

Minority Rights Group (MRG)

Anti-Slavery International (ASI)

SOS Esclaves

Association des Femmes Chefs de Familles (AFCF)

PROJECT: STRATEGY FOR THE ERADICATION OF SLAVERY IN MAURITANIA

Final report

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFCF Association of Women Heads of Household

IGA Income Generating Activity

ASI Anti-Slavery International

ACHPR African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

HRC Human Rights Council

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

MRGI Minority Rights Group International

NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

UN United Nations

CSOs Civil Society Organizations

UNDP United Nations Development Program

SOS SOS Slave

AU African Union

EU Delegation of the European Union

US / DRL "Project Law, Justice, fight slavery by descent in Mauritania"

SUMMARY

Mauritania is a pivotal country between the Maghreb to the north and sub-Saharan Africa to the south and east. The composition of the country's population reflects this position as a "hyphen": an Arab and Berber component, a Negro-African component (Pulaar Soninké and Wolof) and a third H'ratin component. The latter is made up of former slaves and people still held in slavery. No reliable disaggregated statistics providing information on the distribution are available to date. Despite the successive adoptions of instruments prohibiting this practice (Colonial Decree of 1905, Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania of 1961, Ordinance of 1980, laws of 2007 and 2015 penalizing, then criminalizing the practice), we still observe the actual practice in Mauritania. Some measures have been taken by the Mauritanian government, without major changes.

It is in this context that the project entitled "Strategy for the eradication of slavery in Mauritania" is financed by the European Union, carried out by Minority Rights Group (MRG) of Great Britain and Anti Slavery International (ASI) of USA and executed by two Mauritanian civil society organizations (CSOs), namely SOS Slave and Association of Women Heads of Families (AFCF). This project is designed to meet the needs of the people and stand against slavery by descent, still practiced in Mauritania and dating back to at least the Middle Ages. Its main objective is to contribute to the eradication of slavery in Mauritania.

The specific objectives are:

- (a) capacity building of partners,
- (b) strengthening of the legal framework and
- (c) psychological and socio-economic support for the victims.

These three objectives have been matched with activities, all of which are interrelated. These activities have had a sometimes late start, due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The final evaluation of the project, conducted by a consultant, allowed for a detailed analysis of the project. This analysis was carried out through a document review, interviews and focus groups. A good combination of these different methods (triangulation) allowed for a better understanding of the subject.

The capacity building activities have provided some stability to the staff, as well as increased their knowledge through training in minority rights, project development, and database management. SOS representatives in the interior of the country have also benefited from capacity building opportunities.

The final beneficiaries of the project, namely the victims and former victims, have benefited from awareness raising campaigns, as well as psychological support, through the

strengthening of fortnightly visits. Finally, to enable the newly released victims to prosper, the project offered technical training to about a hundred of them and scholarships were given to some of these victims.

This is in addition to a previous project, also funded by the European Union, along with another project funded by the USA.

This situation created some confusion among the beneficiaries and even among some members of the partner CSOs, which did not facilitate the evaluator's task. In addition, interviewing the judicial authorities was not easy, because of the persistent "cold feet" of several social actors regarding the issue of slavery. As for the administrative authorities, particularly those in the interior of the country, they are more accessible, despite the persistence of previous mentalities. In addition, the design of any project in favor of Mauritania would benefit from taking into account the dimension of the territory and the mindset of the inhabitants with regard to time management, while waiting for this mentality to evolve...

It is important to note that the overwhelming majority of the project's beneficiaries are women. Indeed, the H'ratis who have come out of slavery go to the city or abroad, leaving the women alone with their children and masters (...).

It should also be noted that the project included support for other national components, victims of segregation. However, no activity has been devoted to this category, which also suffers from abandonment by the public authorities.

The fact remains that slaves and descendants of slaves constitute, overall, the poorest and most stigmatized segment of the population.

While it is true that the project has made a significant contribution to building the capacities of partner CSOs and a significant contribution to the psycho-socio-economic assistance of victims, the needs remain great if we are to hope to "move the lines" in the fight to eradicate slavery in Mauritania.

This observation prompts the consultant to recommend a continuation of actions in favor of victims, but also specific actions aimed at other categories of the population. Raising the awareness of slaveholders and their descendants should allow for a greater acceleration of the process of eradicating this inconceivable practice in the twenty-first century.

