



The Aar Sunu Khaleyi
(Protect Our Children)
Program in Senegal

REPORT ON AN INITIAL EVALUATIVE STUDY

Free the Slaves acknowledges generous financial support from the U.S. Department of State

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Protect Our Children

- The Aar Sunu Khaleyi program contributes to efforts in Senegal to reduce child trafficking and forced child begging
- The program is delivered by Free the Slaves in partnership with ENDA Jeunesse Action (ENDA) and the Plateforme pour promotion et protection des droits de l'homme (PPDH)
- Programming is focused on four communities in Saint-Louis where forced child begging is prevalent; the program also targets six communities in the Kolda region that have children in residential Koranic schools in Saint-Louis
- A full program description appears in the Measurement and Evaluation Framework

The Initial Evaluative Study

- This study, conducted for Free the Slaves (FTS) in November and December 2016, launched evaluation of the two-year program
- A brief mid-course study will be conducted in the summer of 2017
- A final evaluation will take place at the conclusion of the program in the fall of 2018
- Data on program performance indicators will be collected throughout the course of the program



Talibés at the ENDA Welcome Center in Saint-Louis Senegal

This Report Includes

- A Summary
- The Objectives and Limitations of the Study
- Study Findings, Analysis and Conclusions
- Lessons Learned and Recommendations
- Appendices

Résumé du rapport
*
Report Summary



Mauritania

• Saint-Louis

• Dakar

Gambia

• Kolda

Guinea-Bissau

Guinea

Mali

Résumé

Introduction

- La mendicité forcée des enfants a des racines sociales profondes et elle est très résistante au changement
- Le programme est petit mais novateur et bien ciblé
- Les partenaires au Sénégal sont très expérimentés en ce qui concerne les programmes de protection de l'enfance

Résultats principaux

- La prévalence de la mendicité dans les communautés cibles à Saint-Louis peut être estimée mais des données précises n'étaient pas disponibles au moment de l'étude

Summary

Introduction

- Forced child begging has deep social roots and it is highly resistant to change
- The program is small but innovative and well focused
- Senegal partners are very experienced in child protection programming

Main Findings

- The extent of begging in target communities in Saint-Louis can be estimated but precise data was not available at the time of study

Résumé (suite)

- De même, les données sur les enfants victimes de la traite peuvent être estimées mais ne peuvent pas être confirmées
- Les données de référence sur la résistance des communautés à la traite des enfants à Saint-Louis et à Kolda seront obtenues par le FTS et ENDA en utilisant un outil de mesure établi par FTS
- Des données indirectes sur la capacité de protection des enfants des communautés de Saint-Louis et de Kolda sont disponibles
- Le rapport comprend également des observations sur la prestation du programme, les intérêts des parties prenantes, les influences extra-programmatiques sur les résultats du programme et les leçons apprises

Summary (continued)

- Likewise, data on trafficked children can be estimated but has not been confirmed
- Baseline data on community resistance to child trafficking in Saint-Louis and Kolda will be obtained by FTS and ENDA using an established measurement tool provided by FTS
- Proxy data on the child protection capacity of Saint-Louis and Kolda communities is available
- The report also includes findings on program delivery, stakeholder interests, extra-programmatic influences on program results and lessons learned

Résumé (suite)

Recommandations principales

- Le FTS et les partenaires devraient élaborer conjointement un glossaire français-anglais pour les termes clés, comme les mots anglais «child slavery» et «child trafficking», ainsi que des exemples concrets de situations dans lesquelles les termes s'appliqueraient ou non
- ENDA devrait envisager de mettre au point un outil que les communautés pourraient utiliser pour évaluer le niveau de risque que présentent les divers daara aux talibés
- Le FTS et les partenaires sénégalais devraient accorder une priorité élevée au développement de messages ciblés qui tiennent compte des messages existants et qui seront testés avant d'être utilisés

Summary (continued)

Main Recommendations

- FTS and partners should jointly develop a French-English glossary for key terms, such as the English words “child slavery” and “child trafficking”, along with practical examples of situations in which the terms would or would not apply
- ENDA should consider developing a tool that communities could use to assess the level of risk that various daara present to talibés
- FTS and Senegalese partners should assign high priority to the development of targeted messaging that takes into account existing messages and that will be tested before being used

Résumé (fin)

- Des recommandations supplémentaires couvrent les organigrammes, la communication avec les talibés et le partage de données avec d'autres organisations; les détails sont fournis dans le rapport

Summary (end)

- Additional recommendations cover organization charts, communicating with talibés, and data sharing with other organizations; details are provided in the report

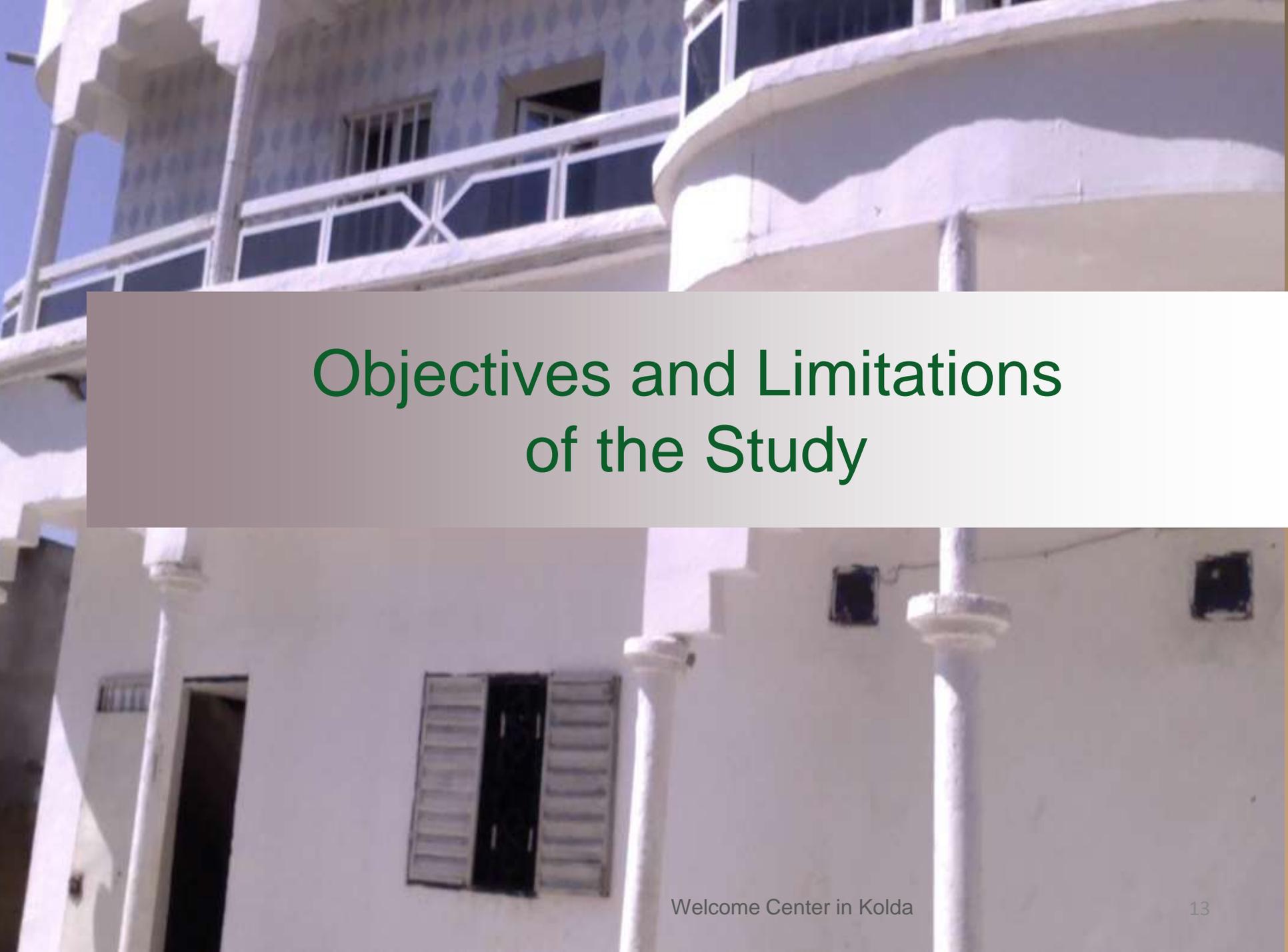
Informants' Stories

1. The Deep Social Roots of Talibé Begging

In a taxi from the airport to downtown Dakar, a newcomer to Senegal noticed a small child dodging through the traffic at great risk of being hit. She asked the driver to stop. Then she told a nearby policeman about the child on the roadway, expecting that he would be as concerned as she was. Instead he looked at her as if she were crazy.

