

The Kicking AIDS Out! Network Monitoring & Evaluation Report

**The M&E process 2008 and numbers submitted from 2008-
2011**



**This report is based on the Monitoring and Evaluation report published in
2011 with additional data from 2011**

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1.0 Introduction and Background

This report is an updated version of the M&E report published on the Kicking AIDS Out! (KAO) Website in July 2011. The update is mainly the numbers that has been contributed by many of the Member organisations in the Network. The Network consists of Implementing members, Associates Members and Funding Members. An Implementing member is an organisation that has integrated and is implementing Kicking AIDS Out! curriculum within its programs. An Associate Member organisation is sharing best practice through a joint project or is advocating for sport in manners that add value to the members and the partners of the Network. A Funding Member is an organisation that is in partnership with one or more of the Implementing Members. A Funding Member not only funds and gives technical support to one or more organizations in the Network but also supports the KAO Secretariat with funds for its operations. The budget for the operation at the Secretariat in 2012 is 25 % of the budget in 2008. The funding organisations currently support more than half of the organisations in the Network. It is important to note that not all the Implementing members are in partnership with one of the current two Funding Members in the KAO Network.

The M&E data in this report has been either uploaded to the KAO intranet or sent by email. The report has an interpretation in regards to the data and its gaps. The M&E data is from 2008-2011. Per September 2012 the Network comprises of 20 member organisations, see table 1. The number in brackets is the number in 2010. There is a big number of applying organisations and currently six organisations are in the last stages of the application process (YSU Uganda, LYIS Zambia, ACCO Malawi, SEP and SID in Kenya and NVRF Tanzania).

Table 1. Number of organizations in the Kicking AIDS Out Network by September 2012

Number of Implementing Member Organisations	17 (15)
Number of Associate Member Organisations	1 (5)
Number of Funding Member Organisations	2 (3)
Number of applying Organisations 2008-2011	29
Number of new Member organisations 2008-2011	6
Number of organizations supported directly by one of the two Funding Members	11

See table 2 for all the organisations in the KAO Network.

Commonwealth Games Canada is pending in regards to membership status due to loss of funding. Emima has not been present in the last two meetings with the Network and is not responding to any communication (phone, email or physical call for meeting in Dar es Salam). Right to Play and Coaching for Hope has not signed the MoU, two meetings have been held with Coaching for Hope in this regard and email correspondence has been held with Right to Play.

Table 2. All the organisations in the Network and the Countries they operate

Signed member in November 2010		Signed members September 2012
Name of organisation	Country	Name of organisation
Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)	Norway	Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)
United Kingdom Sport (UK Sport)	United Kingdom (UK)	United Kingdom Sport (UK Sport)
Commonwealth Games Canada (CGC)	Canada	Pending
Asidlale ¹	Swaziland	SNSC
Christian Sports Contact (CHRISC)	Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania	Christian Sports Contact (CHRISC)
Education through Sport Foundation (EduSport)	Zambia	Education through Sport Foundation (EduSport)
Elimu Michezo na Mazoezi (Emima)	Tanzania	NOT signed
Football for All Vietnam (FFAV)	Vietnam	Football for All Vietnam (FFAV)
Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA)	Kenya	Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA)
OlympAfrica Youth Ambassador Program (OYAP)	Lesotho	OlympAfrica Youth Ambassador Program (OYAP)
Physically Active Youth (PAY)	Namibia	Physically Active Youth (PAY)
SCORE	South Africa, Namibia, Zambia	SCORE
South East District Youth Empowerment League (SEDYEL)	Botswana	South East District Youth Empowerment Association (SEDYA)
Sport in Action (SIA)	Zambia	Sport in Action (SIA)
Coaching for Hope (CFH)	Southern Africa	NOT signed
Right To Play (RTP)	International	NOT signed
Response Network (RN)	Zambia	Response Network (RN)
Sport and Recreation Commission (SRC)	Zimbabwe	Sport and Recreation Commission (SRC)

¹ Asidlale is a merged program between Swaziland National Sport Councils (SNSC) program; Active Community Clubs (ACC) and Swaziland Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association's (SOCGA) program Leaders In training (LIT)

