

ONG KER-YAAKAAR

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NIORO DU RIP - SENEGAL

Domaines d'intervention :

- Alphabétisation fonctionnelle
- Education, réadaptation et réinsertion
Enfants handicapés moteurs
- Hydraulique villageoise - assainissement
- Agroforesterie

**External evaluation of NGO Ker
Yaakaar's project: «Community
Development in Senegal»**

Funded by Digni January 2013 to December 2017

November 2015

Team of consultants:

Mme Mimesane Kane

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“Ker Yaakar” NCM’s partner in Senegal, completed an external evaluation in November 2015.

The original report is in French (51 pages).

This report is in English and contains the key findings in the original report.

IV. THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

IV.1. The results in the tests

IV.1.1. The Post-Alpha classes

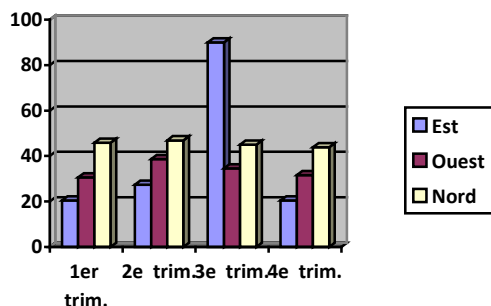
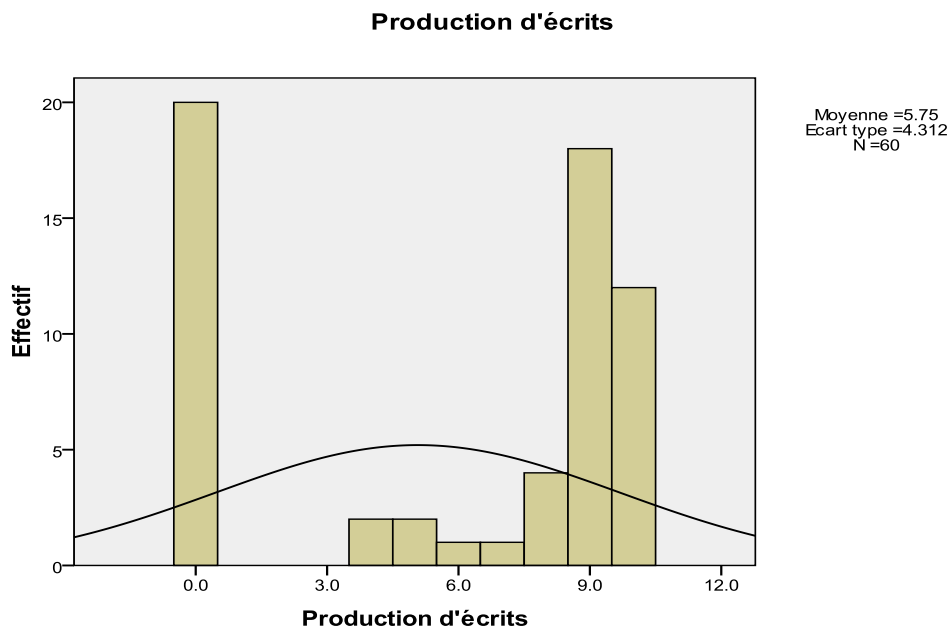
The test administered to a population of 60 subjects gave the following results:

The global results in the tests of languages and mathematics

The average score in 2 tests is 5.24; 02 auditors did not get any points; 02 got 9/10. 35 auditors (41%) are below the average; 21 auditors have an average score between 05 and 08/10.

- **The results per subjects**
- **Written productions**

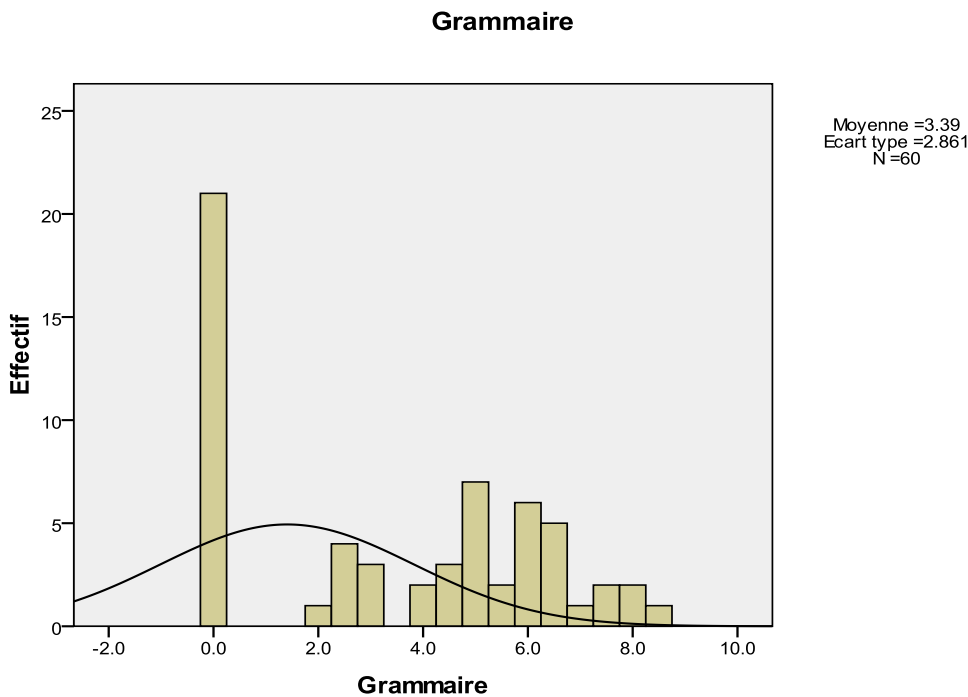
The best rating is 10/10 obtained by 12 auditors corresponding to a percentage of 20% while the lowest score is zero obtained by 20 auditors meaning 33.3 %.



The average rating is 5.75; the standard deviation is 4.31 suggesting a homogeneous distribution of scores: the observation of the curve reveals an almost equal distribution between auditors in situation of total control (marks ranging from 8 to 10) and those who are in situation of failure (rating = 00) the others are in a learning situation.

- Grammar

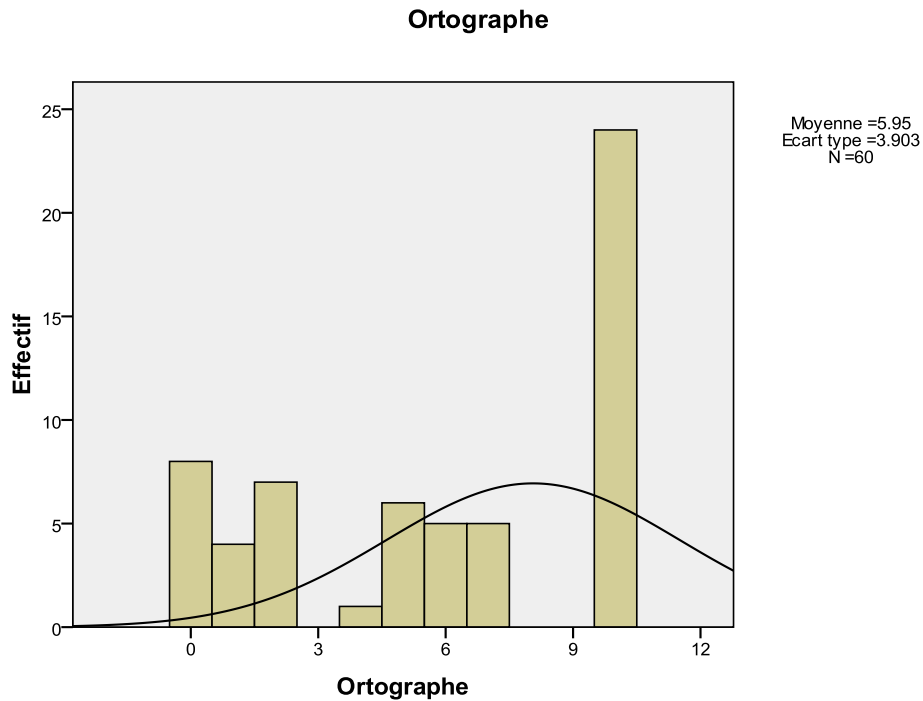
The best mark is 08.5/10 obtained by 1 auditor which is a percentage of 1.7%; the smallest mark is zero obtained for the greater part by 21 auditors corresponding to 35 %.



