Strategic Plan Impacts Report

SPI Impacts
Rapport 2017-2021

Produced by the
MAEJT & Enda Jeunesse Action
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Overall context
The 5 priority axes

- Protection and Citizen Participation of Children and Youth in Africa
- Accelerating the Attainment of the Rights of Children and Youth in Difficult Situations
- Fighting Poverty against Child and Youth
- Institutional Capacity-building of the MAEJT
- Improving the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents and Youths
Message from our leader

Africa is predominantly young with a strong tendency to go from single to couple. In the years to come, shall we continue to view children and youth as passive recipients of often non-existent or low-quality services? When we consider their capacity to undertake initiatives and their level of creativity, can we continue to consider them as “objects” of rights, for whom we have to think everything, do everything or ask for everything? It is in that light that Enda Jeunesse Action has adopted a clear position: to support groups of children and youth and especially the African Movement of Working Children and Youth (MAEJT) in its medium-term (2017-2021) strategic orientations. This is done to ensure that all African children are born and bred in acceptable conditions, enjoy their full rights to flourish, and help their communities to develop harmoniously in a peaceful and conducive environment.
Indeed, in a context wherein the attainment of the rights of children and youth - within the communities that protect their rights - still remains a major challenge, our intervention strategies should be questioned. The well-being of children and especially vulnerable groups such as working children requires mechanisms to encourage their participation in order to achieve the objectives.

An adaptation of permanent protection services close to rural and urban populations is necessary to hope for the development of children and youth in our regions. In its capacity as the support structure of the MAEJT, Enda Jeunesse Action has over the past five years ensured that the MAEJT adheres to its strategic orientations comprising 5 axes that agitate for the voice of vulnerable children to be heard on issues affecting them. Hence, the children commemorated the 30th anniversary of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child with the publication of a report on their situation.

The paradigm shift in the relationship between authorities and children's organizations at local, national, and regional levels is a significant step forward given the number of requests from State institutions to children and youth national coordinations for participation in the countries. The Movement’s contributions to regional child protection groups in conjunction with ECOWAS and to the AU Committee of Experts are important steps as well.
The MAEJT’s participation in national and African Union consultations as well as its collaboration with the ILO to eliminate child labor is proof of the dialogue to move towards favorable solutions for all. Further to that, the movement’s contribution towards the implementation of the SDGs is underscored in a publication that also testifies to their contribution towards the attainment of those objectives on behalf of the concerned populations. Enda Jeunesse Action in its “get things done” approach with children has ensured that the MAEJT’s organized children’s groups have the capacity to influence decision-making and that they have a keen sense of accountability vis-à-vis those who are supportive of them. Hence, half a dozen child-friendly publications have been produced by working children and youth in order to make it easier for their peers to assimilate the texts and exchanges with their interlocutors. An example is the children’s version of the ECOWAS strategic framework on child protection. We also have its latest cartoon: Tounga 4 entitled: “It must change!” which is intended to change the difficult living conditions and restore the social balance of children who are the future of our continent.

For the movement, the participation of girls and children is a “sacred” rule. Hence, when the Strategic Plan was developed in 2017, girls, especially working children, were the prime contractors. The same is true for the implementation phase which is supported by guides as a way of taking into account the concerns and the problems of each other in this exercise.
The MAEJT membership quality indicators show that the movement comprises 71% children and 53% girls. It is through a show of solidarity that Enda Jeunesse Action has been able to create this climate of trust with these groups of children and youth in the search for solutions to problems. That solidarity is evidenced by this monitoring report on the implementation of their 2017-2021 strategic plan. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the proof of the resilience of these groups of children and youth was visible, thanks to their numerous awareness-raising programmes as well as professional and economic retraining initiatives. It should be mentioned that the gradual support given to the semi-illiterate sector to embrace the ICT has been useful. While encouraging the face-to-face sessions, youths could also familiarize themselves with the use of social networks and other teleworking devices in order to make progress in attaining their rights and those of their comrades.