Trinidad & Tobago Alliance for Sport & Physical Education (TTASPE)	Trinidad and Tobago hosts the office of the organisation but TTASPE is delivering KAO service in nine (9) countries, Trinidad and Tobago, St Kitts and Nevis, Jamaica, St Lucia, Guyana, St Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, Anguilla, Bahamas, under the banner of Caribbean Healthy Lifestyle Project (CHLP)	Trinidad & Tobago Alliance for Sport & Physical Education (TTASPE)
Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) - STOP HIV Program	Oceania, the program is implemented in 5 countries namely Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Cook Islands and Federated States of Micronesia	Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) - STOP HIV Program
Papua New Guinea Sports Foundation	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Sports Foundation
Supreme Council of Sport in Africa Zone VI (SCSA Zone VI)	South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique	Supreme Council of Sport in Africa Zone VI (SCSA Zone VI)
NOWSPAR	Zambia Kenya	NOWSPAR NEW member Moving The Goalpost (MTG)

2.0 Status of Monitoring and Evaluation in the Kicking AIDS Out Network

2.1 Why – A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tool a background

Throughout the history of Kicking AIDS Out Network the organisations involved has recorded their activities and has stored these records in different ways. The reports produced to donors/partners and potential supporters have been in different shapes and content. In 2007 a steering committee was selected within the Kicking AIDS Out Network to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation tool/framework that could cover the core of what the Network is about. The idea was that reporting would be made easier and more effective and beneficial to all parties. The Network was going to be enabled to produce data that could show progress and numbers measured over years. This opportunity would be both important for advocacy and communication purposes for the Network and its organisations. By the evaluation component of the Monitoring and Evaluation tool, data

could enable the individual organisation and the Secretariat to somewhat evaluate the program on an organizational level where organizations would be able to analyze why stigma and tolerance scoring is low even though the level of exposure to the program is high in a particular community. With that knowledge the organization would be able to adapt and change the manner of engagement and implementation in that community. The M&E tool development was based on a report by Dr Kruse from Norway that had done several assessments around Kicking AIDS Out since 2005.

Stein-Erik Kruse (2006), Review of Kicking AIDS Out- Is Sport an Effective Tool in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS? Page 40:

“KAO members have few and weak M&E tools for measuring and documenting results. They need to be improved, but even more important – there are unclear and open ended objectives with few targets and indicators. Appropriate methods are required to measure results, but it is even more fundamental to have a clear understanding of where to go (objectives) and what the expected results are (outcomes) – in particular in short- and medium term.”

The goal with the M&E tool was to help the Network to enable:

- To improve the design and performance of ongoing programs
- Make an overall judgment about the effectiveness of a completed program, often to ensure accountability to funders, government and boards of directors.
- Generate knowledge about good practices to share with other organizations in the Network, stakeholders in general, and the communities we work with.

The layout of the content of this report, and the reflections made are inspired by the inputs from Kicking AIDS Out organizations. Mainly the data sent in, the process leading up to the data being sent in or uploaded to the Kicking AIDS Out intranet/database, discussions with leaders within the organizations and Kruse’s report as well as other literature in the field of Sport and Development and M&E.

2.2 What – the process of development of the Kicking AIDS Out M&E tool

A steering committee consisting of 14 delegates and four organizers and facilitators from twelve (12) organizations in the Network, NIF, CGC, UK sport, SEDYEL, MYSA, SCORE, Edusport, SCSA Zone VI, SRC, Emima, Sport in Action and National Sport Council of Zambia (NSCZ). This steering committee met twice in 2008 to develop a tool that was going to be fully implemented in 2009. The steering committee members were to gather data from within their respective organisation from 2008.

The Networks development of the tool was based on the assumption that:

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) provides an understanding of the gaps and successes of the program (what is working and what isn’t working)
- Clarifies and provides rationale for areas that require change or specific interventions for improvement.

- Provides justification to Board of Directors, Politicians, and/or Funders for making decisions on whether to continue, modify, or cancel projects (maintaining and supporting a program)

As part of the M&E framework considered by Kicking AIDS Out Network, there were two major elements that required information on the program performance of the Kicking AIDS Out Network member activities; these include Sport Development and Organizational Development. A third area was to sample Life Skills in three domains namely Empowerment, Tolerance and Knowledge. The reason for the three areas was that the Network organisations meant that a strong and equal organisation will deliver quality sport. Quality Sport will create the platform for life skills development.

