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HEADLINE: A BREAKTHROUGH FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN

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BODY:

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"Tostan" means "the hatching of an egg" in Wolof, one of the languages of my country, Senegal. "Tostan" has been used to name a successful literacy project in Senegal, as it carries the idea of "breakthrough," that moment of discovery when a chick cracks open the eggshell or when a human being makes the connection between letters and ideas. Africa is waiting for an even bigger breakthrough, when the world discovers that Africa is not, as commonly considered, a continent of despair, but a continent where a better future is within reach.

The challenge has never been greater External debts of crippling proportions, falling commodity earnings, war, drought, high population growth, environmental degradation, and an epidemic of AIDS have reversed the advances made in Africa in the 1960s and 1970s. Governments try to ensure that the basic needs of their populations are met, but in times of trouble the first cutbacks are usually in health and education sectors. The victims? Those whose need for support is the greatest -- children.

Africa has only 10 percent of the world's child population, but one third of the almost 13 million children who die every year are Africa. Over 30 million children in African are suffering from malnutrition. At least one African in three of primary school age is not in school.

Yet two facts stand out that give cause for hope and optimism. We have the capability to succeed in creating a better life for all our children, as well as the conditions favorable to do so.

Success is possible because we have the tools to counter disease, malnutrition, and illiteracy. Effective, sustainable, and low-cost interventions will improve the health and lives of the disadvantaged. The cost of providing clean water in Africa has been halved since the mid-1980s and now averages about \$20 per person per year. Trials in all regions of the world, including Africa, have demonstrated that the incidence of child malnutrition can be halved for less than \$10 per child per year. Basic education can be provided at a cost of approximately \$20 per child per year.

Many factors are helping to push the needs of children to the top of agendas for action and attention. The movement towards democracy is gaining ground. The breakthrough of past political ideologies has left a vacuum that can be filled by humanitarian guiding principles. Already, African governments have surpassed other regions in their commitment to the protection of child rights through their ratification of the "Convention on the Rights of the Child".

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There have been concrete successes, but many were not considered "newsworthy," despite the often extraordinary efforts made to achieve them. By 1990 two thirds of African countries achieved the goal of immunizing 75 percent of their children against the six major diseases of tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio. The challenges were many, including overcoming the logistics of keeping vaccines chilled between modern medical centers and remote, traditional communities. (Methods including strapping iceboxes on to the back of bicycles; traditional four-legged modes of transportation were also used.)

Under the Bamako Initiative, launched in 1987 in the capital of Mali, communities in rural, underserved areas have worked in collaboration with their national ministries of health to establish affordable and sustainable basic health services that, to the extent possible, are locally financed and managed. The value of community-based health care is better understood when one learns that in sub-Saharan Africa, there is an average of one doctor for every 24,500 people.

Wars have been halted for African children. In the Sudan in 1989, after bloody strife and associated famine had claimed the lives of some 250,000 civilians, mostly children and women, warring parties granted safe passage for the delivery of food and assistance to more than 2 million people. This practice of "corridors of peace" acknowledges that the future of a nation ultimately depends on the survival and healthy development of its children.

Concrete expressions of support and commitment to improving the well-being of African children have been made at international gatherings with players at the highest levels. In November 1992, a major conference held in Dakar, Senegal, united heads of state, government ministers, local government leaders, and non-governmental organizations from Africa, developing, and industrialized nations to focus on issues concerning African children. Convened by the Organization of African Unity with assistance from UNICEF, the countries of Africa represented at the International Conference on Assistance to African Children pledged to attain a set of intermediate targets by the end of 1995.

This commitment shows to what extent African social leaders, experts, and humanitarians believe in the ability of Africa to reverse the recent trend of decline. For they pledged to further raise immunization coverage levels, increase use of oral rehydration therapy to combat dehydration caused by diarrhea, virtually eliminate iodine and vitamin A deficiency disorders, and encourage breastfeeding, all by 1995. This represents tremendous mobilization in a relatively short period of time -- three years -- that could spell generations of life at higher levels of health and well-being.