MAEJT’s ambition for the coming years is to cover Africa with this solidarity effort of children and youth who are “victims” that have been transformed into actors within their communities. The course is set for North Africa, in order to connect the region to those of the Central, Eastern, Western and Southern parts that are already involved in the Movement. The ambition is to make people accept the fact that children and youth are subjects of rights!!!
Overall context
In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 interrelated objectives and 169 associated targets to guide the world's development. In 2017, it was also observed that: violence, abuse, and exploitation of children in Africa are tragic aspects of childhood.

WCY reports show that the vast majority of children are subjected to violence in many disciplines. According to the 2017 Human Rights report, nearly one in three adolescent girls has been beaten or kicked since the age of 15, and one in 10 raped or sexually abused. According to the same report, a quarter of the population of girls in the Western and Central regions are victims of female genital mutilation and cutting, while the teenage pregnancy rate is the highest in the world. Despite significant progress in improving birth registration processes, the rates are still low in the region.
In target 8.7 of point 8 of the SDGs, world leaders committed to “take immediate and effective measures to eliminate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and to end child labor in all its forms by 2025, ".

Despite all these efforts, the reality around the world and especially in African countries indicates that children are still involved in hazardous work. Hence the need to carry out concrete, targeted and holistic actions from children and youth themselves because in Africa unfortunately, children have quickly become targets of armed groups. A large number of children have been forced to flee, without their families, abandoning the path to school and the development trajectory, for unprepared mobility and exposed to multifaceted risks due to socio-political and economic crises.
Despite the efforts made so far, it remains a challenge for structures and services dedicated to the protection and care to reach many children and youth due to limited knowledge about their rights, difficult access to basic social services, and poverty of families which exposes them to exploitation and violence of all kinds.

The demography of the continent is clearly characterised by a very active and enterprising youth like the African Movement of Working Children and Youth (MAEJT). In 2017, the movement set up the following five (5) priority areas in order to contribute towards the development of children and youth within the framework that respects their rights, creates opportunities in order to fulfill their dreams and aspirations:

1. **Protection and citizen participation of children and youth**;
2. **Accelerate the attainment of children's rights in Africa**;
3. **Fight against child and youth poverty**;
4. **Improving the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents and youth, and**
5. **Strengthening the professional and institutional capacities of the MAEJT**

to contribute to the development of Africa's children and youth in a framework that respects their rights, creates opportunities to realise their dreams and aspirations.
PART 1

ASSESSMENT
2017-2021 ASSESSMENT OF THE MAEJT IN FIGURES

- 28 member countries
- 4,643 groups of organized children
- 342,727 members
- 71% of children and 53% of girl members
- 1,034 Collaboration with authorities for protection.

- 55,645 children and 29,695 youths have been trained and/or supported in setting up an income-generating activity.
- 248,649 Children and youth in difficult situations have been identified and listened to.
- 82,883 Children and youth have been oriented towards opportunities that can take care of their training, formal and alternative education.
- 316,524 Children informed and trained on their rights.
- 58,187 Children and youth have gained access to financial resources adapted to their status for IGAs.

1,828,457 direct and indirect beneficiaries of which 75% are children, 22% are youth and 3% are parents, patrons, and authorities.
16,885 capacity-building initiatives were carried out in the 28 member countries of the MAEJT to help families and communities to take care of children and promote their participation.

Capacity-building training sessions were held with groups of working children and youth in order to make them aware of their roles, and how to engage with those responsible for a protective environment.

Most of the initiatives comprised of talks, exchanges between groups of children in difficult situations, interviews, mediation with parents and employers in families and in apprenticeship workshops, information and training sessions on the risks associated with dangerous work as well as violence against children. These families and communities have been empowered and have played their role of protection in the advent of violence against children and youth.
They encouraged children's participation in family decision-making initiatives and in community development activities.