2.3 The Kicking AIDS Out M&E tool

Organizational Development reviews the organizational level of intervention and considers three domains:

- Leadership Capacity
- Organizational Capacity
- Social Cohesion/inter-relation

The Sport Development area looks at a community level of intervention and considers three main domains:

- Quality of Sport Program
- Integration of Kicking AIDS Out
- Female Participation

The Lifeskills as mentioned above is divided in three main domains to investigate the impact of the Kicking AIDS Out program on Life Skills Development. These domains include:

- Health – HIV and AIDS (Knowledge and Awareness)
- Empowerment, and
- Tolerance/stigma

The Life skills area is measured in different age groups, sex and level of exposure to the Kicking AIDS Out activities. There are two (2) age groups, 10-12 and 13-24. Three (3) exposure levels as part of the Life skills area, exposure levels are; none – low exposure, moderate exposure and extensive exposure.

2.4 The capturing/collection of data

2.4.1 From the community to the office of the organisation

The most time consuming and difficult part of M&E is the capturing and collection of data. The Kicking AIDS Out tool that has been developed makes it possible for each organisations to use their own existing systems to collect and capture data.

The organisational and sport development areas of the tool require continuous capturing and archiving of numbers. The systems that are used in the organisations rely in the end on the person on the field to firstly gather the numbers than keep and share the numbers/the data with a staff

member or volunteer linked to an office of the organisation. The person on the field is in general a community volunteer that runs a team and is coaching or is engaged as a leader with several sports at a community school or similar. This person can also be elected in to a sport committee of the community. These key persons in the community are all volunteers. The nature of the organisations in the Kicking AIDS Out Network are based on volunteerism and that means when a young leader/coach is exposed enough he or she will most probably move either within their own organisations or to a higher education institution or to a job. These moves are what the organisations want to see i.e. employability, scholarships and other opportunities such as exchanges. In many of the organisations there is continuity of young leaders/coaches that helps the organisations to keep collecting data but many organisations don't have continuity of leaders/coaches within one community. Volunteers are moving geographically, get jobs, get scholarships or are not interested to take part in the program any more. The reasons for lack of continuity will differ from organisation to organisation due to capacity within the organisation at different points of time, and is many times related to funding. One of the questions in the M&E tool "Do you have a system for retaining volunteers?" and most organisations have that but it might not work if funding is not available to sustain the system.

The Life skills data collection has to be done by trained Kicking AIDS Out leaders. These leaders can be volunteers or staff. The capturing is done based on the integrated Kicking AIDS Out program and where it is implemented. Some organisations capture Life skills data in all its communities, while some organisations make samples. A few organisations involve all its participants in the Life Skills collection.

2.4.2. From the organisations to the Kicking AIDS Out Secretariat

Each organisation has three options to deliver the M&E data to the Secretariat:

- Through excel sheets via email
- To hand over the data on hard copies, memory stick or similar
- To upload the data on their own site on to the Kicking AIDS Out intranet.

2.5 Sharing the M&E data with the community

Many times the reports we make including the M&E data analysis are done far from the community. The main purpose of the whole exercise is often to try to justify for donors why they shall continue funding the program that is implemented in the community. How can these reports and data reach and be of benefit to the beneficiaries? Firstly the data have to be relevant to the community and procedures should be simple. The Kicking AIDS Out M&E reports can and should be shared with the beneficiaries. The process of developing the tool was emphasizing on simplicity. Having in mind that any person that is involved on any level of the organisation should be able to see how the program can be better implemented and what it can achieve. The fact is still that the data will in most cases end up at the desk of the directors, administrators, donors and to some extent the practitioners (field staff/volunteers) within an organisation. We still have to find better ways to disseminate the results as organisations in general. The goal should be to enable this type of data to be used in designing and planning with the community where the program is going to be implemented. Other reasons is if the beneficiaries such as the local sport club can use the results from a M&E process

that could possibly be used for example lobby within a ward or at municipality level for a sports ground or other local support².

3.0 Organisational Development

3.1 Leadership Capacity

Most organisations have to some extent a democratic system. For example the governing bodies within the field context (community) is electing its leaders for the club or the local sports committee or similar. This is relatively common while the Board of Directors of the organisation itself is not always governed with periodic elections.

