



SOS 2015 Annual Report



Date March 21,2016

I. 2015 In context

a. Challenges

- Difficult financial situation due to currency crisis, social problems and migration, policy challenges, high competition for funding
- Its implication low success Rate in Seuring grant compared to previous year, exchange gain loss, etc
- Operating landscape- 70/30, stringent requirements for License renewal
- Uncertainty around the partnership modality between INGOS ad Local Organizations in Jointly implementing programs- Impacted on initiation of new partnership
- Reemergence of drought in some parts of our operational area due to the El-Nino episode-- redirect development funds to drought recovery , slowed down smooth project Operation and undermined some project gains
- Inflation- High living cost- demand for high salary- difficult to attract staff with the right caliber

b. Opportunities

- Two Global Opportunities for the future of our planet and our society in 2015 are

1. SDGs

2. Paris Accord

- 193 countries agreed for the first time to integrate social, economic and environmental agencies through the sustainable development Goal/ SDG/
- Agreement to work towards a decarbonized future through the Paris climate Agreement
- SOS Sahel must capitalize on their momentum to derive innovative projects that deliver results against these global goals
 - Plan to develop new country strategy Paper (CSP) in 2016

11. Our Development Approach

The two major development Pillars

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graph TD; A[The two major development Pillars] --> B[Our Theory of Change]; A --> C[The six strategic Themes];
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**Our Theory
of Change**

**The six
strategic
Themes**

Approach

Three pronged approach , to bring lasting difference to the lives of smallholder farmers and pastoralists



