

Mid-term Review of
Civil Society Challenge Fund project 518:

**Project to end forced
Child begging in Senegal**

Coordinated by Anti-Slavery International in partnership with TOSTAN and RADDHO

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Abbreviations and acronyms:

CAINT	Cadre d’Appui à l’Initiative Nationale en Faveur des Talibés (National Forum for Action on behalf of Talibés)
CAPE	Cellule d’appui à la Protection de l’Enfance (Child Protection Unit attached to the Presidency)
CMC	Community Management Committees
DFID	Department for International Development
DMC	Daara Management Committees
PARRER	Partenariat pour le Retrait et Réinsertion des Enfants de la Rue, (Partnership for the removal and social reinsertion of street children)
RADDHO	Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l’Homme (African Assembly for the Defence of Human Rights)
FNAECS	Fédération Nationale des Associations d’Ecoles Coraniques du Sénégal (National Federation of Associations of Koranic Schools in Senegal)
UN	United Nations
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

Section 1: Executive Summary

This project aims to tackle the complex issue of forced child begging, practised in the context of Koranic schools (daaras) where the Senegalese state has never really played a systematic regulatory role nor provided any regular financial support. It aims to do this by advocating in favour of a daara modernisation scheme which was proposed by the previous government and which the current government has said it is determined to implement. Under the new system, daaras which meet certain criteria would be regulated by the state and would either be funded by the state or by other private or international donors and stop forcing children attending these daara to provide for their own maintenance by begging.

The project is implemented in Senegal by two partner organisations:

- TOSTAN, which has worked on the project since it began in September 2010, works for sustainable change and promotes positive changes in social norms at community level. The project has benefited from TOSTAN's long-standing relationship in a selection of communities. Through this relationship TOSTAN has been able to raise awareness of the daara modernisation programme, explain how forced child begging violates the rights of the child and work with some Koranic masters to apply for recognition and consideration to be part of the daara modernisation scheme. And,
- RADDHO, which formally started work on this project in early 2013 after a preparatory phase, replacing CAINTE. RADDHO is a regional human rights organisation based in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, well known for its advocacy at national, regional and international levels. It had previously worked on issues around child labour and protection for child victims of violence. In the context of this project, it has begun advocacy with Koranic masters and the Caliphs of the country's leading Islamic brotherhoods (in addition to the national authorities) and it is planning a regional conference on the issue of child begging in the coming months.

Together, these activities have made considerable progress. There is an increasing acceptance of the advantages of daara modernisation within the major Islamic brotherhoods and within some conservative communities, as well as an understanding that this is an effective way to stop the practice of forced child begging. TOSTAN has played a key role in making government policy accessible to communities and local officials within these areas. A strategic decision has been taken to postpone any standard-setting judicial proceedings against Koranic masters suspected of forcing children to beg until there is an alternative, namely a government funded and supported modern daara system. The biggest challenge to the project is the risk that the law required to start the daara modernisation programme does not pass within the project's life-span (or that the law does not set adequate minimum standards). This could be a sign of less government buy-in, although schools with other funding but under government regulation could be a motivating factor for further change and could reduce fear of change, as well as contributing towards an end to forced child begging.

The report draws some lessons for the activities underway and the political/social context and makes some recommendations to strengthen the project for its remaining duration. These include developing the collaboration between the two partner organisations, diversifying the targets to enhance impact, preparing a Q&A for a range of audiences, keeping the decision to

suspend prosecutions under regular review and developing a Plan B, in case the expected modernisation scheme does not materialise.

Section 2: Introduction to the Project

This project aims to end the exploitation of talibés, who are children who study in daaras from a very young age under a Koranic master. Most daaras do not charge the students for their studies, food or accommodation, nor do they receive government support. Instead, many Koranic masters force the children to spend time begging in the street as a means to fund the hours they spend learning to recite the Koran. The children are poorly educated and socially ill-equipped for future life. While some daaras are based in towns and provide Koranic education for students of other formal schools, most of the children attending daaras are from remote rural areas, with some trafficked from neighbouring countries. Far from their parents and villages and living in squalid conditions, these children are particularly vulnerable to disease, malnourishment and are often threatened with physical and emotional abuse if they fail to meet the established quota from begging.

Since September 2010 ASI has been working with two local organisations. Initially this was with CAINT and TOSTAN, but since June 2012, CAINT has been replaced by RADDHO and the project resumed full activities in January 2013 after a hiatus of more than six months pending formal agreement of proposed changes to the partnership and project design, e.g. doubling the number of local communities participating in the project. The aim is to try to eradicate this practice by:

- Encouraging the Government of Senegal to protect these children and ultimately ensure that they are given a rounded education in properly regulated schools that are nearer to their homes through a State run and/or regulated modern *daara* programme; and to enforce existing laws designed to protect children from being trafficked and/or forced to beg by others;
 - Encouraging Koranic masters to abandon forced begging, and support a State regulated modern-daara programme.
 - Empowering families in 10 local communities (8 in Fouta, 1 in Thiès and 1 Mbour), to stop sending their children away to daaras and help them to find alternatives nearer to home, as well as encourage local communities to support a state-run and/or regulated modern-daara programme. In January 2013, this was extended to 10 further communities in the region of Kaolack, a major, source, transit, and destination for talibés.
 - Raising the issue internationally, at the UN and elsewhere, to put more pressure on the Government to implement a State modern-daara programme and enforce anti-begging laws, as well as find ways to support them in this where possible.
1. The **overall purpose** of the project is: To reduce significantly forced begging by talibé children by promoting State regulated modern daaras and improving the State's enforcement of existing anti-forced begging legislation.

The **specific outputs** of the project are:

- a) Co-ordinated advocacy action undertaken by leading NGOs and local communities successfully to encourage policy makers to act against forced child begging and in support of the establishment of a State-run and/or regulated modern daara model.
- b) Marabouts/Koranic masters engage in constructive dialogue, and support an end to forced child begging and Government regulated modern daaras.
- c) Local communities from where talibés originate mobilise to advocate local authorities, including the Prefet and the Mayoral offices, and other key stakeholders such as marabouts, NGO and CBO representatives, for State run and/or regulated modern daaras to be established in their locality and to take action to protect children from being exploited and forced to beg.
- d) Awareness of forced talibé begging is increased in the UK and among international and regional supervisory mechanisms, which support a modern daara system and enforcement of anti-begging laws.

Section 3: The review methodology

The MTR started with a desk review of the main project documents and some background material to ensure the evaluation took into account the political and social context. Then, the main focus of the MTR was a field visit to Senegal interviewing partner organisations and meeting with the people the partner organisations work with in a range of different settings. The travel itinerary allowed for meetings in the capital, Dakar, where RADDHO's major advocacy work is undertaken and TOSTAN has its international headquarters, in another major town Thiès where TOSTAN is well-established and has its national headquarters, and where it was possible to meet some officials as well as some more direct beneficiaries of the project, and in Podor, a town in northern Senegal where TOSTAN works directly with communities which are among the most conservative and which often send their children to study in daaras away from their home region. The range of locations provided an insight into the range of activities carried out in the context of this project.

In addition to staff from TOSTAN and RADDHO, the Reviewer was able to meet a range of people including:

- 5 Talibés
- 5 Koranic masters, including one who is Secretary General of the National Federation of the Association of Koranic masters
- Government representatives from Ministry of Education at national and regional level, and a consultant employee from Diourbel
- The government official responsible for human rights within the Ministry of Justice
- Government representatives responsible for child protection
- Local officials in Podor
- Community members in Thiès and Podor
- Mothers who have sent their children away to study in distant daaras
- Human rights defenders/civil society activists in Dakar, including the President of the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights

Semi-structured interviews were held, using interpreters where necessary. Attention was paid to ensure that interviews with children were in line with ASI's Child Protection Policy. Some group discussions were held with TOSTAN's Community Management Committees (CMC) in both Thiès and Podor.

Section 4: Achievement Rating Scale (for more details, please consult Section 5.1 below)

A++ - Output/outcome substantially exceeded expectation.

A+- Output/outcome moderately exceeded expectation.

A - Output/outcome met expectation.

B - Output/outcome moderately did not meet expectation

C - Output/outcome substantially did not meet expectation.

