

ACTIVITY REPORT —2014—



Raising voices for **education** in Africa



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CHAIRMAN'S WORD

I am pleased to present to you IDAY's 2014 Activity Report. You will find here an overview of the activities and the developments that the network has undergone in its member countries as well as at the regional and international levels.

In 2014, IDAY continued the momentum of several large developments that began in 2013. One of the highlights is the network's demonstration of its ability to deploy a large-scale program supported by African civil society. Thanks to the support of the European Union, our regional campaign for the recognition and training of domestic workers in East Africa made important progress with the launch of national surveys on the situation of children and young domestic workers in the DRC and Uganda, and the dissemination in Burundi of the results of the preliminary investigation conducted in late 2013. The first awareness and advocacy activities combined with the preliminary results of the surveys provided promising results, the fruit of a concerted action among 14 programme partners in 5 participating countries. They confirm the validity of the approach recommended by our members, as well as the possibility of a constructive collaboration between local civil society and the authorities and the mobilising effect of a regional dynamic of this sort.

Without adequate resources, the campaigns on health and education and on the right to education for juveniles in prison did not move forward as much. However, despite our difficulty to engage the authorities on these issues, numerous network members pursued their activities on the ground and consulted the authorities and the communities on the changes needed. The network was also began a concerted action strategy in support of the education of children in conflict or post-conflict zone, which will have to be deployed with other stakeholders in the coming years.

Moreover, IDAY was able to resume its endeavours of strengthening ties between coalitions by means of meetings and exchanges between different member countries. The commitment of the members to continue their engagement as a network inspired by their own activities was especially felt at the IDAY Regional Assembly meeting for East Africa and the Great Lakes. This convening demonstrated not only a true sense of belonging to IDAY's ideals, but also a growing interest on the part of international actors, which is a promising sign for the future. In West and Central Africa, the difficult situation tied to the Ebola epidemic and the insecurity caused by Boko Haram forced the members to postpone their meeting to June 2015.



Emphasis was also placed on the structural strengthening of the network. Several coalitions achieved important progress in terms of internal management, mobilisation of their members, and planning their intervention strategy. This is also a collective process, supported by exchanges between members regarding their respective successes and difficulties.

The interest in IDAY as a movement that believes in Africans' ability to drive the development of their countries themselves explains the continued expansion of the network: 2014 marked the creation of a coalition in Niger, and saw the number of member associations in all coalitions grow by 22% (572 in total). The challenge is for IDAY to be able to capitalise more effectively on the involvement and experience of its members, who together help to educate more than 264,000 children and youth throughout the African continent.

IDAY's members are aware that their approach based on the pursuit of a constructive dialogue between local civil society and the authorities, and that targets the root causes of the lack of quality basic education, renders donor engagement difficult. If the network progresses on the path of recognition, it will have to convince

many stakeholders of a necessary change in the global development cooperation strategy in order to avoid the mediocre or negative results of certain practices that are inconsistent with basic long-term needs.

I would like to thank all of our partners, but most importantly our members in Africa, who have made these developments possible. Their dynamism and their commitment have confirmed their ambition to make IDAY a true representative of African children and youth's wish for a more just world where the right of African children and youth to quality basic education is respected.

Jean-Jacques Schul



KIVU RDC

EDUCATION POUR TOUS

IDAY

KIVU

EDUCATION

— IDAY IN 2014 —

SOME KEY FIGURES

Number of countries in the network: **19** in Africa, **5** in Europe

Number of member organisations: **572** (22% compared to 2013)

Census of vulnerable children: **264.230** (76%)

Total population in network member countries: **542 million**

Number of primary school aged children in network member countries*: **92 million**

Number of uneducated children and youth in network member countries:
22,7 million (25%)

Number of illiterate youth aged 15-24 in network member countries:
31,5 million in 2015 (versus 30,7 million in 2010), of which 58,4% are girls.

Average student to teacher ratio in network member countries: **33 to 1** (2013)

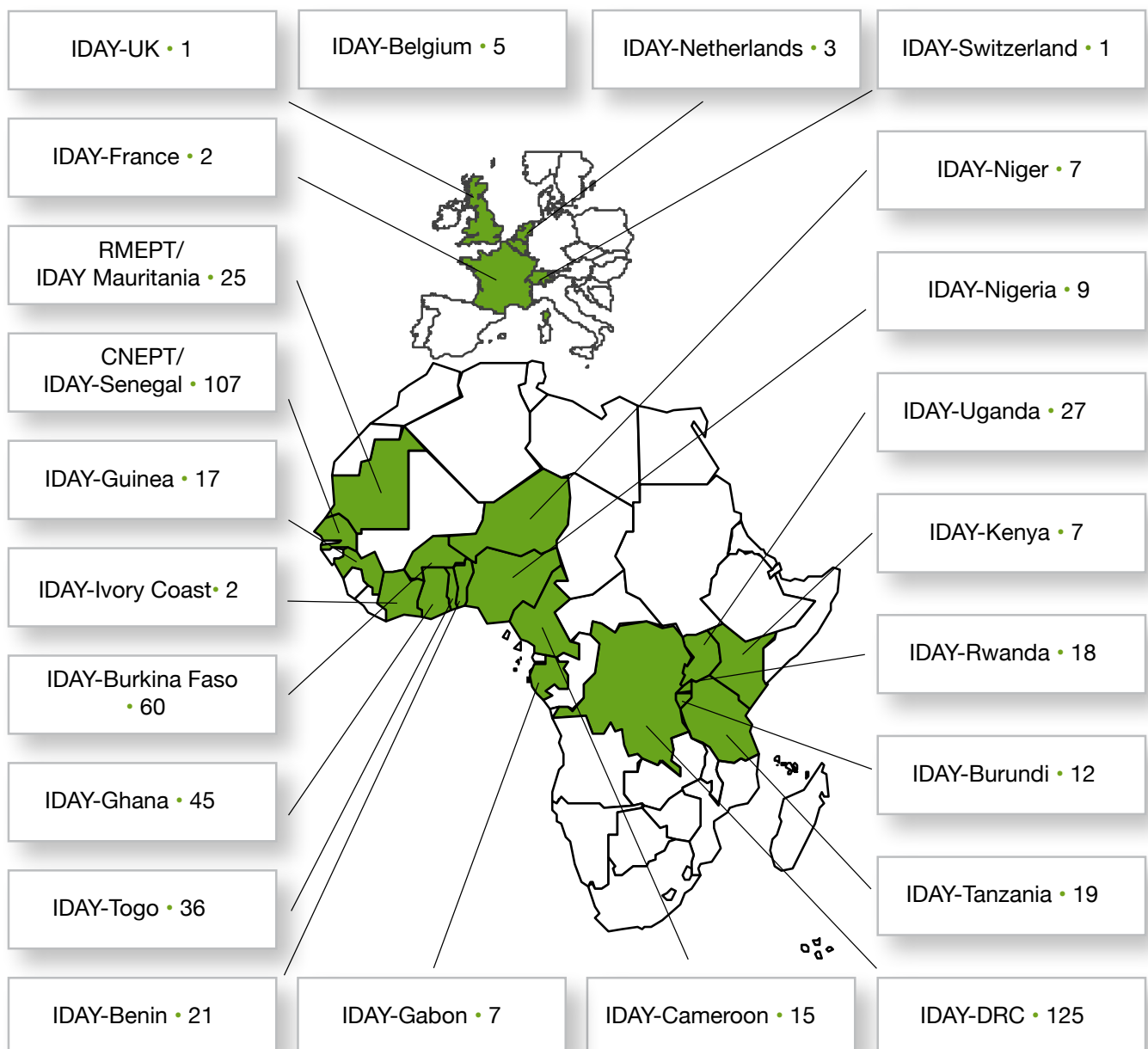
Average expenditure per primary school student in network member countries:
461 USD / student (2013)

(*Source: UNESCO's Pôle de Dakar and Institute for Statistics)



NETWORK STRUCTURE

IDAY-International is a network of 23 national coalitions that gathers 572 organisations in Africa and Europe. United by the same objective, quality basic education for all in Africa, these organisations are making themselves heard.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jean-Jacques Schul (Message of Yaguine and Fodé Fund):
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David Kodjovi Amouzou (IDAY-Togo) (2013-2015)

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Gorbal Sy (IDAY-Senegal) (2013-2015)

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Jean Opala (IDAY-Benin) (2014-2016)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Noëlle Garcin: Secretary General

Jean-Jacques Schul: Managing Director

Michel Ducamp: Treasurer

Audrey Laviolette: Project Director (since September 2014)

Brigitte Brogniez: Administrative Assistant (since September 2014)

Dominique Devillers: Communications Director

(Louis Fourmentin: interim Communications Director since July 2014)

Adamou Fehou: Member

Pierre Muanda: Member

Annette Ntignoi: Member

Nicole Baudoux: Member

Marc de Maeyer: Member (until December 2014)

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Hauwa Ibrahim - Sakharov Prize 2005

Ousmane Sy - Roi Baudouin Prize 2005, Founder of CEPIA

Mampe Ntsedi - Nelson Mandela Children Center

Baaba Maal – Ambassador for PNUD-Sénégal

Luisa Morgantini – Vice-President of the European Parliament (2006-2008)

Dr. Denis Mukwege – Director of Panzi Hospital, Sakharov Prize 2014, Roi Baudouin Prize 2011

Hendrina Doroba – Executive Director of FAWE

Dr. Pamela Weathers - Ph.D. in Botany and Plant Pathology, Professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute

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Ludovic Beke

Translators Without Borders and its volunteer translators





EXECUTIVE REPORT

The IDAY network calls on governments to enforce the right of all children and youth in Africa to enjoy quality basic, to which millions of them continue to be denied access today. Providing educational opportunities is the responsibility of governments. Africa has the necessary resources to achieve this but their allocation and use must be improved. Local civil society has a key role to play in supporting this change. For local civil society to participate in these decisions and the growth process, dialogue and confidence must be established.

VISION

The network strives to foster a society where all individuals, especially the youth, have access to quality basic education without discrimination (pre-school education, formal primary education, vocation literacy).

MISSION

Promoting policies, systems, and practices that guarantee quality basic education for all children and youth in Africa through constructive dialogue between African civil society and African authorities.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Guarantee the right of all children and youth in Africa to quality basic education.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

Empower African civil society organisations to promote and monitor quality basic education for all, with a strong focus on the needs of the most neglected and vulnerable children and youth and all the factors that influence access to quality basic education.

PRINCIPLES OF ACTION

Collective action - Advocacy - Mobilisation of local civil society



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2014-2016

The activities conducted by the IDAY network in 2014 fall under the 2014-2016 Programme which aims to strengthen the network's impact regarding the promotion of the right to quality basic education for all children and youth in Africa.