“It’s a talibé. He’s just begging from drivers!”

The policeman had probably been a talibé himself and valued the survival skills he had gained from begging on the street. Likewise, many fathers have been talibés and expect their sons to experience the same toughening hardships. Mothers too may consider it essential that their children learn the Koran under the guidance of a marabout and will accept the fact that a child’s life as a talibé is difficult and involves risk.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a white building. The top portion shows a balcony with a white metal railing and a window with a dark frame. The bottom portion shows a window with dark shutters and a doorway. The building has a curved facade and is set against a clear blue sky.

Objectives and Limitations of the Study

Objectives of the Initial Study

- Seek baseline data related to the program goal and objectives
- Obtain an on-site orientation to the program
- Learn more about key stakeholder groups
- Explore external influences on desired program outcomes

Limitations of the Initial Study

- Short timeline (23 days) for preparing the evaluation framework, fieldwork plans and data collection instruments
- Only nine working days on site in Senegal
- Limited availability of community-specific baseline data
- Non-random selection of most informants
- No mothers of talibés were interviewed

Findings, Analysis and Conclusions



ENDA animateur in Saint-Louis

Findings on Baseline Data

1. Talibés in trafficking situations in Saint-Louis communities

- The study team identified two variables for investigation: number of faux marabouts; and, number of talibés who beg and who originate from outside the region
- Faux marabouts (fake Koranic masters) were presumed to be more likely to be involved in trafficking
- Talibés who beg and who originate from locations outside Saint-Louis were considered more likely to have been trafficked

Findings on Baseline Data:

Faux Marabouts

- There is no precise data on faux marabouts in communities targeted by the program
- Informants were generally very hesitant about judging a marabout as “faux”
- However, one informant indicated that there were many faux marabouts in Saint-Louis; they tend to change location as conditions dictate
- It may be more practical to identify residential daaras that present a high risk to child safety using tangible variables such as number of talibés per dormitory, student/teacher ratios, subjects taught, hours the talibés spend begging, *et cetera*

Talibés from Locations Outside Saint-Louis

Estimates are based on an unpublished 2016 study by Maison de la Gare in Saint-Louis and a 2014 mapping of 1,006 Koranic schools in Dakar

- There are approximately 20,685 talibés in urban Saint-Louis
- About 14,779 of them (71%) beg for money or food
- It is estimated that 9,015 of those who beg are from locations outside Saint-Louis
- At least 811 of the 9,015, probably many more, beg for more than five hours a day
- The derivation of estimates appears in Appendix Table 1 [Link to table](#)

2. Strength of communities to resist child trafficking and forced begging

- In early 2017, baseline data on the resistance capacity of target communities in Saint-Louis and the Kolda region will be obtained by FTS and partners using an assessment tool that FTS has developed and tested in other programs
- Working with the Coalitions actives pour la protection de l'enfant (CAPEs), ENDA also has the capacity to assess CAPE capacity to deliver child protection services within a community
- For example, of four CAPEs that ENDA has been facilitating in Saint-Louis three are currently rated 8 on a 10-point scale; the other is rated 6

Findings on Baseline Data

Community Resistance to Child Trafficking

The study team obtained ratings from 10 informants on the strength of six variables that influence community capacity to protect children

- The variables relate to law enforcement, public knowledge and attitudes
- The informants' ratings suggest that protection of children through police enforcement of laws is particularly weak; the mean rating of that variable was 3.2 on a 10-point scale
- Results appear in Appendix Table 2 [Link to table](#)

3. The social and political environment for advocacy to combat trafficking of talibés

- Eleven informants rated the strength of public support for 1) better enforcement of laws against child trafficking and 2) legislation for regulating daaras
- There was considerable variation in informants' perspectives but, overall, public support for the changes advocated by the program is rated as moderate or slightly higher
- Results appear in Appendix Table 3 [Link to table](#)



Football table at the Saint-Louis Welcome Center

Findings from On-Site Orientation

Location and staff

- For the Aar Sunu Khaleyi program, ENDA uses offices in welcome centers in Kolda and Saint-Louis and its central office in Dakar
- Child protection advocacy by the Plateforme pour promotion et protection des droits de l'homme (PPDH) is based in Dakar
- A complete organization chart indicating FTS, ENDA and PPDH personnel engaged in the program was not available at the time of the study; some hiring was still in progress
- ENDA and PPDH staff who met the study team have extensive experience in child protection activities

Findings from On-site Orientation

Partnering

- Both FTS and ENDA have had new ideas about their programming as a result of partnering for the design and delivery of Aar Sunu Khaleyi; FTS has learned another strategy for identifying identifying communities at risk; ENDA has new ideas about linking source and destination communities
- The effort to improve conditions for talibés involves a wide variety of actors; ENDA and PPDH have strong connections with other NGOs, government agencies and stakeholder groups

Target communities

- ENDA indicated that by the end of 2016 it would be in a position to select communities to be targeted by the program; all ten communities have since been identified

Findings from On-site Orientation

Communications activity

- The development of targeted messaging for the program had not been commenced at the time of the study; ENDA perceived the process as primarily an FTS responsibility; PPDH viewed development of its messaging as ongoing and context specific
- ENDA is beginning to work out the details of new communication channels between source and destination communities; a plan to set up telephone points in Saint-Louis for talibés to communicate with parents was explained to the study team
- Additional findings from the on-site orientation appear in Appendix Table 4
[Link to table](#)

Findings on Stakeholder Groups

- Findings will be reported for three stakeholder groups:
 - Talibés
 - Marabouts
 - Members of CAPEs
- Data stems from structured interviews, documents and videos
- The team also directly observed talibé begging sites and daaras

Findings on Stakeholder Groups:

Talibés

Data from interviews with four talibés appears in Appendix Table 5 [Link](#)

The following points apply to all four talibés

- They were from outside the region and rarely saw their parents; they begged on the street; they liked learning the Koran; and they liked football

Points applying to three talibés:

- They were in contact with family by telephone; they had been physically chastised in their daara; they liked their daara and their marabout; and, they liked movies

For the two younger talibés:

- Begging for money was difficult

One of the four talibés:

- Was learning another subject; knew where to go when afraid



Interviewing talibés in Saint-Louis

Talibé begging

The study team systematically observed a begging site in Saint-Louis for one hour

- 27 talibés with begging pails were observed; estimated age ranged from 4.5 to 10 years; mean estimated age was seven years
- There were 42 observed begging incidents; donations were obtained in 6 cases; that is, for every donation observed there were seven begging incidents
- Only a few of the 27 talibés had clean, well-fitted clothing
- Data appear in Appendix Table 6 [Link to table](#)