The average rating is 3.38; the standard deviation is 2.86, which suggests a homogeneous distribution of scores: the observation of the curve reveals an almost equal distribution between auditors who are experiencing failure : 34 listeners get marks below 5/10 nearly 57 % of the whole group.

- Spelling

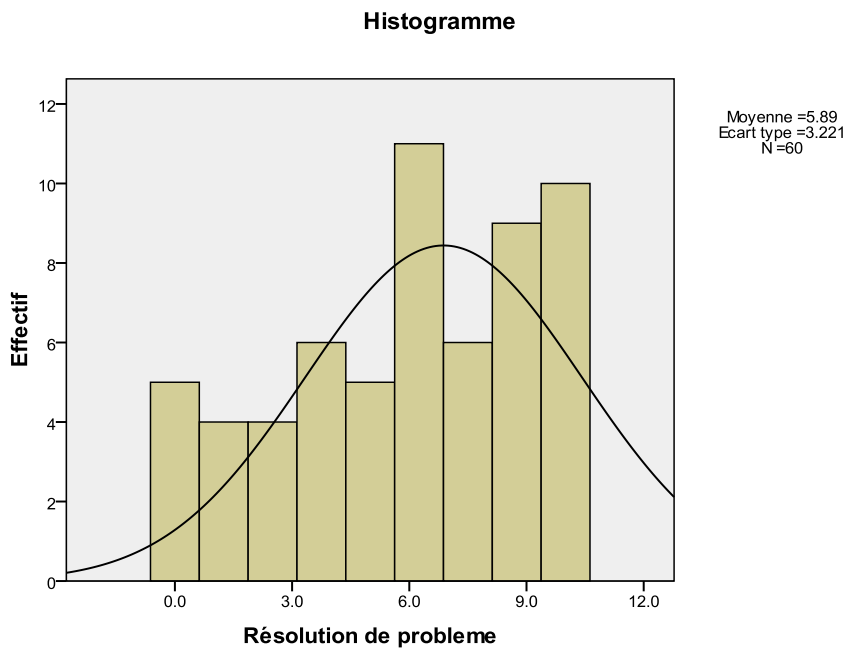
The best rating is 10/10 obtained by 24 auditors meaning 40 % of the group size; the smallest note is zero obtained by 08 auditors, a little over 33% .



The average rating is 5.95; the standard deviation is 3.90. The Gaussian curve stretches to the right indicating a control condition for a significant number of subjects. Nearly 67 % of the group are getting scores between 05 and 10/10. The separation is very clear between the listeners in near- failure situation (scores between 00 and 04) and those in perfect control (from 7 to 10).

- **Problem solving**

The best rating is 10/10 obtained by 09 auditors corresponding to 15% of the group; the smallest note is zero obtained by 05 auditors meaning just over 8%.



The average rating is 5.89; the standard deviation is 3.22. The Gaussian curve shows a strong concentration of the marks in the middle representing a large number of auditors in a learning situation. Of the 60 interviewees, 19 had a score between 7.5 and 05 meaning 35%. 20 listeners are in perfect acquisition; they have scores between 08 and 10/10. The auditors in near failure situation are 21 in number; their ratings are below the average and range from 00 to 04.8.

Conclusion

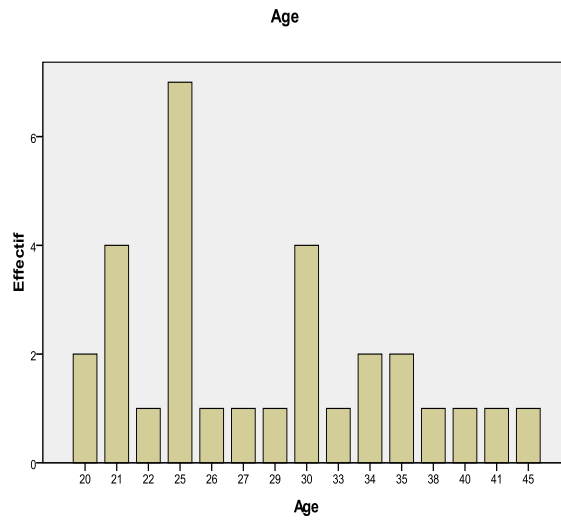
The most successful disciplines are spelling and problem solving; these disciplines as well as reading constitute the established curriculum in literacy classes. Grammar is not successful, which poses a number of questions namely: how come spelling and writing are most successful whereas the auditors do not understand the language structure? So it seems that mimicry and memorization are the applied learning strategies; the auditors are more accustomed to the reproduction of texts thus facilitating the requested task, namely, to "read" and "correct the mistakes in a text» and "observe" an image and then write what you see.

The purpose of this literacy can be considered on track to be achieved considering that 39 out of 60 auditors (65%) know how to read and count.

However, it should be noted that these listeners are in their fifth year.

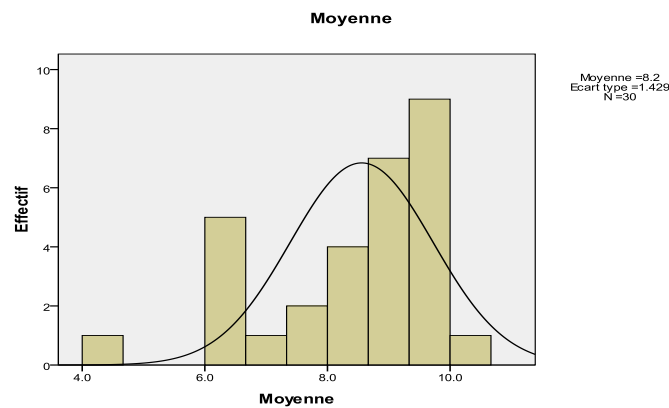
IV.1.2. Level 2 Alpha classes

The surveyed target is composed of thirty (30) women. The average age is about 30 years; the youngest target with 20 years and the oldest 45 years. It is a young population.