Our theory of change

Innovative Interventions

Reducing Poverty

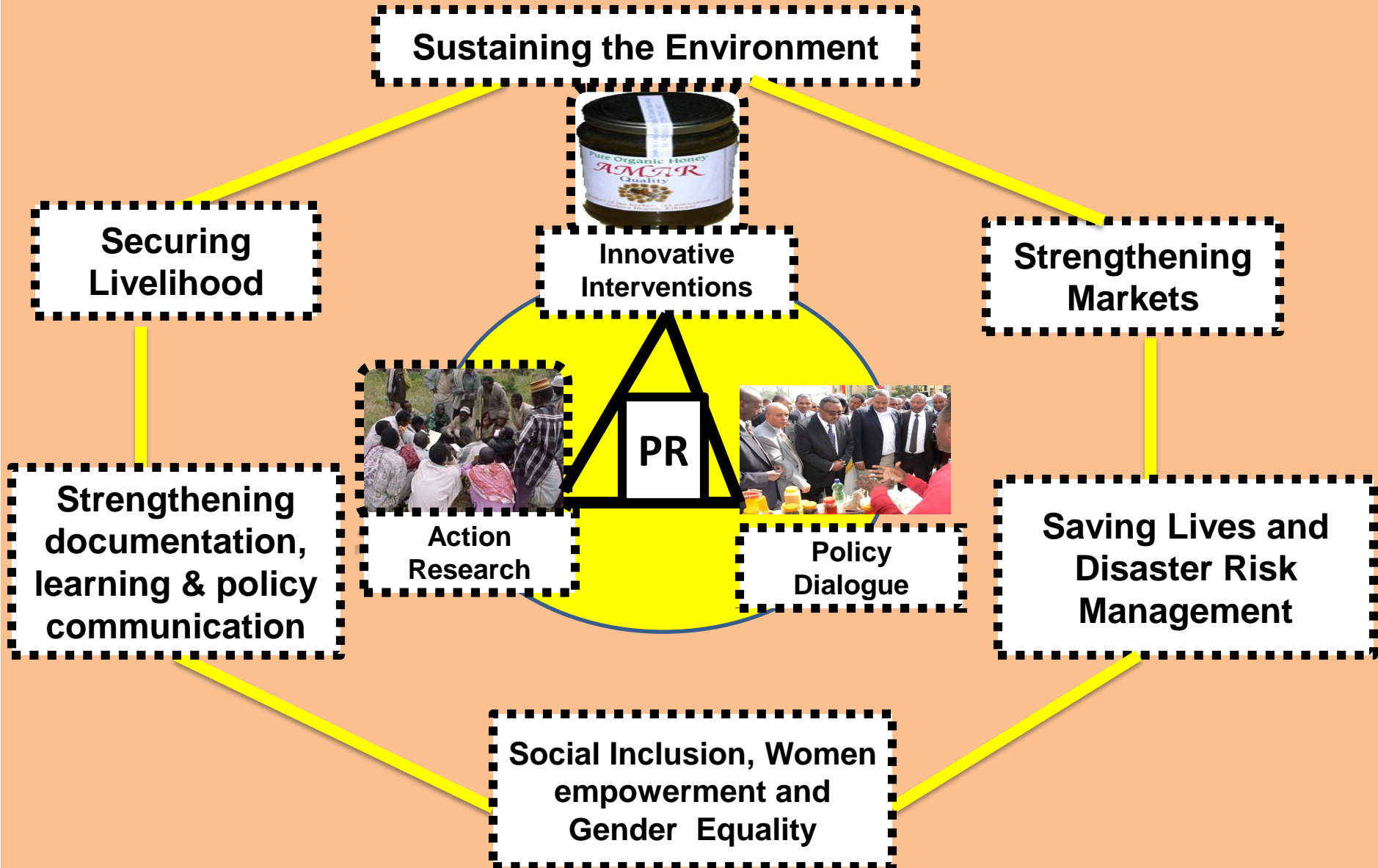


Action Research

Policy Dialogue

How we make a difference

III. SOS Sahel Major Operational focuses on 6 S's (Hexagon)

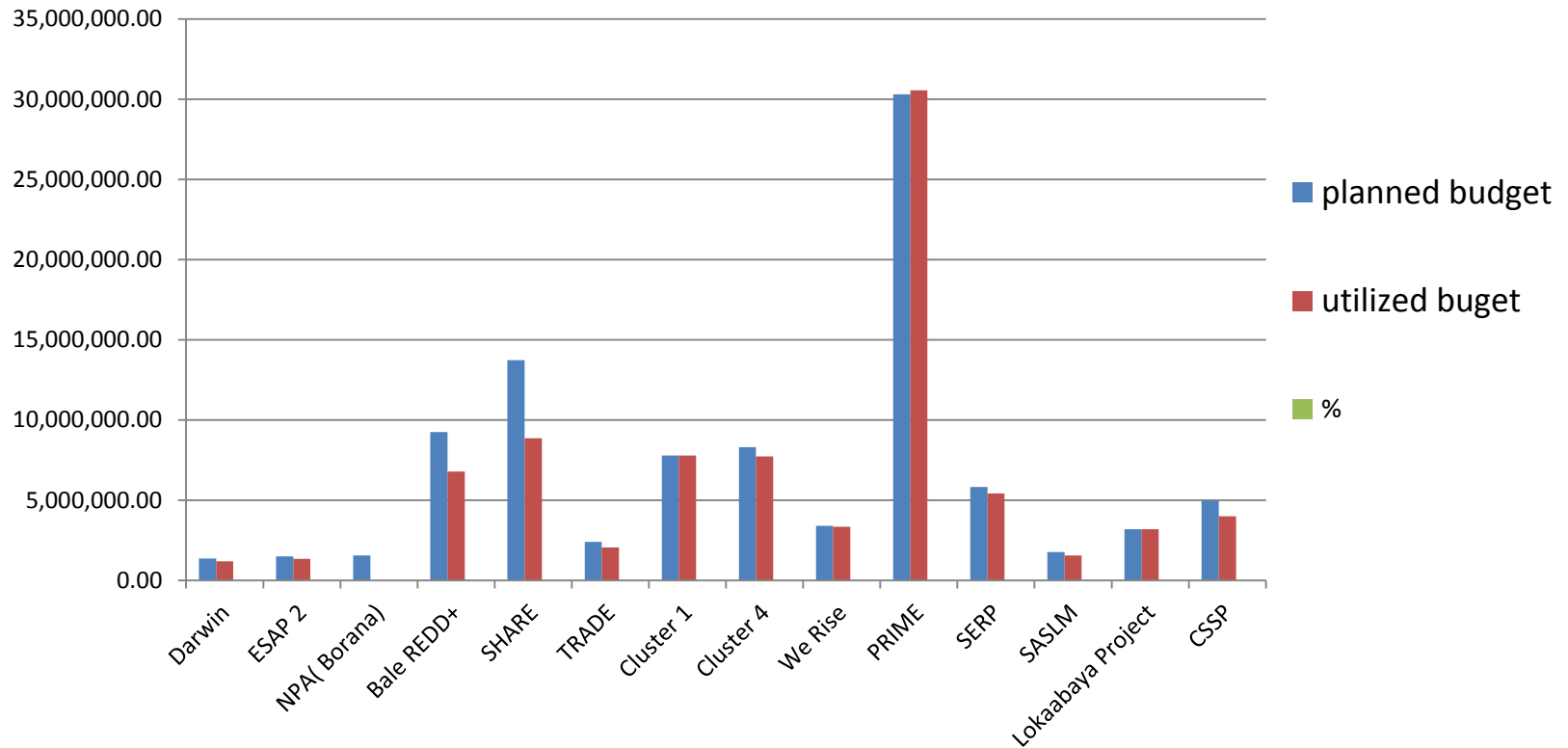


IV. Number of Projects implemented in the year 2015

	Project	Region	Beneficiaries		Total
			M	W	
1	SERP	SNNPR	20,000	12,000	32,000
2	WE RISE	SNNPR	6,441	9,000	15,441
3	Loka Abaya Agro-Forestry Based Livelihood Improvement & Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Project Badger	SNNPR	49,000	140	5040
4	Livelihood Enhancement for Rural Landless Youths and Environmental Protection in Lake Hawassa Catchment program/CSSP/	SNNPR	4659	876	5605
5	SHARE Bale Eco-region: conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems functions and Improved wellbeing of highland and Lowland communities with in bale Eco-Region	Oromia			133,017
6	Sustainable Management of an Ethiopian Rangeland for biodiversity and Pastoralists/ Darwin/	Oromia	255	145	400
7	Bale REDD+	Oromia			27,000HH
8	PRIME	Oromia	162,500	87,500	250,000HHs
9	TRADE	Oromia	238	335	573
10	Capacity Building and Governance of Herders Business Organization/ NPA/	Oromia	611	306	917
11	Braced	SNNPR	4,850	5567	10,417
12	Secured Assess & Sustainable Land Management Project in Lake Hawassa Catchment	SNNPR	4,765	840	5605
13	Improving Smallholders Livelihood and Resilience Through Climate Smart Agriculture Economic Development Program /Cluster 1/	SNNPR	6625	2145	8770HHs