Findings on Stakeholder Groups

Marabouts

Two marabouts were interviewed; one had a day daara in Kolda and the other had a residential daara in Saint-Louis

Similarities between the two marabouts:

- More than 125 talibés, including both girls and boys
- Both were in favor of government regulation of daaras
- They greatly valued having their talibés recite the Koran in public

The two marabouts differed in:

- Number of assistants (none, in contrast with eight)
 - Approach to discipline (democratic, in contrast with authoritarian)
 - Talibé begging (none, in contrast with some)
-
- Data appear in Appendix Table 7 [Link to table](#)



Marabout and talibés in a Saint-Louis daara

Findings on Stakeholder Groups

Daaras

The study team observed two residential daaras in Saint-Louis

A representative safe daara:

- Solid building in good repair; well roofed; some beds; cooking facilities; secure premises; two blackboards; welcoming ambiance; marabout resides on site

A representative unsafe daara:

- Abandoned building with crumbling walls; no running water or sanitary facilities; no significant roofing; no sleeping mats; no cooking facility; premises not secured; no blackboard; bleak ambiance; marabout resides elsewhere
- Data appear in Appendix Table 8 [Link to table](#)



Unsafe daara in Saint-Louis

Findings on Stakeholder Groups

CAPE Members

Interviews were conducted with leaders of CAPEs, one in Kolda and one in Saint-Louis

- Both CAPE leaders were volunteers with demonstrated organizational skills
- Their CAPEs are large organizations with representation from local agencies, police and the judiciary, health care, education and other sectors involved in child protection
- Neither of the CAPEs had a tool for assessing the child protection risks of various daaras
- Both CAPEs had interacted with CAPEs in other communities and had found the experience very worthwhile

Informants' Stories

2. The Risks of Unregulated Daaras

An Imam told the study team about a talibé who had been brought to the local hospital with a serious illness. The child was diagnosed as having an infectious disease so the doctor ordered that all talibés in the daara be tested. Tests revealed that many of the talibés and also their marabout were infected. Treatment was commenced, but for some it was too late.

The Imam was strongly in favor of legislation that would allow government regulation of daaras. This would help ensure that marabouts were qualified and provide better assurance that daaras provide safe, healthy environments for students.

Findings on External Influences

To assess the impact of the program in 2018, evaluators will need to determine the influence of external factors on desired results

- The initial study included an exploration of non-programmatic influences that had been identified in the Theory of Change for Aar Sunu Khaleyi
- The external influences include: opinions of religious leaders; family resources; judicial system resources; child protection agency resources; and political will for change
- Findings are reflected in an extended Theory of Change model that is included in the Appendices [Link to models](#)

Analysis

- FTS is partnering with highly experienced child protection organizations in Senegal
- PPDH and the ENDA operation in Saint-Louis have considerable momentum from previous programs
- High priority has been given to organizing the ENDA component in Kolda in 2017
- Other NGOs are following development of the program with interest

Conclusions

- The important child protection issue that the program is helping to address has deep roots in Senegalese society; it has proven to be difficult to resolve
- The program is small but innovative; it will provide Free the Slaves with experience in a complex environment in which child trafficking and religious traditions are intertwined
- Baseline data on the program is limited but sufficient to support a useful mid-term and final evaluation

Lessons Learned and Recommendations



Lessons Learned

The program had been in operation for only two months at the time of the study

- Lessons learned from delivery of the program will be tentatively addressed in the 2017 mid-term study and fully explored in the final study in 2018
- The study team learned a great deal from field work and subsequent review of reports related to child protection in Senegal
- Appendix Table 9 indicates the type of learning that the team gained through its participation in the study [Link to table](#)

Recommendations

The study team has three main recommendations:

- Develop a French-English glossary for key terms, such as the English words “child slavery” and “child trafficking”, along with examples of situations in which the terms would or would not apply
- Create a tool that communities could use to assess the level of risk that various daara present to talibés
- Assign high priority to the development of targeted messaging that takes into account existing messages and is pre-tested
- Details of these main recommendation and other suggestions for action appear in Appendix Table 10 [Link to table](#)

Appendices





Community Variable	Mean Rating on a Scale of 1, Very Low, to 10, Very High			
	National perspective (N=3)	State-Level perspective (N=4)	Kolda perspective (N=3)	Gender (N=11)
Police enforcement of laws relevant to child protection	2.3	3.0	4.0	3.2
Responsiveness of the judiciary to arrests of victims	4.0	5.5	5.7	4.4
Community members' knowledge of its protection laws	5.0	5.5	6.0	4.7
Community awareness of child slavery, abuse and trafficking	2.7	3.3	4.3	3.7
Community recognition that smuggling to children may be counterproductive	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.8
Community tolerance of child slavery, abuse and trafficking	6.0	5.5	4.7	5.1
All variables	3.8	5.0	4.8	4.6

Tables

Appendix Table 1

Estimating Talibés from Locations Outside Saint-Louis

Variable	Source	Calculation	Resultant Estimate
Number of talibés in urban Saint-Louis	Unpublished 2016 study by Maison de la Gare		20,685
Number who beg	as above		14,779
Number of talibés from outside Saint-Louis who beg	A 2014 study of 1006 Koranic schools in Dakar found that 52% of talibés came from other regions in Senegal and 9% from other countries	$(.52+.09)*14,779$	9,015
Number from outside Saint-Louis who beg for more than five hours a day	The 2014 Dakar study found that 9% of talibés beg for more than 5 hours a day	$0.09*9,015$	811



Appendix Table 2

Informant Ratings of Community Child Protection Variables

Community Variable	Mean Rating on a Scale of 1, Very Low, to 10, Very High			
	National perspective	Saint-Louis perspective	Kolda perspective	Combined
	N=3	N=4	N=3	N=10
Police enforcement of laws relevant to child protection	2.3	3.0	4.3	3.2
Response of the judiciary to arrests of violators	4.0	3.8	5.7	4.4
Community members' knowledge of child protection laws	2.7	6.8	4.0	4.7
Community awareness of child slavery, abuse and trafficking	3.7	6.7	6.7	5.7
Community recognition that giving to child beggars may be counterproductive	5.0	6.0	2.3	4.6
Community abhorrence of child slavery, abuse and trafficking	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.1
All variables	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.6



Appendix Table 3

Ratings of Public Support for Child Protection Laws

Change Advocated	Mean rating of public support on a scale of 1, very low, to 10, very high				
	National level informants	CAPE presidents	Religious leaders	Other informants	All
	N=3	N=2	N=2	N=3	N=10
Better application of anti-trafficking laws	4.3	7.5	9.5	6.0	6.4
New law regulating daaras	5.0	8.0	10.0	5.3	6.7
Mean for both changes	4.7	7.8	9.8	5.7	6.6



Appendix Table 4

Additional Information on the Program

CAPES

- ENDA contributed to the evolution of CAPES from community committees to highly-organized child welfare surveillance and care systems.
- Relais are the primary regular contact between children in a community and the support provided by the CAPE. Each relais maintains a record on all children in a given location, e.g., 12 homes on a specified street. A residential daara with many talibés would likely be the primary assignment for one relais.
- One of ENDA's strategies to reduce talibé begging is to promote, through CAPES, the network of "godmothers" who regularly provide meals for talibés.

Other Info

- The idea of providing a grant to the theatre group Diarama to produce a play illustrating the dangers faced by talibés is on hold. The idea may be reactivated if plays are found to be an appropriate medium for conveying new messaging to specified target audiences.
- At the time of the study ENDA had not decided the extent, if any, of resources for program measurement and evaluation or how they might be delivered.
- Program funding to PPDH for advocacy work constitutes about 6% of the amount provided to Senegal partners.



