

## **Project Strategy**

### **General**

<b>Project Title:</b>	<b><i>Release the Ball</i></b>
<b>Name and location:</b>	<b>Kisumu, Kenya</b>
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>3 years</b>
<b>Estimated starting date:</b>	<b>1 January 2006</b>
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	<b>Kisumu Youth Football Association</b>
<b>Cooperating agencies:</b>	<b>KNVB, KFF, MYSA, PSO and Share People Foundation</b>
<b>Local contribution:</b>	<b>Voluntary services and 35% of total expenses by 2008</b>

## **Executive Summary**

Kisumu is one of the least developed districts in Kenya. Most of Kisumu's population live in the poor and shanty areas surrounding the lakeside town. 73% are below 30 years of age placing great strains on education, health and other facilities. Besides primary schools, youth polytechnics and non-formal education, there is a great need to develop a social enabling environment to absorb youth marginalised by the poor circumstances.

Kisumu Youth Football Association ("KYFA") tries to respond to these challenges. As the 'umbrella' organisation of 20 non-formal local community football teams from the Kisumu's peri-urban areas, the association has proven to be an important platform for local football competitions and other youth development activities. In 2004 and 2005 it successfully organised Kisumu Champion's League, a local competition for the under 18, mobilising about 500 youth playing 360 matches in 6 months. KYFA furthermore organised Coach the Coach Football Clinics in June 2005, training 40 football coaches drawn from the grassroots teams by an official trainer from the Royal Dutch Football Federation.

Sports are an ideal avenue to pursue development objectives. Similar to MYSA in Nairobi, Kisumu's grassroots teams have recommended KYFA to further strengthen Kisumu's football environment. KYFA is proposing to respond to the recommendations by using strategies for scaling up the competitions and for systems strengthening of the grassroots football teams. Key outputs from this initiative will include; active involvement of grassroots teams in the organisation of the various football competitions, training of youth leaders and team managers translated into youth development and sustainable football clubs.

### Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Release the Ball – January 2006 to December 2009

<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/ Risks</b>
<p><b>Goal:</b> To contribute to the social economic development of vulnerable youth in Kisumu</p>			<p>Cooperation demonstrated Funds will be available Good collaboration MYSA/local authorities/other stakeholders Good political will</p>
<p><b>Purposes:</b></p> <p>I. To strengthen an enabling football environment in Kisumu</p> <p>II. To contribute building the capacity and strengthening systems of Kisumu's grassroots football teams</p>			<p>Funds will be available Good will to fair play</p> <p>Good collaboration stakeholders Funds will be available Communities receptive</p>

<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions/ Risks</b>
<b>Outputs</b>			
<b>Output 1</b> Teams and CBO's actively involved in organisation football competitions	Number of leagues Number of teams joining leagues Number of volunteering referees/ match officials	League standings and other records KYFA	Efficient and effective management at KYFA level Communities receptive Willingness to volunteer
<b>Output 2</b> Supported rehabilitation of football fields	5 fields rehabilitated	Field visits	Good will local authorities Grassroot teams willing to voluntary services
<b>Output 3</b> Supported policies and protocols on management and officiating of competitions and matches	Number of policy documents and protocols disseminated Number of referees and match officials trained	Disseminated policies and protocols in use, implemented and enforced Feedback players, participants	Efficient and functioning management system at KYFA level Good will towards fair play Fair hearing complaints
<b>Output 4</b> Skills developed are translated into youth development	Growing numbers of youth joining grassroots teams; Number of youth development models functioning; Grassroot players moving to schools/ professional clubs/ Harambee stars	Feedback from youth Records	Receptiveness leaders grassroot teams Effective training curriculum and methods
<b>Output 5</b> Skills developed are translated into sustainable football clubs	Number of mature football clubs Number of grassroots teams joining KFF leagues	Records KFF	Communities receptive