The strategy behind this triennial Programme is guided by several observations and ambitions:

- Quality basic education for all is now more than ever a high-priority development issue. A drastic increase in the engagement of all stakeholders is necessary if we wish to achieve, or at least progress toward, the 6 objectives of Education for All (EPT) in Africa by 2015. It has less to do with increasing the financial resources made available by the international community than encouraging still more constructive efforts on the part of the countries and populations to guarantee the effective use of existing resources.
- IDAY intends to affirm its position and value-added in the community of civil society actors engaged in similar fields and activities.
- IDAY promotes a development approach based on democratic principles and State responsibility, decision-making from the bottom up and a balanced South/North partnership. These principles are essential to ensure respect for all fundamental human rights such as quality education. Members must support these principles both in their efforts to influence current development assistance practices, and directly in their own actions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACTIVITIES
1. Advocacy for quality basic education for all	1.1 Annual activities: June 16 and Global Action Week 1.2 Project Bank 1.3 Effective partnership for development
2. Regional campaigns	2.1 Domestic workers 2.2 Juveniles deprived of liberty 2.3 Health and Education 2.4 Children displaced by conflict
3. Structural reinforcement of the network	3.1 Life of the network 3.2 Capacity strengthening
4. Financial consolidation	4.1 Diversification of resources 4.2 Development of sustainable financing mechanisms

GENERAL CONTEXT OF ACTION

Certain favorable trends and conditions for IDAY's activities were recorded in 2014, in particular:

- Sustained economic growth on the entire African continent, with an average growth rate of 5%.
- According to the 2014 Ibrahim Index on governance in Africa (published by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation), the continent experienced a slight improvement over the course of the last 5 years, achieving an average score of 51.3 in governance. Governance would thus have increased in 39 out of 52 countries in Africa. Among the categories of indicators on the rise, citizen participation in political processes and human rights (including education) saw a significant increase although it was very uneven between countries.
- Consultations on the post-2015 development agenda, especially with regard to education, took place at the national, regional, and global levels. There were thus many opportunities to emphasize the assessments and recommendations of local civil society regarding the implementation of the objectives pertaining to quality education for all by 2015.
- The theme chosen by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child for the 2014 Day of the African Child was "A Child-Friendly, Quality, Free, and Compulsory Education For All Children in Africa." This provided members of the IDAY network with the possibility to increase the scope of their annual advocacy on June 16 on the right to a quality basic education for all children and youth in Africa.
- The strategy of the European Union concerning development cooperation is putting more and more emphasis on good governance and the participation of local actors and civil society (cf. 2012 communication from the European Commission on "the roots democracy and sustainable development: Europe's

engagement with civil society in external relations"). In many countries, roadmaps for engagement with civil society have been developed, with an effort to account for the perspective of local civil society.

- The Global Partnership for Education Replenishment Conference in June 2014 resulted in developing countries committing to allocated 26 million USD in internal financing for basic education over the next four years. Donor countries pledged a total of USD 2.1 billion.
- With regard to the fight against malaria, more and more countries are gradually accepting the contribution of traditional or alternative medicine to individual health and wellbeing. 2014 marked the first year of implementation of the World Health Organization traditional medicine strategy (2014-2023). This strategy recognises that alternative medicine, which constitutes an important and often underestimated part of health care and whose quality, safety, and effectiveness are proven, plays a role in the realisation of the goal of universal access to health care. This strategy offers perspectives for promoting *Artemisia annua*, particularly through the stated objective of "consolidating the knowledge base and formulating national policies" for the enhanced and effective use of alternative medicine. In parallel, scientific research on antimalarial treatments with the help of this plant continues to produce positive results that may help support advocacy directed toward health officials at all levels.

Nonetheless, several contextual components have continued to threaten the achievement of the education for all goals and IDAY's advocacy work:

- Poverty, the primary factor behind low school enrollment, is very high in Africa, affecting around

48% of the continent's population. Economic growth is very uneven between countries and even more marked contrasts exist in the improvement of household incomes. Even if the proportion of people living under the poverty threshold is decreasing, high population growth across the continent means that their absolute number is still on the rise, and especially the number of households living in extreme poverty.

- There has been a worrying decrease in indicators on the rule of law and accountability (2014 Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa). Therefore, despite an improvement in citizen participation, access to and the possibility to exercise civic control over the operation of institutions and the provision of public services remain difficult in a number of countries on the continent.

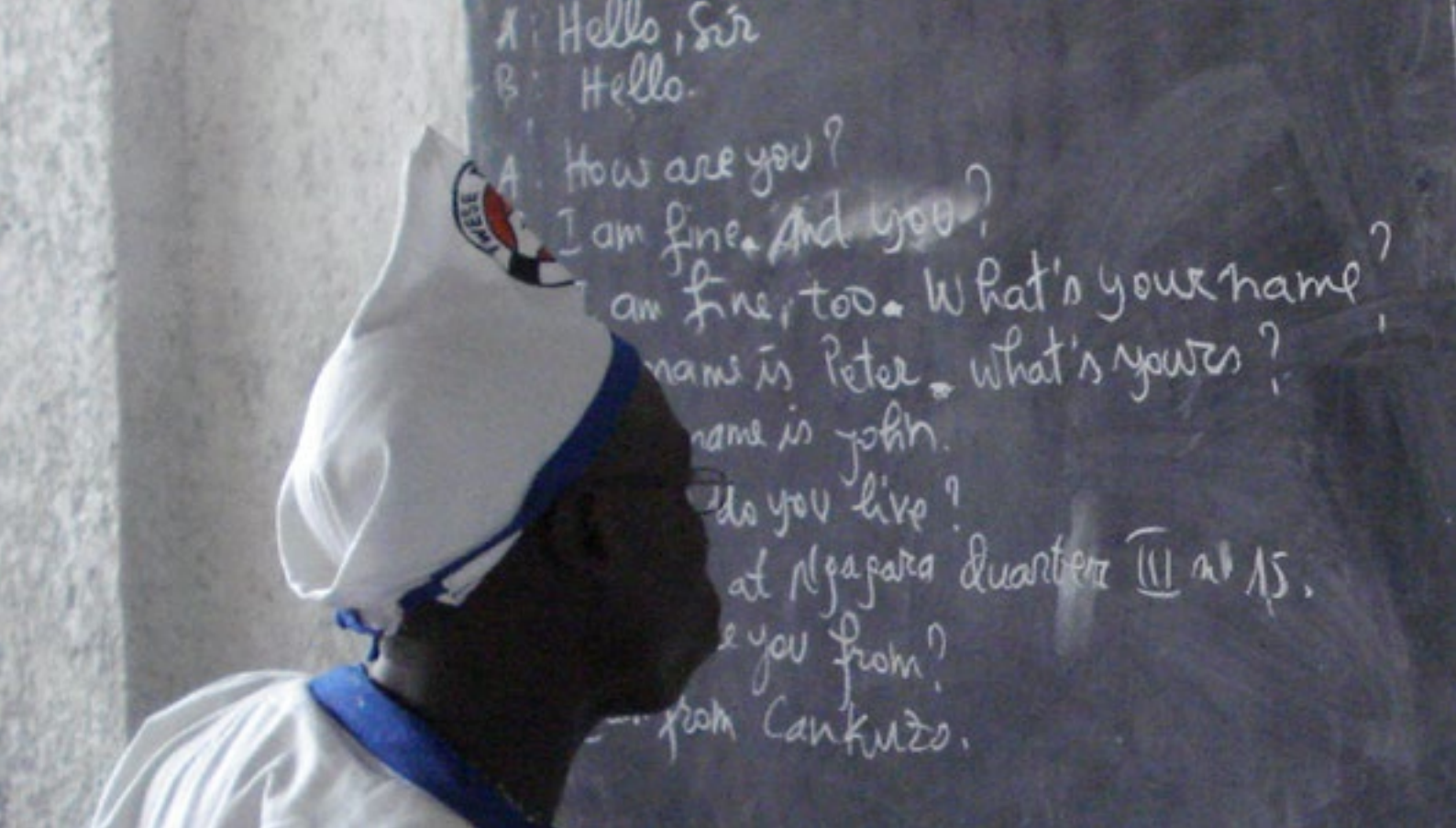
- The political sphere remains inaccessible to many local civil society organisations for diverse reasons: access to information, credibility, resources, etc. Instances of genuine, constructive dialogue between authorities and local civil society exist but are limited. Otherwise, collaborations within civil society remain hampered by competitive reflexes motivated in part by resource mobilisation issues.

- Globally speaking, investments to support local civil society's advocacy and citizen participation efforts are insufficient. In this context, IDAY has a hard time reconciling donor preferences with the principles of action that guide the collective engagement of its members.

- "Top-down" approaches remain very prevalent in the planning and implementation of development cooperation.

- Despite its 2014-2023 traditional medicine strategy, the WHO remains reluctant to encourage research on alternative methods for combatting malaria such as treatments based on *Artemisia annua*, and to take into account existing scientific evidence.





ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

1. Structure

GENERAL

- The geographic scope of the IDAY network has stayed relatively stable with members in 19 countries in Africa and 5 in Europe, like in 2013. Zambia left the network due to the prolonged inactivity of the coalition. At the same time, Niger entered the network with the creation of a coalition whose membership was approved by the General Assembly in June 2014. The total number of IDAY member associations has increased significantly - mostly due to updated data provided by the members.
- The (re)establishment of regional coordination offices in East Africa and West Africa with a view to “decentralise” coordination did not progress due to inadequate resources. Reflection on the conditions of such regional coordination was rekindled during the Regional Assembly meeting of East African IDAY members in November 2014.
- Network members had the opportunity to meet and share their experiences with other countries during a virtual meeting of the General Assembly and the Regional Assembly meeting of East Africa. But these meetings did not occur as often as desired. The few ad hoc exchange visits that took place between

geographically close coalitions confirmed network members’ interest in these interactions which strengthen their mobilisation but also their sense of belonging to a larger dynamic.

NATIONAL COALITIONS

- The network’s member coalitions carried on with their institutional and organisational strengthening throughout the year, with technical support from the Management Committee. This process concerned mostly their strategic planning capacity as well as organisational and financial management. Several coalitions also engaged in strengthening their members’ capacity and commitment in the group. IDAY-International took the opportunity of the Regional Assembly meeting for East Africa to organise training sessions for the delegates on collective advocacy, coalition management and communication.
- Likewise, many efforts were made to help the coalitions develop their financial capacity. The aim is to enable them to get the resources they need for their activities and balance the fundraising responsibilities within the network, between the member coalitions and the Management Committee. The results are mixed: most coalitions still lack of visibility and credibility to convince the financial partners to support them. Some

B. John, how old are you?
 A. I am twenty-five.
 B. Are you married?
 A. No, I am not married.
 B. What's your job?
 A. I am a domestic worker.
 B. Thank you John, Goodbye.
 A. Goodbye Peter.

of them also lack internal capacities and experience to fundraise efficiently on their own. The network therefore remained heavily dependent on the resources mobilised by the Management Committee, including for the activities of the coalitions.

- Most coalitions haven't managed to secure the minimum means needed to have a coordination structure that allows them to deploy more significant actions all year long.

Some of the structural features of the IDAY member coalitions in 2014 are:

- **Ivory Coast** After a few years of inactivity caused by the aftermath of the political unrest of 2010-2011, some organisations set up to rekindle the coalition. The main challenge was to remobilise member organisations that had disconnected along the political divide and to revamp the organisational structure. The process started in 2014 and shall continue in 2015.
- **Niger** 6 Nigerien organisations formed the IDAY-Niger coalition, which joined the network in June 2014. The coalition held its Constitutive Assembly in November. It explored the complementarities and collaboration opportunities with other Nigerien networks working in education. IDAY-Niger set itself to promote the diversification of educational opportunities, specifically

to accommodate vulnerable children and youngsters and by looking into the non formal and informal education sectors.

