



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILDHOOD
JOURNEE INTERNATIONALE DE L'ENFANCE AFRICAINE
INTERNATIONALER TAG DER AFRIKANISCHEN KINDHEIT
INTERNATIONALE DAG VAN DE AFRIKAANSE JEUGD
DIA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRIANCIA AFRICANA
...and its YOUTH - IDAY

2010-2011 PROGRAMME



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Five years have passed since the foundations of IDAY were laid. The network has grown into an international structure gathering over 240 organisations across 16 African and 8 European countries. All of them are involved in education in Africa, and concerned about the progress made to achieve quality basic education for all (EFA) in Africa by 2015.

Providing quality basic education to all African youngsters before we reach 2050 is one of the greatest challenges for humanity. Considering the projection that by 2060 Africa will be the largest youth reservoir in the world, the current illiteracy trends – Africa is the last continent where the number of illiterate youngsters continues to grow – represent a socio-economic time bomb for the continent, but also for the rest of the world, especially Europe. The UNESCO Global Monitoring Report 2010 indicates mixed progress towards the EFA goals, with many of the African countries not being on track to meet the 2015 targets. |

IDAY's core activity is advocacy. Members agree that development is best achieved when populations are aware of and defend their fundamental rights. They believe that a culture of democratic ownership over development issues should be promoted, with African civil society engaging in constructive dialogue with its governments. IDAY's action is also guided by the two related principles that: 1) African governments bear primary responsibility for providing quality education to their whole population; 2) development cooperation should increasingly support human rights-oriented endeavours from African civil society and provide the necessary means for implementation of national education policies that effectively deliver on the fundamental right to education.

In 2010, IDAY is reaching a necessary turning point: it has matured its objectives and principles of action, extended to a significant number of countries and engaged in a series of activities with expected large-scale catalytic impact. Now it needs to consolidate its structure in order to build on present achievements and ongoing activities.

IDAY's programme 2010-2011 is designed to continue and consolidate ongoing activities, while strengthening the organisational structure of the network, at national, regional and international level. It is intended to focus more strongly on vulnerable groups of children and youth identified by the members as a priority target of their action. It also aims at fostering cooperation among IDAY members and with other stakeholders active in similar areas of work.

The budget of IDAY's core programme in 2010-2011 amounts to €418.900. An additional €534.000 is budgeted for subsidiary programmes such as student exchanges, the Project Bank and extension of anti-malaria Artemisia annua plantations - programmes run upon available funding. The core programme is expected to be financed for 61% by private donors and on IDAY's own funds, 24% by international organisations and 15% by Belgian public subsidies. The significant rise in this core budget (200%) reflects the evaluation of past activities and prospects as of September 2010. Specifically, the rising demand of IDAY's services calls for a reinforcement of its structure, in particular of its administrative and coordinating capacity at headquarter and national level.

Cover picture: mixed classroom of well-sighted and visually handicapped pupils at the Cameroon Education Centre for Rehabilitated Young Blind People (CEJARC), member of IDAY-Cameroon in Yaoundé, February 2010.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The challenge

Providing quality basic education to all the African youth is a central development challenge for Africa and the rest of the world. At the current growth rate, projections indicate that the African population will reach 2 billion by 2060, ahead of China and India. More than half of this population will be less than 25: the continent will then be the largest reservoir of youngsters in the world.

Although the average economic growth rates in Africa averaged a not unsatisfactory 4.9% over the last 10 years, the number of poor and illiterate youngsters keeps rising because governments do not adequately invest in basic social services. Population growth and lack of respect for fundamental human rights, particularly education, are the perfect ingredients for what Professor Paul Collier calls a “socio-economic time bomb”. It is widely admitted that radical and massive measures are necessary to enable Africa to reach the EFA objectives on time. Europeans in particular should be aware that today’s African youth is increasingly conscious of its fundamental rights and will no longer tolerate more failure to deliver on them. As dramatically reported in the Message of Yaguine & Fodé, this generation is seeking a better future elsewhere, in countries where they expect these rights to be respected. The plight of often deadly clandestine migration will continue as long as there is no confidence that inclusive and democratic development is taking place in Africa.

This situation stems not only from ongoing democratic issues that hamper development take-off in a number of African countries, but also from the failure of development aid as conducted so far. For 40 years, foreign aid approaches have mostly consisted in financing and/or directly implementing projects to compensate the shortcomings of local governments. This has been done with little, if any, input from the recipient populations, and has thus resulted in mediocre achievements. In fact, public and private donors suffer from what Clark C. Gibson calls “The Samaritan’s Dilemma”¹: in the view of unbearable misery and human rights abuses, they try to solve problems themselves instead of encouraging local populations to seek solutions with their own governments. The direct consequence is two-fold: receiving governments tend to neglect their own responsibilities and to rely on their donors – free-rider behaviour; African government officials prioritize their relationship with donor institutions and international NGOs at the expense of the necessary relationship with local civil society who is excluded from the negotiation table (*see diagram in Annex 1*).

Governments bear ultimate responsibility for the fulfilment of their population’s fundamental human rights. As demonstrated by Nobel Prize Winner Amartya Sen, strategic government policies elaborated without proper consultation of representatives of the local population are usually not equitable nor sustainable. Comprehensive development will reach a satisfactory pace in Africa only when the missing dialogue and cooperation between governments and local civil society will be reinstated. It is therefore of crucial importance to shift the development aid paradigm on supporting empowerment of African civil society and effective democratic ownership.

1.2 IDAY: objectives and achievements

IDAY is an international advocacy network of African and European civil society organisations (CSOs) whose common objective is to achieve quality basic education for all in Africa, as stated in the 6 Objectives of the Dakar Framework. IDAY’s focus on basic education encompasses preschool initiation, formal primary education and vocational literacy training for youngsters who missed out on formal primary education.