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/ Risks
<b>Activities</b>			
<p><b>Output 1</b>  <i>Teams and CBO's actively involved in organisation football competitions</i></p> <p>1.1 Organise competitions for youth below 9, 12, 15, 17 and 18 years of age (girls and boys)</p> <p>1.2 Identify &amp; support over 30 grassroot teams and 10 football teams drawn from NGO's for participation and active involvement mobilising match officials and referees</p>	<p>Number of teams involved  Number of players/participants  Documentation of best practices  Number of officials involved</p>	<p>List of participants  Match and league reports  Minutes Meeting KYFA  Records KYFA  List of officials</p>	<p>Funds available</p> <p>Communities receptive</p>
<p><b>Output 2</b>  <i>Supported rehabilitation of football fields</i></p> <p>2.1 Identify and rehabilitate football fields</p> <p>2.2 Identify and support grassroot teams to maintain respective fields</p>	<p>Number of fields rehabilitated</p> <p>Number of youth involved</p>	<p>Maintenance protocol and systems  List of participants  Reports  Records  Demonstration, field visit</p>	<p>Funds available  Communities receptive  Good will among local authorities, school</p>

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/ Risks
<p><b>Output 3</b>  <i>Supported policies and protocols on management and officiating of competitions and matches</i></p> <p>3.1 Continue to develop, formulate and implement rules and regulations governing leagues</p> <p>3.2 Train 100 match officials from grassroot teams</p>	<p>Fair play            Good officiating            Registration procedures in place and adhered to</p>	<p>Minutes of task groups            Sample of manual            Records            Appeal committee established            Feedback players and team/youth leaders</p>	<p>Fair play will            Good integrity officials            Communities receptive</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b>  <i>Skills developed are translated into youth development</i></p> <p>4.1 Organise youth development training, training 60 youth leaders</p> <p>4.2 Facilitate development training manual/ curriculum</p> <p>4.3 Seek support and technical assistance from relevant agency's and foreign football leagues, federations and/or football clubs</p> <p>4.4 Continue conducting KNVB football clinics, training 60 coaches</p> <p>4.5 Set up resource centre</p>	<p>Number of workshops            Number of youth leaders/ coaches/ football trainers trained/graduated            Curriculum developed            Number of youth receiving scholarships</p>	<p>Training curriculum, training records, certificates, training reports            Attendance register            Feedback youth</p>	<p>Funds will be available            KNVB will continue with football clinics            Good collaboration with partners            Communities receptive</p>

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions/ Risks
<p><b>Output 5</b>  <i>Skills developed are translated into sustainable clubs</i></p> <p>5.1 Continue providing managerial and technical support to grassroots teams</p> <p>5.2 Conduct management needs assessment amongst grassroots teams</p> <p>5.3 Train 40 team leaders/managers</p> <p>5.4 Facilitate and support fundraising mechanisms</p> <p>5.5 Advocate and promote Kisumu soccer</p>	<p>'Institutionalisation' grassroots teams</p> <p>Number of teams moving on to KFF</p> <p>Number of workshops</p> <p>Needs assessment</p> <p>Number of managers trained</p> <p>Fundraising models</p> <p>Number of (commercial) sponsors</p> <p>Number of sponsored grassroots teams</p>	<p>Records, certificates of registration of clubs, KFF, NGO board</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Minutes of task groups</p> <p>Records</p>	<p>Commitment to long term sustainability</p> <p>Good integrity officials</p> <p>Communities receptive</p> <p>Funds available</p> <p>Good collaboration</p> <p>High potential managers</p> <p>Personal favouritism</p> <p>Good will media</p> <p>Private sector willing to sponsoring local soccer</p> <p>Political goodwill</p>

## **1. Background and justification**

### 1.1 Background

#### *1.1.1 Kisumu*

Kisumu is the third largest town in Kenya after Nairobi and Mombasa. It is estimated that Kisumu's population is about half a million, most of whom live in the poor and shanty areas surrounding the lakeside town. In a recent study of Society for International Development, it was revealed that Kisumu ranks among Kenya's worst regions in terms of socio-economic outcomes with 48.2 at the Human Poverty Index and 0.490 at the Human Development Index. Only 4% of Kisumu's population is employed in the formal sector (wage) and 20% in the informal sector. 44% are employed without pay<sup>1</sup>.

Kisumu, evolving from the original foundation of Port Florence into the town Kisumu in 1902, is set within Nyanza District, Western Province of Kenya. Kisumu is found in Winam division, which is 395sq and has the highest population density at 887 persons per km sq. It is the only conurbation in the district with more than 10,000 in population. 32% of the district's population live in Kisumu municipality. Kisumu holds the Provincial and District headquarters and is the largest municipal council in Western Kenya.

