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**SCHOOL CHILDREN CYBER SAFETY
PROJECT**

**EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL AND
FINANCIAL REPORTS (FINAL)**

To

AFRINIC Ltd.

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By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION

FIRE is a Grant and Awards program designed by AFRINIC in order to support and encourage the development of solutions to information and communication needs in the Africa Region. It places particular emphasis on the role of the Internet in the social and economic development for the benefit of the African community.

Launched in May 2012, the program is partly funded by two donors: IDRC and SIDA International Development Agencies. In 2013, AFRINIC selected eleven grant recipients which received 10 000 USD each for their project.

The grantees are bound by several obligations, which are among other things:

- Implementation and use of the project funds solely to perform the objectives and activities of their project
- Use the funds in accordance with the budget set out in their application
- Submission of an Interim and a Final Report in accordance with AFRINIC's report guidelines outlined in the Memorandum of Grant Conditions.

II. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED USE

AFRINIC required this evaluation in order to confirm that the project is run in accordance with the following criteria:

- Quality and reliance of design
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency of implementation
- Impact and potential of sustainability
- Replicability

AFRINIC also requires this evaluation to be run on the basis of the Interim and Financial Reports sent by the project in accordance with their obligations.

III. OBJECTIVES

AFRINIC requires this evaluation to ensure of the following:

- The project meets identified objectives;
- Enhance the Design and the implementation of FIRE programme;
- Demonstrate and Improve the impact of the various projects on the local community;
- Develop recommendations to improve the implementation and the monitoring of future projects;
- Ensure that funds allocated to the various projects are used efficiently and within the initial identified scope.

IV. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Asonga Kuchio Foundation is the recipient of FIRE PROGRAM GRANT to run a School Children Cyber Security Program in Kenya. The Purpose of AKF is to enable many young people access ICT and use it for economic growth and self-actualization. It aims to create space for the youth of Kenya to pursue their potential by using ICT. Activities seem to be well dealt with. Though the project is still on going, great results have been achieved. This is primarily due to the level of planning and the strategy implemented.

V. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Interim report evaluation has revealed few shortcomings with financial report. The team was recommended to put in evidence the difference between expenses and their allocation, present the results by category and compare them to indicators shown in different tables.

Final financial report was not submitted and thus this evaluator could not assess if recommendations were implemented.

THE EVALUATION

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. PURPOSE

AFRINIC required this evaluation in order to confirm that the project is run in accordance with the following criteria:

- Quality and reliance of design
- Effectiveness
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- Impact and potential of sustainability
- Replicability

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- The project meets identified objectives;
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- Demonstrate and Improve the impact of the various projects on the local community;
- Develop recommendations to improve the implementation and the monitoring of future projects;
- Ensure that funds allocated to the various projects are used efficiently and within the initial identified scope.

This evaluation is also required by AFRINIC in order to help the project in its implementation in accordance with the Memorandum of Grant Conditions.

1.2. AUDIENCE AND USE

The stakeholders who will make use of the evaluation reports are:

1. FIRE programme – AFRINIC
2. International Development Research Center (IDRC)
3. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)

4. The grantees
5. Prospective applicants to FIRE program

1.3. OBJECTIVES

AFRINIC requires this evaluation to ensure of the following:

- The project meets identified objectives;
- Enhance the Design and the implementation of FIRE programme;
- Demonstrate and Improve the impact of the various projects on the local community;
- Develop recommendations to improve the implementation and the monitoring of future projects;
- Ensure that funds allocated to the various projects are used efficiently and within the initial identified scope.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology is linked with the objectives, the evaluation questions and the type of evaluation.