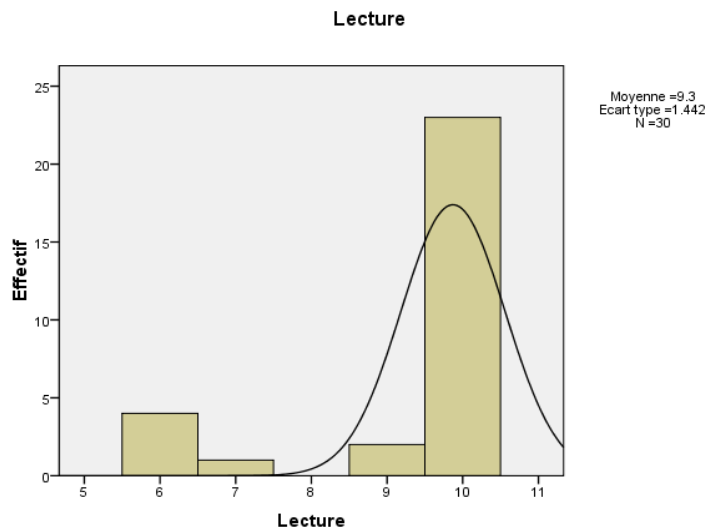
The test administered to a population of 30 subjects gave the following results:

The overall results in language tests



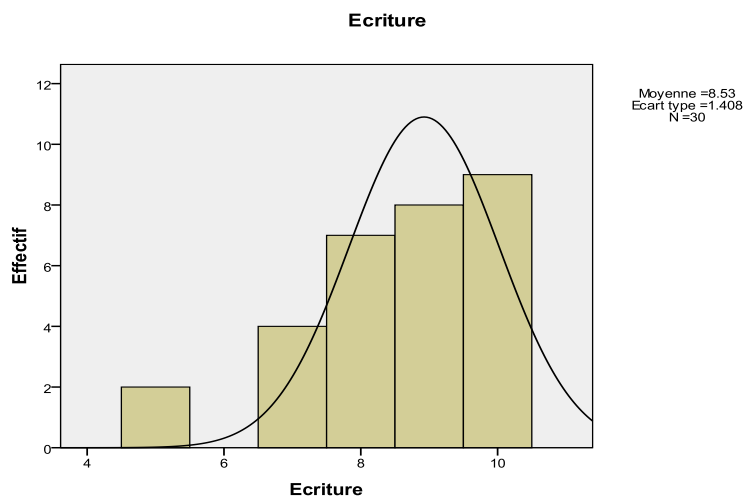
The average score on the language test is 8.20; the smallest mark is 4.3 obtained by 01 auditor, it is below average; the best mark is 10/10 also obtained by one auditor. All the other marks are above the average; 20 have averages ranging from 08 to 9.60 out of 10, they are in perfect mastery of the subject. The others (08) are still in learning situation: their averages are between 06 and 07.6 / 10.

- The results per subject
- Reading



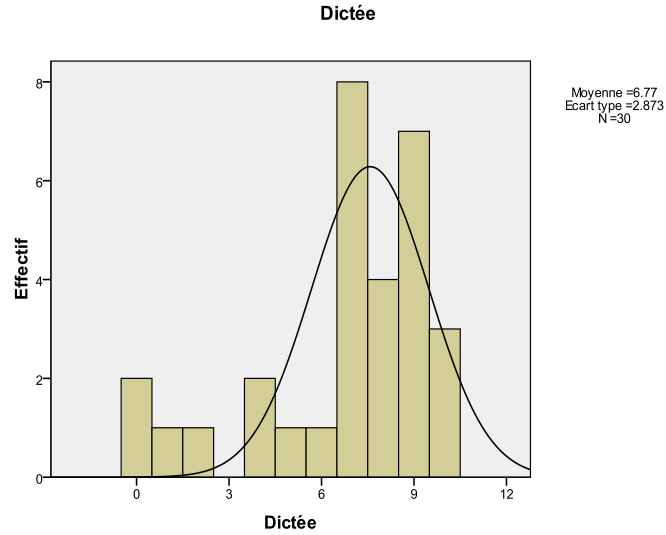
The average reading of 09.3 / 10; the best rating is 10/10 obtained by 23 listeners representing a percentage of 76.7 %; the smallest mark is 06 obtained by 04 listeners meaning 13.3 %; 02 auditors got 09/10. As a whole, 25 out of 30 perfectly master reading.

- Writing



The average in writing is 8.6/10; Scores range from 05 to 10. The best rating is 10/10 obtained by 09 auditors, which is a percentage of 30%; the lowest mark is 05 obtained by 02 auditors meaning 6.7 %; 08 auditors got 09/10; 07 others obtained 08/10 and 04 auditors achieved a score of 07/10. In total, 24 out of 30 listeners write perfectly.

- Dictation

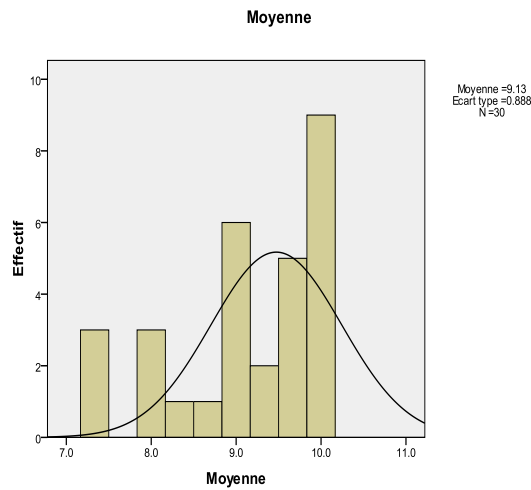


The average in dictation is 06.77 / 10; marks range from 00 to 10/10. The best rating is 10/10 obtained by 03 auditors, which is the equivalence of 30% ; the smallest mark is 00 obtained by 02 auditors meaning 6.7 % ; only 06 auditors are below average (scores ranging from 00 to 04/10).

Conclusion

The results in alpha 2 Classes are satisfactory as a whole for language tests. Only the dictation (exercise of high taxonomic level of integration) recorded scores below average. Many auditors are in perfect mastery of learning.

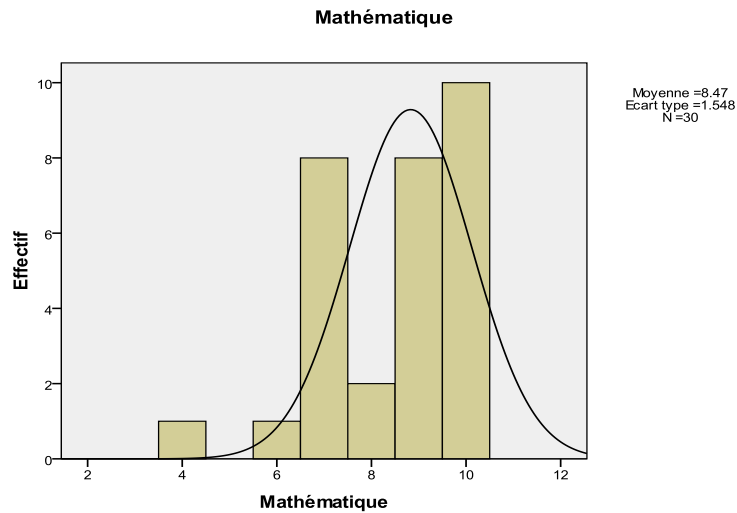
The overall results for calculation tests



The average score in the test of calculation was 09.13; the lowest mark is 07.3 obtained by 03 auditors; the best average is 10/10 also obtained by 09 auditors. All marks are above average; they range from 07 to 10/10. The auditors are in perfect control of the subject.