Appendix Table 5

Data from Interviews with Talibés in Saint-Louis

Variable	Talibé 1	Talibé 2	Talibé 3	Talibé 4
Age	11	17	17	4 or 5
Frequency of visits with parents	Once yearly	Twice yearly	Very rarely	Never
Telephone contact with parents	Once a week	No data	No phone	Yes
Opinion on daara	Positive	Negative	Very positive	Positive
Opinion on learning the Koran	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Learning other subjects	Yes	No	No	No
Opinion on marabout	Positive	No data	Very positive	Positive
Begs for money or food	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Difficulty of obtaining donations	Money, difficult Food, easy	Not difficult	Not difficult	Money, difficult Food, easy
Hit by marabout or grand talibés	No	Yes	Yes, marabout	Yes
Awareness of safe haven	No	No	Yes	No
Play and fun	Football, movies	Football, games	Football, movies	Football, movies





Talibé interviewed at a market in Saint-Louis

Appendix Table 6

Direct Observation of Talibé Begging in Saint-Louis

Variable	Observer at Location 1	Observer at Location 2	Combined data
Site description	Near truck and coach stop	Near adjoining market stalls	
Children with begging pails observed	12	15	27
Number of begging incidents observed	31	11	42
Number of donations received	4	2	6
Begging incidents divided by donations	7.8	5.5	7.0
Estimated min and max age	4.5 to 7.5 years	5 to 10 years	4.5 to 10 years
Mean estimated age (rounded)	6 years	7 years	7 years
Clothing	4 normal, 2 dirty, 6 rags	Often ill-fitting	



Appendix Table 7

Data from Interviews with Marabouts in Kolda and Saint-Louis

Variable	Kolda Marabout	Saint-Louis Marabout
Type of daara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential school
Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koran memorization and Arabic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koran memorization and Arabic
Number of students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 girls and 60 boys Usually taught in smaller groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28 girls and 100 boys Some live in daara, some elsewhere
Number of assistants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assistants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four grand talibés and four sons
Begging by talibés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No begging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 5 hours per day but no quota
Work by talibés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older talibés help with livestock
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant income from daara; gives lessons in Arabic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely income sources are talibé donations and livestock
Residence and vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not in daara; moped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In daara; all-terrain vehicle
Discipline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict resolution techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believes discipline precedes learning
Childhood memory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved punishment
Motivations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeing students recite Koran in public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See students recite Koran in public or find employment; creating other daaras
Daara regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Improve resources and conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Student/teacher ratios important



Appendix Table 8

Direct Observation of Two Daaras in Saint-Louis

Variable	High-Risk Daara	Low-Risk Daara
Structure	Crumbling remains of a disused building	Well-maintained building
Shelter	Mostly unroofed; one partial roof	Multiple roofed rooms
Water	One large yellow plastic container for water	Water supply
Food	No sign of food or a cook stove	Food cooked in the daara
Sanitation	Two large truck tires as makeshift toilet	Normal sanitation
Bedding	Two sheets hung out on the crumbling stonework during the day	Some raised beds (on-site and off-site dormitories were not observed)
Security	Entrance was not well secured	Solid front door
Storage	No storage; talibé study boards were piled on the floor; a few clothes hung from a wall	Hooks for talibés' knapsacks
Blackboards	None	Two, in a covered teaching area
Ambiance	Bleak; no one there. Guide speculated that the marabout was at his house and talibés were out begging	Family atmosphere: men, women and children present
Marabout's residence	Off-site (not observed)	On-site



Appendix Table 9

Lessons Learned by the Study Team

Talibés

- May tend to echo each other's responses to interview questions
- Can earn money or food by working in the market, e.g., cleaning and cutting up fish
- The team also saw talibés pushing someone in a wheelchair and carrying parcels
- May be able to sell food they have begged or pilfered at a talibé market within the main market
- Are likely learning basic math and social interaction skills while begging on the street; some are learning math in school
- Some may not be welcome at home or be longing for home
- May have a local "godmother" if attending a residential school

Marabouts

- May or may not be a member of the Association of Koranic Masters
- Often teach Arabic in conjunction with teaching the Koran
- Young assistants may use small whips to make talibés concentrate on their studies

The passerelle

- School officials may visit daara to identify children who are ready to move into a public school

Religious leaders

- Appear to place very high value on children's mastery of Arabic
- Usually give sermons in Arabic; sermons may be translated by someone else into the vernacular
- Seem to recognize the benefits of a broad education

NGOs

- Communication and cooperation appears to be essential for program effectiveness
- Long-term programming is required; some short-term programs have been counterproductive

Social issue

- Weakening of traditional family bonds and structures contributes to the preponderance of talibés

Table continues >

Appendix Table 9

Lessons Learned by the Study Team (continued)

[Table continued]

Legal issues

- In theory the constitution of Senegal provides good coverage of child protection
- In practice, family law allows corporal punishment; as child guardians, marabouts fall under family law
- Violence inflicted upon talibés in daara falls under criminal law only if there are serious, visible injuries

Infrastructure

- Some sand roadways in Kolda town had been washed out by heavy rain
- Internet connection in Kolda is intermittent
- Some hotels in Kolda and Saint-Louis frequently run out of water
- Exchanging money from other countries for local currency can be difficult
- Much of the record-keeping in Senegal appears to rely on pen and paper

Language

- Wolof is the most widely spoken language in Senegal
- About 10% of the population are francophone and a further 21% know some French
- Only one of the persons interviewed by the team appeared to know English

Poverty

- Child poverty is greater in the Kolda region than in the Saint-Louis region; 77.9% in contrast to 39.2%
- 19% of schools in the Kolda have closed walls; for the Saint-Louis region it is 41.8%



Appendix Table 10

Detailed Recommendations

Recommendation

1. FTS and partners should jointly develop a French-English glossary for key terms, such as the English words “child slavery” and “child trafficking”, along with practical examples of situations in which the terms would or would not apply
2. ENDA should consider developing a tool that communities could use to assess the level of risk that various daara present to talibés
3. FTS and Senegalese partners should assign high priority to the development of targeted messaging that takes into account existing messages and that will be tested before being used
4. FTS should develop an overall organization chart that includes all FTS, ENDA and PPDH staff involved in the program and indicates their role and their approximate time commitment in terms of full-time equivalents

Rationale

- The study found no documented agreement on culturally acceptable French language equivalents of key terms
- If the practical implications of key terms are unclear to those who collect program performance information, the validity of collected data will be difficult to assess.
- Triaging daara by level of risk will help communities target their child protection resources and provide intervention where it is most needed
- Development of targeted messaging is a first step on the critical path to the behavior changes sought by the program
- The time of experienced personnel is the principal input to the program and should be transparent for all persons concerned with assessing program results

Table continues >

Appendix Table 10

Detailed recommendations (continued)