In some countries, migration officers and some community mechanisms such as the village chiefs and dignitaries have been trained in child-sensitive approaches to end abuse and violence against children. Child-to-child initiatives have been undertaken and listening strategies have also been organised.

All of these activities have enabled the communities to contribute to the reception, identification, and referral of children in vulnerable situations, especially children exposed to risks or victims of violence and exploitation through work.
Examples

Benin:
289 initiatives to establish spaces to conduct activities and intergenerational exchanges have been undertaken in order to share the essential information such as the orientation of children and follow-ups to the appropriate services for help according to the needs identified.

Togo:
In Tchamba, Togo, three projects to send children in dubious conditions to Lebanon and Saudi Arabia have been abandoned. A WCY committee watches over the "Oga" phenomenon which entails former migrants returning home to collect children and send them to employers in neighbouring Nigeria.

Guinée:
We should mention the case of a group of women in Mamou who practiced Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in their communities. Today, these women are at the forefront of sensitizing other communities to abandon the activity.

The partnership with the West African Network (WAN) which is supported by the International Social Service West Africa (ISS-WA), financed 20 life projects for children in vulnerable situations identified by the Association of Working Children and Youth during 2021.
Between 2017 and 2021, 316,524 children (including 174,577 boys and 141,947 girls) were informed and educated about the MAEJT’s 12 priority rights.

These children were identified in difficult situations and were listened to. They recounted the problems and the difficult working and living conditions they face. Among those who were informed and educated about the 12 rights, 202,532 were children, including 108,618 boys and 93,914 girls in difficult situations. They recounted the difficult situations they experience on a daily basis either within their families, at work, or in the community.

The multiple initiatives aimed at attaining the rights of children in difficult circumstances concerned 262,739 children, including 124,826 boys and 137,913 girls. Solutions were found to improve their conditions thanks to the actions undertaken by the MAEJT.
Twenty-one (21) children's reports on the situation of children in 21 African countries were produced. This was done following community consultations, focus group discussions and national workshops were held with the authorities. The workshops which were organized by the children helped to influence the commitment of certain stakeholders to respect children’s rights.

Example

**Chad:**
The group of children and youth launderers in the (Kassali) neighborhood lived in difficult working conditions; they did not rest nor were they receiving fair salaries, and were exposed to diseases caused by sewage. Following the release of the consultation and listening report which was produced by the Association of Working Children and Youth of Guelendeng, the initiatives that ensued culminated in a meeting with the employers of the children and youth during which, they discussed ways of improving their working conditions, their salaries and reviewed their work schedules. When the negotiations were concluded, a leisure diary was drawn and agreed upon.
In keeping with a communiqué urging the respect for children's rights, 56 communication tools were produced, particularly the ‘WCY Challenge’, the MAEJT's monthly online newsletter: "Calao Express", the cartoon film “Tounga: it must change!” which is the 4th Edition of the series, as well as the flyer on the impact of conflicts in the lives of children entitled: “Enough is Enough!”
The Gambie:

Thanks to the negotiations initiated by the associations, the local authorities (mayors, councillors, police officers in charge of social affairs, sub-prefects) in Farafenni, Kaur, Soma, Pakalinding, and Brikama have formally committed themselves through written agreements, to supporting the actions and activities of associations to protect children and to promote their rights in these cities. (Copies of MoUs are available).
Among the groups supported by the MAEJT are those of children in difficult working conditions engaged in gold mines and artisanal quarries where they experience biting poverty. The same situation applies to children and youth displaced by armed conflicts and forced to work to survive. They were linked to organized groups of associations of working children and youth in several cities. After the listening process, many of them expressed the desire to pursue an alternative activity that develops their entrepreneurial skills in order to take care of themselves while thriving.