- **National offices** 5 national offices (Burkina Faso, Burundi, RDC, Togo, Uganda) received financial and logistical support. These offices employ one staff in charge of coordinating the coalition.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

- One additional staff was hired in 2014 at the Secretariat of IDAY-International to manage the Domestic Workers project cofunded by the European Union. The staff turnover proved higher this year than before and somehow slowed down the pace of progress of some activities. However the Management Committee took the necessary measures to minimize the effect of these internal changes on the work of the network.
- The South African branch of the IDAY-International Secretariat continued to manage the regional coordination of the network in Africa.
- Several members of the Management Committee undertook coordination and support missions to the IDAY member coalitions. They visited Burundi, Kenya, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania.



2. Achievements, results and impact

Advocacy on the right to quality basic education for all in Africa

The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) recommends prioritising education awareness-raising campaigns over one-off service provision of limited scope. The latter type of action maintains the impression among the “beneficiaries” that the solutions to their problems come primarily from abroad rather than from a close collaboration between civil society and government.

The IDAY network therefore undertakes regular collective advocacy during which civil society organisations jointly address the authorities about barriers to quality basic education for all and formulate their own recommendations.

- The national coalitions carried on with **advocacy and public awareness on the right to education**, according to the issues prevailing in their respective countries. In particular, 17 member coalitions in African and in Europe took advantage of the Day of the African Child to engage in policy dialogue on education issues. Their activities benefited from the fact that the African Union had dedicated the 2014 edition of that event to education. Some coalitions also joined forces with other civil society stakeholders during the Global Action Week for Education 2014 to sensitise on “Education and disability”. Other examples include IDAY-Ghana’s awareness raising activities on holding the authorities to account; IDAY-Cameroon’s efforts to set up an independent committee to monitor the implementation of international and national commitments in terms of the rights of the child and the right to education; and the commemoration of the Message of Yaguine & Fodé with a policy dialogue on the rights of the African youth, and particularly its right to quality education.

The local and national authorities were presented with concrete assessments and recommendations in

terms of access, quality and relevance of educational opportunities. The various awareness-raising activities also led several communities to take action for education.

Mobilisation was uneven across the coalitions, depending on the one hand on the internal dynamics of commitment of the members, and on the other hand on the resources available. In Europe, besides a few isolated actions, the network remained largely inactive in terms of collective engagement.

The publication of the IDAY Annual Report giving the perspective of African civil society on the situation of education for all in Africa was postponed to 2015 so as to have time to rethink the methodology and structure of this report.

- **The Project Bank** continued to function as a catalyst for local initiatives for education in Africa. 7 new projects were published, 7 projects were implemented and 2 projects were completed during the year. The total amount of funding generated in 2014 was €134.000, which represents a 250% increase compared to 2013.

Thus, as far as the funding of the coalitions is concerned, this tool contributed to generating significant resources to advocacy and coordination of collective action in the member countries. The results are more mixed with regards to advocacy: with the exception of the domestic workers project, the coalitions are yet to use of the outcomes of their projects to make recommendations to the authorities. In terms of enhancing the recognition of local civil society organisations, the impact of the IDAY Project Bank is hard to assess independently of the efforts of the Management Committee to promote the projects to the donors. This aspect is also closely related to the extent to which the coalitions make use of the projects for their advocacy.

- The network sustained its involvement in **discussions on development cooperation in the education sector**, mainly through the interventions of the Management Committee: at international level in the



framework of the Global Campaign for Education and of the discussions on the post-2015 agenda for education, and during the Wise Summit on Education; in Europe through the platforms FASI, Educaid and CNCD in which IDAY steadily engaged the other stakeholders on development cooperation practices, funding for education and support to policy dialogue and citizen control by African civil society. Yet it is clear that alternative and independent voices are still hardly heard in a policy dialogue that remains largely dominated by some NGOs.

Regional advocacy campaigns for education

These campaigns concern issues that have been identified by several member coalitions. The regional dimension gives added weight and consistency to actions undertaken by the coalitions in their respective countries. It has the additional advantage of enhancing training outcomes and exchanges of experience/ideas. The coalitions taking part retain responsibility for implementing the actions decided on in their countries, while adapting them to the local context.

- **The campaign for the professional recognition and the education / training of domestic workers** saw the most developments thanks to the grant awarded by the European Union (2014-2016). In 2014, the project partners in the DRC, Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda launched national surveys. The results of the first phase of the survey carried out in Burundi at the end of 2013 were published. The statistical data collected give information on the number and the socio-economic profile of the domestic workers, and the proportion of minors among them. These data also allow to learn more about their level of education and their training needs as well as the training expectations of their employers. Parallel to the survey, the partners implemented some advocacy and sensitisation activities, especially on the issue of child domestic workers. Conversely, the interest showed by several Western African member coalitions didn't materialise in concrete actions.

- Progress on the **health and education** campaign was very uneven. While several countries implemented school gardens project thanks to funding obtained via the Project Bank, no real progress was achieved in terms of getting the authorities to endorse the use of *Artemisia annua* to fight malaria. IDAY and its partners couldn't secure the funds for the multidisciplinary research programme on *Artemisia annua* despite new findings on the plant as antimalarial treatment, some of which stemming from research in the USA. An independent evaluation of the school gardens projects in Kenya and Uganda also showed positive results as to the efficacy of this approach. IDAY started negotiating with the authorities in Belgium and in Senegal to organise a symposium with a view to reconciling the various positions on this topic.

- The campaign for **education of juveniles deprived of liberty** didn't progress much in 2014 as the network failed to secure resources to initiate the mapping decided at the Regional Forum of Kampala in 2011. IDAY however supported the campaign for a Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty coordinated by Defence for Children International (DCI), which was endorsed by Resolution 69/157 of the United Nations General Assembly in December 2014.

- As for the issue of **Children in conflict / post-conflict areas**, the IDAY coalitions in Eastern African and the Great Lakes Region held a regional seminar in November 2014 on education for children and youngsters in protracted displacement in Africa. The participants drafted a concerted strategy for action that articulates advocacy and community empowerment on the one hand, and local, national and regional direct interventions on the other. The specific lines of action and coordination procedures are to be defined in 2015.



3. Finances

The total realised budget in 2014 amounts to €584.509. This represents 56,8% of the estimated budget, but also an increase by 125% of the realised expenditures of 2013. This increase is mostly due to the domestic workers project cofunded by the European Union since November 2013.

The revenues amount to €625.891, i.e. 60,8% of the estimate. Compared to 2013, the revenues are also significantly higher (+128%) for similar reasons.

Both the national coalitions and the Management Committee of IDAY-International stepped up their efforts to seek new funding opportunities (diversification) and strengthen their medium term financial predictability. In terms of diversifying funding sources, the Management Committee worked a lot on fundraising in the USA: opening of the “American Friends of IDAY” fund at the King Baudouin Foundation US (American branch of the Belgian King Baudouin Foundation); recruitment of the fundraising consulting firm Faircom to develop IDAY’s visibility and contacts in the USA; submission of various cofounding requests to American foundations.

Some contacts were also made in the United Arab Emirates and in Norway. The focus was laid on seeking multiyear grants for greater predictability and stability of the resources in the mid-run.

For the first time in its history, IDAY faced a financial management problem with one of its members. This kind of difficulty ought to be acknowledged in full transparency in the same fashion as successes are advertised, also as a way to demonstrate the ability of the network to deal with and learn lessons from such challenges. Rigorous measures have been taken to improve the collective responsibility mechanisms within the coalitions; the fact that it has worked efficiently for the past 8 years and that it costs very little justify that it should remain in application.



PROSPECTS

In the light of its current achievements, the network will have to focus on the following areas in the framework of its 2014-2016 Programme:

- **Structural and capacity strengthening.** This will consist in continued efforts to improve the planning of the coalitions and evaluating the impact of their actions; strengthening the coalitions' management procedures; and extra efforts to provide more training and capacity building opportunities to the members of IDAY. An evaluation of the Project Bank will also be conducted in 2015 to assess the extent to which this tool delivers efficiently on its objectives, especially in terms of fostering recognition of African civil society, advocacy and generating funding for the coalitions.
- **Improving the visibility and recognition of the IDAY network and its principles of action at all levels.** For the coalitions, this will depend partially

on their structural strengthening but also on the ability of their members to implement actions on an ongoing basis and to assess and value the results of their activities. The network shall try to consolidate internal communication and dynamics by enhancing the member coalitions' activities even more. At international and European level, IDAY will pursue its involvement in improving development cooperation practices.

- **Increasing the network's financial sustainability.** Striking a more balanced distribution of the financial responsibilities within the network will remain a key target, together with achieving greater medium-term predictability of the resources.

—ACTIVITIES—

ADVOCACY FOR QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION FOR ALL



“ A child friendly, quality, free and compulsory education for all children in Africa “



Specific Themes

IDAY-Guinea (Conakry) – “Education challenges in peri-urban areas”

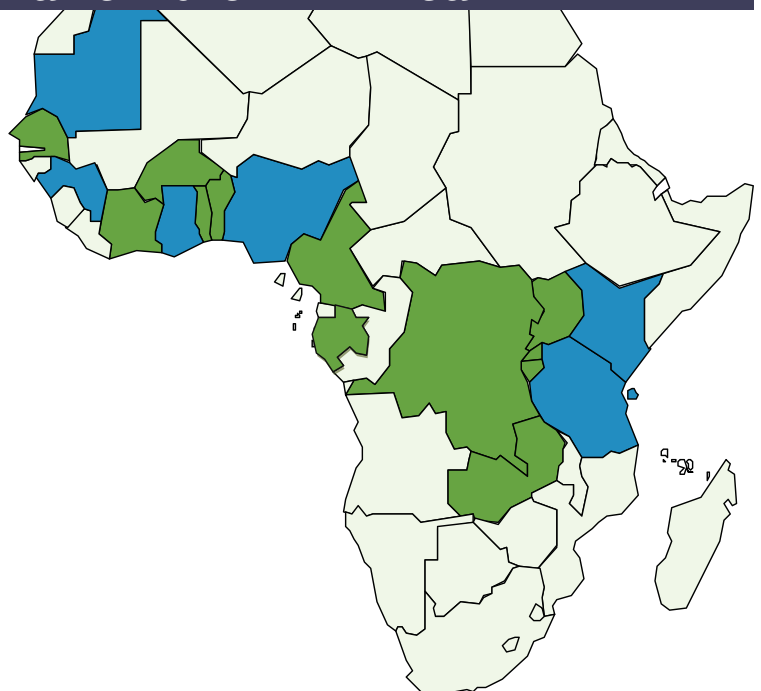
IDAY-Kenya – “Breaking the barriers on inclusive education”

IDAY-Mauritania – “The right to education for children living with a disability”

IDAY-Ghana – “Quality Education - The Role of Government – NGO post-2015 Agenda”

IDAY-Tanzania – “Promoting quality education for our children through better anti-malaria prevention”

IDAY-Nigeria – “Working together to achieve quality education for our children - a Panacea for development”



1. Day of the African Child (June 16)

THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD is for IDAY a time for civil society to come together and be heard, as part of a constructive dialogue with the authorities. In memory of the 1976 demonstration of young South Africans, IDAY members commemorate each year this event on the theme of the right to quality education for all, with a focus on the most vulnerable and neglected children and youth.