During the period from 2008-2011 specific Kicking AIDS Out trainings according to the Training and Leadership Pathway developed, have been going on parallel with a curriculum revision and further development of modules to strengthen the Curriculum. The latest addition to the training modules is the Master Trainer module that was piloted in 2011. There are big gaps in the data that is uploaded or sent to the Secretariat therefore the Secretariat is not able to establish the exact numbers in the executive committees/councils or similar, the management and even how many KAO Peer Leader that is trained and is active. The only 100% control the Secretariat has of data below is the number of trained Leader level 2 (LL2) and Master Trainer (MT) due to the fact that the Secretariat has organised this trainings.

Table 3. Number of Peer Leaders (PL), Leader Level 1s (LL1), Leader Level 2s (LL2) and Master Trainers (MT)

Number of Organisation s/country branches replied	Number of PL 2008		Number of PL 2009		Number of PL 2010		Number of PL 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total number	1002	1564	716	909	2246	1857	828	582
Total organisations that replied	7	7	5	5	12	12	13	13
Number of Organisation s/country branches replied	Number of LL1 2008		Number of LL1 2009		Number of LL1 2010		Number of LL1 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	93	123	95	109	255	257	65	108

² Comment from MYSA to the draft report: "This is a good idea. Sharing the results with the beneficiaries will be a good indicator to show if there has been any change or impact within the programme or organization (this can be done through forums where the beneficiaries, practitioners and partners can share the findings together)"

Total number verified by Secretariat (excl. SRC)			115	148	129	193	Did not receive reports	Did not receive reports
Total organisations that replied	5	5	11	11	12	12	9	9

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of LL2 2008		Number of LL2 2009		Number of LL2 2010		Number of LL2 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	3	8	11	17	5	31	13	14
Total number verified by Secretariat (excl. SRC)	9	9	22	20	45	45	45	45
Total organisations that replied	5	5	6	6	12	12	5	5

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of MT 2008		Number of MT 2009		Number of MT 2010		Number of MT 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total						4	1	6
Total number verified by Secretariat	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	9
Total organisations that replied						4	6	6

Responses used was from MYSA, CHRISC Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania (all county branches partly), SCORE Zambia (partly), Namibia (partly), SA (partly), TTASPE, Edusport, SiA (partly), FFAV (partly), NOWSPAR, SEDYEA (partly), Emima (partly), Asidlale (partly), ONOC (partly) and SRC (partly). Partly relates to year and not filled out data in all boxes.

3.1.1 Identified gaps and opportunities

As the data is not consistent it is hard to analyse and determine any trends. In 2011 a curriculum orientation was held in all regions instead of a LL2 that has previously been held every year since 2007.

3.1.2 Developments and explanations

The new Training and Leadership Pathway with criteria of recruitment and deliverables as Leaders in different stages from PL-MT was finalised in 2009. An assessment tool linked to the Training and Leadership Pathway was developed by a Curriculum review group in 2009 and finalised early 2010. From 2008 The KAO Secretariat require a yearly overview from each organisation of number of LL1s

and LL2s within the organisations. We have seen that LL1 trainings has been held in 2011 that has not been reported to the Secretariat and that is making it difficult for the Secretariat to quality assure the training and keep track of the leaders that underwent training. There was previously a backlog of LL1s and LL2s it seems as there is still a gap of trained and especially mentored LL1s that again can support and mentor the PLs.

For the sake of clarifications a PL is a coach or still an athlete in a sport played in the community he or she is living in. The PL is the leader that implements most of the work in relation to Kicking AIDS Out.

The LL1s are the leaders that train and mentor PLs, a LL1 is responsible for the quality assurance of what is taking place on the ground where sport and life skills should be incorporated and where PL shall be getting support to manage their weekly work with the youth and children. According to the figures we have it seems that there is a backlog of LL1s. A LL2s duties are to train and support the LL1s. A LL2 shall be able to have a holistic view of the programs implanted in the organisation and shall see how the Kicking AIDS Out M&E can be used to evaluate and strengthen the programs within the organisations. In many cases a LL2 will be a semi staff or full staff in an organisation, a LL2 has generally been involved for two or more years within the organisation and many times started as a volunteer, as an athlete, coach and a PL.