The importance of international support and commitment was underlined at the Dakar Conference. In 1990, world leaders at the World Summit for Children adopted goals ensuring the survival, protection, and development of children by the year 2000. The cost of achieving those goals in Africa, including the intermediate targets adopted at the Dakar Conference, is estimated to total US\$12.7 billion.

This may seem like a lot. Yet it is actually less than what Africa already receives in the form of official development assistance (ODA) -- the continent annually receives US\$18 billion. However, only US\$2 billion of ODA currently goes towards meeting priority human needs. A reorientation of social values

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and priorities is clearly necessary. Actions taken to reach the intermediate targets would save the lives of some 3,000 children every day -- 1 million a year -- and significantly reduce malnutrition and disabilities as well.

Recent events have shown that care does not need to be confined within national borders. The children of Somalia are the concern of the global community, in spite of economic recessions and plunging profits. In addition, the growing interdependence among nations not only brings social responsibility for one another, but also an increase in cultural wealth and understanding. This is why I urge all Americans, especially Africa-Americans, to join in the 1993 Commemoration of the Day of the African Child on June 16.

The June 16 date was selected because it was on that date in 1976 that school-children were massacred in Soweto, South Africa. The Day of the African Child can have many meanings. For some, it will be a cause for celebration, an opportunity to report progress on promises that were made to Africa's children. For others, it will be a time for reflection on hardships experienced by the youngest and most vulnerable citizens of the continent. This year, many African nations will focus on reaching the intermediate targets and the World Summit goals.

The commemoration of the Day can help generate the breakthrough that Africa is waiting for, when the world community cracks the wall of misperception and discovers a continent where a better life for children is within reach and there is a strong will to attain it. Children receive only one chance to grow normally in mind and body. That chance should be protected, in good times as well as in bad. It must be a priority for all.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 9, 1994

Donors In Saam Njaay			
Donor	Date	Project	Approximate Amount
USAID	1983 - 1985	Non-Formal Education In the Rural Area	\$100,000
US Embassy Self-Help	1985	Village Health Hut	\$4,000
		Garden Project	\$1,000
Africare	1985 - 1986	Millet Machine	\$2,000
		Well and Wind Mill	\$6,000
		Village Maternity	\$12,000
		Animal Patterning	\$2,500
UNICEF TOSTAN	1992 - 1994	Non-Formal Education Classes	\$2,000
		Village Latrines	\$1,000
		Adapted Wood Stoves	\$150
		Repair to Windmill	\$1,500
		Construction of Classroom	\$4,000
American Jewish World Service	1996	Women's Health Model	\$300

Projects In Saam Njaay From 1983 - 1997

1983 - 1985				
Name of Project	Date	Donor	Principle Actors	Amount
Non-Formal Education in the Rural Setting	1983 - 1985	USAID	Molly Melching Bollé Mbaye Malick Pouye	\$100,000

Results of Project

Education

- ◆ Classes in non-formal education for 50 villagers including literacy, numeracy, mathematics, environmental education, health education, problem-solving skills, management skills, etc.
- ◆ Autonomy of villagers for managing and sustaining village projects.
- ◆ Creation of village documents to record births, marriage, deaths, and other events.
- ◆ Creation of non-formal education materials used in other projects throughout Senegal and funded by USAID (Oral Rehydration Therapy, Nutrition, Malaria, Environmental brochures, etc.)
- ◆ Two villagers trained as TOSTAN trainers five villagers trained as TOSTAN facilitators.
- ◆ Awareness of the importance of basic education and request for classes by surrounding villages.

Environment

- ◆ Production of a theater on the environment by villagers. This theater was performed for many villagers and was on the radio many times.
- ◆ Construction of 50 adapted wood stoves to save on firewood and protect the environment.

- ◆ Environmental education: classes on reforestation, compost, and adapted wood stoves.
- ◆ Planting of a village woodlot (funding of \$100 from Africare).

Health

- ◆ Construction of a village health hut in 1985 (Funding from the US Embassy Self-Help Fund).
- ◆ Continuous health service for Saam Njaay and 20 surrounding villages 1985 - 1997.
- ◆ Health education in Saam Njaay and in 20 surrounding villages.
- ◆ Clean water system installed by the Government of Senegal, connection Saam Njaay to the main pipeline from the Lac de Guiers. Water system managed by villagers.
- ◆ Publication of flip charts and brochures for health education (USAID).
- ◆ Construction of a village maternity (Africare - 1987) equipped by UNICEF in 1997.
- ◆ The "Hygiene" Project to clean the village every Thursday and Sunday started by village women.