Introduction / Background

Located on the north-western part of the African continent, Mauritania is a real "bridge" between so-called white Africa and so-called black Africa, between the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa. Belonging to both sub regions, its population is the reflection of this double affiliation. Indeed, the country is composed of people of Arab and Berber origin, still called White Moors or Beydanes, and people of the so-called black race. The latter is made up of

ethnic groups known as Negro-Africans (Haalpulaaren, Soninko and Wolof) - found in the regions bordering the south, and H'ratin, still called Black Moors, former slaves of (Arabs and Berbers); among them some are still held in slavery, though the statistics are difficult to assess, as the phenomenon is kept in the greatest opacity. Moreover, since the first general population censuses, the Mauritanian authorities have never wanted to count the population by ethnic group. The breakdown by national component is still approximate and subject to speculation by some Mauritanian citizens.

One of the particularities of Mauritania lies in the persistence of the phenomenon of slavery by descent (birth). This phenomenon places this segment of the population in extreme poverty and ignorance, despite successive measures to prohibit the phenomenon (1905 colonial decree, 1960 Constitution of independent Mauritania, 1980 Ordinance, 2007 and 2015 laws penalizing and criminalizing the practice).

In addition, the entire black community (H'ratin and Black Africans) complains of discriminatory practices. In response to these complaints the Mauritanian state passed an anti-discrimination law in 2018.

In this context, political and civil society organizations have developed actions with a view to eradicating the phenomenon of slavery. Among them, SOS Slave and the Association of Women Heads of Families (AFCF) implement hands-on actions to defend and protect victims. In particular, SOS Esclave, since the end of the eighties in the last century, has spared no effort to denounce -including internationally- this practice and help the victims to free themselves from the yoke of slave-owners.

Moreover, its chairperson, Mr. Boubacar Ould Masséoud, is one of the pioneers in this fight, having been part of the creative members of the El Hor movement; movement created in the early eighties of the last century, considered the "mother" of all current political and civil society organizations fighting against slavery. Previously, political and student organizations had to include this struggle in their programs, in the first years of independence, without much success.

It is in this context that Minority Rights Group and Anti Slavery International have provided assistance to the two organizations mentioned above (SOS Slave and AFCF), with the aim of strengthening their capacities and helping them in their awareness-raising, advocacy and support for victims. These activities were carried out, according to the project plan entitled "Strategy to eradicate slavery in Mauritania" during the period 2020 to 2022. At the end of the activities, it was necessary to carry out the final evaluation of the project.

After a literature review and various field investigations, a number of findings can be reported. These were noted in a brief report entitled "Preliminary Conclusions"; these conclusions are explained and the path to reach them traced in this report. These conclusions are followed by recommendations. It should be noted that the implementation of this project not only responds to real and pressing needs, but also to the socio-political

situation of the country. Despite the relevance of the action, it is still insufficient to achieve the overall objective of the project.

I BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the fight for the eradication of slavery and, by extension, the fight against all forms of discrimination against black populations in Mauritania. In particular, the project is in line with the new legal instruments adopted by the Mauritanian state in the fight against slavery (2015 law with the creation of three specialized criminal courts) and all forms of discrimination (2018 law). The 2015 law, following on the 2007 law penalizes slavery.

In this context, the project notably undertook to build the capacity for civil society organizations working to eradicate slavery in Mauritania (SOS Esclave and AFCF, in particular), to raise awareness among the populations of cities and in rural areas, as well as professionals, to provide advocacy at the national, regional and international levels and to contribute to the legal, psychological and socio-economic care for victims. This project, of relatively short duration (one year), is mainly aimed at the most vulnerable people in Mauritanian society.

To this end, the expected results are as follows:

1: "Strengthen the capacities and autonomy of the key actors working for the eradication of slavery and discrimination against the Haratin minority and women in particular.

2: "Strengthen the legal framework at national and international levels, by addressing the knowledge and compliance to international human rights law, the crime of slavery and discrimination in Mauritania, from students to legal professionals.

3: "Provide systematic legal assistance and administrative and psychological support to former slaves and their descendants who are victims of discrimination.