	Achievement Rating score for mid-term point	Comment
<p>Outcome To reduce significantly forced begging by talibé children by promoting State regulated modern daaras and improving the State’s enforcement of existing anti-forced begging legislation</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>The overall outcome of this project is dependent on political will. So far, the strategy has been to delay pursuing a test case against a Koranic master suspected of forcing children to beg until an alternative option – a state-regulated modern daara – exists. The MTR recommends extreme vigilance for slippage in political will so that such elements as delaying prosecutions, do not undermine the project goals. The law must be passed, it must contain certain standards and the daaras must be regulated in accordance with the law.</p>

Outputs 1-4		
Co-ordinated advocacy action undertaken by leading NGOs and local communities successfully to encourage policy makers to act against forced-child begging and in support of the establishment of a State-run and/or State regulated modern daara model.	A/B	The quality of this work is worthy of an A rating, while the impact has been hindered by the change of partner which has delayed achievements in this area. Coordination between TOSTAN and RADDHO has begun very positively. Advocacy should routinely build on TOSTAN's experience at community level to ensure effective coordination within the project, strategic focus and that RADDHO's experience and access to policy makers is informed by the realities on the ground. This will also allow the project to build on successes and identify potential challenges.
Marabouts/Koranic masters engage in constructive dialogue and support an end to forced child begging and government-regulated modern daaras.	A+	The project partners have made good progress in this regard both at community and national level. The MTR recommends broadening the scope of activities directed towards this output (e.g. training for Koranic masters) to enhance impact.
Local communities from where talibés originate mobilise to advocate local authorities and other key stakeholders such as Marabouts, NGO and CBO representatives, for State-run and/or regulated modern daaras to be established in their locality and to take action to protect children from being exploited/forced to beg	A+	The project has raised awareness with local authorities on the issue of daara modernisation and has explained the likely impact in improving education of and protection for children in general and preventing child begging in particular. While there is an increasing acceptance of the value of modern daaras, the documentation of abuse and/or exploitation is less developed in communities where unquestioning respect for the Koranic master is the social norm. These communities are also questioning the wisdom of not offering material support to the existing daaras while awaiting the modernisation programme.
Awareness of forced talibé begging increased in UK and among international and regional supervisory mechanisms, who support the modern daara system and enforcement of anti-begging laws.	A+	Advocacy through the ILO, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Universal Periodic Review process is informing these bodies on how better to address the problem of forced child begging and to more effectively exert pressure on the Senegalese authorities to this effect. . Although not analysed for this MTR, activities in UK schools have raised awareness of the issue within the UK
Overall Rating and Comment	A+	The complementarity of RADDHO and TOSTAN is an excellent combination. As their collaboration develops, the project has excellent potential. The enormity of the daara modernisation programme must not be underestimated:. For example it has substantial financial implications for Senegal; it represents a major change in attitudes to education, its approach to religious teaching and the power of the koranic master. The project is aware of these political risks. This needs enhanced vigilance if the project

		is to successfully manage the expectations of those with whom it is working (for example, meeting their needs for capacity building).
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Section 5: MTR findings including lessons identified and recommendations

5.1 Assessment of progress towards project outcome and outputs

This section of the report builds on the Achievement Rating Scale chart above and provides detailed evidence on each of the outputs and on the overall project outcome.

The project outcome is stated as: To reduce significantly forced begging by talibé children by promoting State regulated modern daaras and improving the State's enforcement of existing anti-forced begging legislation.

The indicators cover the establishment of a state-run modern daara system by January 2014, the number of modern daara run and/or regulated by the State, and the number of Koranic masters prosecuted and convicted under the 2005 law prohibiting forced child begging. There are many positive signs towards a modern daara system and the project is certainly contributing towards preparing the ground but there are worrying signs that the political will may be lacking. In the light of these reservations, the strategy of delaying judicial proceedings against those suspected of responsibility for forced child begging once daara modernisation is underway will require constant vigilance.

The MTR generated the following findings:

Government moves forward in the daara modernisation programme:

The government sees modernising the daara system as part of the reform needed to address poor school attendance rates, low literacy rates and thereby contributing towards reaching its Millenium Development Goal. Other strategies include teaching religious studies in primary schools and creating more Franco-Arabic schools which though limited in scope are proving successful in more urban areas. The draft law, which according to an unofficial version does mention the need for any recognised daara to renounce begging, needs passing by parliament – now scheduled to take place some time in 2014, then it will require futher implementing legislation to regulate the curriculum and other important aspects before funding can be assured, at a time when the education system in general is facing serious problems. Then, the training of Koranic masters will begin with UNICEF's commitment to assist. Meanwhile, a Framework Agreement between government and a collective of Associations of Koranic Schools has paved the way for some daara to be granted provisional recognition. Even without waiting for the new law to be enacted, some new daara will be created. For example, 64 can expect to be funded from a fund created by the Islamic Development Bank and the World Bank has committed to funding up to 100 modern daara.

Even if the law is passed in 2014, the process risks being slow and failing to meet the expectations being raised by this project. For this project to build on its work, it is essential that the Koranic masters it is working with (see under Output 2) are among those who benefit from modernisation funding in the first batch of 64.

Neither the National Federation of Associations of Koranic masters, nor either of the partner organisations for this project are involved in defining the criteria for selection, or in any other selection processes that may be under way. As one spokesperson said:

Nous sommes parties prenantes, mais il [le gouvernement] ne nous implique plus.

We are key players, but the government does not involve us.

An example of this exclusions was provided by CAPE which told the Reviewer that seven modern daaras were being built as a test phase – it is not clear where this initiative fits with other government actions, and the Koranic masters interviewed for this review were certainly not informed.

One staff member of TOSTAN also expressed concern that the involvement of the President’s wife in setting up a nationwide association to provide community support for daaras – building on the tradition of community ‘adoption’ of Talibé which TOSTAN also encouraged in the past – may also indicate that the government is aware that the daara modernisation programme will fall short of meeting expectations, or may be delayed.

Government moves to eradicate child begging:

RADDHO is part of a government working group on the prevention of child begging. This initiative was stimulated by the US State Department’s criticism of Senegal through the US government’s Trafficking in Persons reporting system. RADDHO aims to ensure that daara modernisation is seen as a strong strategy to reduce child begging and organised a workshop in July 2013 for the working group, which involves Koranic masters, to devise a work plan for the group.

The pressure brought by the Trafficking in Persons reporting system is welcome, in that it highlights the problem at the centre of this project. There is however a risk that a child trafficking approach will dominate, for example, the Director for Human Rights within the Ministry of Justice saw the issue of child begging as a trafficking issue. Extreme care is required to avoid an approach dominated by border controls and judicial process which have rarely served the child’s best interests and would not effectively challenge the underlying system which permits forced child begging to continue. In addition, attempts could be made to ensure that the Trafficking in Persons process incorporates daara modernisation as a recommended strategy to tackle the problem.

Project strategy to delay seeking judicial punishment for Koranic masters who exploit talibé:

There is a sound logic to the idea of waiting to pursue exploitative Koranic masters until modern daara exist as a realistic alternative to avoid forced begging, and until a law regulating daaras is passed setting minimum standards. However, to prepare for future prosecutions, it is essential that evidence is actively collected to prepare for possible judicial investigation into the crime of forcing others to beg. And, given the uncertainty surrounding

the daara modernisation programme, consideration must be given to the point at which this strategy should be reviewed with due attention to the risks of both action and inaction. Alternative strategies may also need to be devised.

Output 1 is stated as: **Co-ordinated advocacy action undertaken by leading NGOs and local communities successfully to encourage policy makers to act against forced-child begging and in support of the establishment of a State-run and/or State regulated modern daara model**

The indicators for this output cover government collaboration with RADDHO on a possible national awareness campaign; government attendance at a regional conference on ending forced child begging of talibé which incorporates the idea of modern daara; and senior government officials are also prepared to meet with CMC representatives and Koranic masters to discuss the daara modernisation programmes. This work has started well, in that RADDHO has secured access to key decision makers within central government, and TOSTAN has included local government representatives in its community work over many years and in recent years, this has focused on daara modernisation along with other issues of concern to the community in question. In this context, TOSTAN have been able to clarify issues and address some of the concerns expressed, identifying numerous Koranic masters and officials they can work with and others who remain to be convinced.

Plans for a regional conference are advancing and CAPE, which plays an advisory role within the Presidency, is a willing partner for RADDHO on this issue, as they had planned a conference on child mobility, with a focus on talibés. Government buy-in at presidential level has great potential. As mentioned above, this conference will need careful handling to ensure that the focus remains on forced child begging and the role daara modernisation could play in reducing this for all children within Senegal, and does not become dominated by those whose main focus is trafficking. The representative of CAPE for example, reiterated a common inaccurate sentiment that most of the talibés on the streets of Dakar come from outside Senegal.¹

The project has the potential to link government initiatives at national level with initiatives at the regional and community level. The Reviewer noted a disconnect between discussions held at a national level with community level experiences. Through the regular coordination meetings which have just started between RADDHO and TOSTAN, and a joint trip to the field is planned, a strategy could be developed to ensure that RADDHO's national advocacy strategy, makes full use of the expertise and knowledge of TOSTAN and that the advocacy outcomes are fed back to the communities where TOSTAN is working.

Output 2 is stated as: **Marabouts/Koranic masters engage in constructive dialogue and support an end to forced child beginning and government-regulated modern daaras.**

Indicators for this output are provided as the number of major Islamic Brotherhoods publicly supporting an end to forced child begging and endorsing daara modernisation, the number of Koranic masters participating in CMC activities aiming to end forced child begging by talibés or in support of daara modernisation. The project has excelled in this area, building on links

¹ Research by Human Rights Watch found that about half of the talibé they interviewed in Dakar were from Senegal, with almost as many hailing from Guinea-Bissau. See *Off the Backs of Children*, Human Rights Watch, April 2010, page 40.

at national and community level to influence Koranic masters and leading members of three of the five major brotherhoods. This is an area worth developing for the rest of the project, building on the progress made so far and diversifying those targeted, so that progress is consolidated and impact enhanced.

The MTR generated the following findings:

At national level: The project has encouraged the growing momentum for the five major brotherhoods in Senegal to denounce child begging. RADDHO had a useful exchange with the leading Caliph of the Tidjani brotherhood, the largest within Senegal and one where begging in daaras is commonplace and also with the Caliph of the Mouride brotherhood, which exercises substantial influence over the political leadership of Senegal. Both Caliphs agreed that begging was to be discouraged and welcomed the idea of modernising the daara system. Responding to the death of nine talibé following a fire in a Dakar daara in April 2013, the Tidjani leader called upon his 2m followers to accept the daara modernisation programme. RADDHO has persuaded a TV channel which is the voice of the Mouride brotherhood, TV Lamp Fall, to host a discussion raising awareness of how daara modernisation could impact on forced child begging.