14	Improving Smallholders Livelihood and Resilience Through Climate Smart Agriculture Economic Development Program /Cluster 4/	SNNPR	6625	2145	8770HHs
15	Engendering Social accountability Project	Amhara/Oromia/ SNNPR	55,025	54,099	109,124

■ Total number of Projects implemented in the year 2015= 15 Number of Projects in Oromia, Amhara and SNNPR
 ■ Total number of Beneficiaries=283,176, male=241,239, female=152,937, almost 39% of women are direct project Beneficiaries. As compared to 2014 ,there is 7% increment in women clinets

1. Aggregate Program and financial Performance



- **Despite challenging contexts, More that 85% of our planned targets have been achieved**
- **Total Budget allocated for the projects = 90,844,120 ETB, as compared to last year there is an increment of budget by 8.9%**
- **From The graph, it is possible to realize that plan Vs expenditure is almost the same- Efficient and effective utilization of resources**

2. Snapshot of 2015 overall performance

- 1. We have realized 85% of our program targets set for the year*
- 2. Our annual turnover stands at 90,000,00ETB, exceeding by 1% from our annual expenditure plan. This is an increment by 15% compared to last year*
- 3. We have implemented 15 projects in three regions reaching 283,176 smallholder farmers and pastoralists, women and youth and people with HIV/AIDs and disabilities. We have also enhanced the capacity of farmers and herders group and their respective business organizations.*
- 4. We have successfully managed the close out of four projects completed and commenced one new project in partnership with Green path.*

