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Uneven Progress in Ending Forced Child Begging in Senegal

A boy counts his earnings to make sure he has reached the daily begging quota set by his Quranic teacher, in the Medina Gounass suburb of Dakar, Senegal. 2013 Rebecca Blackwell/Associated Press

Uneven Progress in Ending Forced Child Begging in Senegal



[Click to expand Image](#)

The main routes of migration in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau for boys in Quranic boarding schools marked by forced child begging. The routes shown are based on Human Rights Watch's research for its 2010 report as well as studies by other organizations working on the issue. 2010 John Emerson / Human Rights Watch

Late on March 3, 2013, a fire erupted in the Dakar neighborhood of Medina. Flames quickly engulfed a Quranic boarding school, housed in a makeshift shack; eight young boys at the school were burned to death. The teacher and de facto guardian was absent, having returned to his home because, in the words of one neighbor, where the children sleep [was] unsanitary and uninhabitable. A host of high-level government officials visited the site in the days after the fire and vowed, Never again.

President Macky Sall, who came to power in April 2012, promised to end forced child begging and the inhuman living conditions in certain Quranic schools, pledging: Strong measures will be taken to end the exploitation of children, under the pretext that they are Quranic students. This tragedy demands that we intervene and identify every site like this one that exists. They will be closed and the children provided for.

While there has been some progress, Salls promise remains largely unrealized one year later. After the Medina fire, authorities intervened to close only one school that threatened childrens safety, although activists say that hundreds more are easily identifiable. As a result of the lax enforcement of laws on the books, tens of thousands of boys across Senegal continue to be subjected to the practice of forced begging.

This report, which follows Human Rights Watchs April 2010 report that documented the system of exploitation and abuse in many of Senegals Quranic boarding schools, examines the uneven government efforts in the year since the Medina tragedy to follow through on President Salls pledge. Interviews with boys experiencing such abuse and with Senegalese civil society activists working on the issue, coupled with site visits to some 25 Quranic schools in October 2013 and January 2014, revealed the serious consequences of insufficient government action.

In the town of Saint Louis, Human Rights Watch visited two Quranic schools, inhabited by boys as young as seven years old, that sit within 10 meters of a garbage dump littered with animal carcasses, old car parts, and burned refuse. In the Dakar suburb of Gudiawaye, at least 150 young boys, some no older than six, sleep in an abandoned concrete structure with no electricity or water except for pools of rainwater hundreds of mosquitoes, and no toilet except for the dirt floor on which they stand to bathe. Similar schools exist in other urban areas throughout the country. Many are woefully overcrowded, with 20 or more boys sharing the floor of a small room at night or choosing instead to brave the elements outside. Diseases, from skin infections to malaria, are common, and those in charge of the schools are often negligent in obtaining treatment.

Thousands of boys at certain Quranic schools spend the majority of their day begging on the streets of Senegals cities. Their teacher demands that they bring back a set quota of money, uncooked rice, and sugar. The money fills his pockets. The rice and sugar are used for his family almost never for the boys at the school, who beg for their own meals or are bagged and sold, to make even greater profits off of the boys labor. When they fail to bring back the daily quota, the punishment is swift and fierce, with the teacher often meting out brutal beatings. Unsurprisingly, hundreds of boys run away each year.

The actions needed to end the exploitation and abuse of children in certain Quranic schools have long been identified by Senegalese civil society: first, introduce regulations and government oversight for Quranic schools in order to ensure standards that protect the childrens rights; and second, apply the 2005 law that criminalizes trafficking and profiting from forced begging.

Over the past year, the government has made some progress toward creating a legal framework that would regulate Quranic schools. A draft law and several draft implementing decrees that would recognize and establish oversight for Quranic schools is expected to be presented to the National Assembly in the coming months. If passed, the law and decrees would establish important norms and standards about school conditions and teacher qualifications; require that the schools submit to education and health inspections; and end the practice of begging in any school recognized by the government. An inspector in the education ministry said that, once the law is passed, authorities will close schools that exist mainly for the teachers benefit through exploiting children. The groundwork to swiftly and effectively apply the proposed law, including by shutting down schools where children suffer exploitation and abuse, is also being laid by the justice ministrys anti-trafficking unit, which has done a census of almost all of the Quranic schools in the region of Dakar and plans to extend the project throughout the country.

But the real impact of the proposed law remains uncertain. There is a risk that it will merely add a new text to the many strong laws and plans that already exist in Senegal. In February 2013, the government created a detailed action plan to eradicate child begging by 2015, and in December 2013, it validated a national child protection strategy. These important achievements both referenced the need to apply the 2005 law against forced begging and trafficking. Designed in large part to tackle the exploitation and abuse in certain Quranic schools, the 2005 law has rarely been enforced, even in egregious cases, due primarily to lack of political will.

For the last decade, Senegals inability to end the widespread exploitation of children through forced begging has never been because of a lack of strong laws. Absent the courage and commitment to follow through and enforce the draft law that will regulate Quranic schools, the law currently under review will end up like the 2005 law against forced begging: good on paper, but irrelevant in ending abuse. Moreover, the draft regulatory law should not be seen as a substitute for the law against forced begging. The two laws can and should work together, empowering authorities to recognize and support the thousands of Quranic teachers who educate and provide for the children in their care; close schools with unsanitary conditions that endanger childrens health and safety; and arrest and prosecute those who profit from forcing young boys to beg and inflict often extreme abuse to enforce their system of exploitation.

In the year since the Medina fire, Human Rights Watch is aware of only one prosecution specifically for forced child begging despite the widespread evidence of crimes, with thousands of boys begging in the open, often near police officers and police stations; and scores of boys in contact with state social workers after having run away from Quranic schools where they suffered extreme exploitation and abuse. As with previous governments, President Sall seems to have backtracked after an outcry from certain groups of Quranic teachers that no school should be closed and no teacher prosecuted. Yet increasingly in Senegal, civil society, imams, and many Quranic teachers are ready allies in ending abuses. A leading religious authority in Senegals holy city of Touba told Human Rights Watch that to call those who force kids to beg Quranic teachers or their places Quranic schools was an insult to the real ones.

Thousands of boys continue to toil in conditions akin to modern servitude. To protect them from further abuse, the government should not only support the countrys thousands of good Quranic teachers, but also close down schools that threaten childrens health and safety and hold accountable those who exploit and abuse children who they have been entrusted to educate and protect.



[Click to expand Image](#)

People gather at the site where at least eight boys at a Quranic boarding school died in a fire on March 3, 2013 in Dakar. 2013 AFP/Getty Images

*For more detailed recommendations, see Human Rights Watch's April 2010 report, *Off the Backs of the Children*.*

This report is based primarily on research missions to Senegal in October 2013 and January 2014, each lasting around two weeks. The research was conducted in the capital Dakar and its suburbs; the cities of Saint Louis, Diourbel, and Touba; as well as several villages between Diourbel and Touba. Human Rights Watch interviewed more than 60 people in total, including Senegalese civil society activists; Quranic teachers; current and former students from both model Quranic schools and schools where exploitation and abuse is rife; religious authorities from Senegal's brotherhoods; Senegalese academics on Islam and the history of Quranic education; representatives of the United Nations, diplomatic missions, and humanitarian organizations; and government officials in the justice, education, and family ministries. The report examines the mixed record of President Sall's government in addressing forced begging and unsafe living conditions in certain Quranic boarding schools, particularly in the year after a fire at one such school killed eight boys.

Interviews were conducted individually, with the presence in some cases of Senegalese civil society activists who knew and introduced the person to Human Rights Watch. Interviews with children, Quranic teachers, and some religious authorities were conducted with the use of an interpreter between French and either Wolof or Pulaar. Human Rights Watch did not offer interviewees any incentive, and people were able to end the interview at any time. Throughout the report, names and identifying information of some interviewees have been withheld to protect their privacy. Some people spoke on the condition of anonymity, out of fear of repercussions for voicing criticisms.

The work builds on 11 weeks of field research that Human Rights Watch conducted in 2009 and 2010, which formed the basis of the April 2010 report *Off the Backs of the Children: Forced Begging and Other Abuses against Talibs in Senegal*. That report provides a much more detailed account of the history of Quranic education in Senegal, the rise of exploitation and abuse in certain schools, and the experiences of young boys in such schools. The 2010 report was based on interviews with 175 children who were current or former students in Quranic schools; 33 Quranic teachers and imams; 20 families in Senegalese and Bissau-Guinean villages who had sent their children to Quranic schools; national and local government officials in Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; academics and religious historians; and representatives from diplomatic missions as well as national and international organizations working on the issue of forced child begging.

This report is organized according to the two overarching issues that Senegalese civil society and many government officials identify as the keys to ending the widespread exploitation and abuse of young boys at certain Quranic schools. Section I examines government measures to end the longstanding lack of regulation of Quranic schools, which has allowed certain teachers to open schools in unsanitary, unsafe conditions. Section II examines the scant enforcement of the country's law against trafficking and forced begging, which has allowed certain men to manipulate traditional education into a business built on the labor of young boys forced to beg for long hours.