TOSTAN has engaged with a younger Tidjani leader who is personally committed to end exploitation of all talibés. The leading Caliph of the Layenne brotherhood recently made a public statement that street begging by children was against the principles of Islam and should stop.

The impact of this work was not felt in Thiès, where a TOSTAN staff member felt the brotherhoods' overt commitment was lacking. This could indicate a need to diversify approaches to others within the brotherhoods and those who have influence over them and to encourage the Caliphs to ensure their messages pass throughout their different groups of followers.

At community level: TOSTAN's inclusive approach and long-standing involvement with the communities in question has been effective at winning support from Koranic masters. Indeed, they were involved in shaping the project from the very early stages. Their participatory approach is key to having an impact in this project especially in conservative zones such as the Fouta where female genital cutting is prevalent and TOSTAN's reputation for effectively promoting social changes in this practice has made it unpopular with religious leaders and other guardians of conservative practices. Also of importance is that some TOSTAN staff are themselves Koranic masters.

In Podor, the local facilitator has built good relations with Koranic masters and other teachers in the community. She started by organising awareness-raising events in schools and daaras to raise the issue of daara modernisation and has pursued links with those who are interested in reform.

The increasing strength of the local groupings of Koranic Masters in Thiès and Mbour has galvanised the Koranic masters to debate the issue of daara modernisation and challenge bad practice among some of their members. TOSTAN has provided direct help to those wishing to prepare dossiers to be a candidate for government support. Including accompanying them to meet with judicial offices to get proof of identity where this is not readily available.

With the National Federation of the Associations of Koranic Masters (FNAECS):

RADDHO has links with the National Federation, while TOSTAN has links with several of the Associations which make up the Federation, so this provides an excellent channel to consolidate advocacy efforts.

FNAECS was formed in 2008 and had already embarked on an information-sharing in 14 regions on the issue of daara modernisation. RADDHO has advocated that an explicit link be made to child begging as a form of slavery, and this has now been accepted by the Federation. RADDHO is providing support by training the Federation in communication skills to encourage behaviour change, and also producing a leaflet which explains in French, Wolof, Pulaar and Arabic how Senegalese Law, International Human Rights Law and the Koran coincide in their condemnation of child begging. They will also support the translation of the Framework Agreement into Wolof. RADDHO also facilitated a meeting between the Federation and the Prime Minister. The initial meeting between the Federation and RADDHO had been slightly difficult, as some feared RADDHO's role would be simply to denounce bad practice but RADDHO now receives requests for their input, after explaining their interest in protecting children and supporting initiatives aimed at daara modernisation.

The timing for this type of collaboration is good. The National Federation's motivation has received a boost from RADDHO's interventions and there is a need for the government to collaborate better with the Federation as the process toward daara modernisation develops.

The FNAECS represents the more intellectual group among Koranic masters, so TOSTAN's work with Koranic masters at village level is vital to reach out to others. At community level, TOSTAN has encouraged Koranic masters whose daaras meet the criteria for modernisation. Obviously, there are many daaras, especially those which exist primarily for the exploitation of children, which will not be eligible for modernisation and will need to be closed down and judicial proceedings started where appropriate. While this is not a major feature of the project's activities in country, it is an issue raised by Anti-Slavery International with bodies such as the ILO. As these difficult steps are essential in order to stop forced child begging in the name of Koranic education, they need to be at least confronted in advocacy approaches in Senegal. RADDHO is also attempting to engage with representatives of Koranic masters and Caliphs to ensure they strongly denounce these practices (see Recommendation 3).

Output 3 is stated as: **Local communities from where talibés originate mobilise to advocate local authorities and other key stakeholders such as Marabouts, NGO and CBO representatives, for State-run and/or regulated modern daaras to be established in their locality and to take action to protect children from being exploited/forced to beg**

The indicators for this output are the number of cases of exploited talibé documented by child protection committees, local authorities being receptive to advocacy on daara modernisation by communities groups. The project has certainly raised awareness with local authorities making the link between the modernisation of the daara and ending child begging. Systems have been set up to record cases of exploitation, however, raising issues with a Koranic master within a community represents a tough challenge.

The MTR produced the following findings:

The CMC in Podor has developed good links with the Mayor and other local officials to raise awareness and answer queries about the daara modernisation system and explained the link between that and child begging. In Podor, talibés beg for food within the community, but are not forced to beg for money, as happens in more urban settings. There is a growing acceptance, that forced child begging is a human rights issue which needs to be addressed when economic conditions allow.

While the child protection committees have systems to record abuse, these seem to mostly focus on unmet medical needs. People spoke of generalised stories of abuse in other parts of Senegal, but were not aware of such cases locally. This may be due to the difficulty of raising issues within a community and confronting such a respected figure as a Koranic master. CMC members spoke more of the need for further support for Koranic masters than of any problems with their behaviour.

RADDHO is currently pursuing recorded cases of abuse of talibés. And, TOSTAN also has the potential to do the same.

Output 4 is stated as: **Awareness of forced talibé begging increased in UK and among international and regional supervisory mechanisms, who support the modern daara system and enforcement of anti-begging laws.**

Indicators for this output are UK media attention to the question of forced child begging by talibés, recommendations of the ILO and other international human rights mechanisms which address the issue.

From a desk analysis it is clear that the ILO and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination are active on the issue and by making a submission within the Universal Periodic Review process which will be followed up with advocacy, Anti-Slavery is likely to ensure that the issue is raised by the UN with the Senegalese government.

Equally, Anti-Slavery has worked in UK schools to raise awareness of the issue and this has been particularly successful. Media work within the UK required great sensitivity to ensure that the material did not fuel any anti-Islamic sentiments. However, raising it in the context of talks, presentations and at festivals has served to inform the UK public.

The mission to Senegal, which was the main component of this MTR, obviously produced no information on this output.

5.2 Relevance of the project

This project has the strategic aim of ending forced child begging through the reform of the Daara system and then through standard-setting judicial proceedings against those responsible for the practice of forced child begging. Explaining the relevance of this approach, which provides no material support for the talibés who are forced to beg or for Koranic masters who are keen to modernise their own existing daaras, or have even received provisional recognition, has led to some frustration and has required painstaking advocacy by TOSTAN to explain the nature of their approach. The message has been accepted. This acceptance in part because of their previous support to daaras and some of this support continues, outside of the context of this project.

TOSTAN's CMCs had previously set up a system of 'adopting' talibés to provide material support. Usually, a CMC member will assume responsibility for visiting a particular daara in their community and finding someone to provide food, to wash clothes and to meet the immediate medical needs of a talibé. This was part of TOSTAN's strategy to reduce the hours spent begging and to respond to the children's urgent needs in the short-term, while waiting for the modern daara system to offer a genuine alternative. The 'adoption' system persists and brings credibility to TOSTAN within the community. Although it is neither part of the project nor strictly in line with the project's theory of change, TOSTAN was already modifying its own strategy and this project has intensified that process.

In the context of this project, TOSTAN has provided invaluable support to Koranic masters to prepare their dossiers for registration, for example, all 15 dossiers submitted by the Thiès National Education Inspectorate so far, received support from TOSTAN, but the process for selection is beyond their influence. Being able to retain the goodwill of communities and Koranic masters and ensure the project approach remains relevant now depends largely on seeing some impact at governmental level or at least in the initiatives financed by others, such as the Islamic Development Bank, which could be implemented before government legislation is passed. .

While the project partners have met reticence from some interlocutors and have made progress in gaining their support – for example, with the FNAECS – the project is not engaging with those who are most threatened by the process of daara modernisation, for example, those Koranic masters whose main aim is to exploit children or have inadequate skills to be retained in the proposed system. Filling this gap is beyond the scope and capacity of the current project, but in terms of ensuring the relevance of the project in achieving its goal, it would be beneficial to develop a strategy for what to advocate others to do with regard to this group.

5.3 Value for Money

The choice of partners means that the project is building on significant good will towards the project. TOSTAN's long-standing work permits Anti- Slavery to have influence in traditionally reticent areas such as Fouta. And, TOSTAN started working in Thies with daaras as long ago as 2003, and on other issues with the same communities before that. Introducing work on the modernisation of daaras builds on their experience of working with CMCs over many years and has allowed for rapid results in terms of growing acceptance and understanding of the daara modernisation programme.

The project has taken advantage of the fact that all of TOSTAN's CMCs have had child protection training and they have been able to build links to Daara Management Committees (DMC). These DMCs were set up by the government to diversify interest in the management of daara in preparation for the modernisation programme.

5.4 Sustainability and Replicability

TOSTAN's work with the communities involved in this project in general and the links they are building with reform-minded Koranic masters in particular would remain beyond the duration of this project. The project's goals fit well within TOSTAN's overall long-term work of accompanying communities as they create their own pathways out of poverty.

RADDHO's involvement in this project builds on their previous work on child exploitation and adds an extra dimension for them. Links developed during this project, such as those with the FNAECS, would likely continue as the link is mutually beneficial for advancing work against a range of issues, such as engaging religious leaders in the promotion and protection of women's rights which are beyond the specifics of this project.