¹ Clark C. Gibson, Krister Andersson, Elinor Ostrom, Sujai Shivakumar, *The Samaritan’s Dilemma: The Political Economy of Development Aid*, Oxford University Press, 2005.

To reach this objective, IDAY strives to empower African CSOs active in the education sector and to strengthen their capacity to engage in a constructive and sustained dialogue with their government, so that together they can guarantee that the appropriate policies and resources are put in place to deliver on quality basic education for all.

IDAY is made of 16 national coalitions in Africa and 8 in Europe with total membership over 300. All members agree with principles and requirements set out in the network's Charter². They are mainly involved with vulnerable children and youngsters. A survey conducted in 2009 and 2010 showed that IDAY member associations in 14 African countries provide assistance and support to more than 115.000 of them.

IDAY appears to be one of the rare spontaneous networks of organisations promoting education in Africa³. So far it has been managed mostly on an informal basis and voluntary basis. Reinforcement of the organisational structure through limited funding started in 2009, but much more resources are needed to match up with the level of activities required to achieve the expected impact.

Additional information on the activities and achievements of last year are available in the *Evaluation Report 2009-2010*.

² <http://www.iday.org/EN/01whoware/docs/IDAYCharterEN.pdf>

³ See Kathryn Tomlinson & Ian Macpherson, *Driving the Bus, The journey of national education coalitions*, report commissioned by the Commonwealth Education Fund, 2007: the reports shows that many education networks are either government-controlled or donor-imposed.

2. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY

2.1. CORE PROGRAMME

This programme has been designed with the overarching ambition of substantially contributing to achieving education for all in Africa. Thus the double objective set for IDAY in 2010-2011: pursue and further extend ongoing activities while also strengthening the network organisational structure.

2.1.1 Formation and strengthening of national coalitions

Rationale:

CSOs have no political power if they act on their own: their capacity to pressure governments into investing more massively and efficiently in social services, particularly in basic education, depends on their collective strength. Hence, IDAY's primary activity is to gather CSOs into coalitions on a national, regional and international basis.

Member CSOs agree with the network's principles that locally-driven advocacy is needed in addition to service delivery. A majority of the coalitions are managed on an *ad hoc* basis by one of the member CSOs, but some of them have become official structures. Most of the coalitions are still run on a voluntary basis by their members, with little financial assistance from IDAY. IDAY-International has progressively managed to obtain funding for 5 national offices and 1 regional office in Africa since beginning 2010.

Due to this organisational situation, the degree of activity of the coalitions varies with the resources and time available locally. Thus in 2009-2010, 15 African and 4 coalitions out of the 24 members (16 in Africa, 8 in Europe) took part in IDAY activities. Central African Republic, Mali and Malawi were dropped from the members' roll due to inactivity and absence of contact during the past 2 years.

Planned activities:

- Integrate new coalitions from at least one African and one European countries upon request formulated by local CSOs willing to join IDAY (preliminary candidatures have been received from 3 countries).
- Efforts to strengthen the organisational structure of national coalitions to be encouraged and supported by IDAY-International (register statutes, internal management and coordination, etc).
- Opening of national coordination offices for stable and active coalitions (*see §2.2*).
- Support to existing national offices (Togo, Uganda, Burundi and RDC).
- Opening of an East Africa Regional office in Nairobi, Kenya (*see §2.2*).

Outcome/impact indicator:

- The number of African CSOs members of IDAY to increase to over 300.
- The level of activity of national coalitions increases.

2.1.2. Collective advocacy activities

This programme plans out regular collective activities to be organised by all IDAY coalitions. Additional advocacy actions at national level are strongly recommended but to be devised and planned by each coalition based on identified needs, opportunities and available resources.

a) International Day of the African Child, June 16

Rationale:

IDAY was initiated in 2005 upon request from African CSOs to commemorate in Europe the International Day of the African Child on June 16⁴. The purpose was that their claims for the right to quality basic education for all in Africa would be relayed and supported in Europe. As it turned out there was also a need in Africa to convert a sporadic and irregular event, often organised by governments with limited input from civil society, into a real interpellation and dialogue moment.

In 2010 event were organised by 15 African coalitions and 4 European ones. They received limited financial support (average €1000 per coalition) from IDAY-International. Celebration of this day has taken a significant scope in some countries (See reports on www.iday.org).

Planned activities:

- Each national to organise collective advocacy events. Themes, activities and scope to be chosen by the members based on issues elected as priority ones.
- IDAY-International to provide timely financial and organisational support to national June 16 activities upon reception of a programme by 15 April 2011.
- IDAY-International to organise an advocacy event at the European Parliament (theme to be determined based on upcoming agenda). Possible additional action targeting members of the European parliament.

Outcome/ impact indicator:

- All IDAY coalitions in Africa and in Europe to participate actively.
- Participation of officials:
- Media coverage:
- Public outreach:

b) Global Action Week (Global Campaign for Education, GCE)

Rationale:

The GCE is an international advocacy and awareness-raising movement promoting Education For All (EFA). Given the similarity of objectives between GCE and IDAY, IDAY endeavours to participate in this campaign through its African and European coalitions.

Each year GCE organises the Global Action Week for Education around the end of April / beginning of May. This action takes place simultaneously in all member countries on a common theme. In 2011 the GCE will focus on "Women and Girls' Education". Besides various advocacy actions, the GAW includes an activity with schools designed to mobilise pupils on the issue and address demands to deliver on EFA to officials.

IDAY-International is a regional member (Europe) of the GCE and its focal point in Belgium. IDAY-Luxembourg represents the campaign in its country.

