on demand. Because Kente is a labour intensive craft the Weavers mostly weave simple patterns and only produce the difficult and expensive ones upon request.

Kumasi is expanding rapidly. Many houses are being built even in the vicinity of Kokobeng. People of age and prosperity prefer to build a house in their hometown where it is also easier to gain land since most of it belongs to their families, who have lived there for centuries. This means there is plenty of work available for young masons.

The teachers do not have to worry about their apprentices becoming competition. In Ghana it is quite common for people to sell the same goods or offer the same services in just one town. If the teacher and apprentice form a good team they will probably keep working together.

As it is part of the Ghanaian culture to show others you can afford all the above (the bigger the better), the demand for these goods and services is more likely to grow than to diminish.

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2.3 Time schedule

Preparation:

As soon as funds have been provided the four youngsters will be selected. During this time the Kente Weaver shall prepare the arrival of his first apprentice and get to know his way around the facility.

Month 1:

- The Kente Weavers apprentice starts training.
- Evaluation

Month 2:

- The Masons apprentices start their first assignment.
- Evaluation

Month 3:

- The Masons apprentices finish their first assignment, meaning the boys can occupy their newly built room at the end of this month. Then they will build the Tie & Dye workshop.
- Evaluation

Month 4:

- Women's Group prepare for the arrival of its apprentice in the new Tie & Dye workshop.
- Evaluation

Month 5:

- Tie & Dye apprentice starts training.
- Evaluation

Month 6-8:

- Emphasis lies on the correct use of equipment and measurement of materials needed.
- Evaluation

Month 9-12:

- Emphasis lies on the quality of the work.
- Evaluation

After the first year of training the apprentices should be able to complete their assignments independently but can still rely on their teachers to be there in case they need them.

Depending on the outcome of all evaluations held this year a feasible schedule can be made for the following year. Moments of evaluation will remain the same every year and any conclusions derived shall be communicated to GoedWerkGhana along with an annual financial report.

After the second year the former apprentices shall start working for themselves and will be visited by us periodically to see whether they are successful in providing their own livelihood.

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III.

TRAINING COURSES

3.1 Tie & Dye Artist

In the manufacturing of Tie & Dye fabric is knotted in different ways before immersing it in a paint bath. This can be repeated several times with the same piece of fabric, a new color is then used for each bath. Also, traditional templates, stamps and silk screens are used to place wax on parts of the fabric to prevent those parts from being colored, this is called wax-printing. Upon request, logos or images appear on the desired piece of cloth. For example to create special membership garments for a specific church congregation.

3.2 Mason

A mason in Ghana performs the same work as any colleague in the West. The only difference is that he does everything by hand. Mortar is created after estimating the right measurement of ingredients, mixed with a shovel and carried to its destination in bowls placed on their heads. Bricks are made with a hand press and dried on the spot. Only when they are fully hardened, the bricks can be used upright or flat to construct a wall. A layer of plaster is then applied to strengthen the structure and prevent erosion. It is up to a painter to finally complete the wall.

3.3 Kente Weaver

A Kente Weaver weaves small pieces of colored fabric decorated with traditional symbols. The Kente loom is very narrow compared to other looms. The finished pieces of long narrow cloth are then stitched together. The fabric is mainly wrapped around the male body in a traditional fashion to attend important events. For women tailored dresses are created upon request. The wearing of Kente grants the owner status. A Kente weaver who produces fine quality fabric is therefore widely praised.

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IV. INVESTMENT

4.1 Material needed

For Kente weaving a loom, strings, a table with two chairs, scissors, knives and a standard set of sewing equipment is needed.

For Masonry tools are necessary. Each candidate uses: a wheelbarrow, shovel, spade, pickaxe, square hook, rope, tape measure, wood saw, hacksaw, claw hammer, brick hammer, sledgehammer, crowbar, trowel , a set of clothes including shoes and a bag. For the first training project material is needed to enable the boys to build their own room.