It was upgraded a town to a city in 2001 and is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in Kenya. As such, it provides job and business opportunities, colleges and training institutions. There are however substantial pockets of poverty in Kisumu, notably in slum settlements such as Obunga, Nyawita, Bandani, Nyalenda and Manyatta. This has extended pressure on social amenities such as housing, water and sewerage systems. A ready local market exists for agricultural, industrial products and service industries. However this is not always profitable, due to people's overall level of absolute income and disposable income levels are very low indeed.

Of over 130,000 households in the district, less than 40,000 have access to piped water, although the majority have access to potable water. Over 60% of households use ventilated pit latrines and the district has a number of water projects in use.

Life expectancy in the district is just over 47 for men and just over 50 for women. Infant mortality stands at 90/100, going up to 110/1000 for the under 5s, who are more susceptible to all communicable diseases. Malaria, anaemia and HIV/AIDS are the 3 most prevalent diseases. Doctor to population ratio is 1:5,379.

The district as a whole shows levels of absolute poverty at 48%, with average household income at below \$100 p.a. Agriculture contributes to 75% of household income, wage employment only 10%. Of a total labour force of over 282,000, some 104,000 are unemployed. Small-scale

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<sup>1</sup> Data drawn from *Economic Survey 2005*, CBS Ministry of Planning and National Developments, Republic of Kenya and *Pulling Apart, Facts and Figures on Inequality in Kenya*, Society for International Development 2004

farming of acreage less than 2.5 is common; crops include maize, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, cassava and sweet potatoes. Nile perch and omena are regularly caught in the lake, together with Ngege and Kamongo.

Causes of poverty in the district are multi-fold; environmental, economic, HIV/AIDS and socio-cultural. Inadequate and unreliable rains have damaged the agricultural sector; the district has experienced very bad flooding in recent years that not only damaged crops and homes but also closed factories such as sugar and textiles, rendering people unemployed. Poor infrastructure, roads etc. have led to low levels of income being realised from agricultural activities. Feeder roads from farms and beaches are often inaccessible.

HIV/AIDS has had an enormous effect in Kisumu district. Prevalence stands at 38%, one of the highest in the country, its impact is felt across all sectors of society; it has increased dependency ratio and increased the number of orphans and widows. Street children within Kisumu city centre have greatly increased in number. Programmes such as KUAP-Pandipieri have begun to address the issue by encouraging change of attitude and sexual behaviour, discouraging wife inheritance, advocating for pre-marital HIV testing, distributing IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials and introducing home-based care and support.

The population of Kisumu is very young; some 73% being below 30 years of age. This youthful population places great strains on education, health and other facilities, and there is a great need to develop primary schools, youth polytechnics and non-formal education centres. A further need exists to develop alternative avenues to absorb those who drop out of school without basic education. Kisumu lacks organised sports, social and/or other recreation activities that could further enhance the development of youth beyond the formal education system. There is a need to develop an enabling sports environment that has sustainable impact for youth development.

#### *1.1.2 Grassroot football*

In an effort to respond to their situation, youth in Kisumu have mobilised themselves through local grassroots football teams. Take for example *Kisumu Ria Stars*, that was founded in January 2001 after a merger between Migosi United FC and Eleven Brothers FC both based at Migosi-Carwash, Kisumu. Besides pursuing to become the leading football club in Nyanza and ultimately Kenya, Ria Stars also aims making a contribution towards the social development of the youths, including awareness creation on the dangers of HIV/Aids, drug abuse amongst others. The founding 'clubs' Migosi and Eleven brothers came into being by just a few boys assembling together at a football pitch to play soccer. After a couple of months some of their fathers or older brothers got interested and started giving guidance and coaching the team. They organised informal tournaments and friendly matches to test the skills of their talented youth. This football season Ria Stars joined with their senior/original team KFF's Nationwide League and Kisumu's Champions League with a new and younger team.

Another team is *Monaco FC* originating from Dunga, a village close to Kisumu at the shores of Lake Victoria. It is an area where the majority of youth do not go to school. Instead they fish at night. Monaco FC started by a few youth brought together by their loneliness. Coached by themselves they formed a team mobilising the skilled and talented youth living in the area. After some time of training they got in touch with other teams in the surrounding shanties with who they played friendly matches. In 2004 they joined the Under 18 League with about 25 youth.