Throughout the report, Human Rights Watch will at times put in quotes words like Quranic school or teacher, to signify that the proper meaning of those terms hardly applies when boys spend most of their time begging to meet the teachers' daily demand for a specific amount of money. Many Senegalese civil society activists and religious authorities routinely refer to the abusive and exploitative places as so-called Quranic schools or self-proclaimed Quranic schools to distinguish them from the thousands of *daaras*, or Quranic schools,

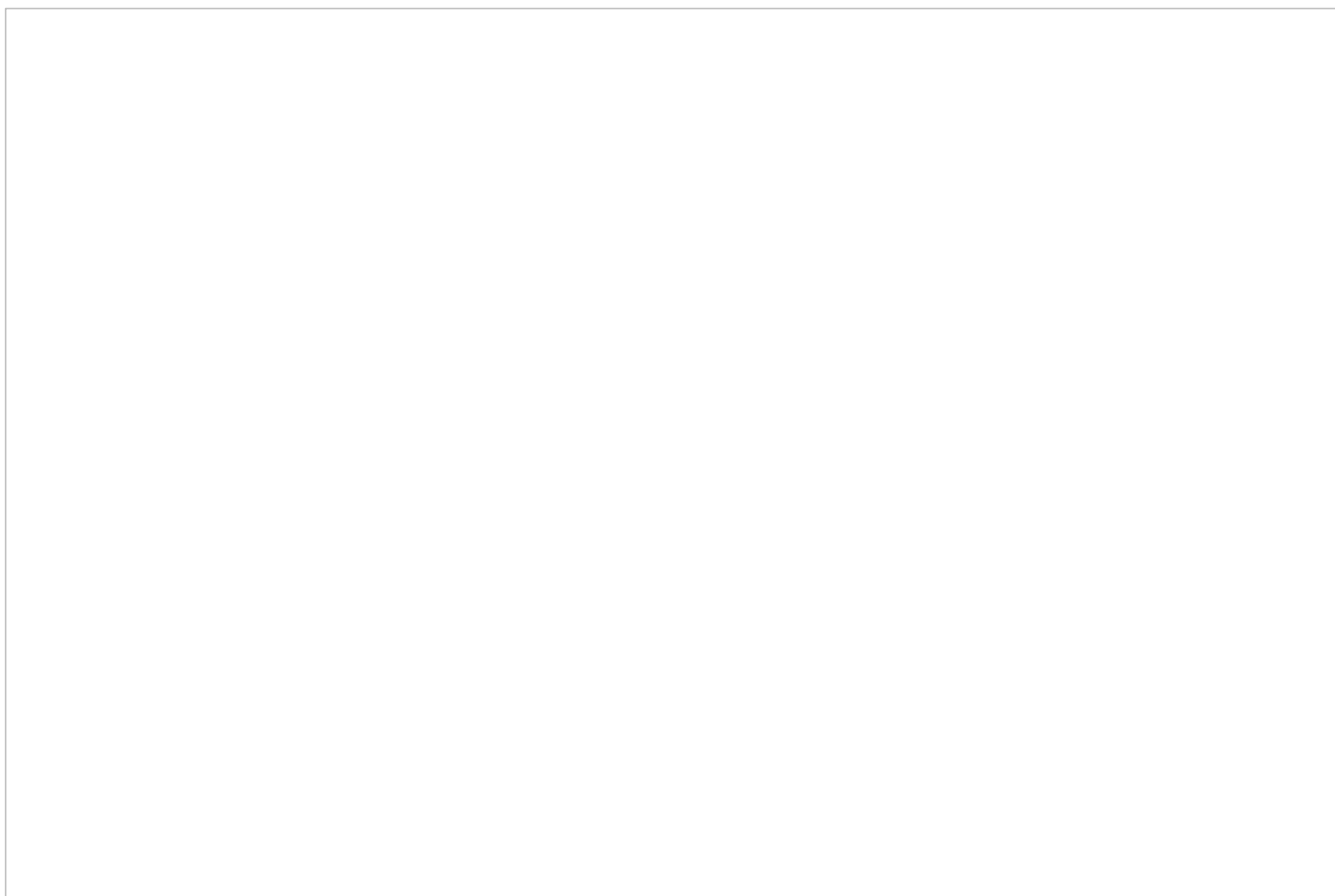
where children do not beg, are well cared for by the *marabout*, or Quranic teacher, and receive a strong religious and moral education. However, because the places present themselves as Quranic schools and the children do spend some time learning the Quran, even if significantly less than they spend on the street begging it remains the most appropriate terminology.

In the 2010 report, Human Rights Watch documented how the lack of regulation of Quranic schools including schools where young boys live, far from their families had allowed for the proliferation of schools where teachers twisted religious education into economic exploitation. A leading Senegalese civil society activist on the *talib*, [3] or Quranic student, issue explained in January that this remains a core problem:

In general, boys in Quranic boarding schools in urban Senegal come from the poorest, rural regions of the country as well as from neighboring countries, particularly Guinea-Bissau. [5] Many parents who send children to such schools appear motivated by a desire for the child to memorize the Quran and obtain a moral education. For some parents, however, the decision is rooted in neglect; by confiding a child to a Quranic teacher, it becomes the teachers responsibility, and no longer their own, to feed, house, and care for the child. [6] Many of the abusive Quranic teachers themselves hail from poor, rural villages and have used the lack of regulation to set up schools where they enrich themselves through the childrens labor, as described by the activist above. Some of these teachers bring back money or bags of rice to families who have sent them a child, creating a web of exploitation based around the childs begging. [7]

In the year since the Medina fire, President Macky Salls government has made notable progress toward introducing basic standards for Quranic schools and Quranic teachers. A draft law and four draft implementing decrees all designed to regulate and oversee Quranic schools are currently in the pipeline for the National Assembly. Passing the law and decrees would constitute an important step forward.

At the same time, as discussed in more detail in Section II below, Senegal already has strong laws and policies that could be used to end the practice of forced child begging, but these laws are almost never enforced. While the new law will provide a different and, in some respects, potentially more effective tool to improve the situation of all children attending Quranic schools, it will only succeed if there is the political determination and financial support to enforce the law.



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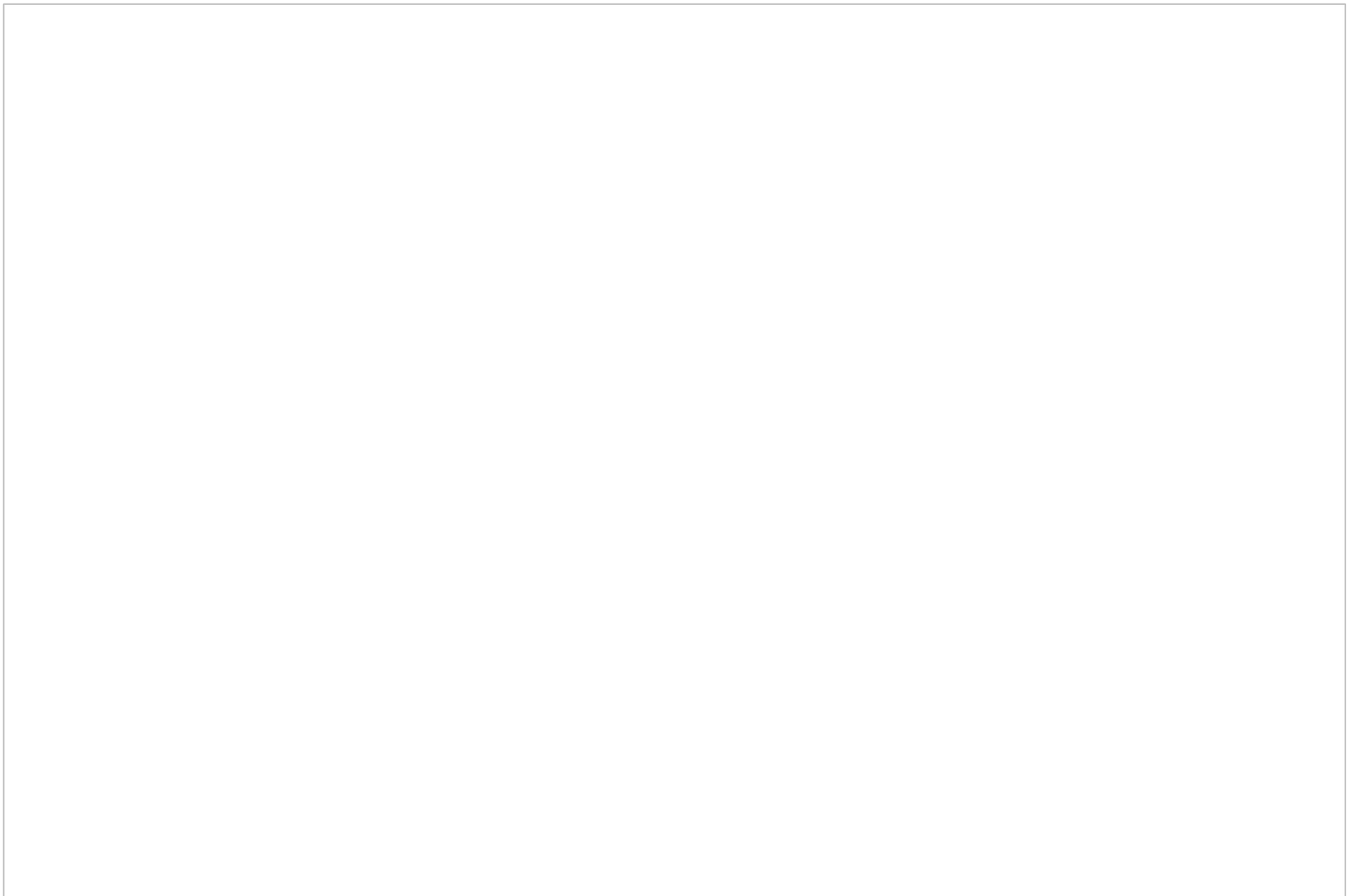
Two boys, one of whom is ill, at a Quranic boarding school in Saint Louis, Senegal, October 4, 2012. 2012 Holly Pickett/Redux

Human Rights Watchs 2010 report described in detail how certain Quranic teachers open schools in dilapidated shacks or abandoned houses that are completely unfit for living, particularly for young children. Diseases from skin infections to malaria are rampant due to the unsanitary and overcrowded conditions, and the boys are often left to seek treatment on their own. The follow-up research in October 2013 and January 2014 showed that this remains a widespread problem, even in the aftermath of the fire in the Medina daara.