It is within this framework that 55,645 children and 29,695 youth were trained and/or supported in setting up an income-generating activity such as producing and selling articles including liquid soap and undertook groundnut farming, group farming, mixed crop farming as well as making ropes to tie goats, etc.
The Association of Working Children and Youth (AWCY) of Kayes organized a training for street vendors at the STAF station. The training focused on savings-credit techniques. This was followed by the setting up of a savings point to forestall the problems of loss of income and aggression of which they are frequent victims.
The member Associations of the African Movement of Working Children and Youth supporting 82,883 persons of which 57,364 of them are children and 25,519 youths. They benefitted from projects that are adapted to vulnerable children and youth and supported by other organizations.

For their part, the contribution from the beneficiary children and youth in several localities consisted of providing basic daily needs.
## Alloting opportunities within the communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Age ranges</th>
<th>Contents</th>
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</table>
| Training opportunities and capacity-building      | Children and youth aged 12 and 18 years, and above | • Accelerated training in catering, auto-electricity and telephone repairs.  
• Professional training offered by OCI (a local NGO and training center).  
• Placement in professional training centers and social services.  
• Study courses in agriculture, at the ministry of sports, youth and children affairs.  
• Placement in vocational centers (tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, etc.) |
| Educational opportunities                          | Children and youth aged 14 to 18 years, and above | • Placement in literacy courses in schools and in collaboration with partner institutions.  
• Placing children on the move in social centers in order to benefit from educational assistance |
| Life-enhancing opportunities/projects              | Children and youth aged 14 to 18 years and above. | • Virtual patronage and assistance.  
• Enrolment in outfits that offer assistance to children living in difficult and vulnerable situations.  
• Placement of unaccompanied and children separated from families as well as youth, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in social assistance and health centers. |
The activities undertaken by the WCYs triggered innovations in the attitudes of the children themselves, and positively influenced those of their parents, communities, and authorities.

Children aged between 12 and 14 or even 18 years and slightly over that, decided to intervene in the development of their communities by ingenuously setting up attractive opportunities that benefitted other children.

This mainly involve acquiring and improving their skills on how to make liquid and solid soap, beads, bags, toys, and other items from the leaves and branches of bamboo trees.
Self-employment has also been introduced by many children’s groups and is benefitting especially those with qualifications or skills. Some create their own small businesses to sell handicrafts made by other groups of children in the same work situation.

Besides these opportunities, children are attracted by special services such as organizing cultural events, animation of public entertainment as well as "food and cleaning services". They undertake all of these in a bid to survive in this world of great competition. This means making children and youth aware of their potential and preparing them for adult life and competition.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Social status/age</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity-building</td>
<td>Children and youth aged 12 to 18 years and above</td>
<td>Soap and bead making, carving, making of gloves as well as baskets from bamboo trees, etc...</td>
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<tr>
<td>spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-employment</td>
<td>Children and youth aged 14 to 18 years and above</td>
<td>Those with skills and other competencies could set up their own small enterprises: art shops, soap making, tailoring, shoe-making, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service provision</td>
<td>Children and youth aged 14 to 18 years and above</td>
<td>Organizing events, restaurants and cleaning services, etc</td>
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Concerning health issues, in the 496 cities where the Associations of Working Children and Youth who are members of the MAEJT are present, the WCYs spoke about sexual health problems which were considered as taboo and carry enormous cultural weight in the communities. Thus, 10,727 sessions of educative talks and intergenerational dialogue on sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and hygiene, were held.

These activities helped children and youth to access the right information and facilitated their understanding of the harmful consequences of certain practices and habits. Examples include, the raising awareness on HIV/AIDS and SSR by the AWCY Mauritania, discussion about unwanted pregnancies by the AWCY Niger, and discussions also with midwives (AWCY Bongor of Chad in 2020).

Axis 4: Improving the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents and Youth
The MAEJT positions children and youth as the direct managers of their organization, in keeping with the movement’s bottom-up participatory approach.

Children and youth are the main actors in planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as in implementing activities that create impacts in their lives. The training on participatory action research built the capacity of the children and youth to identify their problems and those of their peers, and to solve their problems using their own resources. This has also helped them to set up several local development dynamics in African towns and cities.