⁴ In remembrance of the massacre of South African youngsters who were demonstrating on June 16, 1976 in Soweto against the education restriction imposed by apartheid regime. In 1991, the African Union launched June 16 as the Day of the African Child.

Planned activities:

- IDAY coalitions participating in the GAW 2011 (either by coordinating activities or joining existing national GCE coalitions) to mobilise schools for “the Big Story” and organise advocacy activities.
- IDAY coalitions to collect testimonies (written, video, audio) of women girls’ experience with regards to access to education. Contest to be coordinated by IDAY-International to stimulate production of video testimonies.

Outcome / impact indicators:

- At least 6 coalitions to participate in the GAW 2011.
- Number of schools involved GAW 2011 to rise significantly compared to 2010.
- Increase number of officials addressed.
- Increase media coverage.
- Increase public outreach

c) IDAY Annual Report

Rationale:

Since its creation, IDAY has published a report (formerly known as ‘Manifesto’) on the situation and progress of quality basic education for all in Africa. It compiles the views of IDAY’s members and their recommendations to achieve the goals set for 2015. This report is disseminated among European and African officials and to the wide public. It was renamed ‘IDAY Annual Report’ by the GA 2009.

Planned activities:

- IDAY-International’s secretariat to compile the Annual Report 2011 based on input from the national coalitions.
- IDAY members to disseminate and promote the Report to selected target audiences.

Outcome / impact indicators:

- Enhanced circulation and acknowledgment of IDAY Annual Report by other stakeholders.

d) Commemoration of the Message of Yaguine & Fodé

Rationale:

IDAY’s creation was inspired by the Message of Yaguine & Fodé, two young Guineans found dead at Brussels airport in the landing gear of a Sabena flight from Conakry on 2nd August 1999. The Message triggered a worldwide emotion at the time but was soon forgotten. IDAY thinks that the sacrifice of these two Guineans and their message show that the African youth is aware of its fundamental rights, including that of quality education. It is also a call for the European public to be aware of its responsibility to contribute to Africa’s development so as to prevent desperate youngsters to engage into perilous migration plans. Each year, IDAY commemorates this tragedy and the Message of Yaguine & Fodé to remind the world of its responsibilities regarding the education rights of the African youth.

Planned activities:

- IDAY-International to participate in organising the commemoration of the Message of Yaguine & Fodé in Belgium on 2nd August 2011.
- Other coalitions (particularly in Europe) invited to commemorate nationally, with activities of their choice (ex: press release, event, public reading of the message, etc).

2.1.3. IDAY members meetings

Rationale:

IDAY representatives meet on a yearly basis for alternatively the General Assembly or Regional Assemblies, as decided by the GA 2009. These meetings are also an opportunity to organise training sessions and to exchange on best practices and on specific issues calling for collective action at regional or international level (ex: action for vulnerable children and youth).

Planned meetings:

- General Assembly 2011 with representatives of all African and European coalitions (meeting to be hosted in an African country; exact location to be determined).

2.1.4 Missions to national coalitions in Africa and Europe

Rationale:

Members of IDAY-International's Management Committee visit national coalitions at least once every two years. The missions to African coalitions have 3 main objectives:

1) meet with the CSOs member of the national coalition and evaluate the situation of the structure (resources available / needed, management of the coalition, functioning of national offices, action plans and projections, etc);

2) meet with officials (government, foreign embassies) and organisations involved in the education sector and with children's rights to evaluate the situation of education in country, policies and commitments from the various stakeholders and opportunities for collaboration with the IDAY coalition. These meetings strengthen the credibility of IDAY's local members in the eyes of their governments and bring to the forefront some valuable initiatives often ignored by their own national authorities. They also allow to raise awareness among European embassies, delegations of the European Union and international organisations on the issues raised and solutions found by African CSOs;

3) follow-up on projects on the Project Bank.

The purpose of missions to European coalitions is to meet with the members, evaluate the situation of the coalition and encourage active involvement in IDAY in line with the network's principles.

Note: the members of the Management Committee have so far personally covered all the costs of their missions. Only the missions of the international coordinator are included in the IDAY budget.

Planned missions:

- A minimum of 4 missions to 10 African coalitions to take place (each mission combining visits to several countries in a same region).
- A minimum of 6 missions to 6 European coalitions to take place.

2.1.5. Special programmes for vulnerable children

Rationale:

Mr Vernoz Munez, former United Nation Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, expressed on numerous occasions his conviction that vulnerable children are those who need the most assistance from civil society. IDAY's African members have identified 15 categories⁵ of vulnerable children in need of special care and with whom they are committed (*see table in Annex 2*).

IDAY members feel that specific actions should be taken to raise awareness of the public and authorities about the special needs of some of these children, whose right to education ought to be included in the Education For All (EFA) drive, yet is too often ignored. Based on the developments that took place in 2010, IDAY intends to sustain the momentum in 2011 and lay emphasis on the education needs of two categories of vulnerable children:

- Minors deprived of liberty: 22 IDAY members in 9 Western and Central African countries provide assistance and support to 1.340 children and youngsters in prison. Since March 2010, IDAY-International has gathered a working group with internationally reputed specialists and organisations (including Espérance en Casamance, Droits des Enfants International – Belgium (DEI) and the Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfant (BICE)) to devise an action to address these issues.
- Young domestic workers: 36 IDAY members in 11 Western and Central Africa countries provide assistance and support to 2.560 domestic workers. The Eastern and Central African members of IDAY decided during their Regional Assembly of July 2010 in Nairobi to launch a programme⁶ for the official recognition of domestic workers as full-fledge professionals and for their functional literacy training based on their aspiration and the situation of the labour market. This decision was inspired by the work of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for adoption of an International Convention for Domestic Work in June 2011, and by the successful functional literacy programme of an IDAY member in Burundi⁷. This programme has 3 components: a meeting of interested parties in Bujumbura for information on the successful CAD centre and coordination of the activities in the six countries involved; surveys on domestic work targeting both domestic workers and employers to help define the legal and training needs; production of a video to show the problem of domestic workers in several countries and the solutions offered by African CSOs.