Results per subject

- Mathematics

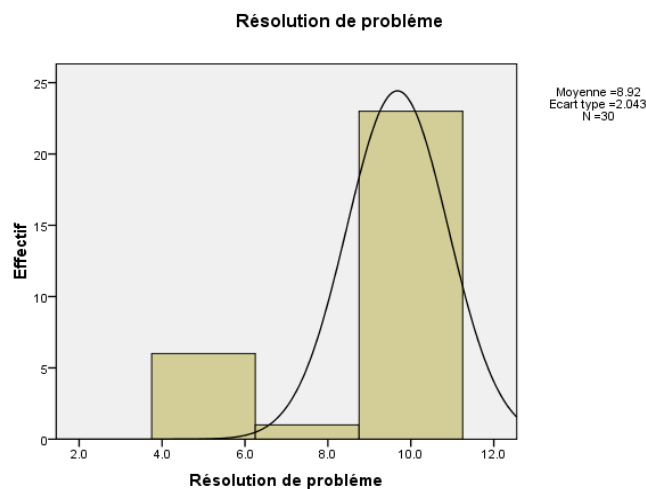


The average in Mathematics is 08.4 / 10; the best rating is 10/10 obtained by 10 auditors corresponding to a percentage of 33.3 %; 08 got 09/10; 02 obtained 8/10. The smallest mark is 04 obtained by 01 auditor. As a whole, 18 out of 30 have perfect command of the operations and 09 are still in learning situation.

- **Measurement**

All the auditors succeeded in this subject by getting all the points in the test that was submitted to them.

- **Problem solving**



The average in problem solving is 08.9 / 10; the best rating is 10/10 obtained by 23 auditors corresponding to a percentage of 76.7 %; 01 got 07/10; 06 obtained 5/10. In total, all auditors got the average.

Like tests in language, the overall results in calculation are very satisfactory. Measurement reports 100 % success; many auditors are in perfectly master their learning.

Conclusion

As a whole, calculation (average: 9) is relatively better than the language (average: 8) but it is possible to say that the auditors are experiencing mastery of learning.

The most successful subjects are the measurement, reading and problem solving. The aim of this literacy can be considered as achieved because the vast majority of listeners from level 2 class can read and calculate.

IV.1.3. The socio-economic environnement

- Household survey

a- characteristics of the households surveyed

The questionnaire administered in 60 households in the target survey gave the following results:

I-The demographic characteristics

I.1- The women as the object of the survey

The respondents of the post-literacy classes answered a number of questions about their households.

Table 2 : Age of the population surveyed

The surveyed target is composed of sixty (60) women all of them being former auditors of post alpha level of literacy classes. The average age is just over 30 years of age; the youngest target is 16 years old, and the oldest is 60 years old.

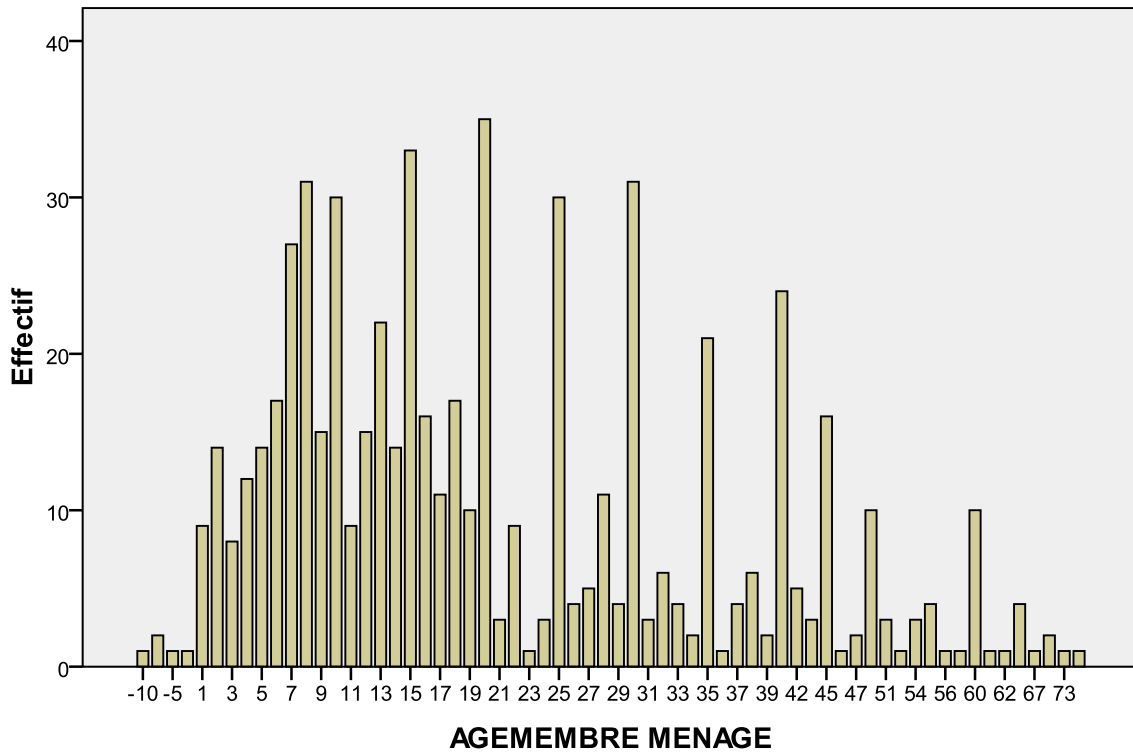
Table 1: Population household distributed by sex

		Number	Valid Percentage
Valid	Men	302	49.2
	Women	312	50.8
	Total	614	100.0
Missing	Missing system	6	
Total		620	

Sources : Results of household surveys, November 2015

The total household population of the surveyed target amounts to 620 people composed of 302 men (49.2 %) and 312 women (50.8 %).

AGEMEMBRE MENAGE



The diagram shows a structure of the young population with a high concentration among young people below 21 years. The age ranges from 7 months to 73 years.

Tableau 2: household population distributed according to reading level

Reading level	Number	Valid percentage
Easily	319	52.0
With difficulty	99	16.2
Cannot read	60	9.8
No answer	135	22.0
Total	613	100.0

The level of education in households is average: 52% of members can easily read ; nearly 10% are illiterate.

	Household members level of education				Total
	Easily	With difficulty	Cannot read	No answer	
household members Men	169	28	36	69	302
sex Women	150	71	24	66	311
Total	319	99	60	135	613

Tableau 3 : cross-tableau HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS SEX * HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	Household members level of education				Total
	Easily	With difficulty	Cannot read	No answer	
household members Men	169	28	36	69	302
sex Women	150	71	24	66	311
Total	319	99	60	135	613

Men are generally more literate: 169 among them easily read against 159 women. However, women with reading difficulties (in the process of learning) outnumber men (71/28), they are also less likely to be illiterate (24/36).

a.) Household wealth

To measure the effects of the project, it seems important to consider the economic context in which it is implemented.

Habitat: The type of housing and conveniences that go with it are key contextual variables.

Table 4 : The housing soil type in households

Soil type	Number	Valid percentage
Earth/Sand	48	82.8
Plank	1	1.7
Palm leaf/ Bamboo	1	1.7

Cement	8	13.8
Total	58	100.0

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

Over 80 % of households live in dilapidated conditions if we refer to the nature of soils that consists of sand or soil ; only about 14% of them are in relatively better standings with cement floors .