3.2 Organisational Capacity

Table 2. Executive Committee members

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of women and men in the Executive Committees in 2008		Number of women and men in the Executive Committees in 2009		Number of women and men in the Executive Committees in 2010		Number of women and men in the Executive Committees in 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	18	8	33	47	19	32	27	49
Total organisations that replied	2	2	5	5	6	6	7	7

Responses used was from MYSA (partly), CHRISC Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania (all country branches partly) SCORE Zambia (partly), SA (partly), Edusport, NOWSPAR (partly), Emima (partly). Partly relates to year and not filled out data in all boxes.

3.2.1 Ratio

The organizations have responded differently to the question on composition of executive committees. The answers will depend on how you interpret the question. The initial idea with the question was that all decision making committees that an organisation is working with in their communities such as a club structure, a local sport council or similar will be counted. The objective was to see how many women versus men are involved in decision making on all levels of the organisation. The second part of the question was in relation to the age of representatives in these

committees. The objective with this question was to find out if there is decision made by the youth themselves in relation to their activities? Organisations such as MYSA, SCORE, Sport in Action, NOWSPAR and Edusport has such local committees. There is though a need to validate the exact numbers and ratio between the categories mentioned above (age and Sex representation). We know by other reports that organizations such as Emima, FFAV, TTASPE, CHRISC and SRC is also using a local governing structure such as establishing and or maintaining Local Sport structures, but the data we have is not enough to share at this point in time.

Table 3. Management positions

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of women and men in Management Committees in 2008		Number of women and men in Management Committees in 2009		Number of women and men in Management Committees in 2010		Number of women and men in Management Committees in 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	8	12	11	27	17	36	50	80
Total organisations that replied	4	4	3	3	6	6	7	7

Responses used was from MYSA, CHRISC Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, SCORE Zambia (partly), SA (partly), Edusport, SiA (partly), FFAV (partly), NOWSPAR, SEDYEA (partly), Emima (partly), Asidlale (partly). Partly relates to year and not filled out data in all boxes.

The management of the organisations within the Network is still headed by men. There are three exceptions; Oceania National Olympic Committee (ONOC) where the program STOP HIV is headed and managed by a women, Asidlale in Swaziland where a women is heading Swaziland Olympic Committee and Commonwealth Games Association (SOCGA), one of two partners in the Asidlale program, and a man heading Swaziland National Sport Council (SNSC) the other partner in the program. NOWSPAR in Zambia is overall managed by a woman. If we are serious about gender balance in our programs we should also critically look at the ratio of women and men in top management positions and executive and management positions in general. If there is close to 50% women engaged as participants and trained as leaders one would expect the ratio in management to be equal. In most programs girls are on relatively high percentage of participants but the coaches are still more men than women. The same score is found for our referees.

Table 4. Number of Volunteers

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of Volunteers in 2008	Number of Volunteers in 2009	Number of Volunteers in 2010	Number of Volunteers in 2011
Total	12717	22923	28215	28084
Total organisations that replied	6	6	11	7

Responses used was from MYSA, CHRISC Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, SCORE Zambia (partly), SA (partly), Edusport, SiA (partly), FFAV (partly), NOWSPAR (partly), Emima (partly), Asidlale (partly). Partly relates to year and not filled out data in all boxes.

There is a difference in how the organisations define a volunteer. This is due to different organisational structure and programs implemented. For example MYSA has in 2010; 24708 registered members in the organisations they can be leaders, coaches, referees, and participants. SCORE Zambia on the other hand has in 2010; 13 volunteers. We assume that this number does not relate to participants and not even all the PL the organisation work with in the communities. There will be a need from the Kicking AIDS Out Secretariat in this regard, to validate the existing numbers and also clarify what data the Network requires and needs to measure in the future.

4.0 Sport Development

As mentioned on page seven (7) the Sport Development area looks at a community level of intervention and considers three main domains:

- Quality of Sport Program
- Integration of Kicking AIDS Out
- Female Participation

Under the domain quality of sport program the M&E tool measures ratio between girls and boys participation in weekly sport activities within the organisations, number of coaches and ratio of female and male coaches, and how many of the coaches are trained, number of referees/umpires and ratio between female and male. Below in chapter 4.1 you will see figures relating to the data captured from up to 11 organisations/country branches. In this report data captured relating to figures around “events” will not be shown. The reason why more data is not to share is that the organisations are defining events differently and therefore the value of these statistics is not good enough until the data is validated with each organisation. Definitions have been made in a Kicking AIDS Out M&E guideline, the latest version was amended in December 2010 but follow ups have to be made with each organisation individually.