If the daara modernisation scheme is adopted and implementation is underway during the project's lifetime, the nature of support offered, such as help with preparing the application dossiers, could come to a natural end. So, while further support may well be welcome, the state recognition processes would take over much of that role.

It will be difficult to sustain momentum if the government does not put its words into action. This requires careful consideration and the MTR provides some recommendations in this regard.

The approach of working at community and national level is certainly replicable and could apply to many different issues or to the issue of talibé being exploited in other countries, such as Gambia, Niger, Mali and Mauritania.

5.5 Partnership arrangements

The collaboration between Anti-Slavery and its partners in Senegal is impressively open and transparent. Anti-Slavery provides all the materials for partners in French and allows time for consultation, including, for example, over the content of this MTR visit.

TOSTAN felt that they had been able to influence the choice of indicators and welcomed the level of appropriate and welcome support from Anti-Slavery. They felt they were jointly managing the project.

Relations with RADDHO are newer, but this organisation felt supported by Anti-Slavery and able to influence the nature of their participation and contribution to the project.

The inclusive nature of Anti-Slavery's relationship with its partners is fully replicated by TOSTAN in its work. It includes officials, such as the Mayor, in the evaluation of its activities and the Mayor was keen for even greater involvement in some of TOSTAN's field activities.

The partnership arrangements for this project seem exemplary.

5.6 Monitoring and Evaluation systems

TOSTAN has a highly developed participative M&E process which they apply to all projects and which has been tailored to meet the needs of this project. The logframe has been shared with facilitators who fill in monthly forms providing information of activities held and progress made to the supervisor. This is in turn passed to the project coordinator in Dakar for onward transmission to Anti-Slavery. Collecting information in the rainy season is difficult, the supervisors do not have their own vehicle and they often cover considerable geographic areas.

RADDHO's work is more centralised and so requires less coordination. They do not yet have a formal M&E process established and expressed an interest in learning from TOSTAN's approach, so that they can develop tools specific to the requirements of this project.

5.7 Challenges encountered and responses made

The change of partnership:

The change of partner mid-way through the project became essential and was well-handled by Anti-Slavery. They identified the need for change given the absence of effective management in the partner organisation and made a strategic choice to start a new partnership with RADDHO. This organisation is well-placed in that it had already worked on issues relating to child labour, child trafficking and protection of child victims of violence, and is well known for not shying away from advocacy on sensitive issues. After a preparatory phase, work began in early 2013. RADDHO has handled well attempts by the previous partner, CAINTE, to tarnish RADDHO's reputation with interlocutors by avoiding recriminations and ensuring the focus remains on the project goals. This was the first time Anti-Slavery has had to re-consider a partnership that was not working and it handled this difficult issue well.

Current choice of partners is key to having traction on this issue:

RADDHO and TOSTAN complement each other well when dealing with such a sensitive topic. RADDHO is well-known for its advocacy on national and regional issues. TOSTAN is held in high regard for its sustained work with communities. For this project, TOSTAN has been able to use its experience to approach communities which it assessed to likely be resistant to change and where the project objectives are of great significance. Given the reluctance of most international organisations based in Senegal to fully confront the issue of Koranic education and forced child begging and given the historic hostility to regulation of religious education, this strategic choice of partners is particularly important.

TOSTAN's journey from material assistance to advocacy:

Prior to this project TOSTAN began working on the issue of child begging by providing assistance to daaras in communities where they worked. An evaluation suggested that this was actually encouraging some unscrupulous Koranic masters in their exploitation of children. Their change of approach coincided with the current project's goals. However, TOSTAN's philosophy is to empower communities to create their own pathways and so while it no longer provides material assistance to daaras, many of its CMC continue to work with their local daaras to care for talibé by providing food (which reduces the need to beg and responds to the children's urgent needs), washing their clothes and so on. In both Podor and Thiès, the Reviewer met with CMC members who still perform the role of 'adopted mothers'. TOSTAN is aware of this ambiguity, but uses this to help their credibility in such areas where Koranic masters are held in high regard and where material needs are great.

Government inaction and lack of faith in government declarations:

Many people interviewed for this review spoke despondently about the likelihood that government words will result in action. One Koranic master said he had organised his daara for thirty years without any government assistance, so while he has presented his dossier to be considered for the modernisation scheme, he is not optimistic. Others mentioned previous government schemes which resulted in very influential Koranic masters receiving

government assistance and the buildings now remaining unused (this refers to a scheme introduced by former President Wade where 19 modern daaras were built and only two remain in use). And, the mayor of Podor noted a government trend towards reducing its commitment to non-formal education in recent years and being prepared to delegate responsibility without providing local communities with the means to fulfil these responsibilities. TOSTAN is very aware of the risks associated with this pessimism and is keen to see this message translated into advocacy at a national level. Confronting this risk at regular meetings between the two partners and discussing mitigating strategies would enrich the project and ensure it remains relevant, whatever the political reality.

5.8 Recommendations based on lessons identified by MTR

Recommendation 1:

Develop collaboration between TOSTAN and RADDHO

The combination of two organisations with equally strong reputations in their respective fields is essential for this project which aims to confront a sensitive topic at community level as well as with decision-makers. Their different approaches could benefit from more exposure to each other's working methods (e.g. through involvement in activities organized by the other, or more joint work) with a view to achieving greater impact.

For example:

- While RADDHO may be discussing the need for transparent selection criteria to decide which daaras will be part of the modernisation programme at a national level, TOSTAN would like to be involved in the selection process itself, so that it can bring its own experience to inform the choice. This is important for the success of the project, because if TOSTAN is not able to provide feedback to the Koranic masters it works with, it will lose credibility.
- Approaches to the **FNAECS** could usefully be done jointly, so that TOSTAN's experience of working with members of several of the National Federation's member organisations features in the meetings and other joint activities.
- TOSTAN's first-hand experience of preparing dossiers to apply for modernisation with Koranic masters should be shared with RADDHO for use in their national advocacy.
- RADDHO's knowledge about progress at a government policy level should enable TOSTAN to manage expectations of Koranic masters who have prepared their dossiers of application.
- Approaches to the different brotherhoods should be coordinated, as individuals within each organisation could have different levels of access.

Recommendation 2:

Diversify the targets

Target men at community level: TOSTAN's approach over many years has resulted in a high proportion of women becoming members of the CMC. In fact, there is a policy to ensure a female majority: of the 17 members of the CMC, at least 9 must be women. Women sometimes account for some 90% of CMC membership. This has empowered women and was a deliberate policy to redress the discrimination they face at community level and to enable them to raise questions about female genital cutting. TOSTAN interprets the fact that women participate so dynamically as an indication of men's tacit support.

Given that men often determine whether a child is sent to a daara, it is important to assess whether the community-level advocacy is reaching men and, if not, explore other ways to raise their awareness of the issues.

Identify how best to influence the different brotherhoods: A public statement by the Caliph is obviously significant, but there will be internal constraints which hold back

progress in the desired direction. The project could analyse who within each brotherhood or outside has influence over policy, what are the blocks. A stakeholder mapping exercise for each brotherhood at national and community levels could be useful here, to identify new targets within the respective brotherhoods and new strategies with sympathetic voices to influence these.

Target intellectuals and the silent majority: The project is working with a range of interlocutors, including decision-makers, religious leaders and reform-minded Koranic masters. While religious leaders are tentatively speaking out against child begging and in favour of daara modernisation, for the policy to be accepted, Islamic scholars, educationalists, and the silent majority (including some within the Dakar population, turn a blind eye to what is happening in their home villages and claim the talibé begging on the city's streets are all foreigners) also need to be convinced, because their pressure is needed to push forward the reform agenda. RADDHO has started working with academics. This approach, plus their intention to intensify advocacy with MPs and local education authorities are to be encouraged.

Recommendation 3:

Prepare a Q&A for a variety of audiences

Field staff with TOSTAN mentioned that they are often asked questions which they cannot answer. These may be questions from parents who have sent their children to a daara, the local mayor who is unaware of developments at a national or international level, a Koranic master who has prepared their dossier or talibés themselves.

One way to address this need would be to prepare answers in an accessible format. For public information through the national media, perhaps a written Q&A would be ideal. In other circumstances, it could take the form of a training pack for TOSTAN facilitators to use in their meetings with the CMC, so that the facilitator could select the relevant questions and tailor the presentation to meet their particular needs. Collaboration between RADDHO and TOSTAN would help in drafting this material. It may be possible for some of these queries to be included in the publication RADDHO is planning with the FNAECS to explain the overlap between Koranic verses, international human rights law and Senegalese legislation.

Some questions which emerged from the MTR mission findings are as follows:

- What will happen to me, if my daara is modernised? (from a 21-year old talibé)
- Begging is important to teach children humility and part of our religion. Why do you want to stop it?
- What will be different about a modern daara? Will it really be free? What will children learn?
- Is a daara set up by a Gambian eligible for modernisation?
- What will happen to a Koranic master whose daara does not meet government criteria for modernisation?
- Are you working with Koranic masters who have set up daara purely to exploit children and make no effort to teach the Koran?
- Will a modern daara respect the Koran?
- Isn't child begging really the same issue as trafficking?

- What will happen to our Koranic master who inherited the daara from his family over generations?

Recommendation 4:

Increase US government advocacy

The project should explore strategies to ensure that the US Trafficking in Persons reporting mechanisms includes modern daara in its recommendations to the Senegalese government. The US Trafficking in Persons Report has galvanised the Senegalese government to tackle the issue of forced begging among talibé and continues to influence government policy. However, the recommendations in this report do not make reference to daara modernisation.