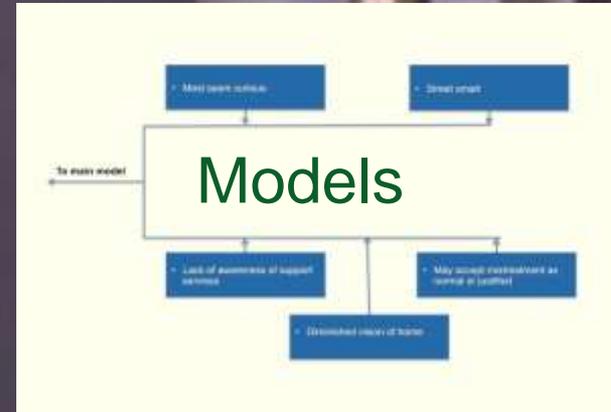
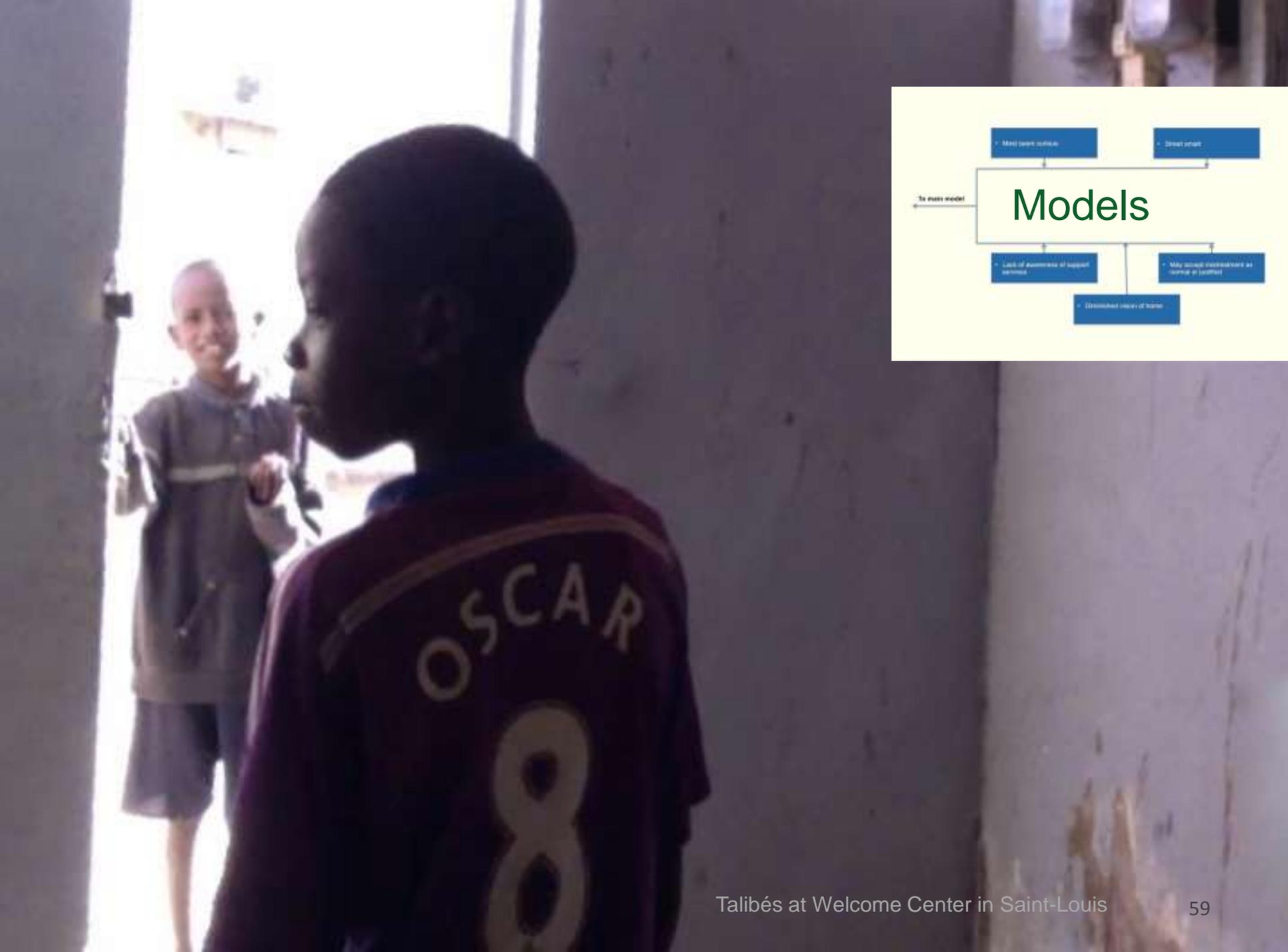
Recommendation

5. ENDA and FTS should clarify the personnel and financial resources that ENDA will devote to internal measurement and evaluation of the program and when they will be made available.
6. **Suggestion:** FTS and ENDA should consider using video as one of the principal means of communicating messages to talibés.
7. **Suggestion:** FTS and ENDA should discuss with Maison de la Gare the idea of a specific joint project such as the creation and piloting of a Saint-Louis talibé database

Rationale

- At the time of the initial study, ENDA had not decided the resources to be applied to internal measurement of performance measurement
- Talibés appear to greatly enjoy watching movies
- Video is appropriate for a non-literate audience
- There appears to be general agreement that co-action by NGOs is essential for tackling the problem of inadequate protection of talibés
- Discussing a specific shared project brings focus to more general communications about a shared agenda





- Child fulfillment through care, education and training
- Child protection enhanced

Well-being changes

- Reduced child suffering
- Increased opportunity for children to develop

Direct benefits

- Use of close-by daaras
- Less giving to child beggars
- Oppose marabout abuse

Behavior change

- Recognize daara dangers
- Understand begging cycle
- Know child protection laws
- Favor daara regulation

Knowledge and attitude change

- ~ 800 – 1200 talibés
- 10 communities
- Specified target audiences

Reach

- Mapping and case identification
- Support services provided
- Protective communities
- Advocacy

Output categories

- Identifying trafficked children
- Connecting children to aid
- Strengthening communities
- Advocating child protection