4.1 Quality of Sport Program and Female Participation

Table 5. Number of Participants in regular sport activities (weekly/bi-weekly)

Number of Organisations /country branches replied	Number of Participants 2008		Number of Participants 2009		Number of Participants 2010		Number of Participants 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	57335	77861	21769	39703	39703	61981	22553	36250
Total organisations that replied	7	7	5	5	11	11	9	9

Table 6. Number of coaches, ratio female/male and how many is trained

Number of Organisation s/country	Number of Coaches 2008	Number of Coaches 2009	Number of Coaches 2010	Number of Coaches in 2011

branches replied								
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	1327	2544	170	365	801	4671	993	2735
Total organisations that replied	7	7	5	5	11	11	8	8
Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of Trained Coaches 2008		Number of Trained Coaches 2009		Number of Trained Coaches 2010		Number of Trained Coaches in 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	530	1581	220	1063	395	1425	722	2156
Total organisations that replied	6	6	6	6	11	11	8	8

Table 7. Number of referees

Number of Organisations/country branches replied	Number of Referees 2008		Number of Referees 2009		Number of Referees 2010		Number of Referees 2011	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Total	140	525	13	98	112	752	587	1960
Total organisations that replied	6	6	4	4	9	9	7	7

Up to 11 organisations replied on the four (4) questions above. Responses used was from MYSA, CHRISC Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya (all partly), SCORE SA (partly), Edusport, SiA (partly), FFAV (partly), SEDYEA (partly), Emima (partly), Asidlale (partly). Partly relates to year and not filled out data in all boxes.

4.2. Integration of Kicking AIDS Out

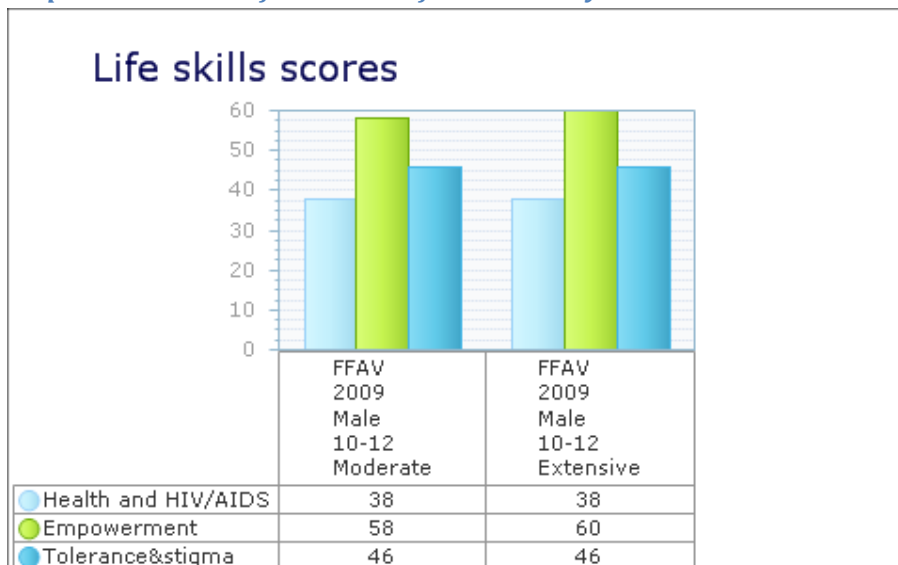
Under the domain 'Integration of Kicking AIDS Out' data will not be shared in this report. Due to the review of the Kicking AIDS Out Curriculum and the finalisation of the Training Pathway there has been an emphasize on integration of Kicking AIDS Out in existing programs within organisations. It's been a debate around if coaching sessions with a trained coach that has undergone a PL training is Kicking AIDS Out. This fact is still interpreted differently in the organisations. The reason for these types of different interpretations in the context of M&E data is for example that the person in the field and the person administrating the M&E is not the same and might have different views and therefore gaps appear relating to interpretations of data. Running a sport event and playing games with the children on the sidelines (watching the sports activities/games) etc, is also Kicking AIDS Out! We believe that both interventions shall take place to have the biggest reach.