15 out of the 19 African coalitions and 2 out of 5 European coalitions took action on that occasion in 2014.

BELGIUM

One day of awareness-raising of the public of Brussels on the situation of education for all in Africa. Organised in the famous park Pairi Daiza, the activity reached out to several hundred of persons who expressed their solidarity through pictures in the social media. The event closed with an address intended to the authorities but with unfortunately few Belgian officials and African diplomats present.

BENIN

About 120 persons participated at the conference – debate organised by IDAY-Benin on June 21 on the theme proposed by the African Union. Several representatives of the youth and civil society addressed their recommendations to the 3 Ministries of the education sector that were represented. The inadequate capacity of the education infrastructure, the mismatch between education supply and employment requirements, the high school drop-out rate, teachers' low salaries and the poor learning conditions were the main challenges that were discussed. IDAY-Benin pleaded in particular for school kitchens and sensitisation on keeping the children in school.

BURKINA FASO

After 5 days of concertation in Fada N'Gourma, a city in the Eastern region, on the traditions that stand in the way of school attendance and foster school drop-out, especially for the young girls, IDAY-Burkina Faso presented specific recommendations to the Ministry of national Education and Literacy Training. They included a call for a survey of children and youngsters dropping out of school because of traditions, the support to rural communities in promoting education, and incentives for a greater involvement of parents.



CAMEROON

A national debate was organised jointly with the Cameroonian Education for All Network (CEFAN) under the patronage of the Ministry of Basic Education. Several panels enabled fifty participants to draw a situational analysis of the sector and present recommendations on quality, effective free education, literacy training and the use of vernacular languages in the education system, decentralisation of the education competencies to local communities, civic education and education of particular groups of vulnerable children and youngsters.

GABON

During the conference in Libreville on the theme «A child-friendly, quality, free, compulsory education for all children in Africa», representatives of the national authorities and local civil society discussed the education programmes of the vulnerable children. One of their recommendations was the creation of a Fund to take care of unschooled children.

GHANA

IDAY-Ghana organised on June 16 a day of discussion on the respective roles of the government and the NGOs in carrying out the post-2015 agenda for quality education. Participation exceeded 100 representatives of Ministries, civil society organisations and numerous children and youngsters who got the opportunity to discuss with the authorities on the challenges of education and get their ideas across. 13 proposals, widely disseminated through the media, were adopted by the participants and handed out to the government. Among them one finds the participative revision of the school programmes and the system of double replacements, raising teachers' salaries and training and the actual implementation of the school kitchen programme.

GUINEA

IDAY-Guinea inaugurated this year the month of the Guinean Child. This large-scale sensitisation and advocacy campaign focused this year on the issues and challenges of education of children in urban and rural areas. In addition to the awareness-raising sessions about access to books, the coalition called upon the authorities, elected representatives, civil society organisations and economic operators of the Conakry administration in the Conakry suburbs to step up their commitment.



KENYA

IDAY-Kenya raised this year the obstacles to an effective inclusive education in Kenya, among which the inadequate infrastructure, the absence of arrangements to facilitate the transition of children with special needs toward the general education system and the inadequate monitoring of the implementation of the existing dispositions in terms of inclusive education. The emphasis was laid on the mobilisation of the communities during a forum attended by more than 170 participants and through the sensitisation of the local authorities, social workers, schools and families. A policy note was developed at the end of these activities and presented to the competent authorities.

MAURITANIA

Despite the coincidence with the presidential election campaign, the Réseau Mauritanien pour l'Education pour Tous (RMEPT) held its day of advocacy at Ryad, in the suburbs of the capital city Nouakchott. The coalition had also chosen to address the authorities on the right to education of children with disabilities. Among the hundreds of participants was the President of the Federation of the Disabled and parents of handicapped children who acknowledged that the social stigma that surrounds disability does not motivate them to enrol their children to school. The recommendations made that day, in particular the urgency to elaborate a national strategy for the children with disability, the mapping of these children by civil society, and the sensitisation of the local communities, were handed out to the authorities. These recommendations are now being followed up by the coalition. It intended to take advantage of the inauguration of a new government to get it to become more actively aware of the needs of this particularly vulnerable population.



NIGERIA

About 100 representatives of the traditional and religious authorities, of the education community, and civil society participated in a workshop «Working together for a

quality education of our children». Among the resolutions adopted, civil society wished that questions of education and poverty be treated together. It also decided to reinforce the dialogue with the authorities with a view to examine together the solutions to the education challenges in the country. Participants stressed the urgency of the need to train teachers for a better quality of education in Nigeria.



DRC/KINSHASA

The coalition concluded an evaluation of the gratuity of education in the capital city with about 20 member organisations membres and several schools, and presented the conclusions of this mapping exercise during a meeting with representatives of the Primary, Secondary and Professional Education Ministry, the Ministry of Youth, the Communal authorities, organisation of civil society and about 30 pupils. The authorities who were present committed themselves to review the way the law on the gratuity of primary education was enforced.

DRC/KIVU

A conference held on June 16 juin was the starting point for an advocacy campaign on free and compulsory quality education for children and youngsters enrolled in armed groups and the ones in conflict with the law in Eastern DRC. The event allowed the various stakeholders – local civil society, authorities, institutions and international NGOs – to exchange and know more about their respective activities. Children delivered a request to the local authorities with recommendations on the measures to be taken to tackle the problem of access to quality education, but also to create a protecting environment for all.

RWANDA

IDAY-Rwanda organised a day of reflection with 70 civil society members on the achievement of quality education for all in Rwanda. Several youngsters, including street children and domestic workers who had benefited from professional training, pleaded for a better inclusion of vulnerable children in the national education system, including in the framework of the new 12 years of basic education policy. Participants also stressed that if the new policy were to improve the general level of education, it could also render access to higher education more exclusive. The persistent gap between education supply in the urban and rural areas was also raised. The participants adopted several concrete propositions that they agreed to integrate in their respective plans of action.



SENEGAL

The Coalition Nationale pour l'Education pour Tous au Sénégal (CNEPT) chose the subject of inclusive education for its advocacy campaign around June 16. The actual situation was verified with a visit to inclusive education centers in Dakar and Thiès, with the purpose to pool good practices in the sector and propose a system to systematise inclusive education in basic education. Mapping of the existing situation has in particular revealed the innovative approaches developed in a partnership among the local branch of CNEPT in Kolda, the Teachers Training center and some international NGOs. Following several reports in the specialised media in Dakar together with the UNESCO office in Africa. One of the main recommendations concerned the consolidation and distribution of good practices and integration of an inclusive education module in the teachers' reference manuals.

TANZANIA

Malaria prevention to contribute to quality education was the theme chosen IDAY-Tanzania. The film produced by IDAY « African Youth for Africa » illustrating the fight against malaria by Kenyan schools with *Artemisia annua* was shown at the Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF) and in schools. Sensitisation and advocacy sessions promoting the creation of school gardens to fight against malaria was organised in schools in Zanzibar, in the Mwanza and Kigoma regions and at Nyarugusu refugee camp in the North of the country. Focal points were selected in various schools to stimulate the creation of school gardens, in particular with school clubs (see also VI.2). National Health Authorities as well as the World Fund against Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and malaria were also approached to examine how to integrate *Artemisia annua* in the national strategy against malaria and how to associate schools to amplify the impact.

TOGO

Taking up the theme proposed by the African Union IDAY-Togo organised a manifestation with some 2,500 participants in the Maritime Region in collaboration with the « Concertation and Child Protection Framework » of the region, in which the State structures and civil society meet regularly. Recommendations proposed by the members of the coalition and youngsters were handed over to the authorities with several concrete suggestions, as for instance the supply of school kitchens, promotion of vocational literacy training and fight against early pregnancies in the school environment. The Regional Directorate for Education acknowledged the additional efforts needed in terms of inclusive education, proximity of schools and financing of the sector in general.

UGANDA

IDAY-Uganda organised a day of advocacy on the theme proposed by the African Union in the school of Makindye in the Kampala slums. Participants started their debates with the observation that free education was not effective for many children, which hindered schooling for numerous children of poor families. Among the recommendations presented by IDAY-Uganda to the authorities, one notes in particular the request to take measures to meet the special needs of some vulnerable children like the domestic workers, and the importance to train teachers on gender issues, including the management of girls' menstruation which is a major obstacle to the schooling of girls in particular in rural areas.



2. Global Action Week

The Global Action Week is an annual advocacy and sensitisation campaign coordinated by the Global Campaign for Education (GCE).

This event encourages the collaboration among actors with the same goal: **get everyone's right to basic education respected.**

IDAY-Burkina Faso, IDAY-Uganda and IDAY-Togo combined their efforts with other actors of civil society during the Global Action Week that took place in May 2014 on the theme « Education & disability ».

The coalition in Togo participated actively in launching the activities in Lomé and manifestations organised by CNT/EPT (representing the Global Campaign in Togo) in Tabligbo, in South-Eastern Togo on 29 May 2014. IDAY-Burkina Faso took part in the preparatory works of the recommendations addressed to the Government, including:

- allocate 2% of the education budget to inclusive education;
- disseminate texts and laws on the care to be given to disabled persons;
- elaborate and implement a national strategy for the promotion of inclusive education ;
- taken the case of the disabled persons into account when issuing national statistics on education.

The coalition took advantage of this mobilisation to spread around the Message of Yaguine & Fodé in the schools of the country.

In Belgium, the revival of the group GCE-Belgium did not succeed. Resources proved inadequate to launch a large scale operation.

3. Commemorations in memory of Yaguine & Fodé

IDAY-International co-organised with 9 partners of the Yaguine & Fodé platform the commemoration of the discovery of the bodies and the Message of Yaguine & Fodé 15 years ago in Belgium. Activities took place on 2 August 2014 at the Embassy of Guinea in Brussels then at the international airport of Brussels in Zaventem. The day before a film « African Paradise » was shown at the Vendôme movie theatre followed by a debate and cocktail attended by about 30 participants.

4. National campaigns

IDAY coalitions carry out research, advocacy and sensitisation activities on various themes of their own choosing. Here are a few examples of what they achieved in 2014:

SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

IDAY-Ghana sensitised communities through radio programmes on the relevance of advocacy and holding government accountable. Over 7000 community members in five districts were reached with messages on the rationale, approaches and pillars of IDAY-Ghana among other things.

The coalition also trained 30 member organisations in budget tracking (see “Strengthening of the network”).

ANNUAL REVIEW

IDAY-Cameroon initiated the creation of an independent committee in charge of the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions stemming from the Civil Rights Mechanism in Cameroon, in particular regarding the rights of the children to quality education.

GIRLS EDUCATION

IDAY-Ghana established science club for girls to encourage them to go into science and technology.



5. Project Bank

IDAY's Project Bank is a publication and financing platform of education projects promoted by African civil society organisations member of the IDAY network.

The main objectives are to promote the creative dynamism and commitment of African civil society and promote investments in its initiatives; to put education service supply projects at the service of advocacy campaigns towards education for all; to contribute to the financing of the collective advocacy campaigns of African civil society for education.

PROJECTS RECEIVED

In 2014, IDAY-International received 12 new project proposals from Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea, Mauritania, the DRC, Senegal and Togo.