Table 5: House size

N	53
Valid	
Average	5.81
Minimum	2
Maximum	14
Sum	308

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

The houses are made on average of 6 bedrooms; the smallest have 2 bedrooms, the largest have 14.

Tableau 6: Source of drinking water

source	Number	Valid percentage
Hydrant in the yard	14	24.1
Public hydrant	41	70.7
Tube or drilled well	2	3.4
Uncovered dug well	1	1.7

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

Few houses (3%) have no access to tap water and still use the well water for domestic needs (drinking and cooking). More than 90% have access to a water outlet; less than 25% have a home outlet and 70 % use piped water from public outlets.

Table 7: Bathroom

Type	Number	Valid percentage
------	--------	------------------

Bush	11	20.4
Traditional latrines	42	77.8

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

The use of traditional latrines at home is the most common mode: nearly 80%; 20% do not use latrines. All households that are the object of the survey, live without electricity

Other signs of household wealth are marked with the possession or not of the following tools:

- Radio: 57.6%.
- TV set: 8.5%;
- Refrigerator : 00 %
- The bicycle : 22.0 % ;
- The scooter : 11.9 % ;
- The cart with horse : 50.8 % ;
- The cart with a donkey: 46.6 %.

The fact is that the economic level of families is low, the radio and cart with horse seem to be the only external signs of wealth. Women use firewood / straw for cooking (88.3).

Most people surveyed cultivate the land: 92.6 % but with rudimentary means. 41.5 % use the hoe, spade or hilar ; 56.6 % use animal plow.

The wealth is also measured by livestock ownership; households who own pets have an additional source of income that can allow them to face some challenges, especially in times of scarcity.

Thus the possession of the following animals is an indicator of wealth:

- Poultry: 73% ;
- Sheep: 44% ;
- Goat : 83% ;
- Cattle: 8.5 %.

It seems that households are protected from natural disasters as evidenced by the almost total absence of hunger period (only four households say they have experienced a period of drought in the last 12 months).

b .) Anthropometric data on surveyed households

The results of anthropometric data reveal that about 90 of the weighed children, 8 are infants, that is to say aged from 1 to 6 months. The other 82 are children whose age ranges from 7 to 23 months. The number of girls in total is 51 against 39 boys.

Summary Table 9: anthropometric data by age and weight: infant age

Sex	Date of birth (24/10/2015) (1 à 2 months)	Normal weight (4kg)	Date of birth (10/08/2015) (3 months)	Normal weight (5 kg)
F	None	None	None	None
M	01	5,3	01	06
Total	01		01	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

The respective weights of these two infants are between 5.3 and 6 kg. This places them above the minimum weight of 0.5.

Summary Table 10: anthropometric data by age and weight: infant age

Sex	Date of birth (28/06- 02/07/2015) (4 à 5 months)	Normal weight (6kg)	Date of birth (10/05- 19/05/2015) (6 months)	Normal weight (7 kg)
F	None	None	01	9,2
M	02	9 ; 9	03	7 ; 7 ,2 et 8
Total	02		04	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

None of these 6 infants has its weight less than the required minimum weight of this age, fixed at 1kg. In the age group of six months infants, the weight of the girl is higher than that of boys.

Summary Table 11: anthropometric data by age and weight: infant age

Sex	Date of birth (30/03- 9/05/2015) (7 à 8 mois)	Maximum weight (8kg)	Date of birth (11/01- 4/03/2015) (9 à 11 mois)	Maximum weight (9 kg)
F	05	3,5 ; 5 ; 7 ; 7;6	04	7 ; 9 ; 9,2 ; 8
M	02	8,2 ; 11	07	8 ; 8 ; 7 ; 8 ; 8 ; 8,2 ; 9,5
Total	07		11	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

For each of these 7 children aged 7 to 8 months, the weight exceeds the minimum threshold of 2kg, both in boys and in girls. This comment is also valid for children between the ages of 9 to 11 months.

Summary Table 12: anthropometric data by age and weight: child age

Sexe	Date of birth (16/11/2014- 9/05/2014) (1an à 1an 1/2)	Maximum weight (10 kg)	Date of birth (1 an 1/2 à 23 mois) 8/02/2014-	Maximum weight (11kg)
F	11	8,4 ; 10,5 ; 5 ; 5 ; 5 ; 11 ; 8 ; 9 ; 9 ; 9 ; 9	02	9 ; 11
M	13	7,5 ; 9 ; 9 ; 8 ; 10 ; 10 ; 9,7 ; 8 ; 11,3 ; 10,4 ; 9,5 ; .9 ; 8	09	11 ; .9 ; 10 ; 10 ; 9 ; 10,6 ; 10,5 ; 9 ; 11,5
Total	24		11	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

Among 24 children aged one year to a year and a half, their weight exceeds every time the minimum threshold of 4 kg for boys and 3 kg for girls.

The comment on the children of a year to a year and a half is also valid for the age group between 18 and 23 months.

b- Interviews with members of school management committees of business and management committees

c- The composition of the Financial Management Committee offices

3/20 offices visited GPF have a seat and a contact number. They are all 3 aged 10 to 15 years and counting 202 members including 135 youth. All members are women. Only one of the three has a disabled membership. Essentially, the offices were constituted as follows: President, Vice President, Secretary , Assistant Secretary , Treasurer , Assistant Treasurer . The members are elected at a general meeting by consensus. The assistance and the development of income generating activities based their strategic objectives.

In Keur Ngatam, the POC built the warehouse, the classroom and the well drilled for gardening activities. Keur Yaakaar also equipped the classroom and funded economic activities for members by lending them 100 000F in 2010.

Keur Yaakaar is the only partner of the Women Promotion Group of Keur Ngatam.

c- operation of the Women 's Promotion Group (WPG)

All decisions of the WPG are taken in a general assembly, upon the board proposal. During the rainy season, the WPG meets at least three times. Nevertheless, in a period of rest, that is to say at the end of the rainy season, it's at least once a month. Otherwise, if need be.

The Keur Ngatam WPG has supported the vegetable perimeter up to two hundred thousand francs (CFA 200 000F). It also bought kitchen utensils that are rented during family ceremonies.

External evaluation of community development project of the NGO Kër Yaakaar , November 2015

Loans are granted to members during the rainy season. Every week, a public cleanup day (setal) is organized by the village.

In the other two WPG visited, apart from sensitization activities, no other activity is conducted.

Concerning the management of WPG, an account is opened to Crédit Mutuel du Senegal by each group of women. The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer are the signatories of the bank account.

In the opinion of the women interviewed, the nutritional situation of children has improved significantly.

In their daily lives, most young women use the phone and the calculator. They also make financial transactions in banks by paying or withdrawing money. One of them is a member of the city council of Medina Sabakh, while 4 are delegates for some ACEFOR. Today they attend health centers as members of the MHO.

In Keur Ngatam, recovery of dues and meeting attendance are the toughest tasks to bear. At the meetings of the group, some women make a self-control by taking notes. This allows them to compare their notes with others when needed.

In Rip Passy 1, some women confuse the WPG and the Alpha Center Management Committee. For the latter, the WPG that provides the FLC workforce should not be set aside the income-generating activities because such a situation is experienced by them as a frustration.

Nevertheless, in Keur Sader 1, two auditors were elected out of the board.

To secure the Keur Ngatam vegetable perimeter against wandering pigs, it is necessary to close the wall. Women's participation in the meetings is to be improved as well.