*Real Kisumu FC* was started in 2000 by four former street boys, rehabilitated through Pandipieri Catholic Centre. When they left the centre's Half-way house and started living on their own, they mobilised youth from Nyalenda and Migosi forming a team to participate in the Pandipieri run Under 15 League. Due to their enthusiasm Real Kisumu grew from 13 players in 2000 to about 100 in 2005 from 10 to 18 years of age. After having mobilised some local financial support Real Kisumu has developed some alternative activities to teach and develop the youth in areas such as HIV/AIDS, growing up etc during holiday camps. Every year Real Kisumu organises a tournament in town, for which they book the Sports Ground for a week and invite eight local teams. Real Kisumu is one of the founding members of Kisumu's Champions League/KYFA.

Real Kisumu, Monaco and Ria Stars are but a few of the existing grassroots football teams in Kisumu. KYFA's records indicate about 20, though it is estimated that Kisumu counts about 40 to 50 football teams. On page 19 all participating teams and their place of origin are listed.

### *1.1.3 Kisumu Champions League*

In 2004 about 20 of these teams came together and formed an association in order to establish an Under 18 football competition, *Kisumu Champions League*. An executive committee was selected from their midst to organise the competition and draw out rules and regulations governing the association and the roles and responsibilities of the committees. The selection of players and officials and controls of the matches were also stipulated in rules and regulations, all of which were approved by the member teams during a number of meetings after the launch of the association. A budget was drawn for which resources were mobilised including fees contributions from each member team and players/participants.

By end December 2004, 380 matches had been played after which *Chelsea Kisumu FC* was honoured as the champions of the first Kisumu based league during a colourful celebration in Kisumu's Moi Stadium. The league has been a success. Covered regularly in the national news papers, the competition proved to be an excellent avenue for social development and physical exercise.

Over 400 youth were involved playing every weekend a match, not taking into consideration weekly training sessions in preparation for the matches. All enjoyed opportunities of not only strengthening their football skills, but also their leadership skills and team work. During an evaluation

afterwards the member teams recognised that their players' attitudes had changed, their self esteem grown.

Besides these less measurable impact indicators, it was revealed that about 12 participants were offered free scholarships at local boarding schools in an effort to boost the school football teams. Three of the 25 teams were promoted by the KFF to join the Provincial League. In July 2005 the second edition of Kisumu Champion League kicked off with three extra teams.

In the mean time the Executive Committee of the League now renamed Kisumu Youth Football Association started seeking collaboration with Mathare Youth Sports Association ('**MYSA**'), Kenya Football Federation ('**KFF**') and the relevant local authorities, such as the provincial and district officers responsible for sports in an effort to strengthen its work. Through Share People, a foundation in the Netherlands, the association established a partnership with the Royal Dutch Football Federation ('**KNVB**'). In June 2005 the KNVB sent to Kisumu Roger Schouwenaar, an official Dutch football trainer in KNVB's Grasroots Football Development 'Coach the Coach' Programme. He successfully conducted football clinics for about 40 trainers and coaches of KYFA's grassroot teams.

#### *1.1.4 Conclusion*

In a short time span KYFA has significantly proven to be a key contributor towards creating an enabling sports environment in Kisumu, by organising competitions, training football coaches and promoting partnerships between local government, KFF, KEFOCA, KNVB and the local grassroot teams.

There is further scope for the association to contribute to the strengthening of the local sports environment in Kisumu, by organising annual competitions for various age-groups and build the capacity of the local grassroot teams.

## 1.2 Justification

### *1.2.1 Introduction*

The empowerment and education of youth is key to the reduction of poverty, malaria and HIV/AIDS. Despite being recognised in public planning, there is a need for avenues to build up the youth's self esteem, developing their life and leadership skills – skills that can help the disadvantaged youth to close the inequality gap.

KYFA tries to respond to these challenges by combining sports and community development.