PROJECTS PUBLISHED

7 additional projects were published, giving a total of 45 published projects on IDAY's Project Bank at the end of 2014. Projects published in 2014 are:

n°39: Improving access to computers skills for disenfranchised youth (DRC/Kinshasa - 30.383€)

n°40: Improving quality education and health through school garden project (Kenya - 45.522€)

n°41: Improving quality education and health through school garden project (Burundi - 60.878€)

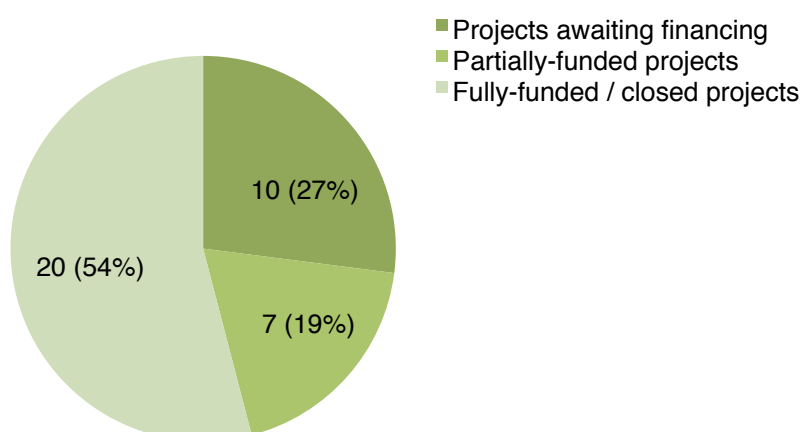
n°42: Fighting malaria to improve education quality (Benin – 4.050€)

n°43: Education against teachers' abuses (Togo – 29.611€)

n°44: School clubs to fight abuses in school (DRC / Kivu – 26.140€)

n°45: Buffer zones through schools against the Ebola epidemics (Guinea – 68.736€)

Project funding



PROJECTS FUNDED

In 2014, new funding were awarded to projects n°20, n°28, n°29, n°31, n°32, n°34, n°35, n°41, n°42 and n°45 (the latter in direct funding, not included in IDAY-International accounting). Four of them obtained all the external funding sought.

A total of 28 projects were funded totally or partially by the end of 2014, representing 62% of the 45 published projects. The volume of funds recorded by IDAY-International for projects (excluding commissions) increased from € 37,913 in 2013 to € 133,979 in 2014.

Note that for accounting reasons, some funding for multi-year projects (including project n°31) have been fully recorded in 2014 although they will be disbursed in several instalments through 2016. This accounting method explains the large increase for the year 2014.

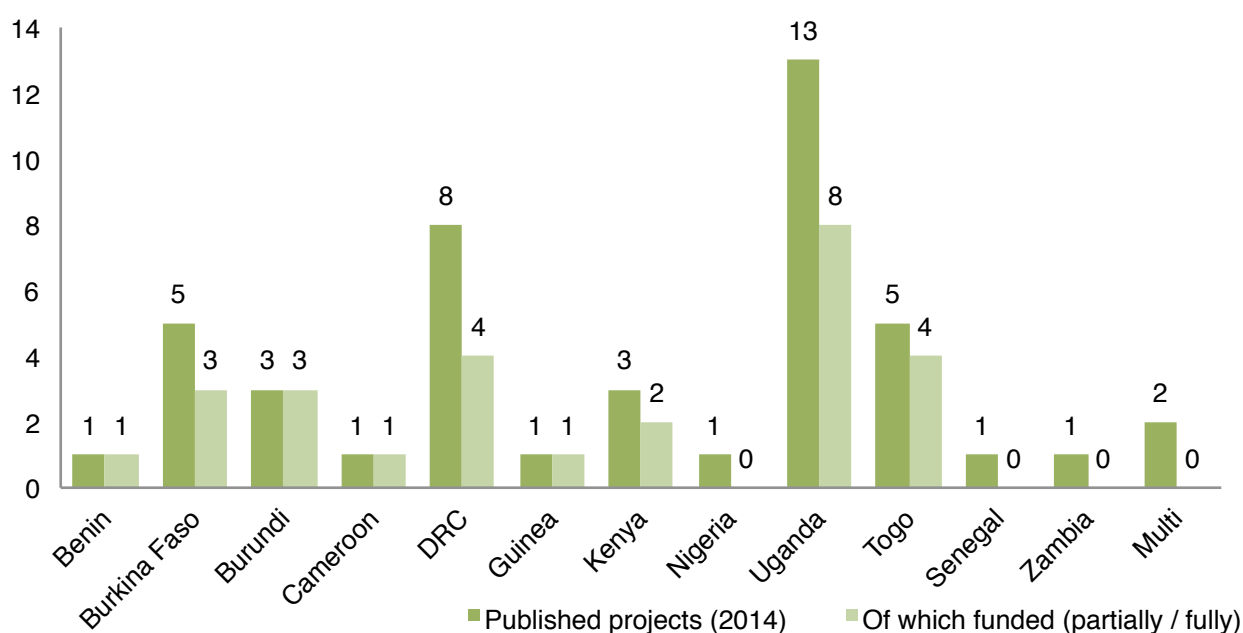
PROJECTS CLOSED

During 2014, two projects were closed: project n° 28 on the in-school care for children born out of rape in DRC and project n° 30 on the fight against malaria in schools in Burundi (extension phase ongoing with project n° 41).

FONCTIONING

The proposal form was updated and the Management Committee began developing a methodological guide for the network members.

Published / funded projects





6. An effective partnership for development

Recognising the importance of partnerships for implementing effective development policies, the IDAY network takes part in dialogue with other development stakeholders in the education sector. IDAY is convinced that African civil society should be more present in the forums for consultation at all levels for greater representativeness and democratic ownership. It is also essential to strengthen collaboration, to encourage the exchange of best practice as well as to nurture both constructive and critical reflections on development policies.

EDUCAID

Belgian platform of stakeholders from the education and training sectors in development cooperation.

IDAY participated in 2 of the 4 working groups (training and advocacy). The contribution of IDAY in the working groups remained crucial, especially to promote the role of African civil society and the importance of non-formal education.

In addition, IDAY network's Chairman participated in the Steering Committee in his capacity of Vice-President of FASI (see next paragraph) after having obtained that the international solidarity associations not approved by the Ministry of Belgian development cooperation should be able to be represented in the governing body of the platform. This allows them to be included in discussions with the Ministry on educational issues, although their participation is still hampered by some internal dynamics of the NGO sector.

FASI

The Federation of International Solidarity Associations (FASI) is a group of Belgian French-speaking associations active in development cooperation. Most are not certified as NGOs and therefore are not recognized as development actors by Belgian public authorities.

As part of the Federation, IDAY continued its efforts to call on the Belgian authorities about the law on development cooperation published on 9 January 2014. This law confirms the absence of political recognition in Belgium of charitable associations as development stakeholders. This directly impacts on their access to public funding. It also threatens the plurality of the sector by preventing these associations from being represented as such in consultation with the Belgian institutions. A press release was issued in April 2014 in support of this campaign, and several federal ministers and officials of the Directorate General for Cooperation were approached in order to suggest a talk on this subject at the annual conference on Belgian development cooperation. Unfortunately, the Belgian government formed in May 2014 decided to revise the law on development cooperation by further containing the gateway for the «small» structures.

GPSA

A multiparty coalition that aims to increase the responsibility of civil society at the country level. The GPSA aims to bring together a wide range of organizations from civil society, foundations, bilateral organizations, research institutes and media organizations. For this purpose, the mechanism provides a strategic and continuous support to civil society initiatives for more accountability and transparency in countries which governments have endorsed to GPSA.

IDAY coalitions in East and West Africa submitted two regional proposals under the second GPSA call for projects (2013). During the GPSA assessment process, IDAY made recommendations to make the funding mechanism more accessible to local civil society organisations (revision of the eligibility conditions) and to enable support to regional initiatives. These suggestions were not followed by significant changes and this mechanism has remained restricted first by the exclusive use of English and then by the application of tendering procedures poorly adapted to the conditions of African civil society.

CNCD

The National Development Cooperation Centre, or CNCD-11.11.11 is the main platform bringing together development NGOs, trade unions and lifelong-education associations involved in international solidarity in French and German-speaking communities of Belgium. Its three main tasks are to challenge the political authorities on development cooperation issues, to promote awareness campaigns and to facilitate the financing of development projects in the South through an annual coordinated fundraising operation.

IDAY-International continued to challenge the CNCD to better take into account non-certified associations, both in the platform and in its policy positions on development cooperation issues. The coordination office regularly attended the CNCD General Assembly Meetings and several meetings of the Policy Commission where IDAY seats since 2013. IDAY also participated at the 2014 edition of Operation 11.11.11.

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR EDUCATION

IDAY-International participated in the consultation process on the post-2015 agenda for education for all conducted within the GCE movement in 2014.

IDAY WAS THERE

28 February – Charleroi, Belgium:	Festival Africulture
24 April – Brussels, Belgium	Conference “La Philanthropie, ça marche” (King Baudouin Fondation)
12-17 May – Washington – New-York, USA	Forum of Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA)
10-11 July – Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso:	International Conference “Comment assurer une éducation de qualité pour tous : Bilan et perspectives en Afrique francophone” (Ministère de l’éducation du Burkina Faso / J-PAL)
25 November – Brussels, Belgium:	Conference “Children’s Rights Are Everyone’s Business” (VBO)
04-06 November – Doha, Qatar:	World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE)
2 December – Paris, France:	Debate: “Les jeunes en Afrique : peut-on répondre à leurs attentes ?” (AFD)







PARTNERS 2014

Ministry of Labour of Burundi, ANPPCAN-Uganda, National Council Children of Uganda, CESTRAR, National Commission for Children of Rwanda, CEFA, Lifelong and Adult Education Department of the Ministry of Education of Kenya, General Secretariat for Youth, Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture and Arts of the DRC, European Union, Carlier Fund (King Baudouin Foundation), Soroptimist BE



REGIONAL CAMPAIGNS

1. Recognition and training for Domestic workers in East Africa and the DRC

Context

Since 2010, several NGO members of the IDAY network alerted the International Secretariat on the situation of domestic workers, especially children. In fact domestic workers are subject to extremely harsh living conditions: long working hours, no time or day off, physical and psychological violence, handling dangerous products and tools. Many young workers are also victims of sexual violence.

Because of their work children and young domestic workers are not able to attend school. They usually drop out of school very early in their life and many of them become illiterate adults who have even more difficulties in asserting their socio-professional rights.

The number of child domestic workers remains unknown. In Burundi, the official census records 65.000 domestic workers while specialised organisations' estimate a range between 300.000 and 400.000. For the other countries estimates are: 750.000 in Uganda, 800.000 in Rwanda, 1 million in Kenya and for the DRC there are no estimation. The ILO 2008 global estimates were of 15,5 million youngsters aged 5-17.

Launched in 2011 by the IDAY network, this regional campaign on domestic workers targets 5 countries: Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Kenya and the DRC.

It focuses on the legal, economic as well as social aspects ensuring the rights of domestic workers. A vehicle to enhance their recognition and autonomy, literacy and vocational training of these workers is central to this campaign initiated by members of IDAY network.

Since the end of 2013 and until November 2016 the campaign is receiving a support from the European Union under the project "Ending violence against child domestic workers through regulation and education" implemented with 14 partners from civil society and governments.