Income Generation Projects

- ◆ Millet machine project for women funded by Africare and women of Saam Njaay in 1986. Managed and run exclusively by women. Repaired through efficient management of project funds.
- ◆ Garden project funded initially by US Self Help Fund. Further funding from Africare in 1985 to construct a wall and install a windmill.

301-985-6250
1-800-853-5EAT

1992 - 1994				
Name of Project	Date	Donor	Principle Actors	Amount
Non-Formal Education for Development	1992 - 1994	UNICEF	TOSTAN	\$8,650

Results of Project

Education

- ◆ TOSTAN Non-Formal Education Program for 50 village women (funded by UNICEF).
- ◆ Construction of a village education classroom (funded by UNICEF).
- ◆ Autonomy of participating village women to manage and sustain village projects.
- ◆ Classes held in six surrounding villages.

Environment

- ◆ Construction of new adapted wood stoves to save on firewood and protect the environment (funded by UNICEF).

Health

- ◆ Construction of 12 village latrines (UNICEF funding).
- ◆ Baby weighing project begun by tow newly literate village women to fight against malnutrition in the 30 participating villages.

Income Generating Projects

- ◆ Women's Credit project with start-up funds resulting from money collected in the Hygiene Project.
- ◆ Revolving Credit projects to loan money to farmers needing seeds form the rainy season.

TOSTAN - UNICEF
Basic Education Program for Women and Children

Languages: Wolof, Pulaar, Mandinka and Serrere

Funding: UNICEF

Dates: 1988 - 1997

Module 1	
Themes for Discussion	A process for problem-solving (Problem identification and analysis, choosing appropriate solutions, planning skills for implementing a solution, evaluation skills)
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, pictures, games.
Literacy Learning	An Introduction to Reading and Writing, pre-reading and writing skills.
Numeracy learning	Number 0 through 9, simple addition and subtraction.

Module 2	
Themes for Discussion	Application of skills learned in Module 1 related to village health and hygiene.
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, pictures, games.
Literacy learning	Study of texts, sentences, words, syllables and letter.
Numeracy learning	Addition and Subtraction. Telling time, using the calendar.

Module 3	
Themes for Discussion	Basic health information on the Oral Rehydration Therapy and Vaccinations
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, pictures, games
Literacy learning	Study of texts, sentences, words, syllables and letters.
Numeracy learning	Addition and Subtraction with carry-over.

Module 4	
Themes for Discussion	Management of financial and material resources.
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, pictures, games.
Literacy learning	Elementary grammar lessons. Reading and writing skills.
Numeracy learning	Multiplication.

Module 5	
Themes for Discussion	Leadership and group dynamics.
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, and pictures.
Literacy learning	The writer's workshop.
Numeracy learning	Division

Module 6	
Themes for Discussion	How to do a Feasibility Study.
Methods	Theater, flip-charts, stories, and pictures.
Literacy learning	Reading and grammar skills.
Numeracy learning	Mathematics for doing a feasibility study. Mathematics.

TOSTAN Modules for Continued Education

(Each Module Includes 24 Sessions and Lasts 2 Months)

- Module 7** Women's Health (2 Month Program) funded by American Jewish World Service reached 4,000 women in 1996.
- Module 8** Early childhood development funded by American Jewish World Service to reach 2,000 couples in 1997
- Module 9** Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights - 1996. Funded by the United States Government.
- Module 10** Nature resource management funded by USAID (NGO support project).

GORÉE ISLAND - A BRIEF HISTORY

Today, a langorous and quaint haunt for tourists with about 1,000 permanent residents, Gorée played an important role in the history of Africa, most particularly in the development of the slave trade. Only three kilometers from Dakar at its nearest point, the island is only 900 meters by 300 and is made up of a flat plain which ends in a steep basaltic hill, the Castle. Possibly sighted by Phoenicians and others in antiquity, it was more probably first discovered by the Portuguese explorer Dias in 1444.