To avoid a possible generation gap, the training of all members of the WPG is considered by women themselves as a sine qua non condition to maintain the cohesion of all segments of the population.

b.) Interviews with members of the management committees boards of Level 2 Functional Literacy Classes (FLC)

d- Composition, organization and funding of the level 2 FLC

In the 2 level two literacy classes visited (Passi Hamndalahi and Diéry Kaw), the two boards have each a President, a Vice President, a Secretary , an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer . Two auditors are elected out of the board in each management committee. During the meeting for the opening of the FLC, the condition to be met was to set up a board by consensus.

At the opening of the 2 FLC, each had 35 members. Today, the FLC of Hamndalahi Passi has 32 members. There is no woman with disability in both FLC.

The training covers the following areas: literacy, management, health and hygiene, income generating activities, local soap manufacturing techniques, syrup, cooking broth, bank ak suuf furnace, hair straighteners, mosquito repellent gel, soap made of palm oil and ginger juice.

The centers were supported by Keur Yaakaar up seventy thousand francs (70 000F) or 89 300F. This money was used to finance income-generating activities, but also it allowed auditors to learn to effectively manage money by using their knowledge in mathematics and management, and management tools (book loans and repayments).

In addition to funding through loans, each management committee had received from Kër Yaakaar , 90 liters of oil as inputs for the production of local soap. They also purchased, each, 4 kilos of liquid soap to 4000F.

Once inputs gathered, FLC auditors were responsible for the soap manufacture and sale.

For the organization of the local soap manufacturing business, the Passi Hamndalahi FLC divided the auditors into 3 teams working in shifts. Each team receives 16 800F for expenses related to

the manufacture of soap. After the sale, the operation produces CFA 24000F, a profit of 7 200F fully paid to the management committee. The operation can be repeated twice in the month. Unlike Diéry Kaw, soap making involves all auditors of the FLC. Once the soap made, members share the production. They have, therefore, the priority of the sale. The rest is sold to other residents of the village or the locality. Proceeds from the sale are entirely paid to the FLC Management Committee. At each workshop, it is possible to manufacture 200 pieces of soap. The prices are determined as follows: bar of soap: 250F; bag mosquito gel: 25F; cooking broth bag: 25F.

e- Impacts of the Project on the FLC Level 2 beneficiaries

Today, virtually all the auditors of both FLC have a telephone and know how to dial a number. They are also able to calculate with their device, especially when they go to the weekly markets or in the city. One of them is a member of Medina Sabakh City Council. Concerning the management tools, a book which contains all the decisions monthly meetings exists in Passi Hamndalahi. Whether in Passi Hamndalahi or in Diéry Kaw, the auditors received each a loan of 3000F for the first mentioned FLC, and 5000F for the second one. The loan was to be reimbursed between 2 and 3 months.

The listeners of the two centers report having participated to the household expenses by buying clothes for children or by taking over the costs associated with health care .

G.) Income-Generating Activities (IGA) Funding

Table 8 : financial position of Post -Alpha centers

N°	Centers	Year	Amount allocated	Account balance	Observations
1	Keur Samba Kouta 1	2010	100 000F	450 000F	In June 2015, these amounts were distributed to auditors of the various centers. This capital that became the property of the centers will be repaid in December 2015.
2	Keur Samba Kouta 2	2011	70 000F	270 000F	
3	Faalifa 1	2010	100 000F	430 000F	
4	Faalifa 2	2011	70 000F	350 000F	
5	Keur Ngatam1	2010	100 000F	570 000F	
6	Passi Rip 1	2010	100 000F	300 000F	
7	Passi Rip 2	2011	70 000F	185 000F	
8	Keur Sader 1	2010	100 000F	560 000F	
9	Keur Sader 2	2011	100 000F	428 000F	
10	Keur Katim Diama 1	2010	100 000F	420 000F	
			910 000F	3 963 000F	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

In 2010, 6 of the 10 Post -Alpha centers received each a loan of 100 000F from Kër Yaakaar. The 4 other centers have each received 70 different 000F .These loans were used in income generating activities. In June 2015, all the account balances amounted to 3963000F including 1233 000F for the centers that were funded in 2011.

About the 6 other centers funded in 2010, their combined respective balances amounted, in June 2015 to 2 730 000F. Thus their capital increased from 600.000F in 2010 to 2730 000F, corresponding to an increase of 455 %.

As for the four centers funded in 2011 at 280 000F, the combination of their respective balances in June 2015 amounted to 1233 000F which is an increase of 953 000F. The margin increased to 340 %.

These two margins (455 % and 340 %) progression recipients eloquently illustrate the financial health of these centers.

Since June 2015, this money has belonged to both centers. The money was distributed to members as a loan repayable in December 2015.

Table 9 : Initial funding of functional literacy centers, level 2

N°	Centers	Year	Loan amount	Interest : 3%	Refund amount	Deadline
1	Keur Set Diabou	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
2	Kamara	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
3	Djiguimar	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
4	Diéry Kaw	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
5	Boumbané	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
6	Thiamène Sangap	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
7	Keur Serigne Thioye	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
8	Keur Ayib Guèye	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
9	Keur Bamba Thiam	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
10	Passy Hamdalahi	2014	89 300F	2680F	92 000F	17/03 to 01/07/2014
			893 000F	26 800F	920 000F	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

Among the 10 Functional Literacy Classes above, the evaluation team chose 5 that were tested in Language and Mathematics. Those FLC were: Keur Set Diabou , Kamara, Diéry Kaw , Keur Serigne Thioye and Keur Bamba Thiam .

However, during the surveys in the management committees, only the centers of Passy Hamndalahi and Diéry Kaw were visited. It appears from this table that all centers have received the same amount in the first funding, 89 300F. Just over three months later, each center has repaid 92 000F. Such a behavior in a debtor is a good indicator of integrity. Reported wider, creditors will trust all Post -Alpha centers.

Table 10 : Second funding of the level 2 functional literacy centers

N°	Centers	Year	Loan amount	Interest : 3%	Refung amount	Deadline
1	Keur Set Diabou	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
2	Kamara	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
3	Djiguimar	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
4	Dièry Kaw	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
5	Boumbané	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
6	Thiamène Sangap	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
7	Keur Serigne Thioye	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
8	Keur Ayib Guèye	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
9	Keur Bamba Thiam	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
10	Passy Hamdalahi	2014	192 000F	5 760F	197 760F	01/07/2014 to 05/01/2015
			1 920 000F	57 600F	1 977 600F	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

It appears from the above table that all data centers have received the same amount in the second financing corresponding to 192 000F. Six months later, each center has repaid 197 600F. Here again, it appears that the centers are serious and honest debtors. If they keep on this way, the creditors of the community will accept without complaining to grant them loans.