II UNDERSTANDING the TORs AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Understanding the terms of reference

At the end of the work carried out as part of this project, an independent expert is requested:

To study the relevance of the action proposals, in relation to the concrete situation of the country and that of the populations targeted by the designers;

Carefully examine the effectiveness of the various actions undertaken by the implementing organizations in relation to the objectives defined in the project's (logical) framework

To study the efficiency of the concrete actions undertaken as part of the project, by detecting their effective contribution to the eradication of slavery in Mauritania;

Assess the sustainability of the actions undertaken and their relationship with other projects and programs underway or already completed;

Formulate proposals for actions that could strengthen the fight to eradicate slavery in Mauritania.

By examining both the opinions and suggestions of the final beneficiaries and those of the staff of the project's partner organizations and the staff of the relevant administrations, the consultant had to conduct an analysis, taking into account the project's objectives. This analysis is based on the consultant's experience and his in-depth knowledge of Mauritanian realities.

2.2 Method of investigation

Given the size of the territory and the roads conditions, on the one hand, and the time required for the study, on the other, it was necessary to select sites outside Nouakchott. The Adrar region, in addition to Nouakchott, was chosen for reasons of efficiency. Nouakchott and Atar constitute a very representative sample of the target populations.

For these reasons, the consultant conducted the following:

- Meetings with officials and staff of the implementing organizations (SOS and AFCF);
- Documentary analysis (various reports, notably by SOS);
- Meetings with beneficiaries (victims and others);
- Focus groups with beneficiaries in Nouakchott and in the interior (mainly women)
- Meetings with representatives of the territorial administration and the judicial administration)
- Meeting with a representative of the journalists;
- Meetings with paralegals and lawyers.

The consultant adopted a participatory approach. Open-ended questions were predominantly directed at beneficiaries and certain actors; as for the so-called closed-ended questions, they were mostly addressed to CSO staff.

A guide/questionnaire for the focus groups was developed, with open-ended questions (see appendix). As for the interviews, the questionnaire depends on the quality of the interviewer.

The questionnaire is deliberately succinct, to allow the interviewees to develop their ideas and even extrapolate and thus give the consultant the opportunity to ask subsidiary questions.

In both cases, triangulation was used to verify a number of the views expressed. The consultant was even able to interview other civil society actors as part of the triangulation.

This investigation at the level of beneficiaries and other victims was selected; they alone were the subject of focus groups and individual interviews. The other categories of actors were only interviewed, given the nature of the operations and the time available.

The interviews with administrative and judicial authorities were very poorly attended, due to their "cold feet" when it came to the issue of slavery. In Atar, the public prosecutor required a written message from his superiors to receive us. And in Nouakchott, the management staff of the justice system could not be reached either. However, in Atar, the consultant was able to speak with the deputy prefect (Hakem). This behavior is a perfect illustration of the state of mind of most state representatives: quick to evoke the laws and regulations of the country, while keeping the mentality of a slave owner deep inside.

III ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED

This analysis is based on the usual practice of evaluating development projects and programs. Thus, the analysis borrows the basic elements of the concepts defined by certain cooperation organizations (OECD, IOF, etc.)

3.1 Design

In terms of project design, it can be noted that the relatively short time frame for its implementation, although in line with international standards, could better take into account Mauritanian realities: the size of the territory (more than 1,300 kilometers from west to east), the poor quality of the roads, and the various constraints on bringing Mauritians together, for various reasons, including the lack of respect for punctuality, make it difficult to bring people together for interviews.

In addition, the project is basically aimed at improving behaviors and attitudes, which requires a relatively long time to assess the results. The training, sensitization and advocacy activities planned as part of the project are expected to generate positive effects that will be better appreciated over a longer period of time. The sensitization caravans and the almost permanent action of the SOS Esclave networks in the interior of the country also triggers immediate results, but especially in the long term, given the persistence of previous mentalities and the situation of victims and former victims. Here and there, we have observed the return of freed slaves to their former condition, as they do not perceive any prospect of fulfillment.

Taking the above into account, it can be said that even without the COVID 19 pandemic, it would have been difficult to carry out all the planned activities within the set time frame. However, this remark could be mitigated by the fact that this project comes after a similar operation; both funded by the European Union. The staffs of the partner organizations, as

well as the beneficiaries and the relevant administrative and judicial authorities, were already involved in the implementation of a similar project. It should be noted, however, that this situation and the "overlap" with the U.S.-funded project "Rights, Justice, Combating Descent-based Slavery in Mauritania" created some confusion on the part of the implementing agents.