5. *We have designed and submitted 14 funding applications valued at 587,548,935 ETB but the outcome is disappointing with only 14% success .*
6. *We have forged a new development partnership with the Green path, a private sector involved in permaculture organic farming. This partnership is a breakthrough in linking smallholder farmers to sustainable finance and markets through out growers scheme*
7. **New Funding partnership have been established with Korea International development cooperation/KOICA/**
8. **We have Pilot-tested new development approach that enhance farmers ad pastoralists adaptation to climate change. Eg. Index Based Crop Insurance, climate smart agriculture and Disaster Risk Modifier**
9. **We have readjusted our development works in the face of the El-Nino episode triggered drought. This enabled us to save lives, restore and protect asset and reduce impacts on project gains**

- 10. We have made significant investment in improving the management and leadership skills of the senior staff. Eg. Five senior staff members attended five days project planning, proposal writing and – course provided by ELD training center based in UK. Also our gender and monitoring officer attended four months short term training course in Coady International Institute on Development Leadership.**
- 11. We have revised the existing staff charter to make it relevant to the current context and enable the organization remain competitive in the labor market.**
- 12. The financial manual and procurement policy have been revised to reflect our transition from international to national organization.**
- 13. We have received recognition for our outstanding work from Oromia and SNNP regional state .**

3. Highlights of Significant Development Achievements

3.1 Sustaining and Restoring the environment

Major works in 2015:

- ***Strengthening the capacity of community based organizations and local government partners to plan and implement **participatory Forest Management, Integrated watershed Management, Rangeland Management, REDD+ scheme, climate Smart Agriculture in SNNPR and Oromia.*****

3.1.1 Examples of Specific Achievements



***East Bank Spill way of Bake
Micro dam Rehabilitation
Borana Zone Yabello District***

Rehabilitation of The Bake Micro dam in Borana zone

- *The newly constructed spillway and the rehabilitation of existing one has increased the reservoir area from 31.25Ha to 46.31Ha, about 48% increment.*
- *It has also increased the reservoir capacity by an additional volume of 465,400m³. The expansion of the reservoir by removing 48,000m³ of sediment and the rehabilitation of the existing earth dam, increased the reservoir capacity by 37,400m³. More than 85 percent of the sediment was removed.*
- *During Severe Drought, the reservoir can reach 15,000 HHs (including pastoralists from Borana, N.Keneya, Somali , Guji and it also serve the population during Bake market day)*



- All in all, an additional **502,800m³** of water can now be harvested and stored to be used during dry period as a result of the rehabilitation of the dam.
- The rehabilitation is **believed to increase the benefits of pastoralists and livestock traders**
- The micro dam serves an estimated **10,000 to 16,000 heads of livestock** (cattle, shoats and camel) and wildlife per day
- The dam will enhance the ability to cope with Prolonged severe drought and the capacity for human **consumption are about 8000 Jerican(20-25 liter/Jercian) per day**
- The project consumed about 13,000,000 ETB

West Bank spillway of Bake Micro Dam

3.1.2 Integrated Watershed Management



- ***Grass cover before and after the intervention in Angacha Woreda***

■8,767 HA of farmland have been treated with different physical and biological conservation measures in Hawassa Zuria, Angacha and Lokaabaya

■2,855 Ha of degraded communal land rehabilitated in Hawassa Zuria through different physical and biological conservation measures.

3.1.3 Gabion Construction for Soil Conservation



- Gabions constructed by Weyitu coop in Uddo Wotete kebele with 160 m³

- 607 m³ of Gabion and loose stone check dams were constructed as physical conservation measure in Hawassa Zuria

- *Environmental Concern Group (ECG)* was established as a core strategy to sustain a healthy environment by circumventing the threat of pollution on the ecological integrity of Lake Hawassa and the associated risk to the livelihood of the community was successfully accomplished.