Broad activities

- Children motivated
- Positive change is sustainable

Assumptions

- Begging not replaced with forced work
- Marabout adjusts behavior

Assumptions

- Attitude influences behavior and overcomes other considerations

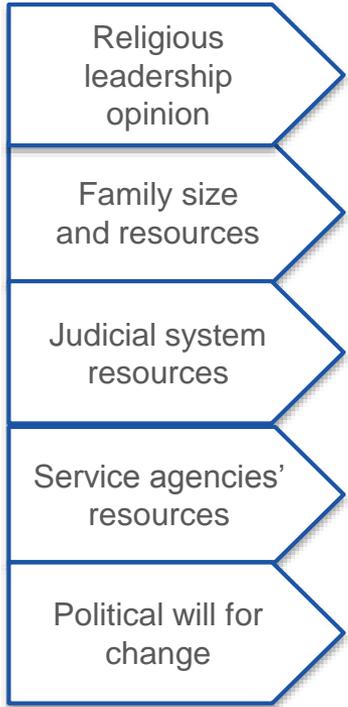
Assumptions

- Effective messaging is received and Internalized

Assumptions

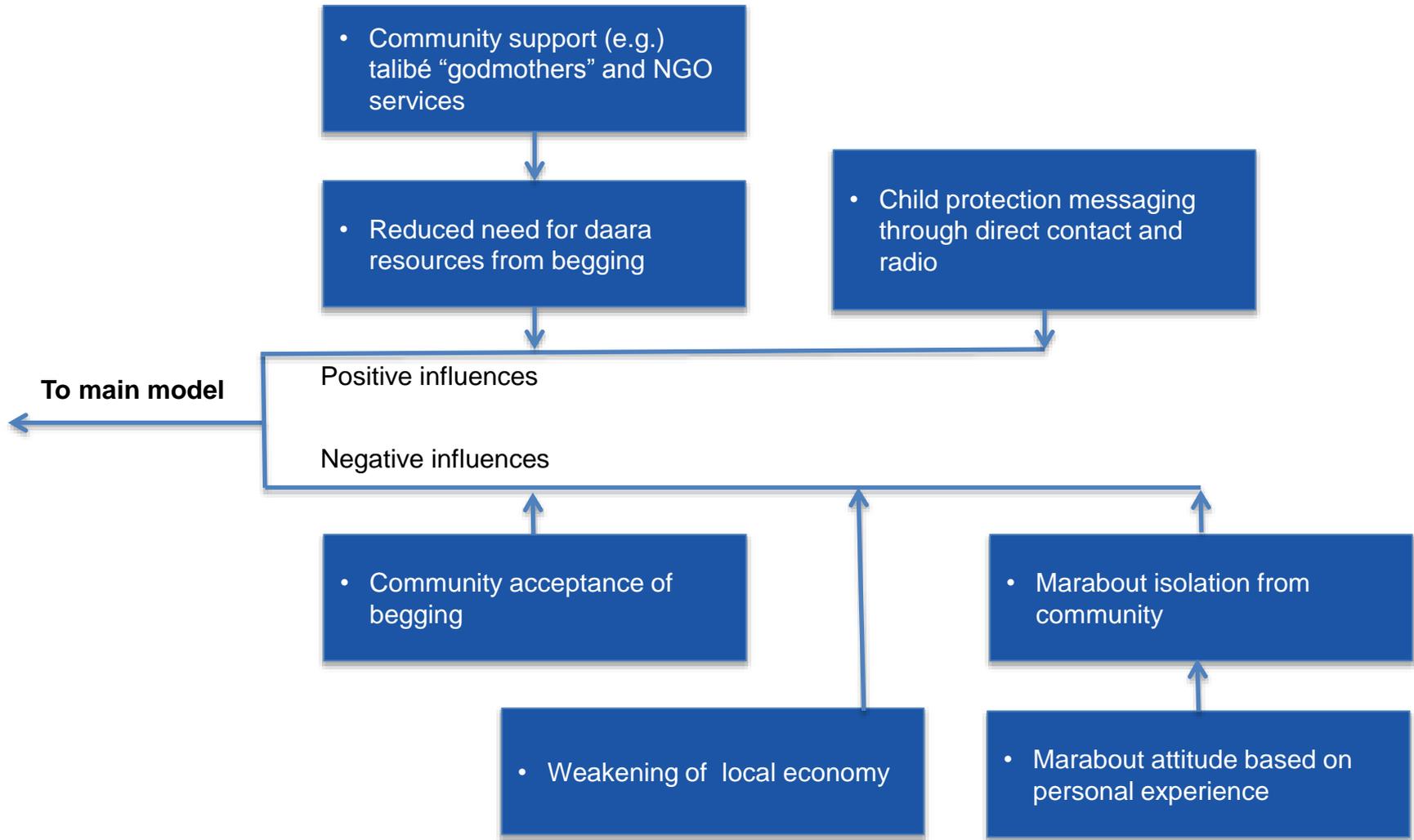
- Resources available
- Stakeholder cooperation