3.2 Relevance

First of all, this activity fits quite perfectly into the political situation that Mauritania has been experiencing in recent years, in relation to the fight against slavery and its aftermath. In fact, following increasingly intense action by human rights organizations and some political parties, particularly after the fall of the Ould Taya regime (1984-2005), the Mauritanian state has put in place mechanisms to contribute to the fight against what the authorities have referred to, with some decency, as the "legacy of slavery". The adoption of the 2007 and 2015 laws penalizing and criminalizing the practice, the 2018 law against discrimination, as well as the creation of a specialized agency (TADAMOUN, then TAAZOUR), are clear evidence of this.

In addition, it should be noted that the assistance given to organizations working to eradicate slavery in Mauritania (SOS Esclave, in particular) is doubly timely: first, these organizations have been developing activities for several years in an environment of various hostilities, linked in particular to the persistence of mentalities favorable to the status quo ante; second, these organizations have essentially relied on volunteer work, which reduces the expected performance. Most of these volunteers are adults seeking employment. However, the compensation received as part of the project contribute to a certain "retention" of the personnel, and thus to the improvement of the organizations' performance.

3.3 Effectiveness

This operation is not only relevant, but it is conducted in an effective manner.

- First of all, it perfectly meets the general objective of "contributing to the elimination of persistent slavery practices and historical discrimination against people who have emerged from slavery and their descendants, as well as assimilated black populations. The awareness-raising, training and psycho-socio-economic support operations were possible thanks to the mobilization of CSO staff and the availability of human and financial resources for the project.

Regarding the specific objectives, we can note that:

- the objective of "developing the local capacities of CSOs fighting against slavery and discrimination" was achieved thanks to the provision of the necessary means to the CSOs involved; without this assistance, some of the staff would have devoted

themselves to other income-generating activities, while devoting a minimal amount of time to associative activities, on a voluntary basis;

- the objective of “strengthening the legal framework through legal training and advocacy” was also achieved thanks to the activities carried out in this context. In particular, the dynamism of the “Focal Points” and awareness networks of SOS Esclave has been reinvigorated, again thanks to the intervention of the project; this is how the latter were able to organize monthly tours to raise awareness and collect information in the country;
- the objective of “assistance to victims of slavery” was also achieved; harmoniously complementing the actions of the previous project and that of the US DRL, entitled "Freedom, rights, justice to combat slavery by descent in Mauritania".

Indeed, the project has contributed to the release of an admittedly very small number of people held in slavery. These are cases detected through SOS and which were pending before the competent courts. In total, SOS has sued 40 cases, of which only 5 have been prosecuted (cases of Mabrouka Mint Mohamed, Sellama and Meymouna, Khdeyja Mint Ahmed and Bouta Mint Ahmed).

3.4 Efficiency

The various activities carried out under this project have contributed to strengthening the fight against slavery and its aftermath in Mauritania. Thus, the activities implemented could be divided into three interdependent categories

Capacity building of CSO partners in the project;

Strengthening the legal framework through training and advocacy

Assistance to victims.

These three types of activities are interdependent; each activity cannot be implemented without the support of the others and vice versa.

CSO capacity development

These activities aim to strengthen the capacities of partner CSOs, namely SOS Esclave and AFCF, through training and support for certain staff members. For a long time, these associations, particularly SOS, worked on a voluntary basis; however, this situation limited - and still limits today - the development capacities of these organizations. The structure of the Mauritanian population is characterized by its youth. And, as in most developing countries, this population is increasingly affected by unemployment, which prompts some young people to do voluntary work while waiting to find a permanent job.

Regarding training, the project allowed the organization of:

a training workshop for 20 members of the two CSOs (10 for each) on strategies and techniques for regional and international advocacy and the use of social networks. The evaluation could not assess the effects of this training on the capacity building of beneficiaries. However, it is possible to note the improvement in performance in the use of social networks, particularly between SOS staff in Nouakchott and their colleagues in the interior of the country, through, among other things, the use of social networks, despite the failure of the telecommunications network in some places; that is, more than 90% of the planned staff;

Training of CSO staff in advocacy and communication techniques for 20 people, including 10 women; this training benefited both the staff of the two CSOs in Nouakchott and those in the interior of the country; in particular, the knowledge acquired in the area of advocacy allowed for a certain improvement in relations, previously full of mistrust, with local authorities (example of the "focal point" in Atar); this training reached 100% of what was planned;