Actions

In 2014, the project partners have initiated national surveys in each of the 5 countries to collect statistics on the number and socio-economic profile of domestic workers, as well as the proportion of minors among them. These data also allows to learn about the level of education and professional training needs of domestic workers while also giving an idea of the employer's expectations in terms of training.

In the DRC, the survey has started and covered 6 of 11 provinces of Western Congo. 50 surveyors surveyed over 4.800 persons. Some of the findings are concerning: in Kinshasa, up to 56% of domestic workers interviewed are under 18 and in the province of Bas-Congo, 46% of child domestic workers are under 14.

The survey also started in Uganda, covering 3 regions and 13 districts. 2.804 persons were interviewed by 26 surveyors. 26% of domestic workers are found to be under 18.

Those first data confirm the initial concerns of IDAY members and partners:

- Education is a central issue for child domestic workers: most children interviewed are not going to school (according to the 1st results, this concerns 100% of them!) and they often never went to school at all. In the DRC half of the children interviewed (48%) have never been to school. For those who were able to attend school, their education level does not generally exceed primary school.

- The violence against child domestic workers is particularly worrying. In the DRC, 95% of all child domestic workers interviewed complain about verbal violence; 34% of child domestic workers interviewed in Uganda experience psychological, physical or sexual violence

Those alarming figures confirm the need for advocacy

with the authorities, but also the need to raise public awareness among the public to protect these thousands of children and give them access to quality education.

In Kivu (DRC), radio presentations were broadcast on the radio "Messenger du Peuple" in order to explain the necessity to protect young domestic workers and to give them access to professional training.

In Uganda, the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was celebrated by the project partners, in close collaboration with the European Union in Kampala and other NGOs active in the field of child protection. On this occasion, a press conference was organised and a documentary was aired in Uganda. Several articles were published in the national press.

In Kenya, governmental authorities developed a road map to protect child domestic workers by strengthening the legislative framework ("Road Map to Protecting Child Domestic Workers in Kenya: Strengthening the Institutional and Legislative Response"). IDAY-Kenya and project's partners, PALM and CEFA, participated to the workshops by bringing their technical expertise.

It appears that governmental authorities, partners of the project in the 5 countries, are increasingly concerned about the issue of young domestic workers.

The IDAY Winter 2014 Newsletter featured a special edition on children and youth domestic workers education, with interviews of the Head of the European Union delegation in Burundi and of a child labor specialist of the International Labour Organisation





PARTNERS 2014

Kenyatta University (Kenya) ;
Pr Pamela Weathers, Worcester
Polytechnic Institute (USA)

2. Health and Education

Context

Health problems are a significant burden not only on economic development but also on access and quality of education in many African countries. The health status of students and teachers experiencing recurrent disease and in some parts, inadequate nutrition, partly explains the low quality of education. Diseases like malaria and intestinal infections are among the leading causes of school absenteeism. They also weigh on educational outcomes, as confirmed by the results of evaluations of programs against malaria in Kenya and Uganda.

Improving the quality of education is not only essential in terms of achievements, but also because it helps to curb early school drop-out. Since 2010 IDAY's campaign in favour of the establishment of school gardens aims to address these two problems (malaria and malnutrition) to improve the quality of teaching and academic performance of students. It is inspired by a school garden initiative launched in 2012 by a member organisation of IDAY-Uganda in connection with the programme against malaria in schools in Kenya.

Advocacy and awareness campaign for the development of school gardens and recognition of *Artemisia annua* as antimalaria treatment

The network continued its advocacy with the competent authorities at national level (Ministries of Health and Education in Africa and Belgium) International (World Health Organisation, Rollback Malaria, Global Fund for the Fight against HIV / AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in recognition of *Artemisia annua* as a method to fight against malaria. *Artemisia annua* is also thought to have deworming properties (research suggests that deworming is the second most efficient way to extend the schooling of children, the first one being advocacy to families). These efforts aim primarily at lifting the WHO ban against in-vivo research to verify the reported results in the field. IDAY signed in 2012 a partnership agreement to carry out this research with the Kenyatta University but has had difficulty to raise the funds needed (USD 1.8 million over 3 years).

In Tanzania, the coalition addressed the Ministries of Health and Education and the National Office of the Global Fund for the Fight against HIV / AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis on the occasion of the Day of the African Child on this issue. These efforts have resulted in a consultation meeting with the authorities in early 2015, which encouraged the development of school gardens while recommending further research on the use of the plant for medical purposes. In parallel, the coalition has raised awareness in many communities and schools to initiate school gardens in the provinces of Zanzibar, Kigoma and Mwanza.



In Burundi, IDAY-Burundi has supported the efforts of the Association for the Fight against Malaria (ALUMA) to inform the Burundian authorities about the potential of the plant as an antimalarial treatment. To date however, the Burundian health authorities have not yet given their support for the promotion of *Artemisia annua* to fight malaria. In parallel with the development of school gardens in 15 schools in the country (see IDAY Projects Bank) the coalition established relationships with the women farmers association IDEBU to develop the cultivation of *Artemisia annua*.

School garden projects including high-nutrition plants and *Artemisia annua* were also launched in Benin and Burkina Faso.

IDAY-International has taken steps towards the organisation of an international symposium in Africa aimed at promoting scientific exchange on the use of *Artemisia annua* in the fight against malaria. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of Senegal was approached to solicit the patronage of the event. On this occasion, information on the IDAY campaign were broadcast in the Senegalese national press.

To be also noted that in the framework of the network's awareness campaign, the movie "*Artemisia annua*: methods of cultivation of a promising plant", has been viewed over 36,000 times on IDAY Youtube channel in 2014 (47 000 screenings in total since it is online).

Training on the cultivation of *Artemisia annua*

26 members of the IDAY-Tanzania coalition at Nyarugusu refugee camp in northern Tanzania have benefited from a training day on cultivation techniques of the plant *Artemisia annua* as an antimalarial treatment. This training was conducted by Mr. Jean Claude Murengerantwari, agronomist of the Agronomists Engineer Circle for Development (CIAD), an association member of IDAY-Burundi. The CIAD has since 2013 a project against malaria in Burundian schools with the cultivation of *Artemisia annua* in school gardens.

IDAY-Burkina Faso for its part organised a training session for members of the coalition in Fada N'Gouma, with the movie "*Artemisia annua*: farming methods of a promising plant".

Kenya and Uganda: External evaluation of school garden projects

An independent evaluation was conducted in early 2014 on the project "*Artemisia annua* against malaria in Kenyan schools", which is active in several dozen schools in Kenya since 2010 at the initiative of Dr. Tobias Arudo member of IDAY-Kenya. The mission was conducted by a team composed of Dr. Patrick Ogwang Engeu, Pharmacologist at the Chemo Research Institute of the Ugandan Ministry of Health, Dr. René Christensen, economist and independent physician consultant and Ms. Flora Mbela Lusendi, graduate in Biomedical Sciences. This exercise was intended to assess the results of the project in terms of its objectives to fight malaria in schools and improve learning conditions. The evaluation was conducted in five provinces of the country on a representative sample of 21 institutions among the 50 still active in the project out of 162 institutions informed initially - 154 schools (approximately 80,000 students and 5,000 teachers), 4 organisations Community and 4 prisons.



The main findings of this evaluation were the following:

- The approach globally meets its objectives and has a positive impact on reducing malaria and improving the learning environment in the schools where it was well implemented. Although more systematic and rigorous biomedical data are needed to confirm the results, many indicators point to the fact that using *Artemisia annua* may greatly contribute to national and international efforts to reduce malaria in schools and improve class attendance and performance.

- Reduction on malaria incidence: it has dropped on average by 35% among the pupils and the teachers in the schools that were investigated. Health expenditures have been reduced by 32% (up to 90% in some schools). Even if one cannot prove that these changes are to be attributed to *Artemisia annua* alone, a strong correlation exists between these results and the regular intake of *Artemisia annua*.

- Learning conditions and academic performance: absenteeism decreased significantly in the institutions that used *Artemisia annua*. Academic performances also progressed in correlation with the use of the plant, even if the evaluation cannot ascertain that it was the only factor.

- In half of the cases at least, the administrative and medical authorities were supportive of the project.

- The implementation strategy, i.e. using teachers and Youth Clubs as “extension agents”, has shown significant potential. 46 Youth Clubs participated in the dissemination of information on the plant and on its cultivation techniques in their community and to other schools. The youngsters displayed considerable commitment and creativity that proved essential to make the project succeed. Reliance on teachers with a qualification in agriculture has also been of a significant importance. In addition to the sanitary and academic impact, the project did contribute to enhance the involvement of the stakeholders – teachers, pupils, communities.

- Extending the project will require appropriate resources to ensure proper dissemination of the know-how on the cultivation, processing and use of the plant, as well as follow-up of all participating institutions. There will also be a need to improve how the project has been managed and to involve more systematically and efficiently the communities so as to leverage its impact and ensure the sustainability of the initiative.

Dr Patrick Ogwanga Engeu also evaluated the project Quality Education And Fight Against Malaria With School Gardens implemented in 5 Ugandan primary schools in 2011-2012. Unlike the project in Kenya, the school gardens in Uganda consist of a combination of *Artemisia annua* and fruits aimed at improving the nutrition of the pupils. The evaluations gave similar positive results as in Kenya in terms of reducing malaria incidence and health expenditures, reducing absenteeism and even boosting school enrollment (greater attractiveness of the school).



3. Defense of the right to education for juveniles deprived of liberty in Africa

Context

In prison, young inmates are not only deprived of liberty but are also kept in close confinement, sometimes together with adults, under deplorable sanitary conditions. On top of all of that, they are very often deprived of their right to proper education.

After finding out that too few stakeholders and States were truly interested in the fate of these young people, in 2010 IDAY initiated a collaboration with Defence for Children International (DCI) -Belgium for an action on the education of minors deprived of their liberty in Africa. The primary objective is to encourage a concerted effort on the part of African (and European) civil society for stronger and more coherent dialog with the responsible authorities in each country and on a regional level. The ultimate goal is not only to get children who do not belong there out of prison but also to improve the laws, policies, and measures regarding access to quality education for these incarcerated minors.

Actions

This campaign has seen no major development in 2014 as the network failed to secure resources to initiate the mapping decided at the Regional Forum of Kampala in 2011. A funding request for the project in Cameroon was submitted to the European Union by IDAY-Cameroon together with Association Grain de Sable and the Secretariat of IDAY-International. The project was shortlisted but it was not granted funding in the end.

IDAY joined the worldwide coalition of 61 NGOs that requested a Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty. Thanks to this campaign initiated by Defence for Children International (DCI), the project was endorsed by Resolution 69/157 of the United Nations General Assembly in December 2014 which officially requests the Secretary General of the United Nations to carry out this study by the end of 2015, together with civil society. IDAY advocated so that local civil society would be fully involved from the design to the implementation of the study. An update of the terms of reference of the mapping exercise foreseen in the IDAY / DCI campaign was suggested so as to align as much as possible with the ones of the global study. This would give greater political weight to the qualitative and quantitative data collected. The IDAY coalitions that are interested in this topic have been advised to approach the local and national authorities in preparation of this study.

It is also worth noting that as a result of IDAY's advocacy on the issue of education for children deprived of liberty in Africa, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Wellbeing of the Child made a specific reference to this category of children in its concept note for the Day of the African Child 2014 on the theme 'Quality, compulsory and relevant education for all children in Africa'.