Today, the Movement comprises 28 member countries, 450 City Associations and 4643 groups of organized children in neighbourhoods to help improve the living condition of their vulnerable peers. Scaling up activities are gradually reaching North Africa.
The youth organization has been strengthened particularly in listening keenly to children, and the use of tools to monitor the implementation of activities and the self-evaluation of their activities. The organization has also been strengthened on drafting reports, minutes and on some aspects of transparency and accountability. In addition to spontaneous learning, capacity-building sessions for the various managers were organised.
From 2017 to 2021, the Management of Enda Jeunesse Action organized 913 training and capacity-building sessions in management with the various accounting teams in the 28 member countries. These sessions were held upon the request of the country coordination. The events were attended by 717 children and youth and were intended to improve the management systems within their associations.
Impacts
Impacts on the lives of children and youth

The vast protection network of the African Movement of Working Children and Youth has over the last five years, succeeded in alleviating the heavy and painful working conditions of many children. They now undertake their activities under better conditions.

In 2021, there were 1,409 groups of children who worked in quarries, undertook fishing, agriculture, market gardening, car washing, worked as luggage carriers, and in the waste collection business as well as domestic workers and vendors among others. But after they were identified and listened to, they now work under the authority of employers and benefit from the right to light, limited and secured work in the 28 member countries of the MAEJT

Through the multiple initiatives undertaken by associations of children and youth in areas with high mobility rates, the WCYs have gained the trust of children on the move including those displaced by war. That climate of trust which was created and maintained, has made it possible for 4,468 children to express themselves and to recount their experiences during conflicts and were accompanied towards concrete solutions.
Testimony of a girl from Kita (MALI):

"I no longer feel attacked... I am empowered now, thanks to literacy classes. I am more active in society now, and the idea of undertaking an adventure secretly is diminishing because I believe I will succeed".
5,969 measures/decisions have been taken and implemented by the authorities at the local level, thanks to the activities of WCYs for the protection of their peers in all the 28 member countries of the African Movement of Working Children and Youth. Leaders of children's and youth associations in the communities have become first-choice operational relays on the issue of children’s rights in the communities. Their associations have been associated with 1,034 initiatives undertaken by the authorities in the context of the protection of children in various localities.
Children's organizations have acquired credibility and a capacity to mobilize to discuss taboo subjects and to persuade people to change their behaviour, particularly concerning children’s education, managing conflicts in the community, child marriages, the practice of unsafe and secret mobility, gender sensitivity and FGM, etc.

These impacts are important because they have helped communities in taking care of children and youth, and in promoting their participation in civic activities. They have also led the authorities to take measures to popularize and apply the laws protecting children from all forms of violence, and to allocate substantial resources directly towards attaining children’s rights, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of children by giving them active roles in implementing and monitoring their rights, to developing the entrepreneurial capacities of youth, including those with a low level of education, and in changing the risky sexual behavior of adolescents and working youth.
PART 3

Implementation process
Harmonizing country projects with the orientations spelled out in the Strategic Plan;

Consulting groups of children from different countries;

Participatory workshop to conceptualize the Strategic Plan with the support of an external consultant;

Sharing the Strategic Plan with the countries;

Sharing the Strategic Plan with the countries;

Implementing the Strategic Plan;