Training of 10 journalists – (15 in the planning) - on slavery and discrimination in Mauritania; these journalists benefited from a service that allows them to relay information on these scourges at the national, regional and international levels. The fact remains that the interest of these journalists in the issue of slavery is relatively low: most of them devote only one article or radio program per year to it! Despite the efforts of CSO partners, this situation has not changed much. This situation is not attributable to the language of communication (French, Arabic), although it is true that French-language publications are generally better able to report on slavery-related news than those in Arabic;

Financial assistance is accompanied by training in strategic planning and project development; each CSO has provided training to 10 people. The need for CSO strategic planning training has been largely met. This means that 100% of the planned number of participants was reached.

While this contribution is generally appreciated, there is a concern that the end of this support will cause these CSOs to fall back into the previous situation of a shortage of human resources for program management.

Strengthening the legal framework through legal training and advocacy

The task of strengthening the legal framework through training and advocacy has been achieved through a number of actions:

- Training of partners and paralegals in data management,
- training of lawyers and law students on human and minority rights
- strategic study and community meetings on litigation,
- Advocacy at the national level (meetings with stakeholders),
- Regional and international advocacy,

- training of legal and social leaders and distribution of equipment to participants,
 - Concrete support for slaves who have expressed a desire to be freed in court.
- However, this activity has not yet produced any significant results. Thus, from 2019 to 2022 the SOS association has allowed the liberation of 56 people and has submitted their cases to the special courts, of which 21 have been judged; 9 cases have been judged on appeal; 6 cases are on appeal awaiting judgment. 20 cases are still pending before the gendarmeries and the courts.

This series of activities was conducted cumulatively with the activities of the US/DRL project and the regular programs of both associations by SOS.

Training of partners and paralegals in data management

Recruiting an archivist to create a database. This action was necessary because organizations had been working in an almost artisanal way. Thus, cases of flagrant violations were often cited from memory, which represented a real risk of omission and forgetfulness.

This training now allows SOS to have requested data at hand without having to rely on any human memory.

Members of SOS, MRGI and the legal assistant of SOS took part in this training, which also allowed reaching 100% of the forecasts.

Training of lawyers and sensitization of law students

This session involved 2 lawyers and 120 students, in the presence of representatives of the University and the government. In fact, about 15 lawyers were expected, but only the two SOS lawyers were present. This training was therefore of great interest to the students and much less to the lawyers, despite the needs of the latter in this area.

This training concerned human and minority rights. On this occasion, information on slavery and discrimination was shared.

These services were highly appreciated by the participants. For, at the University of Nouakchott, there is no course on human rights. Even the lawyers who participated appreciated the services provided, since they work for this university.

Strategic study and litigation community meetings

The study was conducted for the period 2010 – 2020. This study made it possible to expose the shortcomings of the various approaches used until now, on the one hand, and to highlight the positive aspects of these same approaches.

Advocacy at national level

Bimonthly meetings have been scheduled with the relevant government authorities (ministries of the interior and of justice in particular). This advocacy, particularly after the adoption of the 2018 law on the fight against discrimination, fostered similar contacts with local authorities, deemed more apt to show denial on the issue of slavery.

In this context, it is important to note the intervention of the SOS awareness-raising "networks", i.e. 25 people in each of the following localities: Nouakchott, Néma, Bassikounou and Atar. Thus, 100 people participated in the outreach to victims and other former victims.

Among these 100 members, the paralegals are equipped with the necessary tools to assist the victims. They prepare if need be the files for the lawyers.

Assistance to victims

The assistance provided to victims by the two organizations was preceded by awareness-raising work through caravans; in total, six caravans were organized, on six axes, in the interior of the country; each caravan was composed of two members of SOS and two of AFCF. It should be noted that these caravans only covered the main towns. However, many of the people held in slavery reside in camps located off the main roads (...). These caravans reached out 2,000 people; among them, 200 people received legal assistance, just to mitigate their lack of access to justice.

In addition, members of SOS undertook monthly psychological support visits to victims. There were 50 such visits, benefiting 300 victims.

More in-depth work is being carried out by the two SOS lawyers, who have always provided support to the victims. In addition, preparatory work is done by paralegals.