Assumptions

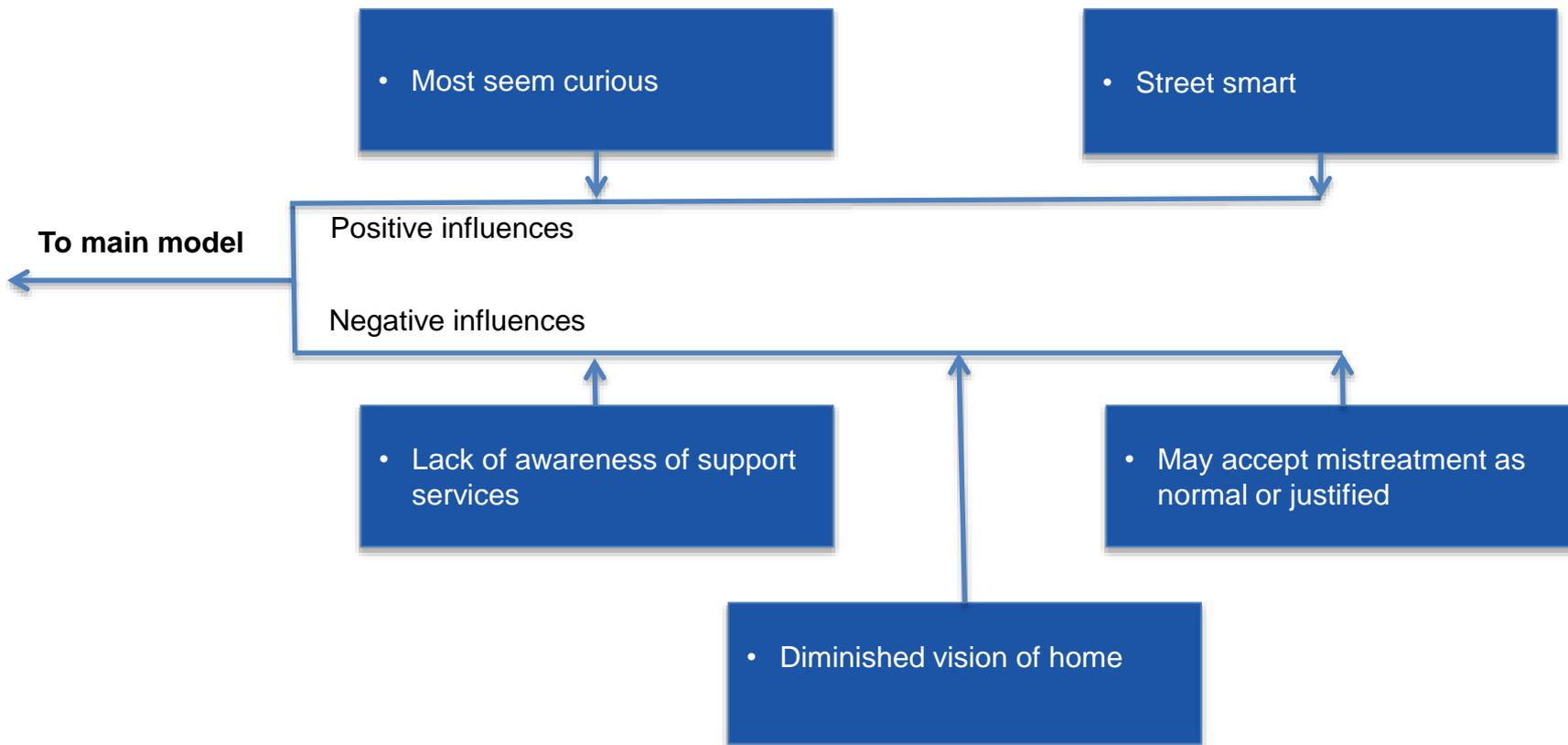


External influences

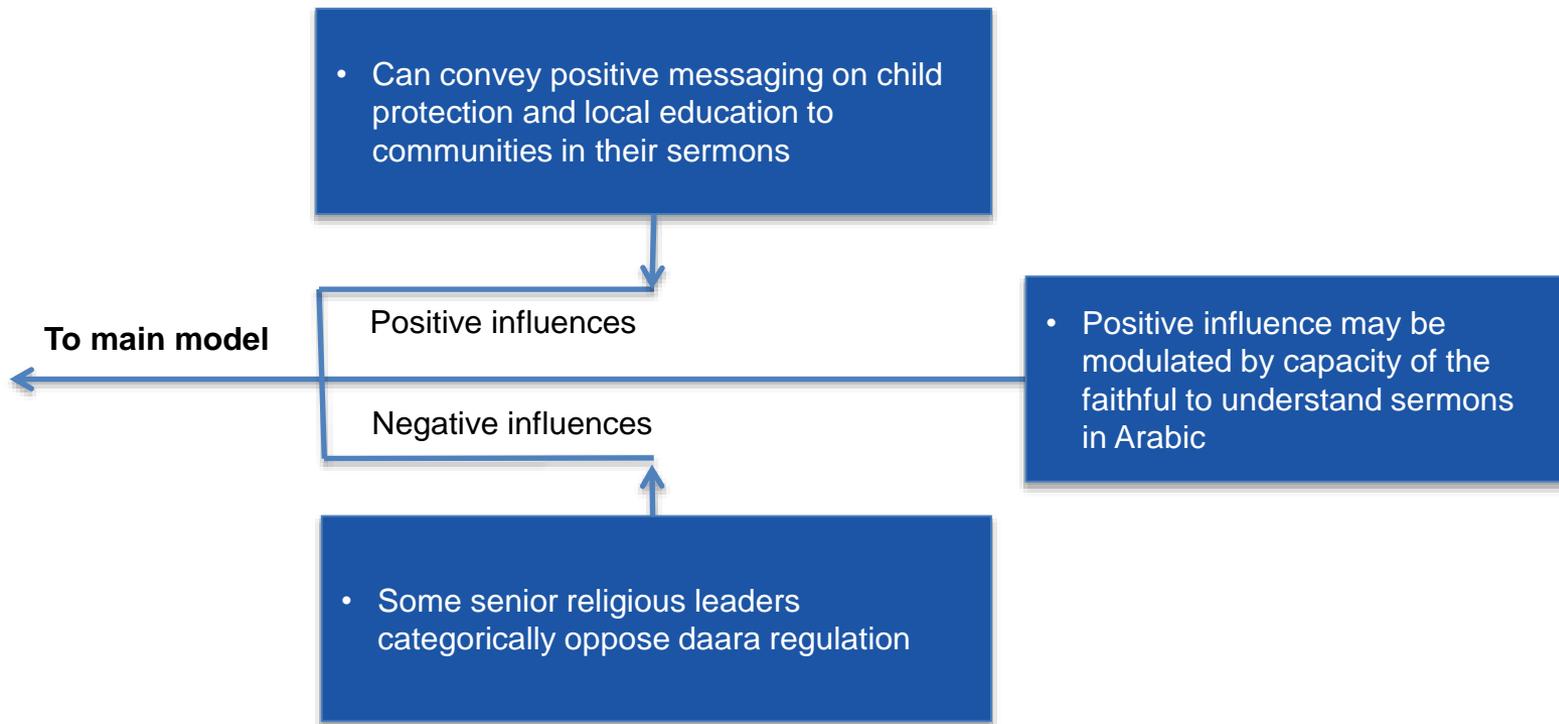
Theory of Change (TOC) Model



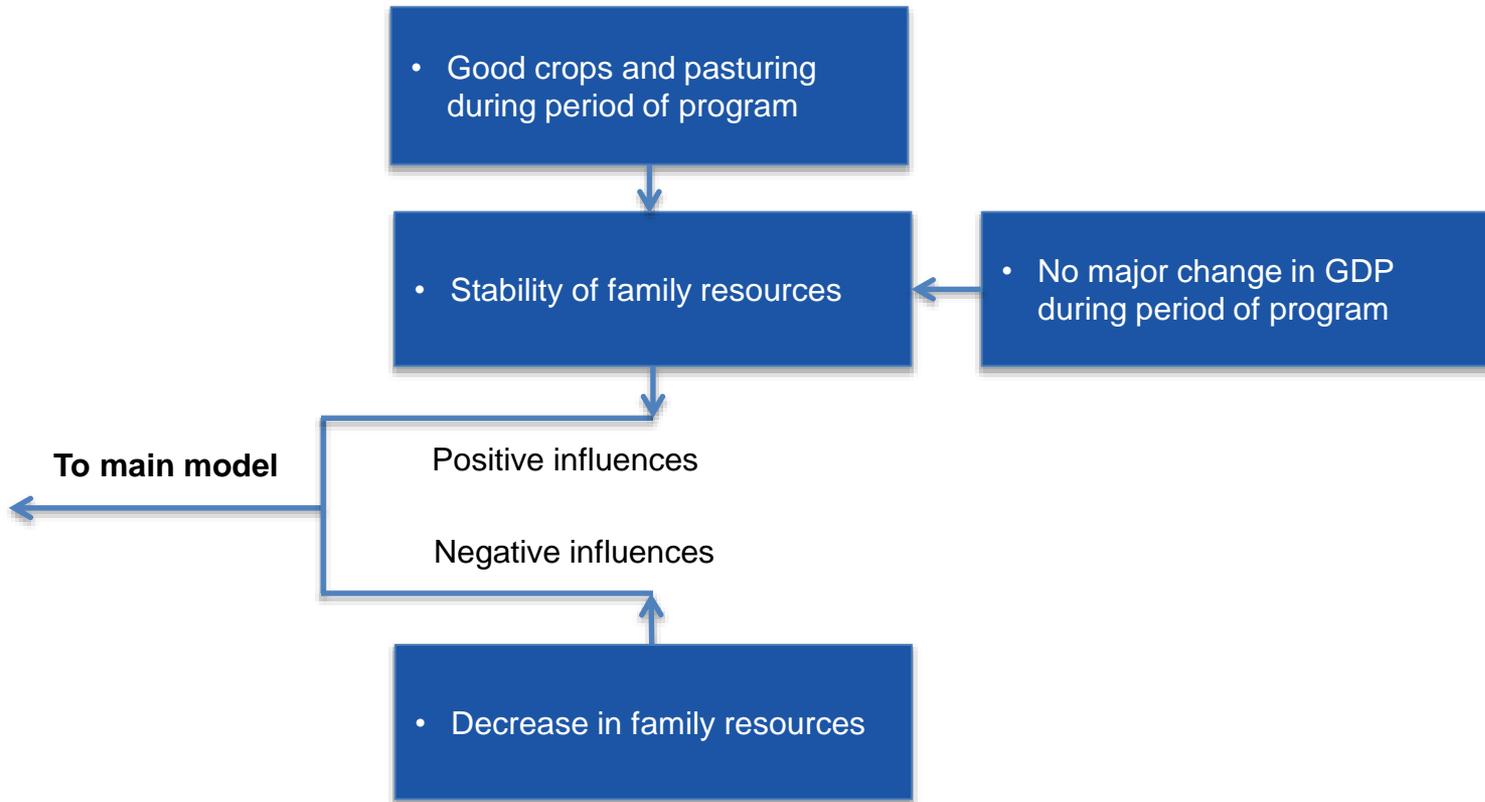
Marabout influence on desired change



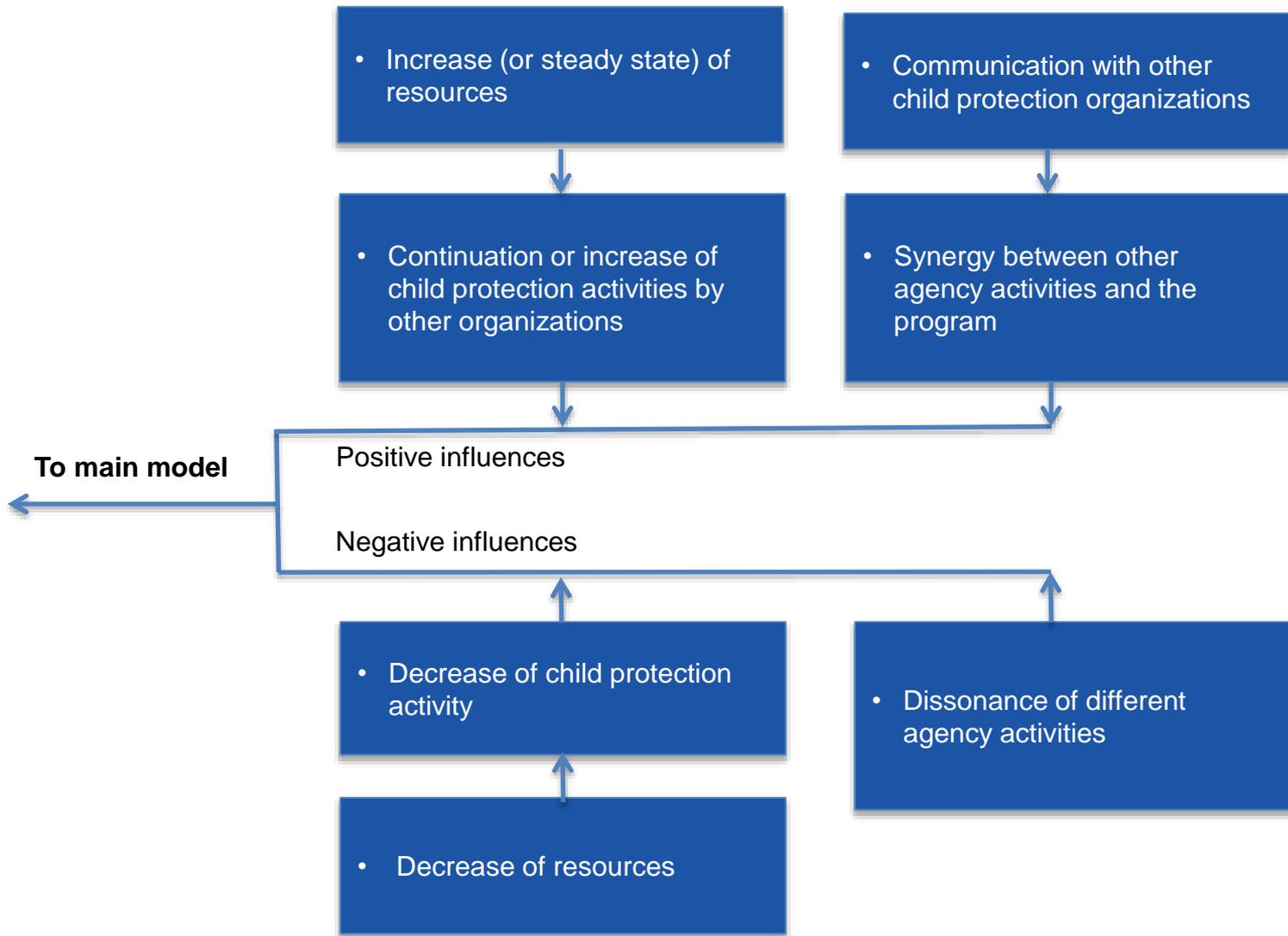
Talibé influence on desired change



Religious leader influence on desired change



Influence of family resources on desired change



Influence of other organizations' resources on desired change

National organizations with child protection activities

- World Vision
- Tostan

- Ministère de la Famille, des Groupements Féminins et de la Protection de l'Enfance (MFGFPE)
- Ministère de la Justice
- Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale (MASSN)

Source: Cartographie et analyse des systèmes de protection de l'enfance au Sénégal. Rapport final. Janvier 2011

Organizations with child protection activities operating in Saint Louis or Kolda

- World Vision (particularly Kolda)
- Tostan (Kolda)
- Plan International (particularly Saint-Louis)
- SOS Villages (does not appear to have Kolda or Saint-Louis offices)
- ChildFund

- Maison de la Gare (Saint-Louis)
- La Lumière (Kolda)

- Action éducative en milieu ouvert (AEMO)
- Centre de promotion et de réinsertion sociale (CPRS)
- Comité communal de protection de l'enfant (CCPE)
- Comité départemental de protection de l'enfant (CDPE)

Organizations linked with PPDH

Historic connections

- Anti-Slavery International
- Human Rights Watch

Active partners

- ENDA
- Cadre d'Appui à l'Initiative Nationale en Faveur des Talibés (CAINT)
- Amnesty Senegal
- Collectif pour la modernisation des Daara (COMOD)
- Suer pour Servir
- Action Enfance Sénégal
- S T O P à la Mendicité
- Maison de la Gare
- Coalition Nationale des Associations en Faveur des Enfants
- Jeunesse Culture Loisir et Technologies (JCLTIS)
- Collectif pour la Synergie et la Défense des Ecoles publiques
- Association des Juristes Sénégalaises (AJS)
- Citoyen des Rues

Recent collaborators

- UNICEF
- Save the Children
- Plan International
- Femmes, Enfants, Migrations et Développement Communautaire (FEMIDEC)
- Avenir de l'enfant

Government

- Office des nations unis contre la drogue et le crime (ONUCDC)
- Direction des droits de la protection de l'enfance et des groupes vulnérables (DDPEGV)

From document provided by PPDH: Annexe, Plan de travail 2016 de la PPDH, Historique and from PPDH document: Rapport d'activités PPDH 2016





“Do my parents at home know how I live?” (Talibé artist)

Technical Notes

- **Methodology**
- **Library** [\[Link\]](#)

Notes on Methodology

- The evaluation matrix in the Measurement and Evaluation Framework was examined to identify questions, data required and data sources for the initial study
- Structured interview guides and direct observation guides were designed for answering questions and collecting data. The 11 instruments are available from Free the Slaves or Intelligence Flows