Sports are increasingly used as an effective tool towards social economic development. Good results have been achieved in other settings like MYSA in Nairobi and Edusport in Zambia. Sports in other places have helped build the self esteem, team-work and leadership skills of participants. Sports can build life skills, change attitudes and also have a direct impact on the physical and mental health. Participation in sport can reduce risks

of many chronic diseases of adulthood. Athletes tend to do better academically and have lower school drop-out rates; and regular physical activity can enhance youth's mental health. Football requires technical skills, but life skills such as leadership, team working, self confidence and organisational abilities are integral to success. These skills are often neglected or even undermined by formal education in Kenya.

Football is very popular in Kisumu. Whereas the Nandi's are superb in athletics, the Luo's are considered the best skilled football players in the country. The English premier league is being followed and every young boy dreams to join Arsenal or Man U one day. The love for the game has inspired many young men to form a local grassroots team. As explained above each peri-urban community counts one or two teams of about 20 boys in the age group 13 – 20. They train regularly and play friendly matches against each other. It is estimated that Kisumu has about 30 – 40 grassroots teams.

These grassroots teams are not supported by the local branch of the KFF. KFF's involvement starts at district and provincial level with teams drawn from companies and local authorities. Since KFF is not supporting grassroots football by organising competition, options to move on to the official leagues are poor.

#### *1.2.2 Request by grassroots teams to scale up the league*

In 2004 and 2005 KYFA organised Kisumu's Champion's League, mobilising about 20 grassroots teams. Due to the competition every weekend more than 400 youth were involved in soccer matches for six consecutive months. During the week the youth were kept busy during football training sessions. The League has generated lots of energy as a result whereof the teams have grown in number and in terms of players. Some of the grassroots teams are now able to form various football teams in different age categories, guaranteeing continuity and sustainability. More than 10 boys were offered sports scholarships at local boarding schools after being scouted during the competition matches.

Given the success of Kisumu's Champions League and the KNVB supported Football Clinics, the associated grassroots teams have requested the Executive Committee to strengthen its local grassroots platform as a stepping stone to the KFF run leagues. Kisumu's Under 18 league has proven that regular matches enhances team building, strengthens and nurtures the football talents etc. In order to further develop the skills of the football players competitions in other age groups are required. Competitions for the Under 9, 12 and 15 would guarantee a good flow and opportunity for growth.

Despite the increased scope for more competitions, the KYFA needs to continue improving the rules and regulations governing the registration, officiation amongst others. This will include formulating protocols, putting in place proper systems, appeal committee and training of referees and match officials drawn from the grassroots teams. For this purpose the association will continue seeking guidance and support from MYSA learning from their best practices in this field.

KYFA has also recognised the need to improve the playing conditions. There are few good football pitches. Most of the league matches are being played on *muram* fields, with high risk for injuries.

### *1.2.3 The need to ensure sustainable approaches to quality training and on going youth development*

With the technical and organisational assistance from the league, most of these teams have been able to explore their skills. The league has been instrumental in strengthening the competitive skills of the players. The football clinics have been instrumental in increasing the critical mass of the youth leaders able to support youth development in Kisumu. However, the association's experience revealed two main challenges to create a sustainable football environment.

First is the very weak technical capacity in terms of applying appropriate approaches to sports and youth development.

The second challenge is the weak management structure of the grassroots teams that will affect sustainability of the football environment.

It needs to be clear that it is not possible to organise the competitions if KYFA lacks the minimal technical and management support from the grassroots teams recommended in this proposal. For building up an enabling football environment it is necessary that the grassroots teams build their capacity to provide quality training and youth development tools to support KYFA's strategies.

With regard to improving the football skills, the local teams themselves have requested to continue providing KNVB's football clinics. The 'Coach the Coach' programme conducted in June 2005 was a big success. It has been said that football levels in Kisumu have improved significantly due to the exposure to the 'Dutch School'. The coaches are eager to attend the follow ups. Besides the football clinics, the youth may benefit from other youth development skills of their leaders. KYFA could mobilise technical advice on curriculum development, participatory youth approaches etc. through workshops and seminars.

In terms of youth development, much needs to be done. KYFA is proposing the development of a training manual that could assist the grassroots teams in addressing youth issues in a more participatory way. For the latest know-how in youth development KYFA is seeking technical assistance from abroad through Share People Foundation. When the training manual has been drawn, the youth leaders from the grassroots teams could go for training and follow-ups.