Evaluation criteria	Key Results Areas	Evaluation questions	Data sources
Design	Assess the extent to which the project responds to priority issues and identified objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the project objectives still valid? • Has the project team put in place the appropriate strategies? • Are there major risks that have not been taken into account? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design documentation. • Project objectives. • Interim and final technical reports.
Effectiveness	Assess the project major key results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the obtained results aligned with planed objectives? • Are the results in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim and final technical reports. • Project management

		acceptable both in terms of the quantity and their quality?	plan. • Result monitoring report.
Efficiency	Assess the extent to which: - Project plan has been followed; - Project reports are up to date.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To which percentage has project plan been achieved to date? • Are expenses aligned with established budget? • Have data collected archived for future use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management plan. • Monitoring and control reports. • Financial reports. • Interim and final technical reports.
Impact	Assess to which extent the project will have a long-term positive impact on local community.	To which extent has the project's general objectives and final goals been achieved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project objectives • Interim and final technical reports. • FIRE programme objectives
Sustainability	Assess to which extent the project has been socially and politically adopted by the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the project contribute to long-term benefits? • Would the long-term benefits be materialized by the implementation of an organization? • What are the costs implications for scaling up impact? • Are there savings that could be made without compromising delivery? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project benefits report. • Project cost report. • Project monitoring report.

1.5. TEAM

M. Kenneth SANVI, PMP, is a Canadian Consultant in International Development, specialized in all areas of project management. M. SANVI is a seasoned expert with many audits and evaluations projects in several countries in Africa. He is also a trainer in many areas among which, monitoring and evaluation.

Ms. Rebecca GIDEON, CISA will perform the evaluation of Information Technology aspects of the reports. Ms. Gideon is an experienced Information Technology professional with over seven years of diversified experience.

2. THE PROJECT

2.1. CONTEXT

The Asonga Kuchio Foundation is the recipient of FIRE PROGRAM GRANT to run a School Children Cyber Security Program in Kenya. The Purpose of AKF is to enable many young people access ICT and use it for economic growth and self-actualization. It aims to create space for the youth of Kenya to pursue their potential by using ICT.

From the moment the project was initiated in January 2014 when schools opened their new year, AKF embarked on a spirited campaign to build awareness on cyber security and challenges young pupils and youth in Kenya were bound to experience. The program has been carried out in a number of counties within Kenya. The program brings students together in various groups of classes, club members or computer students to discuss the challenges they face in engaging within the cyber space and possible solutions. In one school called Eastleigh Highschool the students were asked if they knew anything about cyber security, cyber bullying and tools used to bully others. They were reluctant until were asked those who had mobile phones to turn them on and look at their own text messages. What did they see? The responses were overwhelming. There was rampant bullying from friends. They seemed helpless to handle the problem. To help them learn how to deal with the issue the project team decided to show them some videos. Most of the videos were online where certain celebrities were sharing their own experiences and what they did to handle the problem. The videos were educative on how to protect themselves from bullying.

The same information was transferred to parents through small leaflets to assist in passing over information on what they needed to know about cyber bullying. Students were encouraged to share what they learnt from the cyber security class with their family members. A form was also provided for feedback. About 65% of the feedback was that parents would like to see more of the AKF cyber security awareness program to reach churches and youth centers. Part two of the program was dedicated to combine school visits with education at youth centers located within the churches and residential areas.

The Foundation Goals for this ICT project are as follows:

1. Directly: Kenyan children will be more aware of risks of online access as well as some mitigation factors

2. Strategically: The program involves using ICTs to empower primary and secondary school children to protect themselves when they go online. The children in both primary and secondary schools will be encouraged to set up IT Clubs that will allow them to make the most of the technology that will be available to them.

3. Internally: The program shall focus on the development of a safe online environment for young minds. Therefore the use of ICT information and communication technologies such as mobile phones, the Internet and email will become indispensable tools in cities and offices around Kenya and the rest of the world.

This program looks into incorporating existing initiatives that are enabling the children to access the online space. In addition, an interactive online portal shall be maintained to enable the children learn as well as report their experiences so as to learn from each other's experiences.