Finally, socio-economic support is provided to 80 former slaves. However, it was planned to grant this support to 150 former slaves. This gap is attributable to poor planning. It is true that the activities of the first year were hampered by COVID 19.

This assistance took the form of technical training in sewing, fabric dyeing, hairdressing, petty trade and catering. This training is accompanied by literacy sessions.

In addition, 70 participants benefited from scholarships worth 120 Euro per person. This award is a recommendation of the evaluation report of the previous project (2011 – 2015). All these activities, grouped under three headings, are interdependent. Indeed, no action in favor of the release of slaves is possible without the participation of well-informed and motivated people, hence the need to build the capacity of the staff of the institutions responsible for the task, to design and implement awareness-raising and psycho-socio-economic support activities.

In addition, to be effective, these personnel will have to devote themselves to the education and training of the victims and their families and friends. However, this training and sensitization of the victims cannot be successful if the beneficiaries do not have the means of subsistence; "an empty stomach has no ears", as the saying goes. This is why we have noted cases of freed slaves who returned to their "masters" because they did not have the means to meet their survival needs...

3.5 Gender

Most of the activities described above are carried out by women. Indeed, as mentioned above, they are the ones who, when freed, take care of the children and undertake income-generating activities. The men, in general, "disappear" to the city or abroad. Sometimes they change their identity, adopting the first and last names of the host countries.

However, paradoxically, the training activities each time involved men, at the level of 50% of the workforce. Paradoxically, the training activities have always involved men, about 50% of the workforce.

This is why SOS and AFCF have given priority to women. Moreover, the assessor's focus groups and interviews only hired two men in total...

3.6 Durability/sustainability

The actions described above could be sustainable if, and only if, they are repeated to a certain extent. However, training and awareness-raising activities have left indelible marks on the poor and discriminated populations. This awareness reduces the strength of discriminatory actions. Those responsible for discrimination are now obliged to use gimmicks to make slave-owners escape the sanctions provided for by the law. As an illustration, it can be noted that all the people convicted by the special courts are, as if by chance, abroad.

3.7 Constraints of the intervention

The first constraint of the evaluation work is the difficulty, for most of the interlocutors, to identify the actions of the project from those of other similar projects. In particular, the activities of one project constitute a continuum of the others. This is true for awareness-raising activities and socio-economic support activities. The designation of IGA funding was often noted, whereas the project only had to fund technical training and scholarships.

The time allotted for the implementation of the project, as indicated above, is relatively insufficient, given the socio-anthropological situation in Mauritania (attitude towards punctuality). Indeed, while it is true that there is an urgent need for a change in behavior in this area, in the meantime, this fact must be taken into account. It should be noted, however, that the "overshoot" is only for five months, whereas COVID 19 virtually paralyzed the country for over a year.

The lack of cooperation from the judicial authorities also had a definite impact on the work. The example of the magistrate of Atar is a flagrant illustration of this behavior. After having given us an appointment, he waited until we were in his office to announce his reluctance and unwillingness to cooperate.

IV FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Among the main conclusions of this evaluation, the following could be noted:

- the project design is in line with the needs of the target populations and the official guiding policies of the Mauritanian government, despite the relatively short duration planned;
- the relevance of the project taking into account the socio-political situation of the country and the efforts made for the fight against slavery by CSOs in recent years;
- the effectiveness of the planned actions, which are in line with the objectives of eradicating the social phenomenon and in accordance with the specific objectives mentioned;
- the efficiency of these actions has also been proven, with the results of activities aimed at building the capacities of CSOs, those aimed at legal coverage and those that have enabled some psycho-socio-economic support;
- the predominant role of women in the whole process that leads to the release, or even the growth of slaves;
- the inclusion of other forms of discrimination in the text without this being reflected in the activities;
- the fact that no action is planned towards the layers of the population still under the influence of slavery ideology;
- The sustainability of training and awareness-raising actions; especially since in this field, the awareness of the victims is an important step on the road to liberation.

4.2 Recommendations

We could also summarize the recommendations in three items:

- the need to continue these activities, with a longer duration, even if it means reducing the types of activities;
- to participate in a census, as exhaustive as possible, of the people still under slave domination;
- Promote awareness-raising/training activities aimed at other categories of citizens, in particular those who are still under the influence of slavery ideology.