Table 11 : Third funding of the level 2 functional literacy centers

N°	Centers	Year	Loan amount	Interest : 3%	Refung amount	Deadline
1	Keur Set Diabou	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
2	Kamara	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
3	Djiguimar	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
4	Dièry Kaw	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
5	Boumbané	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
6	Thiamène Sangap	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
7	Keur Serigne Thioye	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
8	Keur Ayib Guèye	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
9	Keur Bamba Thiam	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
10	Passy Hamdalahi	2015	175 000F	5 250F	180 250F	17/02/2015 to 05/06/2015
			1 825 000F	54 750F	1 879 750F	

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

In the third funding, the centers received the same amounts totaling 175 000F. At the end of the deadline for the loan, les10 centers repaid each 180 750F. Gradually, the honest debtor's culture is taking root in the auditors at Post- Alpha centers. Well trained, they easily gain the confidence of creditors, which will allow them, in the framework of their income-generating activities to work with serenity.

h.) Village water section

Table N°: 19 achievements from 2013 to 2015 (repair and construction of wells)

Year	Villages	Nature of work	Cost of work	Beneficiary contributions	observations
2013	Kër Mamou Ndari	Repair	1 765 000F	811 900F	Already paid
	Kër Seet Diakhou	Repair	800 000F	400 000F	Already paid
	Nioro Commune		800 000F	400 000F	Already paid
	Kër Ndary Ndiaye	Repair		650 000F	Already paid
2014	Yongo				Unrealized request, contribution not paid
2014	Santhie Médina				Unrealized request, contribution not paid
2015	Djiguimar	Repair			
	Dimaguène Nioro	Repair		support of drillers, supply of diesel	Contribution supported by Nioro Town hall
	Paos Koto	Digging of a new well	3 155 000F		
	Kër Omar Sokhna	Digging of a new well	1 302 749F	Support of the drillers team : accomodation and food, sand and stones	Funding by the MOE and DIGNI. Non-monetary contribution from the community
	Kër Bakary	Repair of a well	2 445 000F	People say they do not	contribution

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				have the means required, that is to say 1034000F representing 42 %	not paid yet
	Porokhane	Digging of a new well	1 115 000F		contribution not paid yet
	Fass HLM	Digging of a new well	1 150 000F		contribution not paid yet
	Kër Abdou Boury	Digging of a new well			contribution not paid yet
	Ndonkoro	Digging of a new well			contribution not paid yet

Sources: Household surveys, November 2015

Villagers in Ker Bakary , located 15 Km from Nioro du Rip , in the town of Porokhane , wish a support like that of the Abbot who had offered them materials to repair their well. The village has a public standpipe but tap water is expensive. It is in these conditions that the villagers requested the NGO Kër Yaakaar to rehabilitate their well which is 28 meters deep. The estimate shown to them, amounts to 2 445 000F and their participation is estimated to 1034 000F corresponding to 42%. The villagers met by the mission say they are not able to pay such this compensation, even if a small family spends an average of 200F per day to collect water at public standpipes.

In the view of one participant, the diagnosis made by Kër Yaakaar does not reflect reality. According to him/her, the number of heads identified during the diagnosis is far greater than the reality of the livestock.

In Kër Sokhna Omar, a village located 18 km from Nioro du Rip; Kër Yaakaar repaired a first well in 2003. This well was a gift from the Abbot of Nioro du Rip. Its cost was \$ 800 000F. But since the village had fully discharged its taxes, the Rural Council did not hesitate to pay on behalf of the village the counterpart estimated to 400 000F that was required from them. Today, this well supplies water to the whole village making them forget the three years of shortage.

The second well that the village has got in 2015 was offered by the Norwegian Evangelical Mission. Received since then, villagers met say that after the field work, a structure will be established for the management of the well. According to these villagers, the second well will be used for market gardening. Revenue from this activity will contribute to the management of certain expenses. Meanwhile, residents of Kër Sokhna Omar keep fetching water from the first well.

For an overall cost of 1,302,740, the village of Ker Omar Sokhna has, yet, paid nothing, unlike the village of Keur Bakary from which a compensation of 1 034 000F is required for a single well to repair. Yet the two villages are located in the same town of Porokhane and are only distant a few kilometers from one to another.

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V. EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT ON THE TARGET COMMUNITIES

V.1. The effects of functional literacy on auditors

In the functional literacy classes, tested listeners gained in reading, writing and calculation some skills that enable them today to dial a telephone number; solve an arithmetic operation using the calculator, take notes during the meetings of the Women's promotion Group , fill a weighing card for children under 5 .

Some of them, thanks to these skills, are now relays in health or in literacy. These volunteers work in the Post -Alpha centers of the NGO Kër Yaakaar

65 % of the tested auditors are moving towards mastery of the basic skills in math, reading and writing.

In financial management, they are also able to conduct financial transactions such as opening an account, pay or withdraw money, allowing them to properly manage their income generating activities.

However, for a better control of targeted basic skills, the focus should be on grammar, spelling and conjugation. This shift will allow them to better master writing. During the interviews with the CM and the FPG the auditors' households of the sample test, it appears from the data collected that diseases such as malaria fell through, thanks to the manufacture of the mosquito repellent gel among other preventive equipment.

If we consider that the loans granted to them at the beginning of the project had primarily educational functions, it is clear that the objectives have been achieved.

The skills acquired in reading, writing and mathematics are real signs of success for auditors enrolled in this project. They have become useful in their communities through their new skills in techniques of local products manufacturing. They also have skills that allowed them to be political delegates or members of networks such as ACEFOR.

During the implementation of the program, the difficulties encountered and reported in interviews refer to:

- f- the increase of the price of the oil that goes into the making of the local soap;
- g- the lack of language textbooks ;
- h- the water problem which prevented them from carrying out market gardening activities , especially in Keur Ngatam ;
- i- the straying of pigs that destroy any speculation in the vegetable scope of Keur Ngatam ;
- j- the presence of women in the meetings of the Group;
- k- the non-involvement of other women of the village, non-members of the Group and generally the older ones, in the implementation of income generating activities.

Products manufactured at the literacy centers (local soap, mosquito repellent gel , cooking broth , soap made from palm oil , syrup ...) perfectly illustrate their consistency with the needs of the community.

Similarly skills related to health monitoring of children under 5 years are relevant responses to community needs, but also to the health authorities. The latter consider that they are local relays for everything related to maternal and child health.

Themselves, through their declarations -it was the case during the interview with the auditors of Hamndalahi passi- have now become more alert, healthier and more concerned about their health and that of their children. They say they now contribute to household expenses, which was unthinkable even difficult before the advent of the project.

Given the benefits reaped (local processing techniques, money management skills, health care for children, increase of their financial resources), it is clear that the beneficiaries of this project have really profited from it.

As an example, out of the 90 children weighed including 51 girls, none has their weight that approximates the minimum weight for their age. Compared with the maximum weight for their age, these children's weight exceeds the maximum weight or approaches it.

The balances of all accounts in the month of June 2015 show that the strategy used to finance centers has paid off. Today, none of the management committees' accounts is in debit, either in the FLC second year or in the Post -Alpha centers. If it is based on this plan, it is obvious that with the support of Kër Yaakaar that monitors activities and checks accounts, these groupings have a bright future, provided that the system set up is still maintained.

V.2. The effects of the hydraulic section on communities

In connection with the digging of 15 wells in the 4 following years, 5 were carried out instead of 7 or 8. Four of the five dug wells were financed privately. It is about a private well built in a ' dara ' in Porokhane. The other three wells were built along the stretch of the road that leads to Kër Ayib by the responsible of the project, to supply water tanks assigned to watering the laterite project. As for the fifth well, it was fully funded by the Norwegian Evangelical Mission.

Regarding the 30 wells to be rehabilitated during the same period, 7 wells per year, only five were repaired in two years instead of 14. The delay is 9 wells on the first two years of the project. Compensations were paid for 3 wells out of 5.