Note: components of these 2 actions will progress according to funding available.

IDAY's members have also shown particular interest and expertise for 3 other categories of vulnerable children: orphans, so-called "witch" children and handicapped children. Indeed, some IDAY members respectively in Togo, DRC and Cameroon are running highly successful activities addressing these issues. IDAY wants to facilitate exchange of best practices so as to extend them to other countries.

⁵ Orphans, soldier children, domestic workers, so called "witch" children, girls married before the end of their studies, minors deprived from liberty, handicapped children, victims of human trafficking, children from ethnic minorities, street children, children living in remote rural areas or in post-conflict areas, head of families, market carriers and nomads. These categories are not hermetically closed: for instance, many domestic workers are orphans. All the same, many a child left in prison by their parents or chased to the street may be considered as "bewitched" by their parents.

⁶ Depending on the results of the Eastern African experience and on funding available, the programme could be extended to West Africa as well.

⁷ Centre pour l'Autodéveloppement des Domestiques, CAD.

Planned activities:

Minors deprived of liberty:

- Workshop targeting European stakeholders to take place in Brussels on 18th and 19th January 2011. The aim is to take stock of existing programmes run / supported by European organisations and donor institutions in Africa, and to foster a collective strategy to provide support to African CSOs in the field.
- Initiate the organisation of a second, large-scale conference in Africa targeting African stakeholders (CSOs, concerned African public services (Ministers of Youth, Justice, Interior, Education, etc.)). The aim would be to stimulate action on this often overlooked issue, and to foster regular consultation schemes between African authorities and civil society to ensure that the fundamental rights of children and youngsters in African prisons are respected.

Young domestic workers:

- Conference *Legal recognition under labour law and vocational training of domestic workers in East and Central Africa* to take place on 22nd-23rd November 2010 in Bujumbura.
- Production of a video documentary raising awareness on the issue and promoting IDAY members' work.
- Conduct survey on domestic work in the 6 East and Central African countries involved in the programme.
- Use the recommendations from the conference, the results of the survey and the documentary to advocate legal and policy measures ensuring protection of domestic workers' rights, including that of quality education.

Other categories of vulnerable children & youth:

- Continue reflexion among IDAY members on actions to be taken collectively (regional level).
- Facilitate exchange of good practices, either via ITC/written reports or through visits on the field.

2.1.6. Ad hoc conferences and events

Rationale:

IDAY has had a tradition of organising conferences and concerts with reputed European speakers and African artists to draw the attention of the European public and authorities on the plight of the African youth. For instance, IDAY invited Professor Paul Collier in 2009 for a public hearing at the European Parliament and a conference for the public in Brussels; Baaba Maal performed two very successful concerts for IDAY in Brussels and Antwerp in 2008. Restricted staff and time availability have prevented IDAY from repeating these experiences in 2009-2010.

Planned activities:

- Organise at least one *ad hoc* event in Europe in 2011.
- IDAY-International to organise an event (diner-conference, other) targeting women African ambassadors or wives of African ambassadors in Brussels, to mobilise them on IDAY's objectives and more specifically on the GCE 2011 "Women and Girls' Education".

2.2. SUBSIDIARY PROGRAMMES

2.2.1. Promoting *Artemisia annua* against malaria

Rationale:

Malaria is a major cause of school absenteeism, both for students and teachers. Cures have been elusive. In China, *Artemisia annua* is used successfully to fight malaria at no cost for the population (it grows like a weed). European organisations have succeeded in cultivating the plant, producing seeds and confirmed that it can be effective to fight malaria and disinfect water in Africa. *Artemisia annua* has already been successfully grown in several African countries (Gambia, Cameroon, DRC, Kenya, etc).

A Luxembourg organisation – Iwerleiven fir bedreete Volkeren (IFBV) – has chosen IDAY to disseminate *Artemisia annua* among local CSOs and schools. Seeds have distributed to all IDAY members, but growing conditions and germination capacity have proven difficult, therefore cultivation of the plant requires further analysis and support from specialists. A second trial conducted by IDAY- Kenya has however been successful, and the crop has received immediate and considerable support from schools and women groups in the Kisumu area, where malaria is widespread.

Planned activities:

- Results of the IDAY-Kenya *Artemisia annua* cultivation programme to be shared with other East and Central African IDAY-members in November 2010.
- IDAY-International to seek, in partnership with IFBV and IDAY-Kenya, funding support to IDAY-Kenya's endeavour to expand this programme nationally.
- IDAY-International to seek, in partnership with IFBV, support and funding opportunities to expand the *Artemisia annua* programme to other African countries / regions, based on the model developed by IDAY-Kenya.
- IDAY-International and IDAY national coalitions to disseminate information on *Artemisia annua*, with stress on schemes enabling local ownership of the plant.
- IDAY-International to seek technical assistance from the Agricultural Faculty of the University of Liège, Belgium, to evaluate the causes of failures and successes of cultivation experiences in Africa, and to establish a vademecum for popular adoption of *Artemisia annua*.

2.2.2. Student exchange

Africa is a black hole in terms of student exchanges. While youngsters in most parts of the world take up their backpack, slam the door of their home and can start roaming the world, African youngsters are refused the possibility of exploring the world.