In the Golf Sud neighborhood of a Dakar suburb, Human Rights Watch visited a Quranic boarding school in January 2014 where over 150 talibs from Guinea-Bissau reside, crammed 20 to 30 to a room at night in an unfinished and abandoned concrete structure. Boys there said that they are forced to beg for 500 francs CFA (US\$1) a day. The Quranic teacher lives comfortably with his family in a home about a kilometer away, leaving the school and boys as young as six years old in the care of older students in their teens and early 20s. There is no electricity or water, and the boys use the same dirt floor as both a toilet and a place to bathe. They sleep on the concrete floor or on thin mats in rooms that, even on a cloudless afternoon, are pitch black. Except for winter, many boys sleep outside in the open air to avoid stifling heat. Without windows or doors, the place routinely floods during the rainy season. Dozens of mosquitoes drone in every

room.[\[8\]](#)

Human Rights Watch has visited dozens of similar shacks, abandoned houses, and unfinished buildings that serve as Quranic boarding schools. In Saint Louis, a town some 250 kilometers north of Dakar, Human Rights Watch visited two Quranic schools that were located within 10 meters of a large trash dump, filled with batteries, old car parts, and animal carcasses. Some talibs in Saint Louis describe digging through the trash to find scrap metal or plastic bottles they can sell to meet their begging quota. During a night round with a talib activist in Saint Louis in January 2014, Human Rights Watch stumbled across a small Quranic school no bigger than 5 meters by 3 meters in which some 25 boys were crammed. The older boys had drawn lines in the sand floor that the younger boys could not cross; this allowed the older boys to lie fully down, but obliged the younger ones to stack on top of each other in a pyramid of arms and legs.



[Click to expand Image](#)

Boys sleep in the crowded room that serves as their classroom and living quarters at a Quranic school in the Medina Gounass suburb of Dakar, Senegal, September 24, 2013. Rebecca Blackwell/Associated Press

A talib activist in Saint Louis, who provides medical care for boys from Quranic schools and tries to improve the schools conditions, described the often poor living situation:

If the draft law regulating daaras is to mean anything, it must spell the end of thousands of boys living in structures that endanger their health and safety. Such schools are a stark reminder of the tragic fire in Medina in which eight young boys died. According to witnesses interviewed by Human Rights Watch, the Quranic teacher was not present when the fire erupted around 10 p.m. on March 3, in the small shack where some 50 boys occupied two rooms.[\[10\]](#) As a neighbor of the daara told Human Rights Watch:

A civil society leader working on the talib issue described the abusive conditions in a Quranic school he recently visited and called on the government to fulfill its promises:

As described in Human Rights Watch's 2010 report and further documented here, the living conditions in certain Quranic schools violate the government's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child with respect to the boys' rights to life, health, physical and mental development, education, and recreation and leisure.[\[13\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

A talib in Saint Louis, Senegal, suffers from a skin disease. 2013 Issa Kouyat/Maison de la Gare

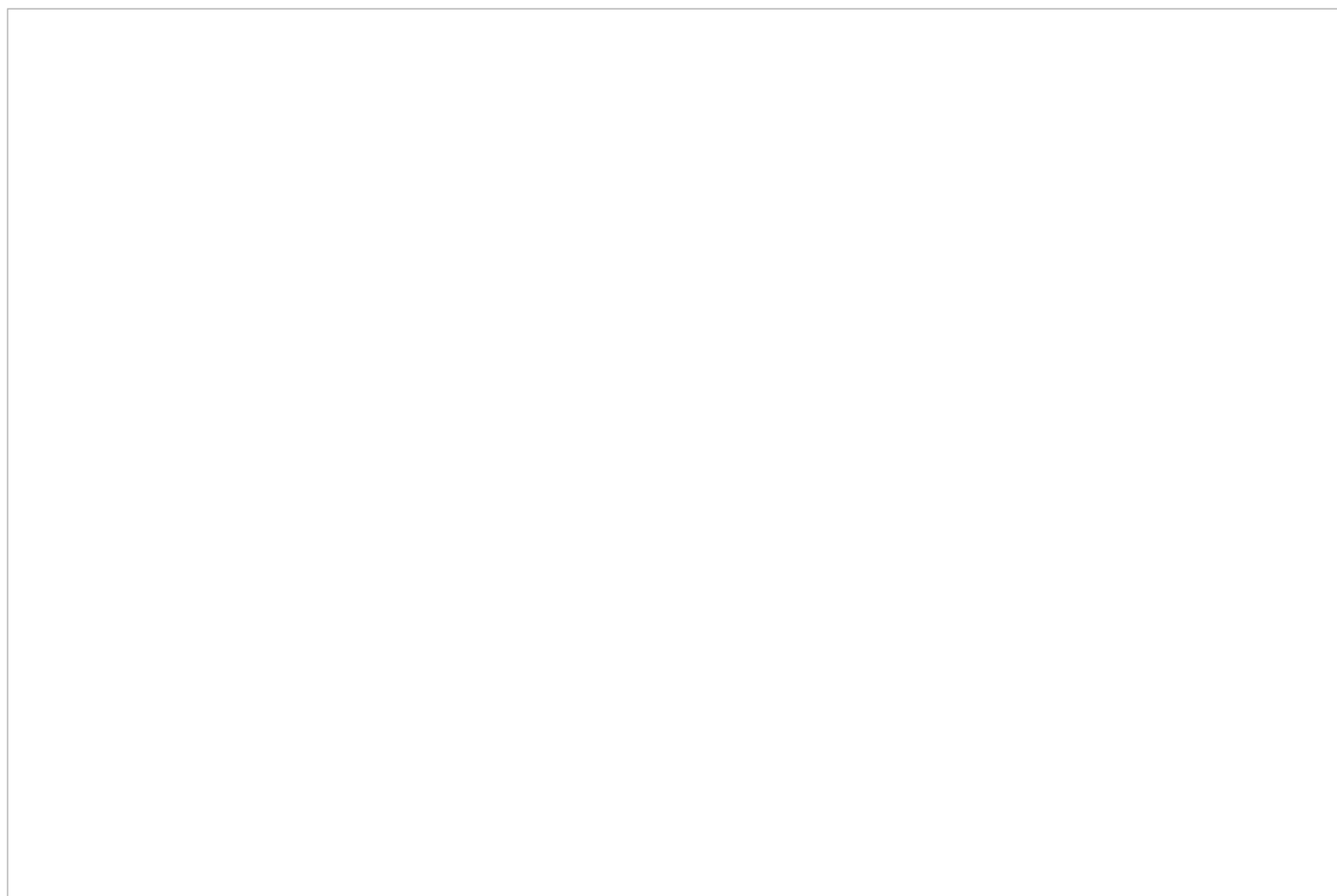
For more than a decade, governments in Senegal have promised to modernize Quranic schools so that they meet minimum standards that protect childrens rights and provide quality education. During the last year, President Salls government has moved closer to realizing that promise than ever before. A draft law that would establish legal status, oversight, and regulation of the countrys Quranic schools is at an advanced stage.

Human Rights Watch saw a version of the draft law and implementing decrees, dated October 23, 2013. The draft implementing decrees included articles related to the opening of a Quranic school, the qualifications of Quranic teachers, the hours and quality of education, and a requirement to submit to inspections by the education and health ministries. Of particular importance, one of the implementing decrees requires that Quranic schools give up the practice of begging.[\[14\]](#) Quranic schools that meet these minimum standards would be formally recognized by the education ministry, with the potential for subsidies and other incentives for the school and teacher.

An official in the education ministries daara inspectorate told Human Rights Watch that all of the relevant ministries and divisions had reviewed and commented on the draft law. He said the government would soon present the draft law to the National Assembly, where he hoped it would be passed promptly.[\[15\]](#) The official said that, once the law is passed, there will be daaras that we will close, those that we call daaras but in reality arent there for true religious education. Theyre there for the [Quranic teachers] own gain.[\[16\]](#)

The groundwork to swiftly and effectively apply the draft law, shutting down schools where children are exploited or live in dangerous conditions, is also being laid by the justice ministries anti-trafficking unit.[\[17\]](#) The unit is currently overseeing an exhaustive mapping of daaras in the region of Dakar, identifying and obtaining information on more than 1,000 daaras there.[\[18\]](#) It envisions expanding its work nationwide, mapping daaras throughout the country to identify those where childrens rights appear to be respected, those where abuses are taking place but could be remedied quickly with support, and those where conditions are so deplorable that the schools need to be swiftly closed.[\[19\]](#) A high-level official in the justice ministry explained:

Finally, the government, with significant funding support from the Islamic Development Bank, is in the process of building 64 model daaras, whose curriculum will include mastering the Quran as well as the core subjects in public schools, such as reading, arithmetic, and French.[\[21\]](#) The model daaras will be built in seven administrative regions around the country; half of the schools will be state-run and half will be privately run, with the government responsible for inspecting conditions and overseeing the curriculum in all of them.[\[22\]](#) An official in the education ministry said that each school should be able to house at least 320 children across eight grade levels.[\[23\]](#) The government will need to ensure that the schools service not only the wealthy, mostly urban Senegalese, but also the poor, rural populations which produce many of the boys currently toiling in Quranic boarding schools where exploitation and abuse is constant. The areas of Senegal from which a disproportionate number of these boys originate should be targeted particularly in the construction of model daaras. A Senegalese civil society activist also stressed the importance of supporting village daaras, so that children can stay with their parents and combine attending a village primary school with learning the Quran.[\[24\]](#)



[Click to expand Image](#)

A boy who had fallen ill rests inside one of the small rooms at a Quranic boarding school in Saint Louis, Senegal, October 4, 2012. 2012 Holly Pickett/Redux

As noted in the quote from a civil society activist at the outset of this section, if the National Assembly passes the law and implementing

decrees to provide oversight and regulation of Quranic schools, it will be a big step forward. At the same time, the law will only succeed in protecting children from abuse and exploitation if it is actually applied and leads to the closure of schools that violate childrens rights to health, food, physical and mental development, and freedom from exploitation. Officials from the education ministry will have to consistently monitor whether schools meet the standards outlined under the law and, when they do not, work together with officials in the family, interior, and justice ministries to close such schools, place children in a temporary, protective environment, and ultimately return them to their families. Realizing minimum standards that protect childrens rights will require political support from the president and relevant ministers as well as the financial means to enforce the lawtwo areas in which previous governments have consistently fallen short when dealing with issues related to Quranic schools.

Building model daaras and supporting Quranic teachers who run exemplary schools is commendable, but the real test of the governments commitment to protect children from exploitation and abuse will come in whether it follows through and closes schools where the violation of childrens rights is not immediately remediable. In many ways, the legal framework for such action already exists, through the 2005 law against forced begging (see Section II for a more detailed discussion). Yet authorities have applied this law in only the rarest of circumstances, effectively allowing for the continued proliferation of schools where boys are exploited and live in deplorable conditions.

Several government officials told Human Rights Watch that Quranic teachers and Senegalese society more generally will be more accepting of the new law as a means for widespread intervention, because it will involve closing schools with inhuman living conditions within a broader framework of supporting good Quranic schools rather than prosecuting men seen by some as religious figures.^[25] There are reasons to be skeptical.

In the aftermath of the fire in Medina in March 2013, the Dakar suburb of Gudiawaye showed both how things should ideally work and how progress remains blocked. Neighbors and civil society activists identified four Quranic schools that presented dangerous conditions that might have led to the next Medina.^[26] Working with local government officials, one school was closed; the children spent a week at local shelters, before being returned to their villages, primarily in central Senegal. One activist involved in the process said that there was real synergy, everyone was working togethercivil society, the population, the local child protection committee, and [local government officials]. Civil society got rid of all obstacles, making sure that shelters and other sites were ready to house the kids. But then we ran into problems.^[27]

After returning the boys from the first daara, the same actors readied to close the second identified daara. But central government officials reportedly stopped them. One person involved in the process said that the local child protection committee ran out of financing, with neither the central government nor key international donors willing to provide the funds required to go ahead with the other three daaras.^[28] Another person reported that the problem was primarily about the lack of government will, indicating that local government officials had said that government officials at the highest levels in Dakar had not yet decided to go ahead with closing [abusive] daaras. They said we could not continue, because there wasnt the political support [for such action].^[29] The three other daaras that had been identified continue to operate in Gudiawaye in the same exploitative conditions, with long hours of forced begging and living situations that threaten the health and safety of the boys who live there.^[30]

In addition to political will, effectively regulating Quranic schools will require resources to perform routine inspections; sanction and, when necessary, close schools in violation of the law; move boys into an environment that protects their basic rights; and, in many cases, trace the boys family and reunify them. At present, the relevant government bodies are understaffed and underfunded to an extent that would severely undermine implementation.^[31]

The education ministrys daara inspectorate has eight full-time staff, including two inspectors.^[32] To cover the tens of thousands of daaras across Senegalthere are more than 1,000 each in Dakar and Touba alone the inspectorate relies on local inspectors of Arabic teaching, who, in addition to Quranic schools, are responsible for inspecting Arabic classes in public schools as well as private French-Arabic schools.^[33] At present, there is not even an inspector of Arabic teaching for each administrative department in the country.^[34] Even if there were, the idea that the current staffing levels could safeguard standards at all of these schools is fanciful, as described by an official in the daara inspectorate: If were going to inspect or even oversee inspections across Senegal, we need more personnel, we need more equipment. Many inspectors dont have cars.^[35] He said that, as of now, they planned for each field inspector to perform at least one monitoring mission per month, with the head inspectors from Dakar doing one each three months.^[36] Although an improvement over the current situation, this level of monitoring would barely scratch the surface in identifying schools that pose a significant threat to childrens well-being.

Greater support for implementing the draft law will be crucial, while recognizing Senegals budget constraintsa problem that runs through childrens rights policy more generally. In December 2013, the Senegalese government took the positive step of passing a national child protection strategy, which the government has said will form the basis for future actions. The strategy specifically identifies the problem of child begging and calls on the government to enforce laws and policies that will protect children from such abuse. The strategy should also help improve coordination between the various ministries that work on childrens rights issues, including the ministries of justice, family, education, health, and interior. A representative from one diplomatic mission said that the national strategy was very well thought through, but there wasnt the money to fully implement it.^[37]

The government should seek out efficient, low-cost ways to facilitate implementation of the draft law and decrees that will regulate Quranic schools. For example, the government should consider establishing a hotline within the education ministrys daara inspectorate and division of Arabic teaching, allowing civil society representatives and the general population to call and identify schools from which children beg or in which they face substandard conditions that threaten their health and safety.

Senegalese civil society activists as well as some mid-level government officials said that both the previous government of President Abdoulaye Wade and the current government of President Macky Sall backed down, to varying degrees, from their promises to eradicate forced child begging after certain Quranic teachers accused the government of attacking Islam and Quranic education.^[38] Yet in renegeing on their commitments, both governments failed to realize that, rather than foes, the countrys preeminent religious leaders as well as many Quranic teachers are ready allies. A justice ministry official said, The paradox is that most of the population is against this, even most of the religious leaders are against this they want the application of the law [against forced begging]. The government often backs down when there is an outcry from certain groups of Quranic teachers, but they are in the minority.^[39]

In the aftermath of the Medina fire, the Association of Imams in Senegal came out in strong support of government efforts to end child begging, saying, according to local media reports, that the practice of forcing talibs to beg for money taught them lying and stealing, which are behaviors barred by the Muslim religion.^[40] Human Rights Watch interviewed more than a dozen Quranic teachers in Touba, Diourbel, Saint Louis, and Dakar who expressed similar support for government action to stop exploitation through begging. A respected religious authority in Diourbel, who also heads a Quranic teachers association, said that stories of boys in Quranic schools being forced to bring back a daily quota of money really anger me. He continued:

Another Quranic teacher, from a village between Diourbel and Touba, said:

Many Quranic teachers go above and beyond in supporting children in their care. Human Rights Watch visited several Quranic schools in Diourbel where the teachers systematically enrolled Quranic boarding students in the local, public schools so that children went through public school coursework at the same time they memorized the Quran at the daara. Without any financial support from parents, the teachers house and feed the boys and oversee clean daaras. One such teacher said of his decision to enroll boys in public school: Its absolutely necessary so that the boys can thrive in the world. Even before the government started talking about modernizing, we modernized on our own.^[43]

In addition to Quranic teachers, the government could make allies with the highest religious authorities in Senegal. In 2010 and again in January 2014, Human Rights Watch met with key authorities from the Tidjane and Mouride religious families, the two largest and most powerful brotherhoods in Senegal. They unanimously expressed opposition to the scourge of boys from Quranic schools begging on the streets.

Sokhna Mame Issa Mback, a descendant of the brother of the Mouride founder, Cheikh Amadou Bamba, and supporter of 13 modern daaras where boys and girls also learn French, Arabic, science, and computer literacy, told Human Rights Watch: Comparing those who exploit children through begging to real Quranic teachers is an insult to the real teachers.^[44] Sokhna Ma Mback, the daughter of the third Mouride caliph, Serigne Abdoul Ahad Mback, similarly expressed outrage over those who say that they are bringing kids to Touba to learn [the Quran], but then force them to work, to beg. Then when the so-called Quranic teacher goes back to his village during the harvest, he brings back money, bags of rice, and sugar from the boys work. This has to be denounced.^[45]

Several religious leaders in Touba told Human Rights Watch that some abusive Quranic teachers had fled Dakar for Touba after authorities prosecuted several Quranic teachers in Dakar in September 2010. As a result, the religious leaders said, the problem of child begging had increased in the holy city, with abusive teachers there demanding that boys bring back 400 to 750 francs CFA (\$0.80 to \$1.50) a day. Idrissa Ciss NDiaye, a prominent official on Toubas Rural Council (*le Conseil rural de Touba-Mosque*), the highest political and moral authority for the semi-autonomous holy city, told Human Rights Watch that he had overseen a mapping of the daaras in Touba. Of the 1,274 daaras that had been identified, he said that less than 700 of them exist according to the appropriate norms and criteria.^[46] He continued:

The president of the Rural Councils commission on education and religious affairs, Serigne Moustapha Diattara, said that the council was crafting its own plan to end the problem of forced begging in Touba. He said there would be a committee to regulate all daaras in Touba, including by testing a Quranic teachers knowledge before allowing him to open a school, establishing a set curriculum, and ensuring that the schools meet basic standards that protect childrens rights. He said the proposal was awaiting validation by the Caliph before being implemented. He also stressed: From the beginning to the end of the Quran, there is nothing [authorizing] the begging or mistreatment of children. The Quran is about sanctity and piety, this practice of forced begging is not of the Quran. Those who are doing this, they should learn the Quran. Theyre taking kids and exploiting them.^[48]

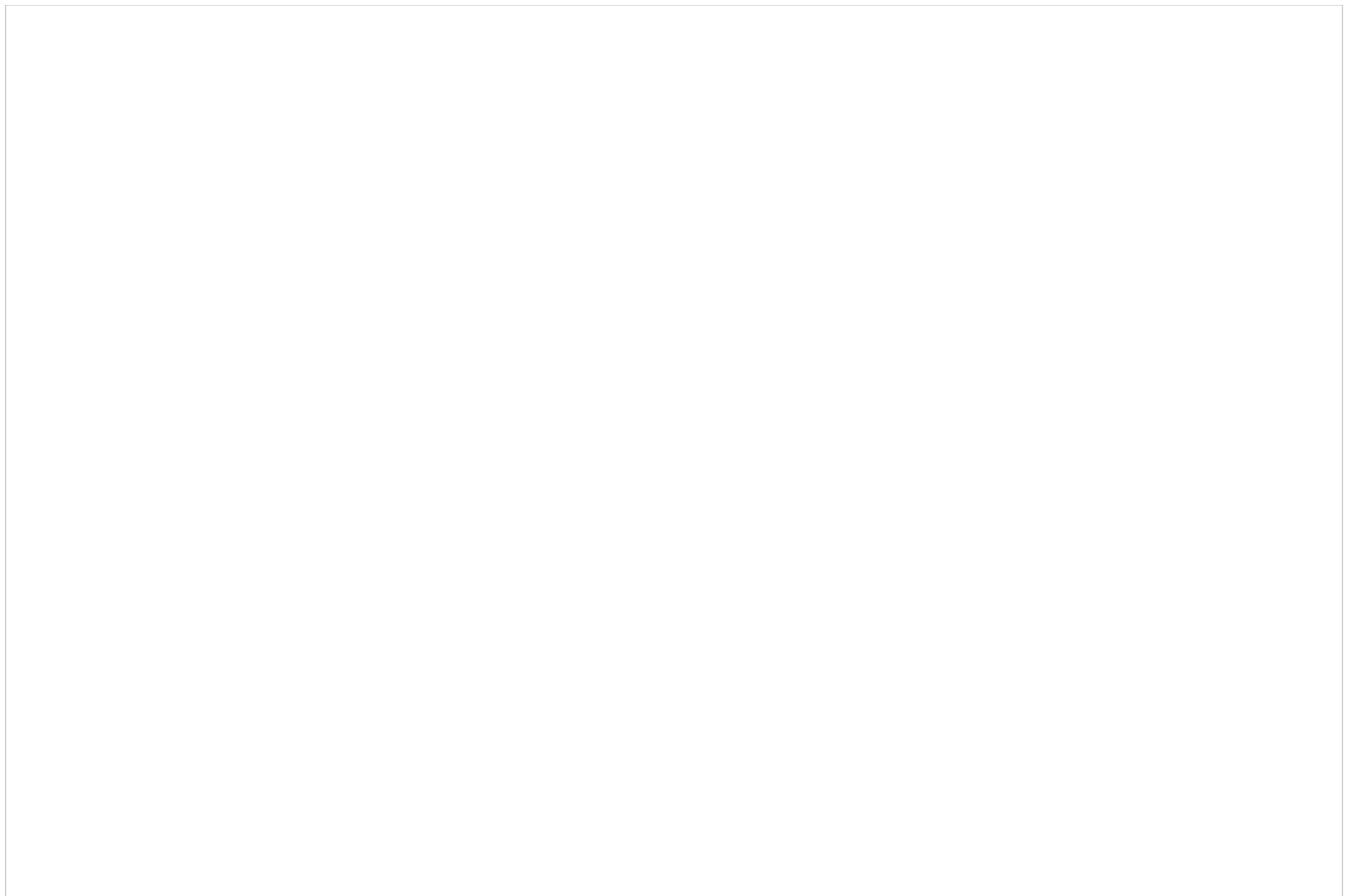
Several local activists and mid-level government officials suggested that President Sall should bring together the heads of the religious families in Senegal, as well as key imams and leaders from progressive Quranic teachers associations, to issue a joint statement of support for closing schools where children live in unsafe conditions and for applying the law against those who exploit young boys through forced begging (see Section II, below). At a minimum, the government should stop backtracking every time certain groups of Quranic teachers often those who profit greatly from the status quo cause an uproar. Many other religious authorities support government efforts to end forced child begging.

Alioune Tine, President of Senegals Human Rights Commission^[49]

As described in detail in Human Rights Watchs 2010 report, thousands of young boys are forced to spend long hours on the streets of Senegals cities each day begging for money, uncooked rice, and sugar to bring back to the person who oversees their Quranic boarding school. In the worst schools, the boys are systematically beaten if they fail to return with a set amount of money, which almost exclusively goes to the benefit of the teacher and his family. Some teachers inflict punishments against young boys that could qualify as torture, including by brutally beating them, burning them with caustic substances like the sap from raw cashew nuts, and forcing them to remain in stress positions.^[50]

In 2005, the National Assembly passed an anti-trafficking law that made it a serious crime for anyone to organize the begging of another in order to make a profit.^[51] The law was squarely aimed at attacking the problem of forced begging in certain Quranic schools, but there has been scant application over the subsequent decade, except for a brief period in September 2010 under the Wade government. Under pressure from international partners, nine Quranic teachers were convicted during a period of several weeks, leading to an exodus of child beggars from the streets of Dakar.^[52] However, during a Council of Ministers meeting in October 2010, Wade said that he disagreed with the actions.^[53] The prosecutions stopped, and thousands of children quickly returned to the streets and resumed begging to meet their daily quota.

In the aftermath of the Medina fire, President Salls government promised the swift and resolute application of the law against forced begging.^[54] Civil society activists told Human Rights Watch that, once again, the streets largely emptied. But as the commitment to apply the law appeared to waver, some Quranic teachers sent children back out to beg. One year later, with few exceptions including a notable case in January 2014 the law remains unenforced, due largely, in the words of both civil society and many government officials, to a lack of political courage. There are promising signs that this may be changing, however, due in particular to strong leadership from high-level officials in the justice ministry, including the head of the anti-trafficking unit.



[Click to expand Image](#)

A young boy from a Quranic school begs for change from a driver stopped at a gas station, in the Medina Gounass suburb of Dakar, Senegal, September 24, 2013. 2013 Rebecca Blackwell/Associated Press

Each day in the poor suburbs of Dakar, boys can be seen hopping aboard public transport to head downtown, where they beg all day for money, uncooked rice, and sugar as well as their own meals. Each evening, many head back out to hand over their day's earnings to the Quranic teacher.^[55] Some boys stay behind and sleep on the streets, afraid of the beating that will come if they fail to obtain the daily demanded sum. Others choose the beating from a whip or an electrical cord over sleeping on the streets. Each day, this is repeated in major cities across the country.

At schools overseen by exploitative Quranic teachers, the focus is not on education, religious or otherwise, but on the accumulation of money for the teacher. A Senegalese civil society activist explained:

In a recent mapping of daaras in the region of Dakar, investigators from civil society found that boys in Quranic schools where teachers force them to beg spend an average of at least six hours a day on the streets looking for money and food.^[57] As detailed in Human Rights Watch's 2010 report, young boys in Dakar often have to bring their Quranic teacher between 300 and 1,000 francs CFA (\$0.60 to \$2) a day. In other major cities, the demanded sum is often lower, somewhere between 150 and 500 francs CFA (\$0.35 to \$1). With dozens of boys working for them seven days a week, exploitative Quranic teachers amass earnings well beyond what a mid-level government official much less the average resident of Senegal makes.^[58]



[Click to expand Image](#)

At dawn, a baker breaks off pieces of a baguette for talibs, in the Medina Gounass suburb of Dakar, Senegal, September 24, 2013. Boys at some Quranic schools have to beg not only for their daily money quota, but also for food for themselves. 2013 Rebecca Blackwell/Associated Press

In addition to money, many teachers demand that boys bring back quotas of uncooked rice and sugar cubes.^[59] In schools run for the teachers profit, this food does not go to the boys, but rather serves as an additional source of income for the teacher.^[60] A civil society activist in Saint Louis described watching boys in several schools stack their sugar cubes in boxes and pour uncooked rice into sacks in the teachers home, which the teachers then sell for profit at small shops they run.^[61] Human Rights Watch has seen several such shops and, during the course of its 2010 research, interviewed scores of current and former talibs who said that the uncooked rice and sugar was never used for their benefit but instead always packed up for the teachers family to use or, most often, to sell.^[62]

Many boys describe their overriding feeling as one of fear of the punishment they will face if they fail to collect the demanded money quota. While some teachers give one or two warnings, any additional failure to hand over the quota results in often extreme physical abuse to ensure the boy never again fails to beg long enough. An 8-year-old boy interviewed in January 2014, who reported having to bring his Quranic teacher 200 francs CFA (\$0.40), 500 grams of uncooked rice (worth 150 francs CFA, or \$0.35), and 10 sugar cubes each day, said: I work and sweat until I have the quota. Sometimes I go back out [to the streets] after 5 p.m. to look for my quota. If I have it, [the Quranic teacher] won't beat me. But if I don't have it, he will beat me.^[63]