4. Education of children and youth living protracted displacement situations

Context

In 2011 the General Assembly of IDAY decided that the network should take action to promote changes and policies in order to enforce the right to education of children and youngsters in conflict and post-conflict areas. Unfortunately this issue concerns several African countries, and a number of IDAY member organisations are involved in this field of work, particularly with refugee and internally displaced children. They can only notice the scale of the needs and the difficulties that States are facing to address them.

There are some international initiatives such as the International Network for Education in Emergency (INEE). The issue of education in emergencies therefore receives growing attention as it should considering how political, religious, armed or natural crisis affect education. However, the focus is mainly on crisis situations; the issue of access to education in protracted displacement situations is much less in the spotlight although it concerns numerous children and youngsters and closely relates to several peace and development issues.

Actions

This is why the IDAY coalitions in Eastern African and the Great Lakes Region organised a regional seminar on this topic in November 2014. Besides reflecting on the challenges and measures required to enforce the right of displaced children and youngsters to quality education and training, the aim was to develop a concerted action to promote the right of all these children to quality education. 48 participants from civil society, international organisations, UN agencies as well as refugees and internally displaced persons coming from 6 countries attended the seminar.

Representatives of IDAY member organisation specialized in this field presented country assessments on the 6 countries represented, i.e. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Following constructive exchanges on the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders, and the conditions needed to ensure quality education in protracted displacement situations, the participants drafted a concerted strategy for Eastern Africa to advocate on the issue. This strategy articulates advocacy and community empowerment on the one hand, and local, national and regional direct interventions on the other. The participants agreed to specific the lines of action and coordination procedures in 2015 to allow all interested stakeholders to take part in this concerted action.

Images and testimonies about the seminar were broadcast by Radio et Télévision Nationale du Burundi (RTNB) and Radio Publique Africaine (RPA).



STRUCTURAL STRENGTHENING OF THE NETWORK

1. Life and governance of the network

General Assembly

The network's General Assembly meeting took place virtually (electronically) from 15 until 30 June 2014. The Assembly examined and approved the Activity Report 2013 and elected new Board members. The 16 coalitions that participated also approved unanimously the membership request of IDAY-Niger.

Regional Assemblies

The IDAY member coalitions of Eastern Africa and the Great Lakes Region met for a Regional Assembly on 5 November 2014 in Muramvya, Burundi, after the regional seminar on education for children and youngsters in protracted displacement situations in Africa. During this meeting, IDAY-international organised a training on coalition management and collective advocacy strategies. The 18 delegates from the 6 coalitions of the subregion exchanged experiences and good practices and took stock of their actions carried out in the framework of the regional campaigns of the network. They endorsed the recommendations of the regional seminar, resolved to remobilize their members for the campaign on education for children deprived of liberty, to organise technical exchanges between coalitions to foster the development of school gardens, and to examine again the conditions for an effective regional coordination.

The Regional Assembly meeting for Western and Central Africa was initially planned in Nigeria but had to be postponed due to the security situation in this situation. Guinea volunteered to host the meeting but was affected by the Ebola crisis, which caused the meeting to be postponed again to 2015.

Board of Directors

The Board held a virtual consultation in June 2014.

Management Committee

The Management Committee held 10 ordinary meetings for the day-to-day management of the network. 1 ad hoc meeting took place to discuss the strategy of the network in September 2014.

2. Capacity strengthening

Within 7 years of existence and with limited resources, IDAY has grown into a network sprawling across 19 African countries and 5 European ones, with a membership of over 572 member CSOs. Its dynamics lies with its members in accordance with the principle that development is an endogenous process: it may only be shaped out of the will and efforts of local stakeholders, through a bottom-up and participatory process. With a flexible structure and a tested bottom-up, locally-driven approach, it has the potential for a great impact on quality basic education for all and citizen participation in Africa.

To achieve it, the IDAY coalitions need to strengthen their institutional and advocacy capacities to efficiently catalyze energies for the promotion of quality basic education for all and be recognized as important stakeholders. There is also a need to build stronger and more effective partnerships between the members of the network, not only within Africa but also between European and African members.

IDAY developed an ambitious capacity strengthening programme at national, regional and international levels. The resources available in 2014 allowed to achieve the following:

- Technical assistance to IDAY member coalitions

Throughout the year, the coordination team of IDAY-International provided technical support to the coalitions in terms of strategic planning, project development and management, and fundraising.

This support also included coordination, exchange and technical assistance missions undertaken by several members of the Management Committee of IDAY-International. They visited the coalitions in Burundi, Kenya, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania.

- Strengthening the coalition's strategies

Several coalitions took steps to specify and consolidate their intervention strategies and their work plan. IDAY-Kenya for instance organised a forum with its members and partners in November 2014 to examine the positioning and the strategy of the coalition in the medium and long term. The Réseau Mauritanien pour l'Education pour Tous (RMEPT) / IDAY-Mauritania also developed a 3-year work

plan (2014-2016) which will help mobilise its members on some priority issues (combating school dropouts, improving health and nutrition at school) and guide the structural consolidation of the coalition, particularly through a decentralisation process.

- Trainings

Training in advocacy : IDAY-Uganda (1 workshop), IDAY-Burkina Faso (1 workshop)

Training by J-PAL of 2 IDAY-Burkina Faso delegates on randomised evaluation of education projects and programmes.

IDAY-Ghana trained 30 coalition members on budget tracking. The participants were supported on how to use citizen score card to hold government accountable and demand for more investment in education. As a result, the coalition members have been empowered to track educational budget for their districts.

Capacity building during the Regional Assembly meeting for Eastern Africa: coalition management, advocacy strategies, Project Bank, functioning of the new IDAY Website, how to better communicate on the coalition's activities, creation of a Facebook page.

- Exchanges between members

Several coalitions have been exchanging on their activities and good practices during the year and at the Regional Assembly meeting for Eastern Africa. Worth noting are the exchange visits and contacts between the coalitions in Senegal and in Benin on the issue of youth apprenticeship models; the beginning of a collaboration between IDAY-Burundi and IDAY-Kivu/DRC for mutual capacity building on coalition management and school gardens implementation; a training on Artemisia annua cultivation methods delivered by a member of IDAY-Burundi to the members of IDAY-Tanzania at the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp.

3. Communication

IDAY's communication policy was implemented with the aim of building a credible and serious reputation for the network. Graphic specifications and the development of a new website have allowed for IDAY's visual identity to continue growing in coherence and professionalism. Simplifying the message and the presentation of the network has also helped improve the public image of IDAY and foster better understanding of its work.

Newsletters

3 Newsletters have been published this year:

- The Spring Newsletter focused on the topic of "Information and Communication Technologies: better access for all to quality education?", featuring an interview of Sven Aerts (One Laptop Per Child) and Dr. Salomon Tchameni Ngamo (University of Montreal).

- The Fall Newsletter was dedicated to "The role of African civil society in development of Africa", with an overview of the June 16 activities carried out by the IDAY member coalitions, and a stimulating interview with Abigail Disney on philanthropy.

- The Winter Newsletter was on the "Invisible workers: the Domestic workers". It shed the light on IDAY's regional campaign cofunded by the European Union in 5 countries as well as on all the partners to this project, and featured interviews of Patrick Spirlet (EU) and Minoru Nagasawara (ILO).

Internet and social media

The development of the new website was instrumental in bringing all existing communication channels together. Eventually, the new website will also allow to strengthen the internal communication and dynamics of the network through dedicated pages for each coalition and a members-only section. Giving better visibility to the work of the IDAY members was a major reason for revamping website.

A website specifically dedicated to the American public (www.iday-us.org) was also developed with the assistance of the consulting firm Faircom.

Thanks to Google AdGrants, IDAY was able to advertise for free on this search engine. Google Analytics has also proven helpful to analyse the ongoing traffic on the website.

As for the social networks, the use of Facebook was stepped up by 10%, and Twitter was reactivated: 60 new followers joined IDAY, including Justin Van Fleet, Jay Naidoo, Roll back Malaria, BTC, Capacity4dev, GCE, etc. The Youtube page remained also active. These channels were used jointly to enhance of the presence of IDAY on social networks without losing focus or creating confusion on the messages carried across.



FINANCIAL CONSOLIDATION

Diversification of the resources

As part of its mandate to mobilise resources for the network, the Management Committee of IDAY-International endeavoured to broaden the geographical scope of the funding sources.

Efforts to mobilise support for the network in the USA took several forms:

- opening of the “IDAY American Friends Fund” at the King Baudouin Foundation US (registration 501 3 c).
- recruitment of the American fundraising consulting firm Faircom to develop a strategy aimed at approaching American foundations and donors.
- several fundraising missions by the Chairman throughout the year to meet with foundations and potential partners.
- submission of funding requests to the Bureau of Human Rights, Democracy and Labor (DRL), the National Endowment for Democracy, the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) and the Freedom Fund.

The results fell short of the expectations, but such attempts are rarely successful at once. To be successful, IDAY must be better known, which requires a sustained investment in terms of communication and contacts.

Fundraising missions were also undertaken in the United Arab Emirates and in London, and several contacts were made with foundations in Africa.

Besides, the network reflected on how to diversify its funding sources. In particular, the collaboration with the private sector and crowdfunding – which the new website could facilitate – have been highlighted as important opportunities that need be explored more systematically.

Developing sustainable funding mechanisms

Here the focus was mostly on supporting the IDAY in gaining financial autonomy, thus relieving some of the financial burden that currently falls on the Secretariat of the network.

Moreover, some coalitions examined the opportunity to develop income generating activities that would contribute to their financial self-reliance. IDAY-DRC for instance designed an ICT training center project that combines ICT training and cybercafé activities with a view to generating a stable income to help cover the coalition's running costs and advocacy. IDAY-Togo thought of setting up a transport service (bus) that could also occasionally serve the coalition members when they need to travel for joint activities.