Anti-Slavery and the project partners should develop an advocacy strategy to ensure their findings inform future TIP reports in general, and more specifically feature in recommendations to the Senegalese government.

Recommendation 5:

Review decision to delay prosecutions under the 2005 Anti-Trafficking law throughout the project

For the moment, the strategy of delaying prosecutions until an alternative system is in place makes good sense. However, project partners need to regularly review this strategy especially with regard to what to do with any egregious cases which they come across, and if progress towards modernising daaras is not forthcoming.

In addition, as stated, monitoring of abuses has been a challenge in communities where respect for the Koranic master is paramount. The project needs to ensure that it does actively monitor abuses in communities where it works and elsewhere, so that the information is available at such time as the current strategy needs to change.

Recommendation 6:

Work out a Plan B – in case the daara modernisation law is rejected

As noted in the findings, there is substantial pessimism that the government will be true to its word about reform and other indications that the political will may be lacking. It is important to manage various expectations which have been raised by this project, in particular, the Koranic masters whom TOSTAN has helped to prepare their dossiers to apply for modernisation.

Through coordination between Anti-Slavery and its partners, efforts should be made to review progress being made. For example, if the test phase goes ahead, project partners could monitor their progress (or establish a link with others who are given the role of monitoring progress) and ensure this reaches participating villages and Koranic masters whose dossiers have yet to be considered.

Consideration should be given to alternative plans: for example, if the law is rejected, should the project advocate for regulation of existing daaras and reinforcement of the government's 'adoption' programme? RADDHO is keen to identify, encourage and support efforts towards modernisation made by certain private daaras. The pros and cons of such an approach should be monitored.

5.9 Conclusion

This is a well-run project. Having tackled the problem of a previous partnership with CAINTE, Anti-Slavery and its two partners are on track to make a serious contribution towards ending forced child begging in Senegal. The project strategy is sound and is being professionally executed. The project documents have consistently acknowledged the risk that slippage at government level could delay or even halt the daara modernisation programme. As the project begins its second phase, it is essential that this is fully taken into account to safeguard the progress made and manage expectations raised.

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for Mid-term review

DfID CSCF 518: Project to End Forced Child Begging in Senegal

1. BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Talibés are children aged 5 -15 years, almost exclusively boys, who study in Koranic schools (*daaras*) under Koranic teachers. Most *daaras* do not charge the students for their studies, food or accommodation. Instead, the Koranic teachers force the children to spend an average of five hours a day begging in the street, on top of three to seven hours learning the Koran by rote. The children are poorly educated and socially ill-equipped for future life. Most are from remote rural areas, even trafficked from neighbouring countries: these children are highly vulnerable because they are dependent on the *daara* and their Koranic master. Far from their parents and villages and living in squalid conditions, they are poorly nourished, vulnerable to disease and subject to physical and emotional abuse if they fail to meet their 'quota' from begging. Recent estimates put the number of *talibés* begging at over 50,000.²

Since September 2010, Anti-Slavery International has been working with two local organisations, CAINT (a national forum to protect talibés) at the national level and Tostan in local communities to try to eradicate this practice, by:

- Encouraging the Government of Senegal to protect these children and ultimately ensure that they are given a rounded education in properly regulated schools that are nearer to their homes through a State run and/or regulated modern *daara* programme; and to enforce existing laws designed to protect children from being trafficked and/or forced to beg by others;
- Encouraging Koranic masters to abandon forced begging, and support a State regulated modern-daara programme.
- Empowering families in 10 local communities (8 in Fouta, 1 in Thies and 1 Mbour) to stop sending their children away to daaras and help them to find alternatives nearer to home, as well as encourage local communities to support a state-run and/or regulated modern-daara programme.
- Raising the issue internationally, at the UN and elsewhere, to put more pressure on the Government to implement a State modern-daara programme and enforce anti-begging laws, as well as find ways to support them in this where possible.

In December 2012, DfID agreed to some key changes to the project:

- A new local partnership with RADDHO (la Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme) to lead on national advocacy in place of CAINT, as well as regional advocacy. The partnership with CAINT was brought to an end in March 2012 following internal problems that made their continuation in the project untenable.
- Tostan's community-level work was expanded to cover a further 10 communities in the region of Kaolack, a major, source, transit, and destination for talibés. The project is funded primarily by DfID CSCF, with some contributions from trusts. It will be completed on 31 March 2015.

1. The **overall purpose** of the project is: To reduce significantly forced begging by talibé children by promoting State regulated modern *daaras* and improving the State's enforcement of existing anti-forced begging legislation.

2. The **specific outputs** of the project are:

- a) Co-ordinated advocacy action undertaken by leading NGOs and local communities successfully to encourage policy makers to act against forced child begging and in support of the establishment of a State-run and/or regulated modern daara model.
- b) *Marabouts*/Koranic masters *Marabouts*/Koranic masters engage in constructive dialogue, and support an end to forced child begging and Government regulated modern *daaras*.

² Human Rights Watch, "Off the Backs of the Children": Forced begging and other abuses against Talibés in Senegal, 15 April 2010

- c) Local communities from where *talibés* originate mobilise to advocate local authorities, including the Prefet and the Mayoral offices, and other key stakeholders such as *marabouts*, NGO and CBO representatives, for State run and/or regulated modern *daaras* to be established in their locality and to take action to protect children from being exploited and forced to beg.
- d) Awareness of forced *talibé* begging is increased in the UK and among international and regional supervisory mechanisms, who support a modern *daara* system and enforcement of anti-begging laws.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MTR (according to the Terms of Reference)

A final evaluation will be undertaken upon completion of the project. The purpose of the MTR is to:

1. Assess progress made towards achieving the project objectives and outputs and early signs of change and impact. It include an achievement rating scale for the project's activities to date;
2. Assess the relevance of the project in the cultural, economic, and political context of the country of operation, and regionally and/or internationally;
3. Identify the challenges encountered;
4. Provide emerging lessons learned from the project design and implementation that can be applied in this or future projects;
5. Assess prospects for the benefits of the project being sustained after the funding stops.
6. Provide recommendations for improvements to the project's effectiveness within the project's existing budget.

Other areas for consideration within the MTR:

a) Value for Money:

- **Equity:** Does this project continue to contribute to equity (poverty reduction, empowerment of marginalized groups to participate in decisions that affect them at local and national level)?
 - **Sustainability:** What are the prospects for the benefits of the project being sustained after the funding stops?
 - **Efficiency:** Are resources used efficiently to maximize results?
 - Are there any multiplier effects from the project?
- c) **Accountability to Beneficiaries and other Stakeholders:** what level of beneficiary and other stakeholder feedback is currently collected and how does that influence the project's implementation? How that might be improved within the project's existing resources.
 - d) **Replicability:** What aspects of the programme are replicable elsewhere? Under what circumstances and/or in what contexts would the programme be replicable?
 - e) **Partnership arrangements:** How effective are the project's partnership arrangements? (e.g. meetings, communications).
 - f) **M&E systems:** are the project's M&E systems effective, including the quality of internal systems and annual reports.
 - g) **Financial systems:** How well do they work?

3. MTR METHODOLOGY AND TIME-FRAME

The review methodology will comprise of a variety of activities, such as a preparatory desk review, consisting of meetings with Anti-Slavery International, TripleLine, and possible phone conversations with project partners; a documentary review and analysis, and preparation of evaluation tools and methodologies. This will be followed by a country visit, which will take place before the end of July 2013, comprising interviews with project participants and key stakeholders.

Desk Review

The following types of documents will be reviewed:

- The approved project proposal document
- The original project logframe and any subsequent amended logframes with the rationale for the changes
- Annual project reports
- Original baseline study and any subsequent studies.

- Risk assessments.
- Other evidence or documentation of impact that the project team thinks important. This could include anecdotes of decisions being taken, policies or programmes that have changed etc.
- Any correspondence between Anti-Slavery International and partners as relevant.

Interviews

- (Semi-structured) interview questionnaires will be developed by the evaluator in consultation with Anti-Slavery International and partners.
- Visit and interview Anti-Slavery International and project partners and key stakeholders, for example, national and local government representatives, national and local marabouts, associations of koranic masters', local community representatives, representatives of other international organizations and/or civil society groups, and talibés or ex-talibés as relevant.
- In addition to meetings with national level actors, the evaluator will visit one to three communities participating in the project. Local communities covered by the project are: 8 in the Fouta, 1 in Thiès and 1 Mbour; 10 additional communities in Kaolack were added to the project in January 2013. As such, and given the limited time available and the short time the communities in Kaolack have been part of the project, the evaluator will visit one or two communities in the Fouta plus the participating community in either Thiès or Mbour at the mid-term review stage. One or two communities in Kaolack will be visited for the final evaluation.

Confidentiality

The evaluator will observe full confidentiality with regard to the information gathered. To ensure that implementing partners, stakeholders, communities, and beneficiaries are able to express themselves freely, interviews and focus groups will be held in confidence and without the presence of project staff or any other persons who may influence the discussion by their presence. However, project staff may accompany the evaluator to make introductions whenever necessary, to facilitate the evaluation process, make respondents feel comfortable, and to allow the evaluator to observe the interaction between the implementing partner staff and the interviewees.