A 10-year old boy interviewed in January 2014 explained similarly:

An activist in Saint Louis who works closely with current and runaway talibs described some of the typical and more extreme cases he has recently observed:

As a result of the fear of serious physical abuse, many boys who are unable to collect the daily quota spend the night on the streets rather than return to the school. In January 2014, Human Rights Watch encountered a 6-year-old boy sleeping across the street from the Saint Louis bus station. In the cold of winter, the boy was curled up into a ball, with his oversize t-shirt draped over him in a way that made it difficult to determine at first that it was a person. When asked why he was there at 2 a.m., he said that he was short 100 francs CFA (\$0.20) and did not want to be beaten.^[66] According to local activists in Dakar and Saint Louis, at least scores of boys from Quranic schools overseen by abusive teachers make a similar decision each day.^[67]

Tired of suffering physical abuse and sleeping on the streets, many boys decide to run away permanently. If caught and returned, runaways are often subjected to particularly brutal forms of physical abuse, as described by the activist above and a 9-year-old former talib:

After several weeks of abuse for his attempts to run away, the boy fled again. This time he succeeded and was brought back to his family. Other runaways become semi-permanent street children. A 16-year-old talib described to Human Rights Watch in January 2014 how several boys from his Quranic school ran away after several days of failing to bring back the daily quota of 500 francs CFA (\$1). Living on the streets, the former talibs had taken up stealing to get by.^[69] Several civil society activists said that many of the semi-permanent street children in Senegals cities are a legacy of the abuses in some Quranic schools.^[70]

Some boys who flee exploitation and abuse make their way to shelters for runaways, like Samusocial and Empire des Enfants. The lead social worker at Empire des Enfants, Cheikh Sall, described why many boys run away and what impact the abuse often has:

The failure to apply the law against forced begging allows for the exploitation and abuse to flourish without consequences. A Senegalese civil society activist in a Dakar suburb, who works closely on the talib issue, described his frustration with the lack of prosecutions:

As described in detail in the 2010 report, the system of forced begging in certain Quranic schools qualifies as a worst form of child labor and, in many cases, as child trafficking and child slavery.^[73] It also violates the Senegalese governments responsibility to ensure childrens rights to health, physical and mental development, protection from economic exploitation, and protection from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment.^[74] The African Childrens Charter also requires states to take all appropriate measures to prevent the trafficking of children and the use of children in all forms of begging, as well as all appropriate measures to eliminate harmful social and cultural practices that affect childrens well-being and development.^[75]

Other than a prosecution for forced child begging in January 2014, there have been remarkably few such prosecutions since President Sall came to power, including in the year following the fire in the Medina daara. However, there are some signs of potential progress, particularly in the work being led by the justice ministrys anti-trafficking unit, discussed in Section I in relation to the ongoing mapping of Quranic schools.

The US State Departments 2013 Trafficking in Persons report, which covers the year 2012, said that while there were some prosecutions in cases of extreme physical abuse, there were no known prosecutions that year under the 2005 law against forced begging:

According to civil society activists and representatives of diplomatic missions who closely monitor the issue, the same dearth of prosecutions for forced child begging held true for the year 2013. Officials in the justice ministry, including in the anti-trafficking unit, said that, up to recently, they have not systematically kept statistics on the number of people who had been arrested, charged, or convicted under the 2005 law and therefore could not provide Human Rights Watch with specifics.^[78]

Several government officials highlighted the prosecution of an imam in January 2014 as demonstrating their will to apply the law against forced begging. According to local media, a talib with a daily demanded quota of 400 francs CFA (\$0.80) told a woman in his Dakar neighborhood that he did not want to go back to his Quranic school because he would be beaten for failing to bring back the full amount. After seeing marks of physical abuse on the boys back, the woman reported the case to the police, who arrested the father and son who ran the Quranic school.^[79] The father, an imam, was prosecuted and convicted for exploitation through forced begging and for being an accomplice to bodily harm against a child. The prosecution asked for two years of prison; on January 8, the judge sentenced the man to one month, which he had already served.^[80] The imams son, who allegedly carried out the beatings, is reportedly still to be judged in a juvenile court.^[81]

The case could represent a turning point in protecting children from abuse. Unlike with the prosecutions in 2010, during the period of the Wade government, this prosecution does not appear to have occurred as a result of external pressure from international partners. In many ways, the arrest and prosecution seem to be a model for how such cases can and should proceed. A person reported potential child exploitation and abuse to the police, who promptly investigated and arrested the responsible parties. Despite pressure from some religious leaders in the neighborhood, according to civil society activists who closely followed the case, the prosecutor filed charges and pursued them rigorously.

But the case also demonstrates the continued reluctance of some judicial authorities to see the exploitation and abuse of talibs as a serious crime. Although the 2005 law says that the penalty for exploitation through begging is two to five years imprisonment and specifies that the execution of the sentence will not be stayed when the crime is committed against a minor,^[82] the judge sentenced the imam to one month in prison.

Moreover, the case is so notable and referenced by nearly every government official interviewed by Human Rights Watch precisely because it is an outlier. At least hundreds of young boys beg on the streets of many major cities each day, and no one from the population, the police, or government social services asks them why they are begging or what consequences they might face if they fail to give their teacher the daily money quota. Many boys beg in plain view of police officers or police stations. Dozens of boys who have recently run away from Quranic schools fill the state-run Ginddi Center (*Centre Ginddi*) and the handful of privately-run shelters in Dakar, Saint Louis, and other major cities. Most of these young boys have stories of being exploited through forced begging, and many of them were subject to extreme physical abuse. Yet, despite the ease of identifying and building judicial cases against men who are exploiting young boys through forced begging, it almost never happens.

The failure to prosecute individuals who violate the law against forced begging contravenes the governments own strategic plan, adopted in February 2013, to eradicate child begging by 2015. The plans first action point calls on the government to reinforce the protection of children through the application of the provisions in the 2005 law on exploitation through begging.^[83]

There are several positive developments, however. First, the justice ministrys anti-trafficking unit is currently working on a media campaign against child begging. The proposed announcements, which officials said would start being aired shortly, will speak about the problems of forced child begging and the physical abuse that many boys suffer when they cannot bring back the daily demanded quota. One official in the justice ministry told Human Rights Watch that after rolling out the campaign on TV and radio, the ministry plans to ramp up prosecutions for forced child begging and trafficking.^[84] El Hadji Malick Sow, a judge and the president of the anti-trafficking unit, explained his frustration with the lack of application of the law up to present as well as his determination to change that:

Second, in mid-January the anti-trafficking unit and the interior ministrys department of criminal affairs formalized a project to systematically collect data related to anti-trafficking efforts responding to the fact, as one justice ministry official said, that there was no system in place to measure the number of investigations, prosecutions, and convictions.^[86] Justice ministry officials said that collecting such information would allow for more effective interventions, improve cooperation between officials in the justice and interior ministries, and better inform the public.^[87] Given the dearth of prosecutions to date, these statistics will also provide an important benchmark of progress going forward.

Civil society activists and government officials identified four main problems that have impeded arrests and prosecutions of those who profit from forcing children to beg: a lack of high-level political will from the Executive; a lack of courage from low-level government officials, including police and state social workers; a lack of training for police and judicial authorities; and poor communication that has allowed opponents to dominate debate.

In the aftermath of the Medina fire, President Sall and then-Prime Minister Abdoul Mbaye made strong statements about the need to apply the law against forced begging. The Prime Ministers office oversaw a working group, which, in close collaboration with civil society leaders, called for the immediate application of the law against those who were exploiting children in their care.^[88] Several civil society activists and United Nations officials told Human Rights Watch that a group of Quranic teachers forced a meeting with President Sall and demanded that authorities not proceed with criminal prosecutions (see Text Box after Section I about allies among religious authorities).^[89] The government backed off its call to apply the law, focusing instead on moving ahead with the regulation of Quranic schools and support for modern daaras.

Civil society representatives and many mid-level government officials say that political will from the highest levels of the government, notably the president and the interior and justice ministers, is the key variable needed to eradicate exploitation in certain Quranic schools. A UN official told Human Rights Watch:

A high-level official in the justice ministry agreed:

There is a belief among many authorities reinforced every time a president or prime minister backtracks from strong commitments to prioritize the laws enforcement that high-level government officials want to avoid criminal prosecutions even of Quranic teachers implicated in the exploitation and abuse of children. This hesitance, combined with a lack of sufficient financial and logistical support, then filters down to state authorities responsible for the laws implementation. The police fail to do investigations, even when faced with boys begging on the streets; state social workers from the justice and family ministries fail to inform prosecutors of cases even when boys from Quranic schools, including runaways, have stories and markings depicting severe physical abuse; and inspectors from the education ministry fail to report to authorities schools where boys live in abysmal conditions. Although few cases actually reach prosecutors or investigative judges, they may also come under pressure to avoid pursuing too many prosecutions or too harsh of sentences.

President Sall and key ministers could demonstrate their resolve to end exploitation and abuse in certain Quranic schools by issuing instructions to relevant authorities that they should pursue aggressively the laws enforcement. Another justice ministry official compared the pervasive failure to apply the law against forced begging with the governments resolve and success in removing the glut of street peddlers from downtown Dakar:

Progress in applying the law against forced begging is also sometimes obstructed by police officers and government social workers who refuse to inform the proper authorities even when presented with extreme cases of exploitation and abuse.