Monitoring and evaluating the Strategic Plan, and

Reporting and Capitalization.
Key indicators
Measuring progress

The MAEJT’s performance measurement framework is the mechanism that helped to monitor and measure the progress achieved between 2017 and 2021. The performance report includes details such as the key indicators identified, the data collected from the activities carried out and linked to the expected results in direct relation to the SDGs.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DATA / RESULTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of capacity-building activities implemented for families and communities</td>
<td>- Community dialogue on the protection of children on the move in the community;</td>
<td>- 16,885 families and communities have had their capacities built to take care of children and youth and to promote their civic participation</td>
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<td>- Setting up of spaces for animation, identification, listening and the orientation of children in difficult situations;</td>
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<td>- Mediations with parents and employers in the families and in apprentice workshops;</td>
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<td>- Information and training sessions on the risks associated with dangerous work as well as violence against children;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Undertaking educational discussions on the role (identification, orientation, referencing, reporting and feeding) of parents and relay communities in child protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>KEY INDICATORS</td>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>DATA / RESULTS</td>
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| Number of measures initiated by the authorities and to which the MAEJT was associated. | • Writing workshop to produce the codes of the child;  
• Workshops to validate and adopt the national plans for child protection;  
• Establishing MoUs between the national local office and AWCYs;  
• National workshop to produce the new national policy for the protection of the rights of the child. | • 1 034 measures to disseminate and apply the laws protecting children from all forms of violence were taken by the authorities |

| Number of children who were educated and trained on their rights. | • Identification et écoute des enfants sur leurs lieux de travail  
• Projections de film sur les violences faites aux enfants, les droits de l’enfant, le mariage d’enfants,  
• Consultations des groupes d’enfants sur l’état de mise en œuvre de leurs droits | • 316 524 children displayed a better understanding of the rights and pledged to respect them. |
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<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DATA / RESULTS</th>
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| Number of children and youth engaged in the rights follow up mechanisms | • Surveys to identify protection actors in communities;  
• Consultations in communities undertaken by children groups and children and youth organizations on the progress made in implementing their rights;  
• National and regional evaluation workshops on the implementation of the recommendations of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and the fulfilment of the commitments made on the rights of the child;  
• Survey on the violence committed on children at home | • 49 093 children and youth fully participated and played an active role in setting up the protection and follow-up mechanisms of the rights of the child |
| Number of decisions influenced at the local level by the WCYs in order to consider the needs of children in attaining their rights | • Budgetary allocation for the protection of mobile children  
• Receiving and directing children to section chiefs  
• Providing animation platforms for children;  
• Exchange visit between children’s groups and local authorities to talk about indebtedness;  
• Setting up and managing «Friends of Children » platforms, the setting up of mobile teams to undertake patrols in strategic towns or children and youth migratory routes in order to provide better protection for children. | • 5 969 mesures et décisions d’allocation des ressources conséquentes orientées directement vers les enfants et leurs attentes de réalisation des droits pris par les autorités |
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<tr>
<th>KEY INDICATORS</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DATA / RESULTS</th>
</tr>
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| Number of children and youth who undertook capacity-building training on IGAs | • Training of children in working situation on profitable IGAs in order to limit the risks of exploitation;  
• Training/initiation of groups of children and youth in making liquid soap, soja, cakes, sale of articles, and groundnut paste;  
• Training in mixed farming techniques, making of ropes for goats, etc.)  
• Transformation and sale of produce. | • 85,340 children and youth including those with low educational standards attended capacity-building sessions in entrepreneurship. |
| Number of children and youth who have been informed and trained on sexual and reproductive health, hygiene, Covid-19 and other diseases. | • Organizing drama performances, information forums, and sensitization on child marriage, early pregnancies, child labour in gold mines, quarries and artisanal sites for the populations;  
• Educatve discussion sessions on HIV/AIDS and early pregnancies;  
• Discussions with midwives on health care;  
• Intergenerational dialogue on sexual and reproductive health (SRH);  
• Hygiene and cleaning sessions;  
• Distribution of protective kits;  
• Training and sensitization on menstrual care and the making of washable towels. | • 425,198 adolescents and youth in working situations were informed and trained on hygiene, Covid-19 and other diseases have changed their risky attitudes;  
• 254,739 received sexual and reproductive health kits. |
**Key indicators**