The island was colonized in 1817. As with Manhattan Island, the Dutch bought the island from a local chief for a pittance. Gorée became a way station for Dutch ships plying the route between their forts on the Gold Coast and the Indies. The Dutch gave the island its name, most probably for "Goeree" Island in Holland, or more fancifully - according to some - for its sheltered harbor, "Goode Reede" (good roads).

Gorée changed hands many times. The British took it from the Dutch; the Dutch then recaptured it but had to give it up to the French during the French maritime expansion under Colbert. Finally in 1802, by the terms of the Amiens peace agreement, the island became French and remained so until Senegalese independence in 1960.

Gorée was first of all the principal entrepot for slavers and merchantmen off the coast of Africa flying the French flag. No matter how many times it changed hands that was its primary importance. Thousands of Africans - the black gold of the Triangular Trade - passed through this island fortress on the continent's bulge. After the abolition of the slave trade in France in 1848, Gorée was an outpost for policing the seas. As its role in trade declined, it became a stepping off point for French colonization of the interior of West Africa.

Gorée had the first normal school and the first printing plant in French Africa. It was also one of the "four communes" which already in the 19th century was helping elect deputies to the French National Assembly. Like Zanzibar off the East Coast of Africa, Gorée is important in the early history of American relations with Africa. The United States established a consulate there in 1885.

Many buildings on Gorée are currently undergoing renovations sponsored by the Senegalese, U.S., and many other governments and international organizations.

Ferry (Chaloupe to Goree Island) - To get to Goree, take the ferry from the port of Dakar at the foot of Ave. Canard. Round-trip tickets cost 1000 CFA for residents of Dakar and 2000 CFA for tourists. The schedule is as follows:

Monday-Saturday		Sundays and Holidays	
<u>Leaves Dakar</u>	<u>Leaves Goree</u>	<u>Leaves Dakar</u>	<u>Leaves Goree</u>
6:30	7:00	00:45	1:15
7:30	8:00	7:00	7:30
10:00	10:30	9:00	9:30
11:00	12:00	10:00	10:30
12:30	14:00	12:00	12:30
14:30	15:00	14:00	14:30
16:00	16:30	16:00	16:30
17:30	18:00+	17:00	17:30
18:30	19:00	18:30	19:00
20:00	20:30	19:30	20:00
22:30	23:00	20:30	21:00
00:30++	1:00++	22:30	23:00

+Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday during school year.

++Monday, Friday and the day after a holiday.

Points of Historic Interest on Goree (See map)

(1) **Slave House (Maison des Esclaves)** - Built in 1776 by an important slave-trading family, the house is one of several sites on the island where Africans were brought to be loaded onto ships bound for the New World. The owner's residential quarters were on the upper floor with cells below where slaves were weighed, fed and held before departing for the long transatlantic journey. The Slave House, with its famous "door of no return," has been preserved in its original state and is maintained by Mr. Joseph NDiaye who has been its curator since 1966. Thousands of tourists, including many Black Americans, visit the house each year, and many have left a moving record of their impressions on its walls.

(2) **Botanical Gardens (Jardin Public)** - Located on the Rue du Port, the gardens were founded by the French in 1667 and remain open to the public today.

(3) Church of St. Charles (Eglise St. Charles) - Located on the peaceful Place de l'Eglise, this church was built with public contributions in 1830 after the style of provincial churches in western France.

(4) The Castle (le Castel) - Originally built by the Dutch in the 17th century on the southern end of the island, this fortress has been razed and reconstructed several times. During the 18th century it housed the residence of the Governor of Senegal and in 1940 was bombarded by a combined British and Free French naval force.

(5) William Ponty School (Centre de jeunesse) - From 1913-1937, this building housed the École Normale William Ponty where many African leaders were educated.

(6) Strickland House - Located a short distance from the port, the Strickland House is the site of the first American Consulate established in West Africa. It was the home of American businessman Peter Strickland who came to Africa in 1878 as the representative of a Boston trading firm and who was named United States Consul in 1883. The old consulate is now a private residence owned by Mr. Mark Gilbey of London. It has been repaired and refurbished but maintains the classic 18th century colonial style.