IDAY has financed short visits of Africa students in 2007 and 2008, in particular to represent the African youth in events in Europe. These short stays had, however, little impact. Therefore, IDAY-International has devised the possibility of organising exchanges together with the American Field Service (AFS), a leading student exchange programmes world-wide. According to the AFS experience, a stay will have long-term effects on the sense of belonging to the world community if it lasts

minimum 6 months. IDAY therefore proposes that exchanges of European youngsters visiting Africa and African youngsters visiting Europe should be organised on the basis of 6-month visits during which the youngsters would visit schools, work as volunteers in IDAY-member organisations, and participate in the national Global Action Week and commemoration of the International Day of the African Child. Selection, preparation, follow-up in the host country and debriefing would be organised by AFS. The African students would come from one of the two Sub-Saharan countries where AFS has offices (Ghana, Kenya). Later on, other countries would start participating as well based on the contribution of IDAY coalitions.

Planned activity:

- Pilot phase: in partnership with AFS, IDAY-International to seek funding for an exchange involving 2 participants, one from each continent.

2.2.3. The Project Bank

Rationale:

Although IDAY focuses on advocacy, its members have a need for financial assistance for some of their projects in the education sector in Africa. Hence, IDAY has established a “Project Bank” to find sponsors for valuable investment proposals. The underlying principle is to encourage direct investment in projects promoted by African CSOs⁸ so as to foster long-lasting and locally-owned development.

The selection criteria include: subsidiarity to regular government services (salaries of teachers or other current expenditures are excluded except on a temporary basis), promoter engaged in advocacy activities and member of the local IDAY coalition. National IDAY coalitions take collective responsibility for the proper use of funds. As common sense suggests, African civil society has an extensive knowledge of existing needs, in-depth understanding of the socio-economic environment and critical limiting factors and it carries low unit costs.

A 3 to 10% commission is levied on the funds obtained to cover local operating costs of IDAY coalitions⁹. IDAY local offices should become financially autonomous after 3 to 4 years as projects grow in size to achieve education for all. Larger projects will require access to foreign bilateral and international aid.

Planned activities:

- IDAY-International to seek additional staff to take charge over the management of the Project Bank.
- National IDAY coalitions to elect and submit projects consistent with the objectives and selection criteria of the Project Bank.
- IDAY-International to increase communication on and visibility of the Project Bank to raise the profile of projects published and increase the donor base.

Outcome indicators:

- 16 new projects published among which 7 projects entirely financed by the end of 2011.
- Raised funds to amount to over €200.000.

⁸ To date, an estimated 85 % of European aid is disbursed to and channelled through European organisations. Most bilateral donors restrict their funding to their national organisations.

⁹ These commissions are the propriety of IDAY-International which allocates them to the national coalitions responsible for the projects.

2.2.4. Computer equipment supply

Rationale:

The ITC gap constitutes a major obstacle to the integration of African youngsters in the world economy. IDAY receives regular requests for computers, both from secondary or vocational schools and from CSOs lacking computer equipment for their daily work. Yet, it proves difficult to find second-hand computers free of charge and to minimise transportation and custom clearing costs. So far, possibilities out of Belgium exist only in West Africa.

Planned action:

- IDAY-International to seek opportunities to supply African partners with the required equipment at minimal costs.

2.3. ADMINISTRATION

2.3.1. IDAY-International administrative and operational capacity

Rationale:

IDAY-International, the apex organisation of the network, still functions with only one fulltime paid staff based in the permanent office in Belgium. All other contributors are voluntary workers. The Management Committee, responsible for the daily executive and financial management of the network at international level, covers tasks ranging from international secretariat and coordination to fund-raising, reporting, planning, communication, (co-) organisation of regional and international events and programmes, etc.

IDAY-International coordinates and manages the special programmes for vulnerable children, with some support from national members, other organisations and voluntary workers. For instance, the action on education of youngsters in prison is co-organised with 3 other persons and organisations. In addition, IDAY-International is the main organiser of IDAY activities in Belgium, including the Global Action Week and June 16.

This is to say that the administration of IDAY-International is clearly overstretched. It would need to be beefed up with at least two more staff: one for communication and one to manage the Project Bank. Efforts to recruit voluntary workers for these posts have failed so far but the Management Committee continues to seek new candidates. Recruitment of more paid staff will depend on the decision of the Wallonia Regional Government where the organisation is established to grant employment subsidies to IDAY. Up till 2010, budgetary restraints related to the financial crisis have made governmental employment subsidies impossible.

Planned action:

- IDAY-International's secretariat to apply again for employment subsidies to the Regional Government of the French Community of Belgium, so as to hire at least 1 more fulltime paid staff.
- Additional volunteer members to be sought to support ongoing activities, particularly the Project Bank and special programmes for vulnerable children.
- IDAY-International's secretariat to seek 1 intern to assist with communication or administration tasks.

2.3.2. African coalitions' administrative and operational capacity

Rationale:

So far, a majority of African coalitions are coordinated by one of the member organisation on an *ad hoc* basis. This situation is not sustainable and incompatible with the scope of action required to achieve the goal of quality education for all in Africa by 2015. Hence, the coalitions that have legally registered as an IDAY organisation are eligible to receive funding for the establishment of a permanent office with one staff. Further criteria include a sizable membership (minimum 15 members) and publication of at least one project on the Project Bank, since this scheme will contribute to the financing of the national office's recurrent costs. 4 national offices have been set up in 2009-2010.

Regional coordination offices need to be created in Africa in order to: 1) decentralize the coordination functions now solely assumed by IDAY-International's Management Committee; 2) assist the national offices with coordination and to develop know-how on complex donors'

requirements for the coalitions to directly access bilateral and international funding. These sources of larger funding are essential to the financing of nation-wide programmes needed to achieve the QEFA goals. Regional offices would be staffed with bilingual project specialist and/or financial analysts.