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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>In figures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IND 1</td>
<td>Strengthening families and communities</td>
<td>16 885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 2</td>
<td>Measures initiated by the authorities and to which the MAEJT was associated</td>
<td>1 034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 3</td>
<td>Number of children informed and trained on their rights</td>
<td>316 524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 4</td>
<td>Number of children and youth involved in rights monitoring mechanisms</td>
<td>49 093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 5</td>
<td>Number of decisions influenced at the local level by WCYs</td>
<td>5 969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 6</td>
<td>Children and youth who have had their capacities strengthened in IGAs</td>
<td>85 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IND 7</td>
<td>Children and youth informed and trained on sexual and reproductive health, hygiene, Covid-19 and other diseases.</td>
<td>425 198</td>
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PART 5

Transparency
Average Contribution for a Protected Child: 978 FCFA
Orientations 2022 - 2026
The performance monitoring tool has made it possible to monitor the progress of the objectives set in the 2017 - 2021 Strategic Plan. The conclusions of the evaluation reports of the strategic plan confirms the relevance of this program which is aimed at improving the living standards of children and communities. The local development dynamics created through the various organized groups of children, are the pillars of sustainability of the spontaneous activities undertaken to protect and develop children in their environment.
FIGHT AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN THROUGH LABOUR

This will be done by identifying groups of children in working situation and especially those exploited through work, in order to accompany them to leave degrading work for socializing work while facilitating their adaptation and access to the new work environment, education and technological apprenticeship that promotes their development and reduces inequalities within the social strata.
2. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ON THE MOVE AND GIRLS DISPLACED BY WAR

This will essentially involve strengthening the collaboration between state actors, community actors and organized groups of children with a view to ensuring the protection of all by taking into account the different opinions about conflicts and dangers on the routes of mobility;

3. CHILD PROTECTION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

It is about educating children’s groups in the communities about the environment, and especially to make them aware of climate change effects, the importance of good management of their environment, the production and implementation of protection plans and responses to environmental challenges.
ADVOCACY: COMPLIANCE WITH COMMITMENTS ON CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

This is to continue the capacity-building activities undertaken by children’s groups and whose solutions depend on the decisions of the State. Encourage advocacy towards local, national and regional decision-makers, in particular ECOWAS, CEMAC, EAC, with a view to make them consider the concerns of the largest number of children;

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Rolling out the capacity-building plan for Children and Youth Associations in order to improve their performance in implementing activities. Strengthen the coaching ability of the National Coordination in terms of financial management, regular data collection and reporting of implemented activities.
Conclusion
Adopting a strategic plan for a Movement of children and youth like the MAEJT which aspires, day after day, to widening its protection outreach to the greatest possible number of children and youth from various strata and from different levels of vulnerability, was a complex and fascinating exercise. Indeed, the experience of the MAEJT in placing the child at the center of its intervention strategy, has given the organization a double perspective: a vulnerable being but endowed with capacities and potentials that strengthen it in its protective environment. The guidelines set out in the Strategic Plan have certainly served as a frame of reference for the activities of organized children and youth. But they also made it possible to readjust in view of the changing contexts, and in the face of situations that were not fully mastered and managed even by those who are in control of their destiny.

The major factor that made it possible to obtain these achievements with precision, includes involving the parties concerned from the outset, and collecting their opinions and their expectations in order to identify priorities and orientations. In most countries, this has facilitated the implementation of a large number of activities including those that were not directly funded; although it is part of the results presented in this report. They were captured despite the challenges of systematic reporting, because children and youth were involved in measuring these achievements.

In a bid to review this strategic plan over the next few years, the children and youth intend to systematically identify their peers in working situation and those that are most vulnerable. But more particularly, the children and youth intend to identify those in their respective areas of intervention so that they can provide them with the necessary capacities for self-resilience in the face of current challenges in their environment, including humanitarian ones. They simply aim to transform victims into actors with success stories.
We recognize and thank all those who have contributed and worked tirelessly to implement this 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, and especially:

- The 4,643 groups of working children and youth who volunteer and are involved in the activities to implement the strategic plan;
- The various bodies, especially the GEM and the 28[1] national execution teams that have facilitated coordination and communication between the 450 AWCYs of cities;
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We thank you for your continued support in our efforts to help save lives and protect children in African countries.

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