Other Ethical considerations

The MTR will in particular adhere to UNICEF guidelines on ethical reporting standards with regard to children.³ In fact, ethical standards will apply to all respondents, recognising that they may face professional and political vulnerabilities. Specific care will be taken to avoid conduct that may immediately harm projects, their participants and staff. If, however, any abusive practice is noticed, this will immediately be reported to Anti-Slavery International. Although all efforts will be made to put respondents at ease, the reality is often that some people (particularly children) may be suspicious of outsiders and wary of speaking openly. Assessment of data will take into account these challenges.

5) TIMETABLE

A outline of the timetable for the MTR/allocation of Consultant days is as follows:

Task	No of Days	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Preparatory work (consult documents, prepare questionnaires)	3	X				
Country visit	8		X			

³ available at: http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Reporting_on_children_and_young_pp.pdf

(including international/ domestic travel, interviews)						
Prepare and conduct interviews in UK	2		X			
Prepare and share initial findings with Anti-Slavery and partners for feedback	1			X		
Draft report	4			X	X	
Share draft report with Anti-Slavery International and partners for feedback, and finalise	1				X	
Final MTR report to TripleLine/ DfID						X
Total days:	19					

5) EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Initial findings and a draft MTR report will be prepared and shared with Anti-Slavery International and partners for comments before the report is finalised and shared with TripleLine/DfID by October 2013.

The final report should be written in English. The total length of the report should be approximately 25 pages, excluding annexes, in Microsoft word using Times New Roman font 12.

The MTR report should contain the following:

1. Title Page, including project title and CSCF number, coordinating agency name, country of operation, local partner names, name of person who compiled the MTR report, period during which the MTR was undertaken (maximum 1 page).
2. Table of Contents and abbreviations / acronyms page
3. Executive summary (maximum 2 pages)
4. A short introduction to the project
5. The evaluation methodology
6. Achievement rating scale (5 A4 pages maximum) – please give a score and a comment for the achievement rating for each output, and an overall rating and comment.
7. MTR findings in relation to the other criteria noted in section 2 (“Purpose and Scope of the MTR”) above
8. Summary of findings and recommendations (maximum 2 pages).

Annexes should include:

- Name and contact details of the Consultant Evaluator.
- Consultant’s signed declaration of independence from the project team.
- Terms of reference for the MTR.

Other annexes could include:

- Evaluation schedule / timetable
- List of people met
- Documents consulted.

6) **MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT**

Anti-Slavery International will provide logistical support, including travel arrangements to and from Dakar (e.g. flight and hotel reservations in Dakar, purchasing plane tickets, providing *per diem*). Tostan will provide logistical support and accompany the Consultant Evaluator to the Fouta and Thiès. RADDHO will organise appointments for the Consultant Evaluator to meet key stakeholders to the project in Dakar, and accompany as necessary.

7) **BUDGET**

The total budget for the Consultant Evaluator fees is £5,700. This equates to 19 days @ £300 per day. Any changes to the Consultant ToR must be agreed by Anti-Slavery International and keep within the assigned budget.

8) **CONSULTANT SPECIFICATION**

Essential

- The Consultant should be independent of all project partners, Anti-Slavery International, TripleLine and DfID.
- Experience of undertaking evaluations in the human rights sector;
- Fluent spoken and written English and French;

Desirable:

- Experience of working in vulnerable communities, ideally in West Africa.

The Consultant must be available between June – October 2013 when the MTR is scheduled to take place.

Annex 2: Name and contact details of evaluator and signed declaration of independence

Name: Carolyn Norris
Contact details: 24 St Pauls Place
London N1 2QF

I hereby declare that I am an independent consultant with no formal links to Anti-Slavery International or any of its partners connected to this project. Throughout my human rights work to date, I have previously met with RADDHO when employed by Amnesty International and when working as a Regional Human Rights Advisor with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office based in Dakar, when I provided a small grant to the organisation. This previous contact with RADDHO has in no way influenced the conclusions reached.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Norris

Annex 3: Actual MTR Schedule

Task	No of Days	June	July	Aug	Sept
Preparatory work (consult documents, prepare questionnaires)	3	X			
Prepare and conduct interviews in UK	1				
Country visit (including international/ domestic travel, interviews)	9		X		
Prepare and share initial findings with Anti-Slavery and partners for feedback	1		X		
Draft report	4		X		X
Share draft report with Anti-Slavery International and partners for feedback, and finalise	1			x	
Final MTR report to TripleLine/ Dfid					X
Total days:	19				

Annex 4: List of people met

Location	Name	Description
London	Catherine Turner	Anti-Slavery, Child Labour Programme Coordinator/Project Coordinator
	Sarah Mathewson	Anti-Slavery International , Africa Programme Coordinator
	Romana Cacchioli	Anti-Slavery International, Programmes and Advocacy Team Manager
Dakar	Cherif Mohamed Diop	TOSTAN staff – Project Manager
	Lisa Pouille	TOSTAN staff – Projects Officer, Portfolio Management Department
	Abdoulaziz Niasse	TOSTAN staff – Assistant, SERA Department (Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning)
	Ben	TOSTAN staff – Interim Director of SERA Department (Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning)
	Mame COUNA Thioye	RADDHO staff – project manager
	Fatou Kama	RADDHO Staff – executive director of RADDHO and administrative assistant
	Iba /sarr	RADDHO staff – director of programmes
	Alioune Tine	Former President of RADDHO (at time agreement signed), now President of the Senegalese Committee for Human Rights
	Seydou Khouma	Inspecteur des Academies in Diourbel
	M Seye	Director for Human Rights at Ministry of Justice
	Adama Seck	KM and Secretary General of the National Federation of Associations of Koranic Masters (FNAECS)
	M Mbow,	Inspecteur des Daaras, at National Ministry of Education
	Ndeye Fatou Sarr	Head of Programmes at CAPE, Child Protection Support Unit
	Fatimata Ba	Assistant at CAPE
	Me Assane	Lawyer and Secretary General of the Senegalese League for Human Rights
Abdoul Karim Gueye	Independent Education expert, working with Femmes Africa Solidarity	
M Talla	Member of parliament and Koranic master	
Podor and Ndioum, in the Fouta region	Abou Amadou Diack	TOSTAN regional coordinator, Fouta
	Alhousseinou Ly	TOSTAN, Regional Project Supervisor, responsible for work in eight Fouta villages
	Thierno Mouhamadou Galy Athié	Koranic master from Aéré Lao, Fouta

	Fatim Diop	Founding CMC member, Podor
	Woury Aww	TOSTAN facilitator, Podor
	Abdoulrahmane Ndiaye	CEDEP, Podor
	Ahmed Tidjane Ndongue	Imam and Koranic master
	Coumbaye Gaye Aissata Sarr Awo Nidangue Scofi Khady Ndiaye Astou Thiam Mame Mbaye Ndeye Faout Mbaye Awo Cisse Anta Ngom Tyna Baby Fallou Diop Penda Camara Sawdatou Kane Fatimata Ba Fatimata Gueye Aissata Lo Fatim Sow Diop Bineta Marie Niang Mame Sy Banel Aw Fadoum Kane Oumou Ly Ndeye Gadio Sokhna Diaw Sikaka Barry Sokhna Mbaye Fama Sy Mariam dia Maimouna Aw Khadiata Tall	Group meeting: 31 women, supporters of TOSTAN, most of whom have adopted a talibé in the community to provide food, wash clothes and provide immediate medical care and one MK (Oumar Mbodji)
	Moussa Diallo	Talibé
	Djibril Diallo	Talibé, aged
	Sokhna Khady Ndiaye	President of Daara Foster Mothers for Podor Department
	Hamady Dia	Talibé, c 7 years old.
	Samba Ndiaye	Mayor of Podor
	Ramatoulaye Sow	Mother whose child is in a Daara away from home
	Fatou Baidy Seck	Mother whose child is in Daara away from home.
Thies	Sam Bosso	Inspector for the Ministry of Education
	Oumou Diop	TOSTAN staff, Regional Project Supervisor, Thiès/Mbour
	Abdel Aziz Sy	TOSTAN staff – National Programmes Coordinator
	M Basse	TOSTAN staff – International Programmes

		Coordinator
	Malick Gueye	TOSTAN staff – Communications Coordinator
	Thierno Ousman Sow	Koranic master based in Thiès
	Ndiol Cisse	Koranic master based in Thiès
	Ba Moussa Touré	Talibé aged 20
	Ahmed Pene	Talibé, aged 20
	Maimouna Ba	CMC member who has ‘adopted’ a Talibé
	Astou Mbengue	SG of the CMC who has ‘adopted’ a Talibé
	Maye Deung	CMC member who has ‘adopted’ a Talibé
	Fatou Guene	CMC member who has ‘adopted’ a Talibé
	Fatou Diouf	Mother of child in Daara in Thiès
	Atta Ndiaye	Mother of child in Daara in Thiès
	Mbakhou Dieng	CMC member who has ‘adopted’ a Talibé
OTHERS	Matt Wells	Human Rights Watch researcher, author of ‘Off the Backs of the Children’