Planned action:

- 1 additional national office (IDAY-Burkina Faso) to be opened in 2011.
- 1 East Africa regional coordination office to be opened in 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Existing national offices to receive continued partial financial support for their operational costs.
- Additional funding to be sought to fund national offices based on requests received by IDAY-International's secretariat.
- Project Bank commissions to be levied by IDAY-International and/or responsible national offices to contribute to the operational costs of the latter.

Country	Statutes	Account	Staff	Financing
Togo	X	X	X	2009, 2010
Uganda	X		X	2010
Burundi	X			2010
DRC	X		X	2010
Burkina Faso	X	X		2011. Project to be published.
Mauritania	X			Project to be published. Funds to be raised.
Ivory Coast	X	X		Level of activities to be raised. Project to be published.

2.3.3. European coalitions' administrative and operational capacity

European IDAY coalitions are entirely managed on a voluntary basis by associations / individuals, many of whom are from the African Diaspora. No permanent office has yet been established as resources were prioritised for the African coalitions. Financial resources for operational and administrative purposes will be required if IDAY is to continue expanding in Europe and to sustain a level of activity matching with its ambitions.

Planned action:

- IDAY-European members in partnership with IDAY-International to continue seeking funding opportunities to cover administrative and operational costs induced by the conduct of IDAY activities in Europe.

3. BUDGET

Explanation of the budget table featured p.18.

3.1. EXPENSES

3.1.1. Core programme

Last year's expenditures almost doubled as compared to the year before. This is mainly a result of investments made to strengthen the organisational structure (permanent office in Belgium, full time paid secretariat staff, creation of 4 offices in Africa) and of the holding during one statutory year (September 2009 – August 2010) of both the General Assembly of 2008-2009 (delayed until November 2009) and the Regional Assemblies of 2009-2010. The number of missions also increased¹⁰.

Total core-programme expenditures are expected to again double in 2010-2011 compared to previous year. They would increase from 193 776 € to 422 400 € (+97%), which remains modest considering the scope of activities covered by IDAY members. This increase will mainly be related to the special programmes for vulnerable children (domestic workers and youngsters in prison), the creation of offices in Africa and the reinforcement of IDAY-International's administrative capacity. Although the forecasted number of coalitions in Africa and Europe will remain relatively stable, additional financial resources will be required to step up the members' level of activity, in particular for the celebrations of June 16 (200€ in 2006, 700 € in 2007, 1000 € in 2008 – 2010, 1500 € in 2011). This will be necessary to reinforce the bottom-up communication efforts of IDAY's members and to gain in general impact, in particular by extending activities to an increased number of cities in participating countries.

Summary of the budgetary major trends for 2010-2011:

Item	Change %	Reason
June 16 activities in Africa	+190	Additional members and added financial contribution (subject to IDAY being recognised as official NGO by Belgian Government before June 2011)
Special programmes Vulnerable Children	+89 000	No previous expenses recorded under this item. Funding partially (30%) acquired from King Baudouin Foundation. Need of further support from international organisations.
Creation of IDAY offices in Africa	+165	Funding already acquired in 2010. Complementary financing dependent on success of Project Bank.
Administration of IDAY-International	+230	To compensate for excessive reliance on voluntary work. Will depend on decision of Belgian local and regional authorities to grant subsidies.
Global Action Week in Belgium ¹¹	+170	Back to the level of 2009 but with about 100 more schools in Belgium, assuming support of the Belgian Government.

¹⁰ The costs of these missions are covered by the Management Committee's voluntary staff out of their own pocket.

¹¹ Organised by IDAY-International on its own budget, on behalf of IDAY-Belgium.

3.1.2. Subsidiary programmes

The increase in these expenditures - from €95 560 to €543 300 (a fivefold increase) – reflects the rapid expansion observed for some of these subsidiary programmes in the past year, and the necessary investment to achieve an acceptable level of result and impact. They include the implementation of IDAY's students exchange and computers supply programmes stalled so far because of lack of funding, the doubling of the Project Bank fundraising, and €304 000 for surveys of domestic workers' conditions and training requirements in 6 Central and Eastern African countries that will be conducted only if an international body finances them.

Note 1: The failure to obtain funding for the Project Bank would could affect IDAY's day-to-day operations as the commissions levied on these projects are counted on to finance the current expenditures of IDAY's African offices.

Note 2: Costs of the *Artemisia annua* technical programme are being studied and are not included in this budget.

3.2. REVENUES

3.2.1. Core programme

IDAY succeeded in financing the doubling of past years' expenditures with only private funding. All requests made for public funding in support of the 2009-2010 programme were rejected. In 2010-2011, the main sources of income would expectedly be for 39% public subsidies (25% from international organisations)¹², and 61% private funding, including about 25% from IDAY European members.

IDAY's investment in Africa will depend a lot on the decision of the Belgian Government to grant official NGO status to IDAY-International¹³. Until then, only operations conducted on Belgium territory are eligible for governmental funding. NGO status would allow IDAY-International to also seek financial support from Belgium for operations in Africa. It would also facilitate access by IDAY to EU funding largely reserved for larger officially recognised NGOs. Until then, IDAY's capacity to cover the costs of its core programmes 2010-2011 will largely depend on the support provided by international organisations and private donors.

If funding does not reach the target, IDAY-International would have to cut back on administrative capacity and continue to rely of the generous contributions of its voluntary members, whose contribution is measured in the accounts at the officially acceptable rate, but which underestimate actual contribution by a factor of 10 if not more.

3.2.2. Subsidiary programmes

Subsidiary programmes will be executed only when corresponding specific funding will be granted by public or private donors. Access to international donors' funding will very much determine IDAY's capacity to achieve the ambitious goal set for the expansion of these items.