2.2. UNDERLYING RATIONALE

The objectives of this project are listed above:

1. Create awareness to children on the cyber environment and the associated risks.
2. Create awareness on measure to reduce exposure to risks
3. Provide an avenue for guidance and support in the event of incident occurrence.
4. Involve children in Internet Governance discussions within their respective communities.

2.3. STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES

2.3.1. Stakeholders

- a. FIRE programme – AFRINIC
- b. International Development Research Center (IDRC)
- c. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- d. The grantees
- e. Prospective applicants to FIRE program

- f. Local Government bodies: Ministry of education, Ministry of culture and social services, department of gender, Communication technology....
- g. Religious bodies: Evangelicals, NCKK, KCCB, Supkem, Hindu, Buddhists, Bahai,
- h. NGOs: National Council of NGOs
- i. Commissions: Media Commission, CIC, NCIC, Judiciary on hacking and security
- j. Private agencies: TESPOK, to build awareness among ICT providers and consumers.
- k. Schools' administration
- l. Parents
- m. Teachers
- n. Students

2.3.2. Users & Beneficiaries

Based on the report, schools, government bodies on ethics and moral etiquettes will be the users of the findings of this project.

Though beneficiaries of the project seem logical to determine, the report fails to state them clearly, to show their involvement and how they will obtain benefits from the results of the project.

2.4. CONCEPTUAL MODEL

2.4.1. Resources and activities

The project team performed the following activities in order to achieve the objectives of the project:

- Administrative communications and logistics
- Curriculum development
- Workshops and seminars

In January 2014, the Primary school children will begin to receive laptops and tablets to enable them learn digitally. These devices will have online capabilities since the content used shall be from a common database. The challenge this will pose to the 5-6 year olds who will be the first beneficiaries of this program is their safety online, especially outside the classroom hours.

The Mission of AFK is to empower the children with online safety knowledge to recognize and optimize their full potential using technology. This will be derived from generally accepted ICT security policies and practices with regards to social media and networking. The children will need to know what precautions to take so as to effectively deal with online abuses such as cyber bullying and identity theft. The AKF Foundation has been organizing workshops in schools and setting up computer clubs where none exist to be used as a channel for cyber security awareness to school children. An important assumption is that whereas technology shall improve the end users learning experience; the right information shared with children will enable them use the Internet responsibly.

The report mentions the main milestones of the project. Nevertheless, it does not make a clear link between events listed as executed and the milestones. This part should clearly show the events and the schedule associated.

2.4.2. Expected results

Project team has made it quite clear. The only one result pursued is to create awareness on cyber security. To achieve that objective, the foundation goals are:

1. Ensure that Kenyan children are more aware of risks associated with online access as well as some mitigation factors;
2. Empower primary and secondary school children with ICT tools to protect themselves when they go online;
3. Focus on the development of a safe online environment for young minds.

2.5. RESULT CHAIN AND LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

School Children Cyber Safety Project has helped the staff develop new skills in giving information to different age groups. There was a need to work closely with teachers who understand children of a certain age compared to the adults who grasp things fast.

The report insists on the importance the project team gave to the work with as well as the teachers as the children between 5-6 years. The way to promote the project was totally different from the usual ways so the project team needed to develop new skills to get closer to its public. As stated in the report, the combination of the local school teacher and the project' staff generated confidence, openness and deepening the understanding of the subject at hand: cyber security concerns.

The involvement of project beneficiaries, during all phases of project implementation was sufficient to assist the implementation of the project. It started by involving school administration, teachers, parents and pupils. Letters were written asking about the need. The

head teacher responded by inviting AKF to meet the administration. Then the head teacher handed over the responsibility to the teacher in charge of the ICT or the one on duty to meet AKF staff. The students could only be met during their club days. Those in boarding school like Ngora Girls, Alliance Girls, Lenana Boys, Precious Blood Riruta and Nairobi Girls, Light Academy, all asked to meet their students on a Sunday afternoon. In all occasions their feedback through presentation has been instrumental in how the project team drive the program forward.