Annex 5: Final logical framework

LOGFRAME (June 2013)							
ORGANISATION NAME: Anti-Slavery International PROJECT TITLE: Project to end forced child begging (CSCF 518) COUNTRY: Senegal							
GOAL	Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
Progress towards achievement of universal primary education in Senegal, in line with MDG target 2, by the end of project (March 2015).	UN Development Indicator Report indicates 10% increases in enrolment in education, number of years of schooling and expected years of schooling for boys and girls in Senegal by the end of 2014.	2010 UN Human Development Indicator Report for Senegal notes a gross enrolment ratio in education for girls and boys of 41.2%; the mean number of years of schooling for adults is 3.5 years and the expected years of schooling of children is 7.5 years.			2014 UN Human Development Indicator Report for Senegal notes a gross enrolment ratio in education for girls and boys of 45.3%; a mean number of years of schooling for adults of 3.85 years and expected years of schooling of children of 8.25 years.		
		Source					
		Annual United Nations International Human Development Indicators Reports, Senegal.					
PURPOSE	Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions	
To reduce significantly forced begging by <i>talibé</i> children by promoting State regulated modern <i>daaras</i> and improving the State's enforcement of existing anti-forced begging legislation.	Number of modern <i>daaras</i> run and/or regulated by the Senegalese State.	No State run and/or regulated modern <i>daaras</i> were in place at the start of the project (September 2010), but development of State-run modern <i>daara</i> programme is in progress (see baseline survey for details).	State-run modern <i>daara</i> programme framework fully established by Government and key enabling stakeholders and ready for implementation by the end of January 2014 . The framework to include requirements governing the living conditions and treatment of <i>talibés</i> , including the prohibition of begging.	7,500 children enrolled in 250 State run and/or regulated modern <i>daaras</i> by the end of December 2014 .	15,000 children enrolled in 500 State run and/or regulated modern <i>daaras</i> by the end of March 2015 (end of project).	<i>The new Government committed to ending forced child begging by 2015 and in February 2013 set up an inter-ministerial committee to develop a plan of action to that end. In March 2013, following a tragic fire in a daara in Médina, killing 9 talibés, President Macky Sall also committed to closing all daaras which did not meet basic safety safeguards (March 2013). This upset more hard-line Koranic Masters, but it is too early to gauge how this will impact on the Government's stated aim for better enforcement. (Previously (August 2010) the then Prime-ministerial declaration to enforce laws in the wake of international pressure following the Human Rights Watch report (April 2010) was overturned by the then President Wade in face of opposition by Koranic masters shortly afterwards).</i> Sufficient financial/ material/ training resources are made available for the <i>daara</i> modernisation programme. A large proportion of the children entering State run/regulated modern <i>daaras</i> will be the project target beneficiaries, ie ex- <i>talibés</i> from traditional <i>daaras</i> who are currently	
		Source					
		Central state registry of modern <i>daaras</i> , interviews with state officials and other commentators, <i>Daara</i> modernisation programme evaluation reports.					
	Indicator	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
	Number of <i>marabouts</i> /Koranic masters prosecuted and convicted under 2005 forced child begging prohibitions. Legislative framework strengthened by new law which removes the ambiguity surrounding whether or not Marabouts/daaras are	No prosecutions under 2005 legislation before September 2010. 7 convictions with lenient sentences in September 2010 (2 years with a minimum of 6 months) under a decree passed in August 2010 and retracted in October 2010, and which were suspended shortly afterwards.	Take a test case by the end of September 2014 New legislation setting out the framework by which modern daaras operate, will explicitly prohibit forced begging by talibe; and thereby open the door for potential prosecution of Marabouts who persist		5 convictions by the end of year 5 (March 2015). Passage of modern daara legislation, incorporating forced begging prohibitions in place by September 2014.		

	exempted from prosecution under forced child begging legislation	At present the legislation is inconsistent, in that the anti-begging legislation is rendered ineffective by other legislation which legitimises begging for religious purposes.	in the practice.			<p>forced to beg, or children who would otherwise be sent to traditional daaras, where they would be forced to beg, if no alternative existed.</p> <p>It is not strategic to prosecute marabouts/Koranic masters in a test case before the establishment and roll-out of State regulated modern daaras as it seriously risks undermining crucial support for the programme from Marabouts, wider religious community and public opinion. Once introduced, it will be easier for the authorities to enforce anti-forced begging laws by encouraging reform of traditional daaras along those lines, isolating worst offenders & reducing potential public hostility.</p> <p>Appropriate legislation applied and penalties are passed down for convicted <i>Marabouts</i>/Koranic masters.</p> <p>All activities have been designed to create a conducive and enabling environment to achieve positive policy and practice changes and mitigate potential backlash.</p>
	Source					
	Media and other reports, including the US State Department <i>Trafficking in Persons</i> annual reports, to identify cases; Court judgements to clarify details of cases (once individual cases have been identified).					
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	485,347		132,616	617,963	79%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	Local: 6.06 ASI: 0.16					

OUTPUT 1	Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions
Co-ordinated advocacy action undertaken by leading NGOs and local communities successfully to encourage policy makers to act against forced child begging and in support of the establishment of a State-run and/or regulated modern <i>daara</i> model.	Forced child begging of <i>talibés</i> and the modern <i>daara</i> system become significant issues of debate in the run-up to and during the 2012 election campaign.	<p>Forced child begging of <i>talibés</i> is a sensitive political issue, particularly following the retraction of the August 2010 decree to enforce anti-begging laws in October 2010.</p> <p>In December 2010, NGO Platform sought an audience with President Abdoulaye Wade, in a letter signed by 28 Senegalese and international NGOs. No meeting resulted.</p> <p>The Presidential elections are due to be held on 26 February 2012. Declarations for candidature have not yet been made official. There are eight potential candidates based on public statements.</p>	NGO Platform members meet at least 5 candidates with information about the project campaign goals on the modern <i>daara</i> programme and enforcement of relevant laws by end of December 2011.	At least one daily newspaper covers <i>talibés</i> as an election issue by the end of February 2012.	3 Presidential candidates issue public statements or campaign pledges, reflecting the project objectives by the election on 26 February 2012.	<p>Research into the new Government's position on <i>daara</i>-modernisation and enforcement of anti-begging laws is ongoing.</p> <p>Indicators 2 and 3 rely on the new Government committing to State run and/or regulated <i>daara</i> modernisation.</p> <p>The realisation of the joint campaign</p>
Source						

		Joint NGO Platform letter to President Wade, December 2010; Other NGO Platform joint campaign documents, action plans; meeting and activity reports; CAINT progress reports, campaign literature, media reports.				plan noted in indicator 2 also relies on securing the necessary funding for implementing the campaign.
	Indicator 2	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	
	The Government of Macky Sall collaborates directly with RADDHO on a national awareness-raising campaign to promote a State run and/or regulated daara modernisation programme.	Governments rarely collaborate directly with civil society organisations on joint awareness-raising campaigns.	The Government participates directly in the sub-regional conference on ending the forced child begging of talibés, incorporating the question of the State run and/or regulated daara-modernisation by the end of March 2014	-	The Government and RADDHO prepare a joint plan for a national awareness-raising campaign to promote a State run and/or regulated daara modernisation programme by the end of September 2014 .	
		Source				
		Official documents, relevant meeting reports, RADDHO progress reports.				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	Indicator 3	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	
45%	Seniority of Government representatives who meet with and /or participate in meetings with local representatives, including CMC representatives and Marabouts, to discuss the daara-modernisation programme	0 – no advocacy undertaken by local community representatives at the national level (June 2012).	A meeting of local representatives, including CGC representatives and Marabouts to plan a meeting, including key joint recommendations, with relevant national Government authorities the daara-modernisation programme is planned jointly by the end of September 2013	A meeting takes place between senior civil servants and local representatives, incl CGC representatives and Marabouts with relevant national Govt authorities to discuss daara-modernisation programme by the end of December 2013 .	Local representatives, including CGC representatives and Marabouts, engage with the national Government at Ministerial level to discuss their recommendations for the daara-modernisation programme by the end of April 2014.	
		Source				RISK RATING
		Local partner narrative reports, local representative meeting reports/minutes, reports of meetings with Government; press and online articles.				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	266,330		41,278	307,608	86.6	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	Local: 3.64 ASI: 0.04					

OUTPUT 2	Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions
<i>Marabouts/Koranic masters engage in constructive dialogue, and support an end to forced child begging and Government regulated modern daaras.</i>	Number of major Islamic Brotherhoods publicly supporting an end to forced child begging of talibés and endorsing the State run and/or regulated daara modernisation programme.	There are five major Brotherhoods who command a strong hold on religious life in Senegal. The families are: 1) les mourides; 2) les tidianes; 3) les layennes; 4) les khadria; 5) les niassènes. Based on 2002 national census: 49% of population adhere to the tidianes; 31% the mourides; 8% the khadria; 6% the layennes. There are no figures for numbers of Koranic masters among these,	Partners hold meetings with at least 3 leading Brotherhood families by September 2013.	Two leading Brotherhood families publicly pronounce their support an end to forced child begging of talibés and endorse the State run and/or regulated daara modernisation programme by March 2014.	A total of four of the five leading Brotherhood families have publicly pronounced their support an end to forced child begging of talibés and endorse the State run and/or regulated daara modernisation programme by March 2015.	Making a public statement of support in effect for ending the traditional daara model is a major step for <i>marabouts</i> and Koranic masters to take, and persuading Marabouts actively to engage in advocacy to that end is a further step. The support of the Brotherhoods is key. Each provides guidance, even direct instructions, to