A civil society activist told Human Rights Watch a particularly egregious story from mid-2013. A young boy came to him with marks on his back like nothing I had ever seen.^[93] After speaking with the boy, he learned that the Quranic teacher had used the caustic sap from raw cashew nuts to repeatedly burn the boy on his back for having tried to run away from the daara. The case was brought to the local authorities, including the AEMO (*Action ducative en milieu ouvert*), a part of the justice ministry that works on child protection, but the Quranic teacher was ultimately not charged.^[94]

The activist said that the problem was recurrent:

Several officials in the justice ministry said progress was blocked by a general lack of understanding from police and judicial authorities about the law against forced begging.^[96] In particular, one official said that some prosecutors and judges remain confused about the interplay between the 2005 law and Article 245 of Senegals Penal Code. That article forbids begging, but states that soliciting alms on days, in locations, and under conditions associated with religious traditions does not constitute begging.^[97]

A high-level official in the justice ministry said that there was a need to better explain to police, prosecutors, and judges that the 2005 law can and should be applied, that it is not blocked in any way by the previous law.^[98] Whereas Penal Code Article 245 focuses primarily on criminalizing the act of begging itself, the 2005 law takes a far better approach in criminalizing those who profit off of forcing another person to beg.

Moreover, children forced to beg six or seven days a week, spending hours a day in traffic and outside restaurants asking for money all in order to return a set quota to their teacher are not soliciting alms on days, in locations, and under conditions associated with religious traditions. Human Rights Watchs previous report examined in detail, based on interviews with Senegalese religious authorities and Islamic scholars, how the modern practice in abusive, urban Quranic schools of forcing boys to obtain quotas of money is far removed from tradition.^[99] As Sokhna Mame Issa Mback explained in January 2014, The tradition, for those who begged, was to spend a couple minutes in their village going to houses to ask for food, to teach humility. It wasnt to take kids to the city and force them to beg all day for money. Any real marabout is against such a practice.^[100]

The anti-trafficking unit has started training magistrates, border officials, judicial police, and the juvenile police squad on child labor, trafficking, and the law against forced begging. Several representatives from diplomatic partners to Senegal expressed that this was crucial work that needed to continue and be expanded.^[101]

To end any remaining ambiguity, the justice minister should consider issuing a decree or order stating that the act of forcing children to beg, even by Quranic teachers, is not covered by the exception in Article 245. Legislative authorities should also consider revising Article 245 so that the act of begging is no longer criminalized, particularly when done by children. Prosecutorial efforts should focus solely on those who exploit others through begging, criminalized by the 2005 law.

A final impediment to the application of the law against forced begging is the governments poor communication about the type of person likely to be subject to the law, which has allowed opponents to dominate the debate. As noted above, except for the case in January 2014,

most prosecutions for forced begging as well as government statements that the law should be applied have come in reaction to pressure from international partners or after tragic events, like the Medina fire. The governments panic to be seen as *doing something* has been obvious, and its ambitious but poorly communicated promises have lent themselves to manipulation. For example, after President Sall's statements in March 2013, a group of Quranic teachers was quoted in local press as saying the government had an ancient desire to eliminate the daaras, and the Medina fire presented itself as an undreamt of opportunity.^[102] Their leader clamored in the same article, Our prayers, united, will bring down this government. No daara will be closed!^[103]

A civil society activist told Human Rights Watch: Those who break the law are protesting and making lots of noise, but are not talking about the heart of the matter, [the abuse that] has taken place. In a country like ours when a person breaks the law whether it be a teacher or a Quranic teacher or any other citizen, he should be prosecuted.^[104]

The government, if it is to succeed in rooting out the exploitation of young boys through forced begging, needs to do a far better job of talking about the heart of the matter. It should, as described in the text box above, make greater efforts to seek allies among the religious community, including Quranic teachers. It should explain that the law in no way targets the countrys tradition of religious education, but rather men who profit often greatly from demanding daily quotas of money from young boys. It should focus on telling the often haunting stories of the boys themselves, including the toil of long hours on the streets and the constant fear of being beaten. After obtaining convictions, authorities should consider issuing communiqués to explain the facts on which their actions were based. Along with widespread support from Senegalese civil society, better communication would allow the government to easily counter attacks from those who question the appropriateness or necessity of such prosecutions.

This report was researched and authored by Matt Wells, West Africa researcher. It was reviewed and edited by Corinne Dufka, senior West Africa researcher; Zama Coursen-Neff, director of the Childrens Rights Division; Clive Baldwin, senior legal advisor; and Babatunde Oluogboji, deputy program director. Additional research and editing assistance was provided by Marianna Enamoneta, senior West Africa associate; and Nora Sturm, West Africa intern. The report was translated into French by Hervé Couturier; vetting of the translation was provided by Matt Wells, Marianna Enamoneta, Nora Sturm, and Peter Huvos, French website editor. The report was prepared for publication by Kathy Mills, publications specialist, and Fitzroy Hepkins, mail manager. The multimedia piece that accompanies this report was filmed by Andrew Oberstadt and edited by Jessie Graham, senior multimedia producer; and Sakae Ishikawa, senior video editor.

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Human Rights Watch is particularly indebted to the boys and Quranic teachers who were willing to share their stories, both during the current research and during the initial research in 2009-2010.

^[1] *Daara* means Quranic school. The two terms will be used interchangeably throughout this report, as they generally are in Senegal. For understandable reasons, some people believe that the term daara should be avoided when talking about schools dominated by forced begging rather than Quranic learning, since daara carries a connotation of esteem. However, the term is widely used in Senegal, including by people quoted in this report, to signify both good Quranic schools and schools where abuse and exploitation is endemic. The report will follow the same approach.

^[2] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, October 24, 2013.

^[3] *Talib* means student or religious follower. As with daara, terminology is complicated. The word talib applies to almost every Senegalese person, as a follower of a certain *marabout*, or religious guide. The term also refers to boys who are students in the thousands of clean, upstanding Quranic schools in Senegal. Yet the term is also widely used, almost disparagingly at times, to describe the young boys from Quranic schools who are seen begging on the streets. Given how commonly the term talib is used in Senegal to describe boys from Quranic schools who are forced to beg, Human Rights Watch will do so here, though it should always be clear that not all or even most talibs in Senegal are subject to such abuse.

^[4] Human Rights Watch interview with Abdou Fod Sow, Gudiawaye, January 12, 2014.

^[5] Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children: Forced Begging and Other Abuses against Talibs in Senegal*, April 15, 2010, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2010/04/15/back-children-0>, pp. 14-23, 85-88.

^[6] For a longer discussion of the reasons why parents send children to Quranic boarding schools, see Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 85-86.

^[7] Human Rights Watch interviews with Senegalese civil society activists who work on the talib issue, Dakar, January 11 and 21, 2014.

^[8] Human Rights Watch observations and interviews with boys at the Quranic school, Gudiawaye, January 22, 2014.

^[9] Human Rights Watch interview with Issa Kouyat, Saint Louis, January 18, 2014.

^[10] Human Rights Watch interviews with witnesses to the fire in the Medina daara, Dakar, January 11 and 12, 2014.

- [11] Human Rights Watch interview with neighbor of Medina daara, Dakar, January 11, 2014.
- [12] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, January 12, 2014.
- [13] Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), adopted November 20, 1989, G.A. Res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force September 2, 1990, ratified by Senegal July 31, 1990; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/24.9/49 (1990), entered into force November 29, 1999, ratified by Senegal September 29, 1998.
- [14] Draft decree, *Condition de la reconnaissance et aux modalités d'attribution des subventions, primes et appuis aux Daaras*, October 23, 2013.
- [15] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [16] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [17] The unit's full name is the National Unit for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, in Particular Women and Children (*la Cellule nationale de lutte contre la Traite des Personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants*, or CNLTP). It was established in October 2010 by prime ministerial decree and started its work in earnest in January 2012.
- [18] Several civil society investigators involved in the mapping project told Human Rights Watch that some Quranic teachers declined to take part in the census, refusing to provide any information about themselves, their school, and the boys living and learning there. The investigators said that these schools often presented some of the worst living conditions and signs of exploitation. The mapping of the region of Dakar is therefore somewhat incomplete, but the investigators said that they made note of the schools where they were denied any information. Daara inspectors from the education ministry should prioritize inspections of these schools. Human Rights Watch interviews with civil society investigators, Dakar, January 9, 11, and 12, 2014.
- [19] Human Rights Watch interviews with Senegalese civil society activist involved in the project, Dakar, January 21, 2014; and with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 13, 2014.
- [20] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 21, 2014.
- [21] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [22] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014. There are 14 total administrative regions in Senegal. See Gouvernement du Sngal, Cartes administratives du Sngal, <http://www.gouv.sn/Cartes.html> (accessed February 24, 2014).
- [23] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [24] Human Rights Watch interview with civil society activist, Dakar, January 12, 2014.
- [25] Human Rights Watch interview with high-level justice ministry official, Dakar, January 13, 2014.
- [26] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, October 21, 2013.
- [27] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, October 21, 2013.
- [28] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Gudiawaye, January 12, 2014.
- [29] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, October 21, 2013.
- [30] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Gudiawaye, January 12, 2014.
- [31] The relevant government bodies include the education ministry's daara inspectorate and its division of Arabic teaching; the family ministry's children's rights division; as well as the justice ministry's anti-trafficking unit, its division of correctional education and social protection (*la Direction de l'éducation surveillée et de la protection sociale*), and its non-institutional educational outreach services (*Action éducative en milieu ouvert*).
- [32] Human Rights Watch telephone interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, February 25, 2014.
- [33] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [34] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [35] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014. For example, a civil society activist in Gudiawaye told Human Rights Watch that the inspectors there responsible for daaras and schools in which Arabic is taught do not have any vehicles. Human Rights Watch interview, Gudiawaye, October 24, 2013.
- [36] Human Rights Watch interview with official in the daara inspectorate, Dakar, January 22, 2014.
- [37] Human Rights Watch interview with representative of a diplomatic mission, Dakar, January 10, 2014.
- [38] Human Rights Watch interviews, October 2013 and January 2014. For an example of the reaction of some Quranic teachers, see Mama Moustapha Mbaye, *Les maîtres coraniques de Touba*; Darou Moukhty, *Diourbel: Aucun daara ne sera fermé !*, leseral.net, March

8, 2013, http://www.leral.net/Les-maitres-coraniques-de-Touba--Darou-Moukhty-Diourbel-Aucun-daara-ne-sera-ferme-_a76712.html (accessed February 24, 2014).