It is clear that the mobilization of the compensation for the hydraulic section is not always paid. The explanations obtained in the two villages visited made it clear that the beneficiaries are poor. Therefore, they want to avoid having to pay any compensation. Such an attitude should be explained further in order to understand the real reasons.

Indeed, Keur Omar Sokhna saw its counterpart fully paid by the local authority during the repair of its wells in 2003, because the village had fully paid (100%) their taxes amounting to four hundred thousand francs. If that's the rule, it should be applied to all those who are in the same situation. Otherwise, word of mouth will push all surrounding villages to accept with difficulty the payment of compensation, however small it might be.

In 2015, Ker Omar Sokhna has benefited again from the construction of a second well entirely funded by the Norwegian Evangelical Mission. Yet, since its reception, the well is still not used, which looks like a mess because not far from this village, Kër Barka is still awaiting their well to be repaired.

Such practice in carrying out the hydraulic section program may make people think that there is lack of equity in the same locality.

For all the well applicants to be satisfied, it is necessary to define criteria through mutual agreement so that each village that will need the hydraulic program will know from the start what to expect. Whereas now, the application is signed by the various authorities (village chief, elected authority and administrative authority) without the

direct beneficiaries knowing how much they have to pay. Indeed, Kër Yaakar can only establish the budget after having completed the technical diagnosis of the work required whether to build or repair a well.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

VI.1. Functional literacy

Auditors' enrollment: it is desirable to enlist in each program the auditors of the same generation. In this project, those of Post -Alpha level have been in literacy classes since 2010. Even though this is not to abandon them after enrollment in Consolidated Investment Budget (CIB) classes which had not functioned normally.

Curriculum implanted in language: for a better command of targeted basic skills, the focus should be on grammar, spelling and conjugation. This shift will allow auditors to better master writing. These subjects being key elements in language, it is appropriate in a functional literacy program to properly integrate them in educational classroom activities both during the training of facilitators and during pedagogical meetings.

Recruitment of facilitators: the project has taken a good initiative by recruiting literacy relays for the Post -alpha level. However, for auditors who are in their fifth year, one must be well trained to take them properly in charge. If these auditors had been trained, after spending five years in a literacy program, they should have been able to master all the items of the tests that had been administered to them.

Income Generating Activities: the project has loaned to auditors through their groups small funding that also had a pedagogical function in the management activities. Thus, the Post- Alpha level had received a total of six hundred thousand (600 000 F) and the Alpha level 2nd year, two hundred and eighty thousand francs (280 000F). In June 2015, their balances showed 2.23 million francs (2230 000F), an increase of 455 %. As fort Alpha 2nd year, the balance was in the same month at 1233 000F (i.e. 340 %). What could be better for auditors we wanted to acquire management skills? It would be desirable that the NGO capitalizes this good practice to share it with other stakeholders in the informal economy.

Supervision of FLC and Post-Alpha centers: In addition to the monthly educational meeting, the two monthly supervision missions and per class or center are good links of the project monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Certainly, this device is one of the factors that explain the good track to which the NGO Kër Yaakaar is committed. The device needs to be strengthened and improved. For example, invite, in intervals to be determined by administrators of Kër Yaakaar some language specialists (linguists, specialists in grammar, in national language...)

Respect of the schedule quantum: the facilitators catch up their days of absence. The systematization of such a practice, beyond the administrative side, ensures the achievement of the official schedule quantum and at the same time underestimates the loss of time prejudicial to any quality learning.

The FLC Women Promotion Groups and Management Committees: the auditors of FLC being recruited from the villages of the WPG that houses them, it is not easy to have culturally in the same cohort women and their mothers-in-law or grandmothers and granddaughters. To be inclusive in the village, it should be possible to reflect on ways and means to involve all those who wish to work with the Group, according to consensus and shared arrangements.

Management of the MC and WPG: One possibility that seems most appropriate to improve these groups would be to strengthen their management skills in the use of

tools. Indeed, apart from books that mention the names of loan recipients and amounts received, no other tool has been shown to us. They must learn to manage from instruments.

Running of local products manufacturing workshops: a group divided its members in three teams working in turns. Each team receives the same budget and works independently at all stages of production. Once the product is sold, the incomes are paid into the account of the association. This good practice should be shared with the other groups. In addition to getting everyone involved in the work, this method inevitably forges working relationships between team members, which strengthens the ties of good neighborliness.

Empowerment of the auditors: by managing the loans granted to them, the auditors have learned to manage a budget, use the cell phone and calculator. They are now able to open an account and to perform cash operations. These skills have helped them earn more money than they spend in their households and in the health of their children. Thus, those that the team had met were highly motivated and proud to play new roles in their communities. In one of the villages, they stayed with the facilitator and the evaluation team while some of them were to complete dinner at that time.

VI.2. Rural water component

Mobilization of communities requesting the NGO to have a well: the two villages that were visited during this mission and the use of different estimates and budgets available to the team show that the rural water sector officials need to be more understanding. Especially towards those who request them. Indeed, it is not easy to understand how 3 new wells built for private bus company that works on Diguiraye Keur Ayib section can cost 1150 000F, whereas the repair of only one well in Keur Bakary costs 2445 000F and people from Keur Omar Sokhna get two wells in a period of 10 years without paying any compensation?

CONCLUSION

After this exercise, it appears from reading the various parts of the report that the NGO Kër Yaakaar is indeed in the process of achieving the objectives of its project funded by the Norwegian Evangelical Mission and DIGNI.

The functional literacy sector , with 945 listeners who are on the path to mastering the key skills of reading, writing , producing and writing problem solving, free them from the ignorance in which they were plunged for years. Today, when it comes to meeting, they have something to take notes with. Having been trained in local processing techniques, they have new resources that help them in household expenses they face.

They now manage to take some personal expenses in charge, especially those that are related to the health of their children. That is certainly why ninety children aged 0 to 23 months who were weighed are not malnourished. All are fine in the light of their respective weight correlated with their ages.

In the field of management, they also managed in such a short time to nurture loans that were granted to them at the beginning of the program knowing how to manage them in an account and income generating activities.

On another level , the fact of working together and making money make them be closer to one another, which is a factor of social cohesion and living together.

In contrast, the rural water supply component of the project should, in the future, be set on the basis of effective available resources. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand the planning of repair 30 wells and build 15 was purely indicative, because recipients had no means available. For that planning to be relevant, the available means should be provisionally assessed. Also, beneficiaries must know from the start how much they will have to pay in the work that will be proposed for the achievement of their request.

Finally, the NGO Kër Yaakaar is currently contributing with its modest resources to the development of the country by targeting the most vulnerable. Consequently, the State Authorities must support its various programs. People must take this path to develop the country; otherwise it will be difficult to achieve the strategic objectives.

Annexes:

Je n'ai pas pu entrer dans les graphiques traduire les quelques mots qui y figurent.
C'est la raison pour laquelle je les ai annexés ici :

P0 :

- Production d'écrits : written productions
- Moyenne : average
- Ecart type : standard gap
- Effectif : number
- Est : east

- Ouest : west
- Nord : north
- P1 :
- Grammaire : grammar
- P2 :
- Orthographe : spelling
- P3 :
- Histogramme : histogram
- Résolution de problème : problem solving
- P4 :
- Age : age
- P5 :
- Lecture : reading
- Ecriture : writing
- P6 :
- Dictée : dictation
- P7 :
- Mathématiques : mathematics
- P9 :
- Age membre ménage : age member household