		but it's generally accepted all Senegalese Koranic masters belong to a brotherhood. Brotherhoods appear broadly to support ending forced begging and even daara modernisation, but need reassurance that DM has noble aims and is not an attack on Islam. To date only the spokesperson for the Khalife-Général (head) of the tidiane family has spoken out about taking children off the streets.				thousands of followers, including many Koranic masters with daaras. They can either form a protective shield for Koranic masters who exploit children or play a significant role in mobilising them to support daara-modernisation. The figure given for the number of marabouts participating in advocacy activities by March 2013 was increased by a small margin as activities in new communities could not begin until early 2013, allowing little time to mobilise the marabouts in the new communities. Some conservative <i>Marabouts</i> will refuse to engage in dialogue; and some public criticism of the project by <i>Marabouts</i> is expected. Lobbying of Government by conservative <i>Marabouts</i> /Koranic masters is expected.
		Source: RADDHO progress reports, media reports.				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	Indicator 2	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	
20%	Number of <i>Marabouts</i> participating in interventions/ advocacy activities carried out by CMCs/CPCs/ communities against forced begging by <i>talibés</i> and in support of State run and/or regulated modern- <i>daaras</i> and the establishment of at least one modern daara in the locality which is run and / or regulated by the State by end of the project, 31 March 2015.	Approximately: 60 <i>Marabouts</i> in the eight communities in Fouta at the start of project, September 2010; 75 <i>Marabouts</i> in the two additional communities (30 in Mbour and 45 in Thiès) in September 2011; 65 <i>Marabouts</i> reachable in the 10 additional communities in Kaolack in September 2012.	22 <i>marabouts</i> participate in advocacy activities carried out by CMCs/CPCs/community groups in support of State run/regulated modern- <i>daaras</i> and the establishment of at least one modern daara in the locality which is run and/or regulated by the State by the end of March 2013.		70 <i>marabouts</i> participate in advocacy activities carried out by CMCs/CPCs/community groups in support of State run/regulated modern- <i>daaras</i> and the establishment of at least one modern daara in the locality which is run and/or regulated by the State by the end of the project (March 2015).	
		Source: CMC reports; annual focus groups in twenty communities; interviews with local <i>Marabouts</i> ; Tostan progress reports.				RISK RATING Medium/high 16
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	42,411		7,936	50,347	84.2%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	Local: 1.21 ASI: 0.008					

OUTPUT 3	Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions
Local communities from where <i>talibés</i> originate mobilise to advocate local authorities, including the Prefet and the Mayoral offices, and other key stakeholders such as <i>marabouts</i> , NGO and CBO representatives, for State	Number of cases of exploited <i>talibé</i> children that are documented by CPCs and number of interventions CPCs carry out to protect <i>talibé</i> children from abuse and exploitation.	0 – at the start of the project, September 2010.	Documentation system for reporting cases of exploitation established by Tostan /CMCs/CPCs by the end of December 2011. Documentation system for reporting cases of exploitation established by Tostan	22 cases of abuse or exploitation of <i>talibé</i> children noted by Tostan/CMCs//CPCs and interventions carried out by the end of March 2014.	42 cases of abuse or exploitation of <i>talibé</i> children noted by Tostan/CMCs/CPCs and interventions carried out by the end of March 2015.	“Community” is used to denote a specific, pre-defined area participating in the project. Either a village (rural Fouta) or “quartier” (neighbourhood) in urban Thiés (Diakhao) & Mbour (Thiocé). Other communities are receptive to outreach work by CPCs. CMCs in target communities where CPCs are created retain the support of

run and/or regulated modern <i>daaras</i> to be established in their locality and to take action to protect children from being exploited and forced to beg.			/CMCs/CPCs in Kaolack by September 2013 .			Tostan, UNICEF, State Department and others. The Government's modern <i>daara</i> strategy will include the target communities in Fouta (one of the main <i>talibé</i> source locations and the region identified as being amongst the most conservative on the issue) and Kaolack, a principal source, transit and destination region for talibés. The rate of increase for reported cases of abuse is - 30% despite doubling the number of communities as the system will be set up in the 10 new communities only in year 4 of the project; also it is expected that educational and advocacy activities should have a positive impact on the number of cases.
Source						
CMC reports; annual focus groups in twenty communities; Tostan progress reports.						
IMPACT WEIGHTING	Indicator 2	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
25%	Local authorities are receptive to advocacy activities carried out by the CMCs/CPCs/local communities in support of modern <i>daaras</i> run and/or regulated by the State and in favour of the establishment of at least two model modern- <i>daaras</i> in the localities of operation before the end of the project (March 2015).	0 – at the start of the project, September 2010	CMCs/CPCs/community groups carry out at least 8 advocacy and/or campaign activities directed at local authorities to promote the establishment of at least one modern <i>daara</i> in the locality which is run and/or regulated by the State by the end of March 2013. For example, activities such as petitions, meetings with local representatives from the offices of the local Préfet and Mayor etc.	CMCs/CPCs/community groups carry out at least 20 advocacy and/or campaign activities directed at local authorities to promote the establishment of modern <i>daaras</i> in the locality to be run and/or regulated by the State by the end of March 2014. For example, activities such as petitions, meetings with local representatives from the offices of the local Préfet and Mayor etc.	Before the end of the project, March 2015, at least two local authorities where the project is being implemented make written statements in support of establishing State run and/or regulated modern <i>daaras</i> in their administrative departments.	
Source						RISK RATING
Local authority statements, CMC reports; annual focus groups in twenty communities; Tostan progress reports, central registry of modern- <i>daaras</i> .						Medium 9
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	93,920		20,532	114,452	82.1%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	Local: 0.29 ASI: 0.008					

OUTPUT 4	Indicator 1	Baseline + year	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year	Assumptions
Awareness of forced <i>talibé</i> begging is increased in the UK and among international and regional supervisory mechanisms, who support a modern <i>daara</i> system and enforcement of anti-begging laws.	UK awareness of forced child begging of <i>talibés</i> in Senegal is sustained in the media and increased by 20% elsewhere though direct contact with schools and activists by end of the project, March 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK media: 20 February – 20 September 2010: one radio broadcast, two BBC online articles, and 30 additional print/online articles,¹ of which nine relate directly to the Human Rights Watch report issued on 15 April 2010 and 19 cover the resulting Government crackdown on begging and reaction to the crackdown. Anti-Slavery International campaigns: 0 campaign activities at the start of the project (September 2010). Anti-Slavery International schools 	1 UK national broadcast coverage, 1 UK national press article, 1 web-based feature, 1 US/international media outlet covering <i>talibé</i> issue by the end of March 2012, in the run-up to Senegal's 2012 elections	Information on the <i>talibé</i> issues disseminated via twitter (5,000), facebook (6,000), and the Anti-Slavery website (1,500 hits); 30 UK schools host awareness sessions on <i>talibé</i> issues by March 2013.	8 school groups undertake follow-on actions in support of project objectives, by December 2014.	<p>People in the UK are not interested in the issue or not motivated to act.</p> <p>International mechanisms frame recommendations in line with campaign goals; sufficient capacity within ASI to undertake</p>

¹ All of the print/online media articles were identified using the *factiva* news service. Where identical articles have been repeated in different publications or outlets, it has been counted as one single article for the purposes of the baseline survey.

		contacts on <i>talibé</i> issue: 0 at the start of the project (September 2010).				international advocacy.	
		Media reports (<i>factiva</i> news service), web stats, schools evaluation reports.					The advocacy strategy assumes that once the international mechanisms raise the modern <i>daara</i> system as an appropriate response to forced child begging, the Senegal Government will be more inclined to respond positively to criticism of forced child begging, and more constructive dialogue will ensue.
	Indicator 2	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target + year		
	Reports and recommendations of the ILO addressing forced child begging in Senegal explicitly reflect the Project campaign goals.	ILO reports mention <i>talibés</i> (March 2009, 2010, 2011) and call on the Government to enforce 2005 anti-begging legislation (one campaign objective) but make no mention of State run and/or regulated modern <i>daara</i> programme.	The CNTS (Confédération National des Travailleurs de Sénégal) includes both the project's objectives in its communications to the ILO by end of March 2013.	-	By June 2014, the ILO recommends Senegal enforce anti-begging laws and implements a State run and/or regulated modern <i>daara</i> programme.		
		Source					
		Annual reports of the ILO Committee of Experts, and where relevant, the ILO Committee on the Application of Standards; NGO Platform meeting reports.					
IMPACT WEIGHTING	Indicator 3	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
10%	Other international and/or regional mechanisms and treaty bodies condemn forced child begging by <i>talibés</i> in Senegal and recommend that the Government enforces anti-begging legislation and implement a State run and/or regulated modern <i>daara</i> programme.	Concluding Observations of UN CRC to state party report mentions <i>talibés</i> but recommendations don't reflect campaign goals (2006); <i>talibés</i> are mentioned by Senegal and the Working Group to the UPR but Recommendations/Conclusions do not reflect campaign objectives (2009). No state party reports to the ACERWC.	3 reports arising, eg from the UN CRC, UNHRC UPR, UN Special Rapporteurs, ACRWC etc recommend Senegal take action in line with the campaign objectives by end of December 2014.	-	Government explicitly aligns modern <i>daara</i> policy with its response to criticism of forced child begging/non-application of anti-begging laws by three international / regional bodies by end of the project in March 2015.		
		Source					
		UN reports (Treaty Bodies, Universal Periodic Review, Special Rapporteurs), Reports of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, International/Western media coverage, Anti-Slavery International progress reports.					
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
	82,686		62,870	145,556	56.8%		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						
	Local: 0.606 ASI: 0.08						