[39] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 14, 2014.

[40] N.F.G., Interdiction de la mendicité des enfants, les imams approuvent, *leral.net*, March 14, 2013, http://www.leral.net/Interdiction-de-la-mendicite-des-enfants-les-imams-approuvent_a77290.html (accessed February 23, 2014); Aliou Fama, Interdiction de la mendicité des enfants: Des Imams approuvent et demandent l'Etat d'aller jusqu'au bout, *senego.net*, March 14, 2013, http://senego.net/2013/03/14/interdiction-mendicite-enfants-imams-approuvent-demadent-letat-daller-jusquau-bout_81899.html (accessed February 23, 2014).

[41] Human Rights Watch interview with head of a Quranic teachers association, Diourbel, January 14, 2014.

[42] Human Rights Watch interview with Serigne El Hadj Mamadou Toudien, Ndula, January 15, 2014.

[43] Human Rights Watch interview with Quranic teacher, Diourbel, January 14, 2014.

[44] Human Rights Watch interview with Sokhna Mame Issa Mback, Touba, January 15, 2014.

[45] Human Rights Watch interview with Sokhna Ma Mback, Touba, January 16, 2014.

[46] Human Rights Watch interview with Idrissa Ciss NDiaye, Touba, January 16, 2014.

[47] Human Rights Watch interview with Idrissa Ciss NDiaye, Touba, January 16, 2014.

[48] Human Rights Watch interview with Serigne Moustapha Diattara, Touba, January 17, 2014.

[49] Human Rights Watch interview with Alioune Tine, Dakar, January 21, 2014.

[50] Some abusive Quranic teachers force one of the other students generally one of the older boys to carry out the punishment, rather than doing so themselves.

[51] Law no. 2005-06 of May 10, 2005, relating to the fight against the trafficking of persons and similar practices and the protection of victims, art. 3.

[52] Adam Nossiter, Senegal Court Forbids Forcing Children to Beg, *New York Times*, September 12, 2010, http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/13/world/africa/13dakar.html?_r=0; US State Department, Office To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Country report on Trafficking in Persons 2011: Senegal, June 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164233.htm> (accessed February 15, 2014).

[53] See Conseil des Ministres du 07 octobre 2010, <http://www.gouv.sn/Conseil-des-Ministres-du-07-1022.html> (accessed February 24, 2014); Sngal : le président Wade conteste l'interdiction de la mendicité dans les lieux publics, *Radio France Internationale*, October 9, 2010; schools in their care; close to Nora Sturm, and about the project from a justice ministry document. *topographie des daaras* le 12, <http://www.rfi.fr/afrique/20101009-senegal-le-president-wade-conteste-interdiction-mendicite-lieux-publics/> (accessed February 24, 2014).

[54] Jean-Gervais Ndjimbi-Ndong, 9 morts et un brûlé grave dans un incendie à la Médina, *Sud Quotidien*, March 5, 2013, https://mobile.sudonline.sn/9-morts-et-un-brule-grave-dans-un-incendie-a-la-medina_m_12719.htm (accessed February 24, 2014) (quoting President Sall as saying, Severe measures will be taken against anyone who, in the name of Islam, continues to oversee such living conditions like those here.).

[55] The boys often have to use their begging earnings to pay for their transport, meaning they must accumulate more each day than the teachers demanded quota.

[56] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Dakar, January 2014.

[57] Human Rights Watch interview with several investigators involved in the mapping, Dakar, January 2014.

[58] For a longer discussion, see Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 25-52, 65-71.

[59] Uncooked rice and sugar cubes are by far the most common goods that boys have to bring to exploitative teachers, though Human Rights Watch has occasionally interviewed boys who were required to bring back other goods, such as millet. Rice and sugar are easy for the teacher to collect and then sell back to the community, either in individual servings or re-packaged in a rice sack or box of sugar cubes. If the Quranic teacher demands only a set amount of money, many boys will still collect uncooked rice and sugar cubes and then sell the goods themselves to help accumulate the money quota.

[60] Human Rights Watch interviews with civil society activists and current and former talibs, Dakar and Saint Louis, October 2013 and January 2014. See also Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 30-33, 42-52.

[61] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Saint Louis, January 18, 2014.

[62] Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 25-52, 65-71.

[63] Human Rights Watch interview with 8-year-old boy at Quranic school, Saint Louis, January 20, 2014.

- [64] Human Rights Watch interview with 10-year-old boy at Quranic school, Saint Louis, January 20, 2014.
- [65] Human Rights Watch interview with Issa Kouyat, Saint Louis, January 18, 2014.
- [66] Human Rights Watch interview with 6-year-old Quranic student, Saint Louis, January 19, 2014.
- [67] Human Rights Watch interviews, October 2013 and January 2014.
- [68] Human Rights Watch interview with 9-year-old boy, location and date withheld.
- [69] Human Rights Watch interview with 16-year-old Quranic student, Saint Louis, January 2014.
- [70] Human Rights Watch interviews, Dakar and Saint Louis, October 2013 and January 2014.
- [71] Human Rights Watch interview with Cheikh Sall, Empire des Enfants, January 22, 2014.
- [72] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, Mbao, October 2013.
- [73] Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 94-101.
- [74] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 19.
- [75] African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, arts. 29 (forced begging), 21 (harmful social and cultural practices).
- [76] *Marabout* is a term often used to signify Quranic teacher, but which means more generally a respected religious authority. While Human Rights Watch used the term widely in its 2010 report, it has chosen in this report to use the term Quranic teacher throughout, particularly when dealing with those who engage in exploitation and abuse. As many religious authorities and Senegalese civil society activists stress, no one who exploits children through long hours of forced begging and physical abuse merits the term marabout, which carries with it great importance in Senegal.
- [77] US State Department, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Country report on Trafficking in Persons 2013: Senegal, June 19, 2013, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210741.pdf> (accessed February 4, 2014).
- [78] Human Rights Watch interviews with justice ministry officials, Dakar, October 2013 and January 2014.
- [79] Un imam encourt deux ans ferme pour exploitation de la mendicité et Complicité de CBV, setal.net, January 7, 2014, http://www.setal.net/Un-imam-encourt-deux-ans-ferme-pour-exploitation-de-la-mendicite-et-Complicite-de-CBV_a22591.html (accessed February 24, 2014).
- [80] Imam Omar Niang prend un mois ferme et sort de prison, setal.net, January 9, 2014, http://www.setal.net/Imam-Omar-Niang-prend-un-mois-ferme-et-sort-de-prison_a22661.html (accessed February 4, 2014).
- [81] Ibid.
- [82] Law no. 2005-06 of May 10, 2005, art. 3.
- [83] Republic of Senegal, Strategic Plan in Response to Child Begging, 2013-2015, February 2013.
- [84] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 14, 2014.
- [85] Human Rights Watch interview with El Hadji Malick Sow, January 22, 2014.
- [86] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 13, 2014. Human Rights Watch received additional information about the project from a justice ministry document. Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes en particulier des femmes et des enfants (CNLTP), Termes de Référence atelier de validation, January 20, 2014.
- [87] Human Rights Watch interviews, Dakar, January 2014.
- [88] Human Rights Watch obtained several of the working groups action plans. The information also comes from interviews with Senegalese civil society activists in October 2013 and January 2014.
- [89] Human Rights Watch interviews, Dakar, October 2013 and January 2014.
- [90] Human Rights Watch interview with UN official, Dakar, October 22, 2013.
- [91] Human Rights Watch interview with director in the justice ministry, Dakar, January 13, 2014.
- [92] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 14, 2014.
- [93] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, location withheld, January 2014.
- [94] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, location withheld, January 2014.
- [95] Human Rights Watch interview with Senegalese civil society activist, location withheld, January 2014.
- [96] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry officials, Dakar, October 2013 and January 2014.

[97] Penal Code of Senegal, art. 245.

[98] Human Rights Watch interview with justice ministry official, Dakar, January 14, 2014.

[99] Human Rights Watch, *Off the Backs of the Children*, pp. 14-24.

[100] Human Rights Watch interview with Sokhna Mame Issa Mback, Touba, January 15, 2014.

[101] Human Rights Watch interviews with representatives of diplomatic missions, Dakar, October 2013 and January 2014.

[102] Mama Moustapha Mbaye, Les maitres coraniques de Touba ; Darou Moukhty, Diourbel: Aucun daara ne sera ferm ! .

[103] Ibid.

[104] Human Rights Watch interview with Abdou Fod Sow, civil society activist, Gudiawaye, January 12, 2014.

Despite Promises, Thousands of Boys Face Exploitation, Abuse

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