The grassroots teams are also required to strengthen their management, financial and organisational systems. The team leaders need to develop management skills to manage the club properly. Technical advice on organisation development, financial management systems and fundraising could be mobilised through KYFA by for example organising workshops

and other seminars. Moreover, the association could provide a platform for promotion of local soccer towards the private sector.

## **2. Project goal, purpose and strategy**

### 2.1 Project goal

To contribute towards the social economic development of vulnerable youth in Kisumu

### 2.2 Purpose

- To strengthen an enabling football environment in Kisumu;
- To contribute building the capacity and strengthening systems of Kisumu's grassroots football teams;

### 2.3 Strategy

#### *2.3.1 Increasing and improving number of football competitions*

KYFA will continue organising the under 18 league. Furthermore it will gradually start competition for other age groups and girls as well. A key factor in the success of this is the partnership with the under 15 league at Nyalenda and the grassroots teams. In this approach the association is working with other community initiatives to enable them to be in the driving seat and thereby take a lead in relation to planning and officiating of the matches.

KYFA will continue improving the rules and regulations governing the running of the leagues, including registration criteria and official match regulations. It will regularly conduct workshops to train referees and other officials in order to improve quality levels of the competition and to avoid biasness and corruption.

In this phase of the project KYFA will aim at rehabilitating several football fields with the local authorities and the football teams.

#### *2.3.2 Strengthening grassroots teams*

The association will continue organising football clinics in conjunction with KEFOCA, the KNVB and MYSA.

It is also pursuing the establishment of a resource centre and/or library.

KYFA will also start providing technical support to develop the management structures of the teams by organising workshops in management, organisational development and fundraising. (Long term capacity, sustainable etc)

In order for the grassroots teams to develop long term capacity to provide a social learning environment, the association will continue to provide technical support towards youth development. This will take the form of technical support on curriculum development in relation to a local diploma and further training of youth leaders to ensure that they have the skills to deliver effectively.

The association will also promote institutional strengthening among the teams in the form of support for fundraising, seeking partnerships with foreign football teams amongst others.

### **3. Project outputs, activities and skills developed**

#### 3.1 Outputs under purpose one

##### *I Teams and CBO's actively involved in organisation competitions*

Scaling up KYFA's experiences in organising Kisumu's Champion's League in 2004 and 2005, further leagues for the under 15, under 12 and under 9 will be established during the project period. The association pursues to increase the number of football teams to about 30 of each 100 players by end 2007 engaging over 3000 youth.

##### *II Supported rehabilitation of football fields*

In this phase of the project, KYFA will pursue the local authorities to rehabilitate the available fields. This will involve working with the football teams, providing the necessary manpower to overhaul, replant and maintain the football pitches.

##### *III Supported policies and protocols on management and officiating of competitions and matches*

In partnership with MYSA the association will continue improving the rules and regulations governing the leagues. Procedures and systems for participation, registration and enforcement will be continually scrutinized. Match officials drawn from the teams will undergo training.

#### 3.2 Outputs under purpose two

##### *I Skills developed are translated into youth development*

About 100 trainers and coaches will be further trained through KNVB's grassroots football developments 'coach the coach' programme. In an effort to enhance the youth development skills of the youth leaders, KYFA will facilitate the development and implementation of a training manual/curriculum using the best practises developed elsewhere. For this purpose KYFA will approach and seek support from Share People Foundation and/or relevant youth agencies in the country. KYFA is also pursuing to set up a resource centre/library in town for further study purposes on football and condition training and other youth development literature and information. Furthermore, KYFA will continue networking with foreign football clubs and federations to seek technical support for the league and the grassroots clubs.

##### *II Skills developed are translated into sustainable football clubs*

KYFA will continue providing technical support in terms of management systems. The direction and support provided by Frederik Eijkman to the association will be also available for the associated grassroots teams. To get a clear picture of the position of the various teams, the association will start conducting a situational assessment to identify and analyse the management needs amongst others. On the basis of the outcome of the research a management development plan will be formulated and

implemented. KYFA anticipates that about 40 team managers will be trained by the end of this project. KYFA will also continue facilitating and support fundraising mechanisms by promoting Kisumu's football scene and grassroot clubs among the private sector as well as donor agencies.