2.6. PROJECT MONITORING SYSTEM

Monitoring is conducted through ongoing evaluation. A form was created and submitted to children after each class. The feedback helped AKF staff to plan the next event better. Furthermore, to ensure that set objectives and strategy are being achieved, project team has developed a table of achievements, which helps them assess whether or not they have deviated from the goals.

2.7. EVALUATION FINDINGS

2.7.1. DESIGN

➤ Valid objectives

The project is still on going. However, objectives remain valid and project team has reported that the current results are aligned with planned objectives.

➤ Appropriate strategies

As clearly demonstrated throughout final report, project team has put in place a well-planned strategy in order to reach desired objectives. Major risks have been identified and mitigation measures implemented. Stakeholders have been actively involved. Feedbacks are collected and analysed accordingly. Moreover, monitoring strategy was defined and implemented.

Last but not least, in order to reach the large audience targeted, project team is implementing an interactive portal accessible via mobile devices so as to create more awareness and gather more data on school children's experience.

➤ Major risks not accounted for

The following risks were deemed major factors that could endangered the success of the project:

- Lack of interest and tools from school administration
- Desire to have the project cover more than the set objectives
- Schools giving academic work priority over a program such as the one promoted by the project

Mitigation measures to these risks have been identified and implemented.

2.7.2. EFFECTIVENESS

➤ Results aligned with planned objectives

As stated in the report, project team has reported that the results remain aligned with planned objectives. Though project is still on going, based on the report provided, we could clearly ascertain that each objectives set by the team is being met.

➤ Results acceptability

Based on the report the results of the inputs are acceptable in terms of the quantity and quality of outputs obtained. The results thus far are acceptable both in terms of quality and quantity.

First, the total number of schools visited was 18 with over 20,000 students reached. Those who actually participated in the group discussions and agreed to continue the campaign were over 12000 in the 18 schools covered in the first half. The results thus far are acceptable both in terms of quality and quantity. The quantity of results was measured both in terms of the number of schools reach and the schools populations too. To ensure the project obtained the required quality they sought to have questionnaire to ascertain the levels of awareness among the different schools. They also used post presentation questionnaires to gather feedback from the different schools. It was a notable learning experience from AKF that Cyber awareness has never been discussed in Kenya schools prior to this project. They are consequently tackling an issue few organizations have sought to address. With the distribution of free laptops and easy access to free Internet the young minds are bound to face insurmountable challenges on their own security, dignity and ethical behaviour. This has created an elaborate strategy to measure acceptable quantity and quality

2.7.3. EFFICIENCY OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

➤ Percentage of achieved project plan

Based on the report submitted, out of the 60,000 projected populations of students and youth to be reached, the project team have managed to reach out to 20,000 with 12,000 as actual ambassadors of cyber security awareness in Kenya. However, there were 47 counties to cover and for the moment the research and interaction have been based on two counties only (Nairobi and Kiambu). This means that there is plenty of work to be done in the other 45 counties on cyber security.

➤ Expenses aligned with budget

Financial report was not provided. It is thus not possible for this evaluator to assess that expenses remain aligned with the budget.

➤ Archive of collected data

The report clearly mentioned the way the monitoring system is put in place by the project team but there is no mention about how the collected data are archived. It will be important that the final report explains how the archiving system is managed throughout the project lifecycle.

2.7.3. IMPACT

This project has helped the team develop new skills in giving information to different age groups. The need to work closely with teachers who understand children of a certain age compared to adults who grasp things fast has clearly been established. The combination of local school teachers and project team generated confidence, openness and deepening the understanding of cyber security concerns.

2.8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Though the project is still on going, great results have been achieved. This is primarily due to the level of planning and the strategy implemented.

Interim report evaluation has revealed few shortcomings with financial report. The team was recommended to put in evidence the difference between expenses and their allocation, present the results by category and compare them to indicators shown in different tables.

Final financial report was not submitted and thus this evaluator could not assess if recommendations were implemented.