- Interviews and direct observation opportunities in Senegal were scheduled as indicated in the next slide
- Interviews were conducted in French or Wolof as appropriate
- Both members of the study team took notes; field notes were compared after the study was completed
- Some informants were subsequently contacted by email for supplementary information
- Data was extracted for reporting purposes from notes, program-related reports, program plans, and articles and videos about talibés

Notes on Methodology

Fieldwork schedule

	November 27 2016	November 28	November 29	November 30	December 1	December 2
a.m.		Direct observation in Fann district Dakar	Direct observation in Dakar	Meet ENDA staff at Welcome Center Interview religious leader	Interview marabout in daara Direct observation Kolda	Air travel to Dakar Aerial observation of Kolda communities
p.m.	Team members in Dakar	Interview PPDH President	Air travel to Kolda	Interview CAPE Chair Meet staff of other NGO and tour facility	Interview Kolda team lead	Interview ENDA Coordinator and National Supervisor
	December 4	December 5	December 6	December 7	December 8	
a.m.		Meet ENDA staff Direct observation of begging site Interview talibés	Interview CAPE Coordinator Direct observation of high-risk daara	Interview religious leader Interview senior team at other NGO	Meet new FTS Country Director	
p.m.	Ground travel to Saint-Louis	Interview Team Lead Interview ENDA Program Lead	Interview marabout, meet family and tour daara	Ground travel to Dakar	Evaluation team members return to home bases	

Library

	Titre / Title	Disponibilité / Availability
Vidéos / Videos	Childhood migration routes between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal	Lien / Link
	Le cheval blanc	MP4
	Les enfants perdus de M'bour	Lien / Link
	Ran ran	Lien / Link
	Reportage Empire des Enfants	Lien / Link
	Sénégal : les écoles de la honte	Lien / Link
	Senegal school boys 'treated like slaves' by teachers	Lien / Link
Rapports / Reports	Cartographie des écoles coraniques de la région de Dakar	Lien / Link
	Rapport national sur la situation dans l'éducation 2013	Lien / Link
	Standards minimaux de prise en charge des enfants [...]	PDF
	Stratégie nationale de protection de l'enfant : Plan [...]	PDF
	Stratégie nationale de protection sociale 2015-2035	PDF
Articles	Cartographie des écoles coraniques de Dakar	Lien / Link
	Fatal fire again highlights Senegal child beggars	Lien / Link
	Modernisation des Daaras au Sénégal	Lien / Link
	Senegal children face modern slavery	Lien / Link
	Senegalese children forced to beg by [...]	Lien / Link
	Talibés: modern day slaves	Lien / Link

This study was
conducted by Intelligence Flows
a consortium of independent evaluation consultants
engaged by Free the Slaves to assist with evaluation of the program



The external evaluation team includes Michael Obrecht and Poulo Diao

For more information please contact
info@intelligenceflows.com

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