#### **4. Governance aspects**

The association is currently registered at the Ministry of Social Services as a CBO under its original name Kisumu Champions League and is governed by a constitution. To formalise the present structure the association is currently seeking a legal entity most fit to its set-up. This process will include reviewing its constitution, election of its officials amongst others.

KYFA applies the principals of comprehensive community based development. Central to this approach is the active involvement and ownership by communities of programmes. Since its establishment the Executive Committee has conducted regular meetings with KYFA's member teams. During this project KYFA will continue and further strengthening this approach. To monitor and evaluate the progress of the various competitions, for example, the Executive Committee has planned meetings with the participating teams every three months. Eevery half year an annual general meeting will be called to present the financial accounts and to discuss the direction taken. By the end of the project an external evaluation is planned.

#### **5. Management arrangements and technical assistance**

KYFA is managed by its Executive Committee that reports to the quarterly meetings of representatives of each member team. The members of the committee were drawn and elected by the associated grassroot teams in 2004 for a period of three years. The KFF is also represented in the committee by the secretary of KFF Nyanza North branch. The chairman is Jeff Obado. He is employed by a street children home in town that includes a football team. The organising secretary is George Okech, also employed by a street children programme as a house father. Since 1993 he is involved in Kisumu grassroot soccer as chairman of Pandipieri's Under 15 League. In 2002 he visited the Netherlands upon invitation of Cordaid. He was one of the leaders of a street children football team from Kisumu that participated in the world cup of street children soccer. Other members include Michael Anemba from Real Kisumu and Francis Oduor from Chelsea, who is KYFA's treasurer. Francis is an accountant.

Additional technical support and direction is provided by Frederik Eijkman. Since 1998 he has been working with the local communities in Kisumu, facilitating the management reforms of a 25-year old community development project of about 100 employees and 300 local volunteers. Frederik is one of the founders of Kisumu's Champion's League and has been giving guidance and support to the association since.

**KISUMU YOUTH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION**

**Work Plan for the period October 2005 To March 2007**

**GOAL:** To contribute to the social economic development of vulnerable youth in Kenya

Purpose	Outputs	Activities	2006												2007	2008		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
<b>Purpose I</b> To strengthen an enabling football environment in Kisumu	<b>Output 1</b> Teams and CBO's actively involved in organisation football competitions	Organise competition for youth below 18																
		Organise competition for youth below 15																
		Organise competition for youth below 12																
		Organise competition for youth below 9																
		Identify & support over 30 grassroots teams and 10 NGO's for participation and active involvement mobilising match officials and referees																
	<b>Output 2</b> Supported rehabilitation of football fields	Identify and rehabilitate 5 football fields																
		Identify and support grassroots teams to maintain fields																
		Continue and develop, formulate and implement rules and regulations governing leagues																
	<b>Output 3</b> Supported policies & protocols on management & officiating competitions and matches	Train 150 match officials drawn from grassroots teams																
		Train 60 youth leaders in youth development																
<b>Purpose II</b> To contribute building the capacity and strengthening systems of Kisumu's grassroots teams	<b>Output 4</b> Skills developed are translated into youth development	Facilitate development training manual/ curriculum																
		Seek support and technical assistance from relevant																

**KEY:** KNVB – Royal Dutch Football Federation

### **List of Participating Grassroot Football Teams**

Real Kisumu FC	-	Nyalenda
Chipolopolo	-	Nyamasaria
Monaco FC	-	Dunga
Covenant FC	-	Sigalagala
Ria Stars FC	-	Kondele
Urusi FC	-	Kondele
Supa Strikers FC	-	Milimani
Chelsea FC	-	Katchok
Lake Victoria Stars	-	Kilo
FC Porto	-	Sotema
Gunners	-	Milimani
Coventry	-	Pandipieri
Westham	-	Nyalenda
Kamakowa	-	Ubunga
Madingo	-	Bamako
Fifa Kings	-	Manyatta
Reli	-	Nyalenda Railways
Kibuye Wanderers	-	Manyatta
Geneva	-	Nyalenda
Blackburn	-	Kaloleni

## **List of Acronyms**

KYFA	-	Kisumu Youth Football Association
MYSA	-	Mathare Youth Sports Association
KFF	-	Kenya Football Federation
KNVB	-	Royal Dutch Football Federation
KEFOCA	-	Kenya Football Coaches Association
SPF	-	Share People Foundation