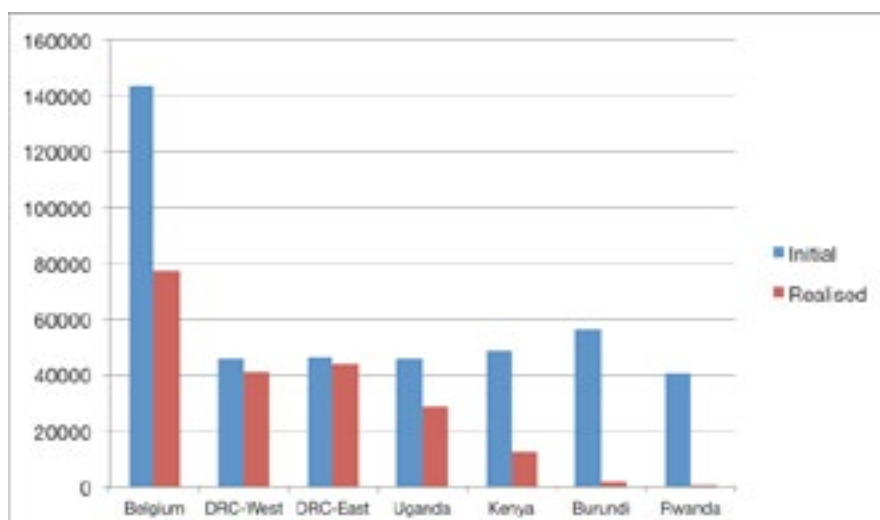
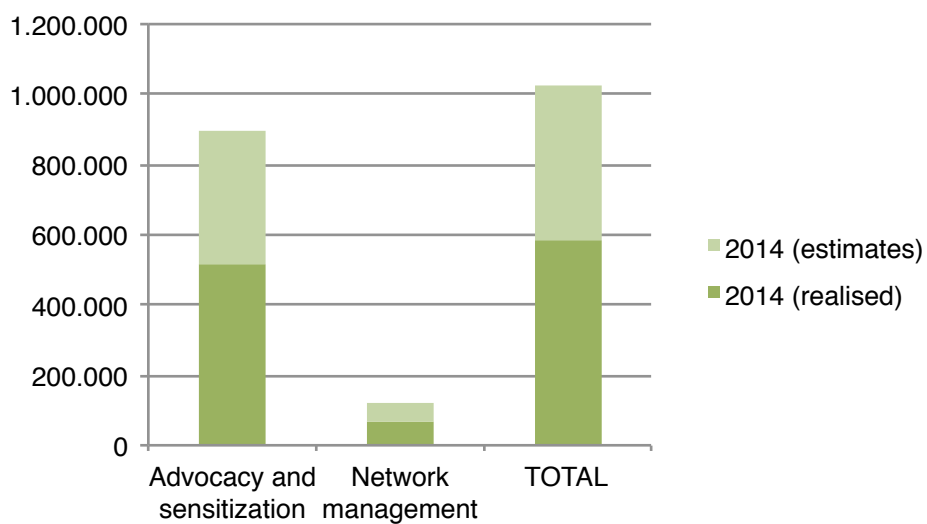
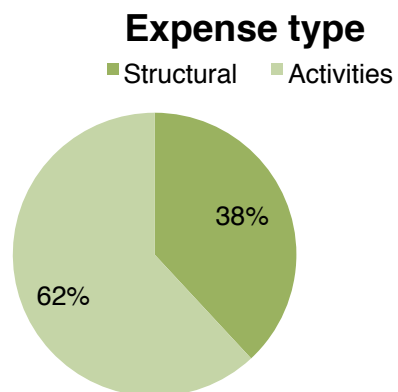
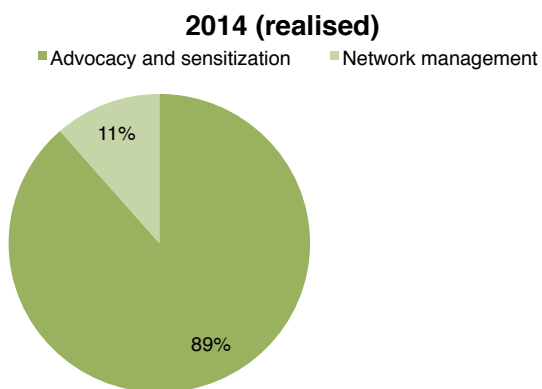
FINANCES

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	EUR
FIXED ASSETS	5.413
Start up costs	0
Intangible fixed assets	0
Tangible fixed assets	2.276
Financial assets	3.137
CURRENT ASSETS	225.565
Accounts receivable over one year	0
Inventories	1.562
Accounts receivable within one year	110.051
Cash investments	0
Cash	113.953
Actual accounts	0
TOTAL ASSETS	230.978
LIABILITIES	
EQUITY	-43.095
Capital	0
Issue premiums	0
Value adjustments	0
Reserves	0
Profit (loss) brought forward	-43.095
Profit (loss) for appropriation during the financial year	0
Capital grants	0
PROVISIONS AND DIFFERED TAXES	
DEBTS	274.073
Debts payable after more than one year	0
Debts payable within on year	274.073
TOTAL LIABILITIES	230.978

EXPENSES PER ACTIVITY

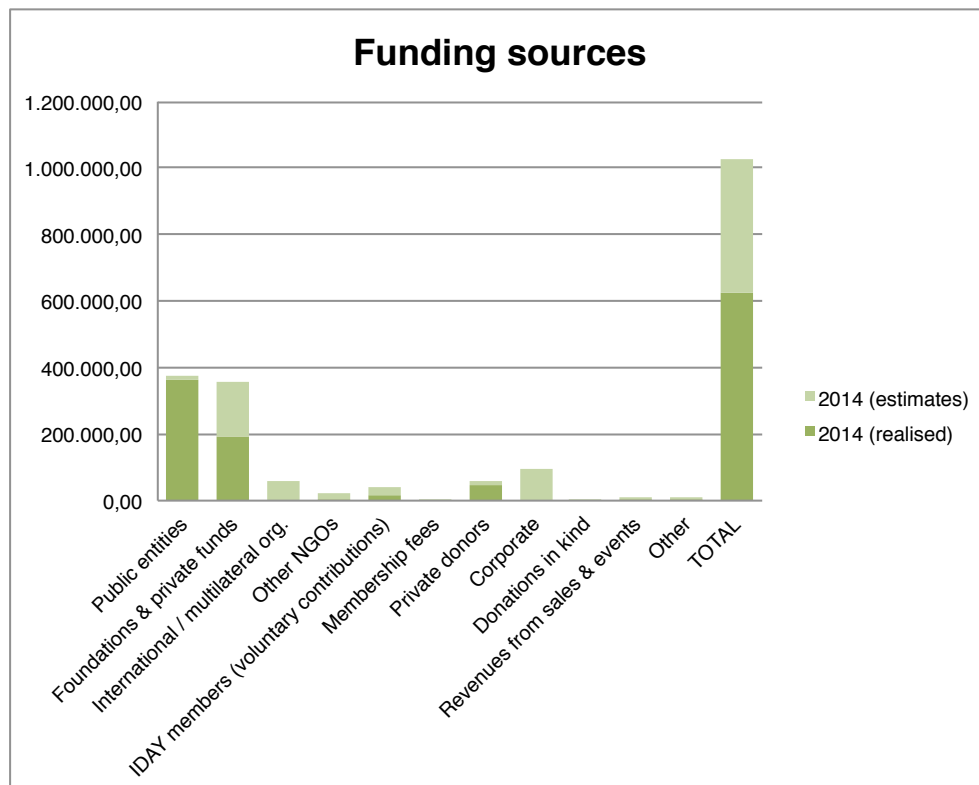
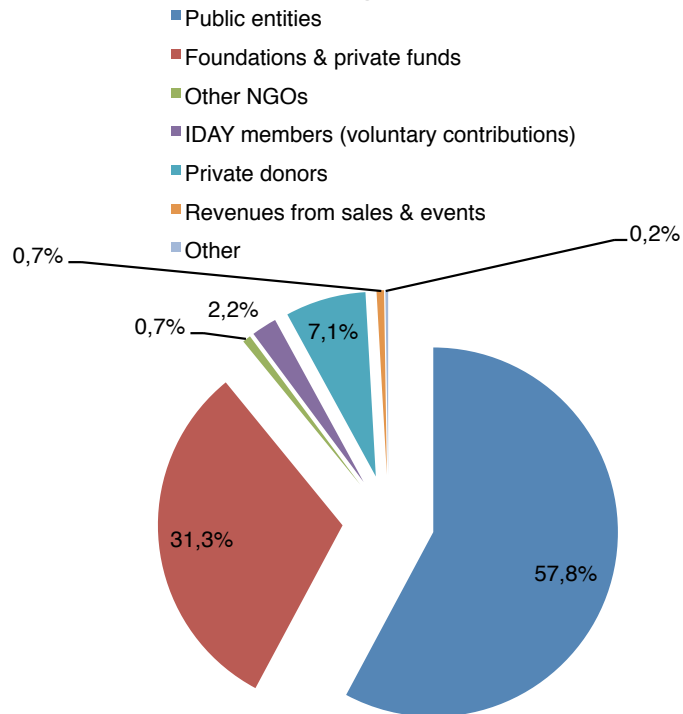
		2013 REALISED (EUR)	2014 ESTIMATED (EUR)	2014 REALISED (EUR)
Main activities				
June16:	Africa	15.031	24.000	15.532
	Europe	1.541	6.000	5.984
Yaguine & Fodé Commemoration		16	1.000	2.257
Events:	GAW-Belgium	2.152	6.000	0
	Conferences, cultural activities	2.495	5.000	335
Assembly meetings	Africa	500	50.000	20.712
& training:	Europe	0	5.000	0
Missions:	Africa	12.142	15.300	9.068
	Europe	1.747	2.000	1.914
IDAY offices in Africa		25.497	122.700	25.856
Human resources - advocacy & coordination				
	Coordination	43.206	41.094	37.894
	Communication	42.962	43.013	24.159
	Projets Direction	0	17.099	15.100
	Volunteers	0	2.500	425
Communication		15.245	44.450	20.574
Sub-total		163.396	385.156	178.909
Thematic campaigns				
Domestic workers		1.954	367.385	204.705
Minors in prison		0	0	0
Health and education		3.737	60.000	0
Youth clubs		0	26.460	0
ICT equipment, other		PM	3.925	0
Project Bank		37.913	50.000	133.979
Sub-total		43.604	507.770	338.684
Management				
Human resources - Administrative Assistant, Finance Assistant		31.431	36.917	14.498
Administrative costs & equipment		19.460	26.660	29.278
Fundraising		841	36.860	22.548
Financial costs		1.212	4.400	592
Consultancy		0	13.000	0
Sub-total		52.944	117.827	66.916
Miscellaneous, contingencies		0	17.859	0
GRAND TOTAL		259.943	1.028.610	584.509



REVENUES

	2013 REALISED (EUR)	2014 ESTIMATE (EUR)	2014 REALISED (EUR)
Public entities			
European Union	0	319.074	319.074
European Investment Bank	2.000	4.000	0
Belgian municipalities	250	500	1.650
Walloon Region (Be)	38.610	38.610	35.536
Brabant Wallon Region (Be)	-	3.000	2.000
Other public entities	0	10.000	3.649
Foundations & private funds			
Carlier Fund	5.000	50.000	31.670
Message of Yaguine & Fodé Fund	15.000	15.000	35.080
Elisabeth & Amélie Fund	-	20.000	15.000
Nicholas Cusanus	-	7.500	0
Croix du Sud Africa	3.754	6.000	2.750
Anton Jurgens	-	5.000	75.907
Lions Club	3.500	3.500	0
Soroptimist Belgium	9.750	5.500	6.240
Stichting Turing	27.000	3.000	3.000
Other funds	20.000	194.000	23.000
Other NGOs			
CNCD	3.699	-	-
Lasne en Actions	843	-	-
Other	-	20.000	4.534
IDAY members (voluntary contributions)	89.760	42.000	13.902
Membership fees	0	500	0
Individual private donors	7.298	61.000	44.193
Sociétés privées	40.000	96.000	0
Donations in kind			
Host (events)	PM	2.000 (PM)	PM
Volunteering	PM	1.000 (PM)	PM
ICT sponsors	PM	925 (PM)	PM
Revenues from events & sales	3.125	10.000	4.089
Other	4.305	5.000	1.526
GRAND TOTAL	273.894	1.029.109	625.891
Balance	13.951	499	41.383

Funding sources



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ACTIVITY REPORT 2014

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK

the members of IDAY network

our partners

our volunteers

our public and private donors

the IDAY-International team



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