For the Tie & Dye Artist a workshop with a storage facility is needed. A series of large pots with stirring spoons, two large tables with stools, scissors, knives, sewing equipment and a series of stamps are used.

After completing their training, the youngsters can keep their tools. This will give them a head start.

4.2 People involved

The following people and organizations are involved in the project, each to a certain extend.

- GoodWorldGhana is in charge, maintains set standards and reports to GoedWerkGhana.
- FST (Filiae Sanctissimae Trinitatis)SISTERS, a local NGO founded in 1984 by Rt. Rev. Peter Sarpong to improve the physical quality of life for the poor, comes to the aid of street youth and will select the youngsters.
- Social Welfare, Kumasi gives the final green or red light regarding the chosen youngsters. Should anything go wrong with one of them GoodWorldGhana and Social Welfare, Kumasi will join hands to find a suitable solution.
- An accomplished Kente Weaver shall take on youngsters as his apprentices and teach them his trade during two years of training.
- An accomplished Mason shall take on youngsters as his apprentices and teach them his trade during two years of training.
- A Women's Group shall take on youngsters as its apprentices and teach them the trade during two years of training.
- Every year 4 street youths from Kumasi shall commence a two year training program.
- Once a solid foundation has been made the apprentices will be able to complete their training without external (foreign) interference.

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4.3 Required budget in Euro's

		months	number	cost	total
<i>SET UP GWG STAFF</i>					
year 1	GWG coaching 1 staff member 2 days a week	3		500	1500,00
year 2	GWG coaching 1 staff member 1 day a week	1,6		500	800,00
year 3	GWG coaching 1 staff member 1 day per 2 weeks	1,2		500	600,00
year 4	GWG coaching 1 staff member 1 day per month	0,5		500	250,00
	office cost 1 month each year	4		50	200,00
<i>TEACHERS WAGES</i>					
	teacher Tie & Dye	48		200	9600,00
	teacher Masonry	48		200	9600,00
	teacher Kente	48		200	9600,00
<i>LIVING COST APPRENTICES & USE FACILITIES GWG</i>					
year 1	1st year apprentices, 1st group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 2	2nd year apprentices, 1st group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 2	1st year apprentices, 2nd group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 3	2nd year apprentices, 2nd group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 3	1st year apprentices, 3rd group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 4	2nd year apprentices, 3rd group	12	4	30	1440,00
year 4	1st year apprentices, 4th group	12	4	30	1440,00
<i>REVENUE TEACHERS (Labour in saleable products)</i>					
year 1-4	teacher Tie & Dye	46		100	-4600,00
year 1-4	teacher Masonry	46		100	-4600,00
year 1-4	teacher Kente	46		100	-4600,00
<i>REVENUE APPRENTICES (Labour in saleable products)</i>					
year 1	1st year apprentices, 1st group	12	4	0	0,00
year 2	2nd year apprentices, 1st group	12	4	30	-1440,00
year 2	1st year apprentices, 2nd group	12	4	0	0,00
year 3	2nd year apprentices, 2nd group	12	4	45	-2160,00
year 3	1st year apprentices, 3rd group	12	4	0	0,00
year 4	2nd year apprentices, 3rd group	12	4	60	-2880,00
year 4	1st year apprentices, 4th group	12	4	0	0,00
Kente	Building workshop (Lump sum)		1	100	100,00
	Loom		3	125	375,00
	Start up materials (Lump sum)		1	200	200,00
Masonry	Tools for 8 apprentices		8	70	560,00
	First training project (boys room) (Lump sum)		1	1300	1300,00
Tie & Dye	Building storage facility (Lump sum)		1		350,00
	Building workshop (Lump sum)		1		450,00
	Permanent tools (Lump sum)		1		260,00
	Start up materials (Lump sum)		1		300,00
Total					25845,00

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Accountability

The presented Project plan has been written by GoodWorldGhana. The information comes from various sources but mainly from Ghana. We have tried to outline the plan with as much detail as is required.

Kumasi

07 / 04 / 2011

E. Y. van den Heerik



M.L. Wijnakker



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