(7) Universite des Mutants - Located in a building adjacent to the Strickland House, the Universite des Mutants is a think-tank established by former President Senghor to bring together the best minds in Africa. It is the site of frequent conferences on current cultural and economic issues for developing nations.

(8) Hostellerie du Chevalier de Boufflers - This well-known restaurant was named after the first French Governor of Senegal, a colorful figure who moved his residence to Goree from the capital, St. Louis, and is reported to have broken many hearts upon his return to France in 1788.

(9) History Museum (Musee historique) - Opened in 1989, the museum has chronologically arranged exhibits on anthropology, West African pre-history, and the political and religious history of Senegal. Open 10-1 and 2:30-5, closed Monday, the museum charges a small admission fee.

SHOPPING IN DAKAR - WHAT TO BUY AND WHERE TO FIND IT

- BAGS** Lebanese shops on Rue Sandinieri (N of Marche Sandaga), African prints, all shapes and sizes. Fixed prices but will lower if you ask.
- BASKETS** Marche Kermel has best selection. Bargain like crazy. The brightly-colored baskets are made in Senegal and are interwoven with plastic strips. Baskets also available at Village Artisanal, in front of Hyperscore on Ouakam, near Libre Service at Point E, on Ouakam next to entrance to American Club.
- BATIK ART** Baobab Center - high quality, high prices. Marche Kermel or Village Artisanal for lower quality, lower prices.
- BLOCK PRINT
BATIK** Lebanese shops on Rue Sandinieri outside Marche Sandaga. Many designs (elephants, trees, etc.), fixed price per meter. Also at stalls along Rue Emile Badiane (SW side of Marche Sandaga).
- BIFAL CLOTHES** Brightly colored patchwork shorts, shirts, pants. Street prices lower than prices in shops for same quality.
- CLOTHING/Kids** "Goree" on Lamine Gueye (between Jules Ferry and Felix Faure), good for baby gifts. Many small shops on Lamine Gueye, stalls at all markets, especially Colobane.
- CLOTHING/Women
European Style** My Fair Lady on Jules Ferry, 1/2 block off Lamine Gueye. Boursine in arcade at corner of Lamine Gueye and Blvd de la Republic. Small shop on Rue Carnot, 1st door on left off Lamine Gueye. Kookai on Avenue Sarraut just off the Place. Boutiques at all hotels. Also, 100's of tailors - ask a friend to recommend one.
- CLOTHING/
African Style
Ready-to-Wear** Shops along Rue Carnot near Mousse Diop, boutique at Hyperscore on Ouakam, shop on Rue Victor Hugo near Joseph Gomis, shop on Ouakam in commercial strip just before Air Afrique sign, shop on Rue Sandinieri near Rue Vincens. Many others make to order. Ask co-workers or your maid.
- FABRIC** Marche HLM, in housing project HLM off Rue 13, offers best variety of African fabrics in Dakar with hundreds of small stalls and tailors. Bargain a little. Sotiba "Lagos" is 650-700 cfa/meter. Many stores on Lamine Gueye near Marche Sandaga. Good quality basin available from Keur Baye Tissu at 77 Lamine-Gueye (5-star is 3,000/meter).

CLO

**HAMMOCKS/
PLANT HANGERS** On the Corniche at entrance to Terrou-Bi Restaurant,
near Supreme Court.

GLASS PAINTINGS Simple paintings sold on Ave Sarraut near Gentina's,
on Ave Pompidou, and at corner of Canal Road and
Ouakam -- about 2,500 for the large ones. Higher
quality paintings (with more detail and much higher
prices) available at Galerie Antenne (Rue Felix
Faure near Teranga Hotel), Galerie Cocody (Rue
Mousse Diop) and Orisha (Mohamed V).