The ongoing campaign by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to endorse an international convention protecting the rights of domestic workers by June 2011 could have a positive influence on IDAY's ability to obtain financial support for the survey planned on this issue (UN agencies expected to contribute 60 % of the scheduled expenses).

¹² Proportion equivalent to that of pre-2009-2010 years budgets.

¹³ Request submitted in January 2010 ; decision expected early 2011.

EXPENSES	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	REVENUES	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Core Programme				Core Programme			
Events : Special Action Week Belgium	7 859	2 946	8 000	Previous yeas transfers	0	20 627	32 714
June 16 : Africa	18 004	14 500	42 000	International organisations	0	0	100 000
Europe	3 700	2 771	4 500	Belgian subsidies	24 000	-1 848	62 980
Anniversary Yaguine & Fodé	1 711	73	500	Communes		1 500	0
Conferences, Concerts	626	9 665	9 000	European Bilateral aid	0	0	2 000
Vulnerable children	0	0	89 000				
Assemblies	10 862	51 251	36 000	Other NGOs		17 000	3 000
IDAY Offices in Africa	9 000	28 987	48 070	Fund Message of Yaguine & Fodé	6 000	5 000	12 000
Missions		22 172	12 600	IDAY Members	26 588	35 000	25 000
Personnel : Secretariat	28 057	27 445	57 750	Membership fees	0	0	0
Other personnel			32 000	Private donors	33 000	90 971	95 000
Voluntary workers			11 000	Companies		32 325	35 000
Office, rent & equipment	2 439	10 613	15 350	Contribution Hosts IDAY (G.A.)	0	7 000	5 000
Communication				Contribution Voluntary workers	20 080	5 400	26 000
Other (products, financing costs,...)	462	1 744	4 090	Generated Revenues	1 300	400	5 000
Saldo	20 627	12 087	0	Others		11	
Sub-total Core Programme	115 515	193 776	422 400	Sub-total Core Programme	111 515	214 403	422 400
Subsidiary Programmes				Subsidiary Programmes			
Student exchanges			30 000	Contribution by European students	0	0	5 400
Computers			9 250	Private European Foundations	0	0	9 600
Project Bank	71 800	95 564	200 000	Private African Foundations	0	0	15 000
Domestic workers Enquiry			304 053	Sponsors for computers	0	0	9 250
				Project Bank	70 000	95 564	200 000
				Domestic Workers' Enquiry	0	0	304 052
Sub-total Subsidiary Programmes	71 800	95 564	543 303	Sub-total Subsidiary Programmes	70 000	95 564	543 302
TOTAL	187 315	289 340	965 702	TOTAL	181 515	309 967	965 702

4. EVALUATION

Rationale:

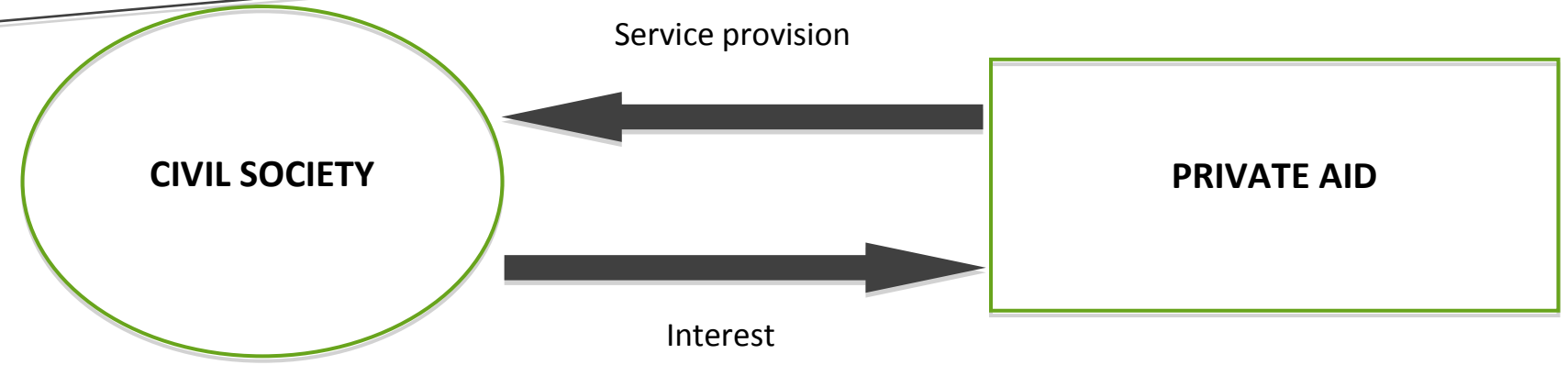
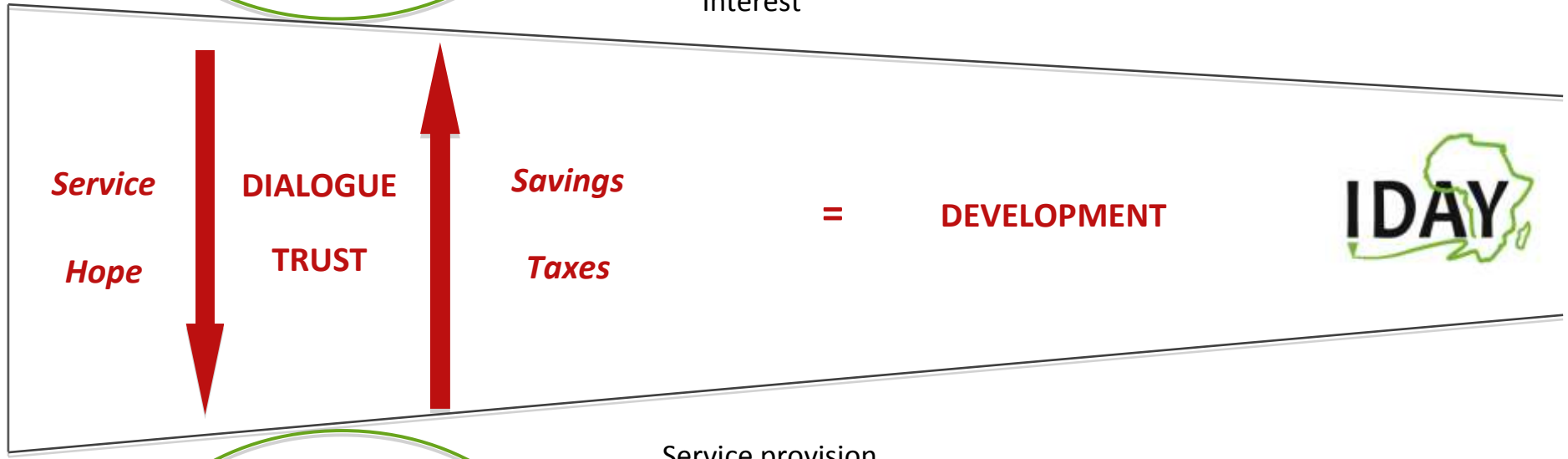
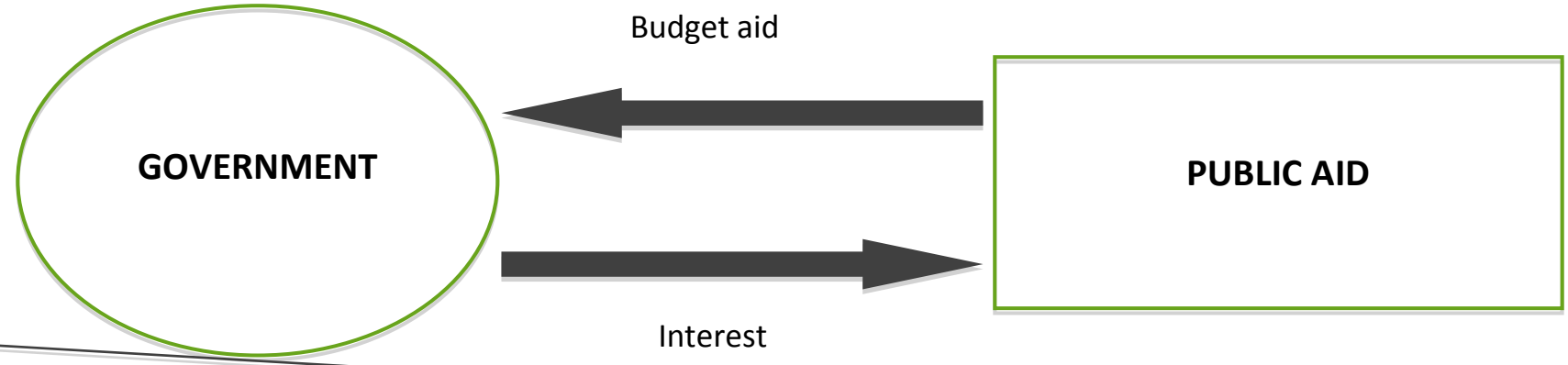
IDAY evaluates annually its activity. These reports are submitted for comments to the members since 2006 and to the Board of Directors and the General Assembly for approval since 2008. These reports attempt to review critically its positive and negative achievements and to provide the key elements of the strategy to be developed in future years.

The reports are available on www.iday.org for a purpose of transparency.

Planned activities:

- Evaluation Report 2010-2011 to be put together by IDAY-International's secretariat for approval by the General Assembly 2011 (date to be determined).
- Specific reports on some activities to be produced as relevant in order to review progress, inform partners, donors and the wide public, and plan continuation / extension of the activity.

ANNEX 1



ANNEX 2

Number of vulnerable children* in Sub-Saharan Africa benefiting from assistance from IDAY member organizations

<i>Total** on 15 July 2010. Census ongoing.</i>						
Categories of vulnerable children	Number of organisations	Number of children				
		Pre-school	Formal Primary	Vocational Literacy	Other Secondary	Total
Orphans	69	1354	36405	3176	695	41630
Child soldiers	3	0	85	278	53	416
Child domestic servants	34	172	603	1647	139	2561
So-called "witch" children	17	46	368	212	0	626
Early married girls	31	15	2190	1786	57	4048
Children in prison	21	0	269	1067	6	1342
Handicaped children	48	281	1403	1093	41	2818
Trafficked children	23	0	283	280	14	577
Children from ethnic minorities	13	225	2359	399	142	3125
Street and slum children	98	513	3304	6892	1344	12053
Children from rural areas	19	95	2917	2928	1110	7050
Refugees and IDP children	21	139	2490	567	66	3262
Children head of household	12	10	110	460	28	608
Portefaix	29	888	553	461	18	1920
Nomadic children	6	287	6901	4113	0	11301
Other (specify)	55	95	16032	4856	606	21589
Other working children	9	103	439	72	73	687
TOTAL	241	4223	76711	30287	4392	115613

* The term "children" includes both 0 to 18-year old children and youngsters of 15-24.

** Consolidated data from Togo, Guinea, Burundi, Ghana, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Rwanda (part), Zambia, East DRC, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Cameroon (part)

Missing : Benin, Mauritania, Cameroon (part), RDC-Kinshasa, Rwanda (part) and Kenya.

2nd column : Total of the number of IDAY member organisations involved with these children.

Some organisations are involved with several categories of children; the grand total therefore does not equal the sum of organisations per categories.