5.0 Life skills – some trends

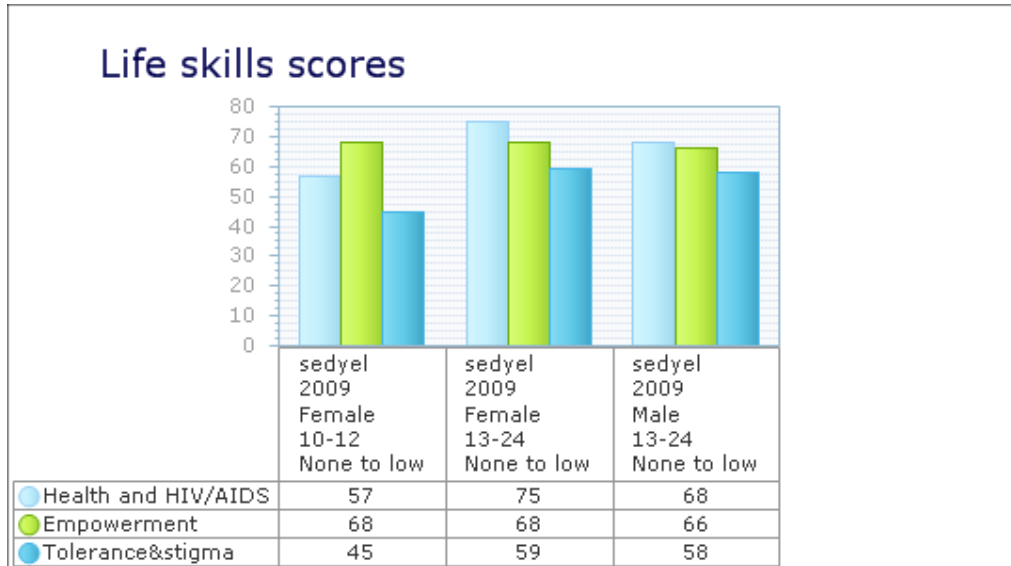
12 organisations have responded to the Life skills domains. Responses was given or uploaded to the Kicking AIDS Out intranet from MYSA (2009, 2010,2011) 552 respondents, CHRISC Uganda (2010) 190 respondents, Rwanda 402 (2009, 2011) and Kenya (2009) 230 respondents, SCORE SA (2009 and 2010), Edusport (2009, 2010, 2011) 502 respondents, SiA (2008 and 2010), Emima (2008 and 2009) 36 respondents, NOWSPAR (2009) 135 respondents FFAV (2009) 23 respondents, SEDYEA (2009) 197 respondents.

It is a trend as in the graph below shared by Football for all Vietnam (FFAV), CHRISC Rwanda and SEDYEA that ‘Empowerment’ is scoring high and that especially Tolerance/Stigma is low(er). In most cases the Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher than in graph 1 below of FFAV and is rather on the level of the SEDYEL youth. We believe that has to do with the difference in context the Network organisations work. With this data one will assume that in Southern and Eastern Africa a general knowledge around HIV and AIDS is higher than in Vietnam, we do believe according to data so far that most organisations in the African context follow SEDYEA’s trend in score.

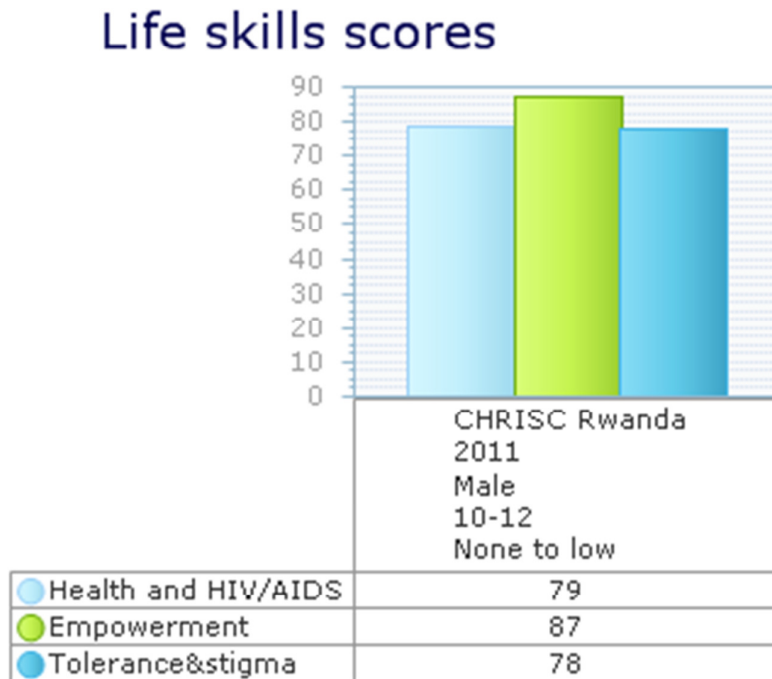
Graph 1. FFAV result from 2009 Life skills survey under the KAO M&E tool