**JEWELRY
Gold/Silver** Many "bijouterie" in Dakar. Try Grande Bijouteria
Africaine across from Score on Ave. Bourguiba or
Bijouterie Diamono on corner next to BP station on
the Corniche (or discover your own favorite
jeweler). Fixed price per gram but you can always
try to bargain a little. Artists at Village
Artisanal make both gold and silver jewelry -
bargain! Silver market below Sandaga, through an
alley at 69 Ave. Blaise Diagne - bargain. Galerie
Antenne (near Teranga Hotel) and Nefertiti (arcade
between Mohamed V and Ave. Pompidou) -- high
quality, extremely high fixed prices.

**JEWELRY
African Beads
& Related
Objets d'art** Galerie Antenne (near Teranga Hotel) and Nefertiti
(arcade between Mohamed V and Pompidou - high
quality, extremely high prices. La Linotte and Ann
Boutic on Ave Sarraut past Score, Galerie Kermel
in the middle of Marche Kermel, NE corner of Marche
Sandaga, La Mini Galerie (#12 Mohamed V) and other
shops on Mohamed V, Orisha (corner of Mohamed V and
Assane Ndoeye), Galerie Cocody (#88 Mousse Diop).

LEATHER BOXES Across the street from Village Artisanal at
Soumbedione. Will make anything.

LEATHER PURSES Village Artisanal. Tarou Enterprises located in
arcade of shops on corner of Mohamed V and Pompidou
(next to Nefertiti) - enter arcade from either
street. The Nile crocodile (found in Senegal) is an
endangered species and it is illegal to import
products made from its skin into the U.S.
Traditional men's chest purses sold in stalls along
Emile Badiane which runs along SW side of Marche
Sandaga. Red "box" purses are 1000-5000 depending
on size and workmanship. Simple pouches are around
1000.

MALIAN RUGS White background with black, sometimes red, design.
Rough camel hair or soft cotton. Available at shop
next to leather box shop across from Village
Artisanal. Also sold by a man who travels
periodically to Mali. Ask CLO how to get in touch.

CLO

**MORROCAN BRASS
AND RUGS**

Mohamed V just off Ponty on the right.
Bargain a lot.

MUSIC

Tapes and CD's of kora music available at Keur
Moussa Monastery - expensive. Tapes by Senegalese
artists from street vendors - 1,500 cfa.

TABLECLOTHS

Batik & Tie-Dyed: Lebanese shops near Sandaga,
Goree on Lamine Gueye just past Rue Jules Ferry.
Woven: Caritas on Ouakam.

TIN CAN ART

Brief cases (bargain to 3,000 cfa), lunch boxes,
trunks, made from flattened cans. At bottom of
Sandaga, turn left on street overflowing with car
rapides. Workshop on right about half a block
down. Also sold on the Corniche at Rue Aime
Cesaire.

VILLAGE ARTISANAL

Very touristy. Leather belts and purses,
bracelets, malachite, wooden carvings, wooden
bowls, bookends, brass statues, clothing, musical
instruments, hammocks, sand paintings, wooden
chairs, batiks, gold and silver jewelry, baskets,
and more!.

WALL HANGINGS

Burnt redish/brown or black designs made from
natural earth dyes on natural hand-woven fabric.
Marche Kermel, Village Artisanal and small shop
next to leather box vendors across street.

WOOD CARVERS

Near Marche HLM. African chairs, bowls, plates,
platters. Order whatever you want. Negotiate a
lot - 1/3 asking price. Large bowls 1700-3000,
large chairs 10-15000.
Also at Village Artisanal.

**WOODEN CARVINGS/
MASKS**

Several shops for semi-serious collectors on
Mohamed V (one block off the Ponty). Bargain a
lot except at Orisha or La Mini Galerie, where
prices are more or less fixed (although nearly
everyone in Dakar will lower a little if
pressed). Galerie Cocody (88 Mousse Diop). Stop
at Galerie Antenne (near Teranga) first to get an
idea of what you're looking at and what really
nice examples, cleaned up, might sell for.

WOVEN ITEMS

CARITAS - Rte de Ouakam, between Hyperscore and
Canal Rd. Traditional weavers' workshop with
small salesroom. Intricate jacquard patterns
skillfully woven into cotton tablecloths, kitchen
items, briefcases, glasses cases, mats, napkins,
etc. High quality. Set prices.

CLO

SHOPPING IN DOWNTOWN DAKAR