Graph 2. SEDYEL result from 2009 Life skills survey under the KAO M&E tool



Graph 3. CHRISC Rwanda result from 2011 Life skills survey under the KAO M&E tool



The tables below do not tell us if the level of exposure is important, for example 80 girls 10-12 years old with moderate exposure in the MYSA program scores only 40% on knowledge and 40% on Tolerance and Stigma. While 37 females from 10-12 years old with none-low exposure scores 71% on knowledge and 42% on Tolerance and Stigma. These responses raise questions around how the

programs are implemented³. It can also be an error by the person filling in the data and did not change the exposure level before entering the data in the system. It is a good opportunity to for the first time have such data that can give both the Kicking AIDS Out Network as a whole and the Leaders and managers of the organisations a chance to investigate further. Why is this particular group not reaching higher score even though they are exposed to the program? That is one out of many questions we need to discuss with our leaders – our practitioners on the ground.

Table 8. Lifeskills data captured by Edusport in 2009 and 2010

Year of data capturing, Age, Exposure, Sex and number of respondents	Health and HIV/AIDS %	Empowerment %	Tolerance and stigma %
2009, Age 10-12, none too low, female, 46	63	82	41
2009, Age 13-24 moderate, female, 86	74	81	68
2009,13-24, moderate, Male, 43	67	79	61
2010, 13-24, moderate, female, 45	84	99	69
2010, 13-24, Moderate, Male, 75	74	98	55

Table 9. Lifeskills data captured by MYSA in 2009 and 2010

Exposure Age and Gender number of resp	Health and HIV/AIDS %	Empowerment %	Tolerance and stigma %
2009 Female 10-12, none too Low, 10	86	88	64
2009 Female, 10-12 moderate, 80	40	59	40
2009, Female, 13-24, none too low, 20	88	89	93
2009, male, 10-12, moderate, 11	87	87	84
2009, male, 13-24, moderate, 2	86	100	70

³ Comments to the draft report from MYSA representative: “I totally agree with you and I must say that by then there was no any verification of data that was done neither by the Manager nor the Peer Leaders before they were entered into the system while only one leader/staff was knowledgeable regarding the M&E tool kit. Therefore, my suggestion would be that all data that are collected by Kicking AIDS out Peer Leaders or Leader Level 1's should be analysed and verified by the program coordinator/manager in order to have accurate data collection into the system. There was also a huge gap in terms of clearly understanding the M&E tool while at the same time experiencing difficulties to access or to upload the data as required. I suggest if the secretariat can plan for support visits to member organisations that need support in M&E and orient leaders within the organizations, this will ensure that there is appropriate mechanisms in collecting and submitting data from grass root level.

2009, female, 13-24, none too low, 35	76	81	83
2009, Male, 13-24, None too low, 42	64	80	70
2010, Female, 13-24, None too low 15	60	72	69
2010, Female, 10-12, None too low, 37	71	65	42
2010, Male, 10-12, None too low, 180	84	82	54

5.1 Life skills – some learning’s

The data above tells us that the tool is useful when used on a continuous basis and as part of the activity planning, program reporting and program design processes. The KAO leaders shall be able to add value of they have a chance to be involved in this processes. The Regional offices and the Secretariat shall also take the responsibility to work with leaders and program coordinators in the Member organisations to better understand the implications of capturing and to better the analysis process.

6.0 Conclusion – way forward

The status of the Network is good in regards to many applications and loyalty among historically engaged membership. The Network is finding its feet in regards to governance and regionalisation. There is a challenge with funding for the operations of the Secretariat but this is also creating opportunities where new skills and ways of working shall strengthen the ownership among the membership and better the communication among members and between the membership and the Secretariat. This report has mainly focused on the M&E data and strength and weaknesses in the Networks existing tool. Also the opportunities that lies in it... MORE HAVE TO COME HERE!!!