- *Distributed and planted around 3,413,070 seedlings, 481,900 multipurpose trees(Acacia, Saligna, Gravilia, Nim) in area closures and agroforstry sites as biological conservation measures*
- *Distributed more than 100,000 m3 of dasho grass 53,300 splits of vetiver grass and 20,000 cuttings of elephant grass to stabilize physical structures constructed on communal and private lands*

3.1.4 Desho Grass beyond Soil and water conservation



Ato Desta Sugebo on his farmland in Girta Melissa watershed ,Angacha woreda



Harvesting Dasho Grass by Woman beneficiary at Gorta Milissa micro watershed, December,2014

- ***Desho grass was not well known until recently and was first introduced by SOS Sahel in Koisha wereda.***
- ***Desta earns 500 birr per 50 metre stand of Desho grass planted on the newly constructed soil bunds. Last year he made 6000 birr from the sale of Desho grass to other farmers for fodder,***

3.1.5 Group and private Nurseries as a source of Income

Private and Group nurseries in Angacha and Limu woreda



W/ro konjit Dache , private Nursery owner, earned 7000ETb by selling 5000seedlings to the project. Her life transformation and Asset Building motivated people around her localities

Group Nursery Lemo wereda



This is One nursery group with 10 women members and two men had made nearly 30,000 birr in their first year of trading.

3.2 Participatory Forest management



Tree planting campaign by community



- *Under SSLFM project, 44,088 hectare of natural forest has been demarcated under participatory forest management directly benefiting 90,000 Number of forest dependent Households in Amhara and SNNP regional states.*
- **300 Participatory forest groups** were established (45 in Amhara, 67 in BSG, 101 in Oromia and 81 in SNNPR) with a total of 6,454 members (of whom 73% were female).
- The 300 PFG Members saved a total of ETB **1.54 million** (approx. EUR 67,000).
- The total income from the forest-based enterprises established under the project is recorded **at ETB 66.7 million** across the four Regions (the vast majority from Oromia and SSNP Regions
- The project had achieved **96% (258,189 ha) of its 270,000 ha target coverage for PFM**. One hundred and twelve FMCs had been legally registered

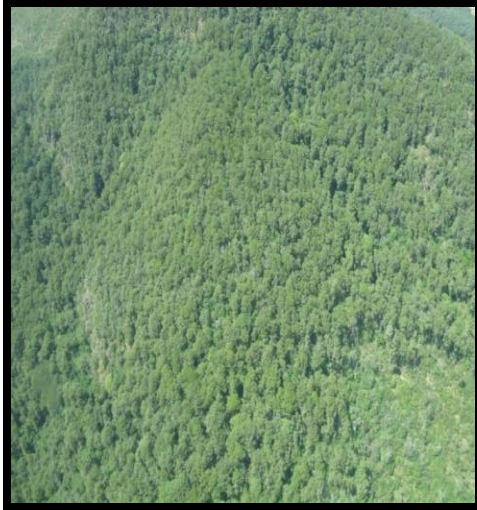
3.3 Rangeland Management



Obbo Guracha (Left) and Adde Amina (Right), members of Simphiro LibenTourism cooperative

- Raised awareness on the role of rangeland management in conserving biodiversity, protect habitat and improve livelihoods
- Supported the establishment of Liben Lark Protection Association with the primary responsibility of *managing, Conserving and protecting* Rangeland/kallo/
- **394 Ha** of land has been demarcated as kalo site and Bush clearing activities were also carried out.
- **600Ha** of communal grazing land were cleared of invasive species through community participation in Guji and Borana Zone.

3.4 Reducing Emission from Forest Degradation and Deforestation(REDD+) in Bale Eco-Region



- ***The validation process completed indicating the reduction and deforestation rate reduced by 81% which is higher than the targeted 50%***
- ***The verification Process going on expected to be completed in May 2016***
- ***Second phase funding is being sought from Norwegian embassy and Ministry of environment, forestry and climate change***
- ***MRV and benefit sharing training was provided to Project, government staffs and community representative***
- ***One natural resource management union*** was established in Bale zone .

4. Major works in 2015: Securing livelihood

- Creating, protecting and Diversifying individual and household assets through on-farm off-farm and Non-farm alternative income generation opportunities
 - *Support small holder farmers particularly women to engage in beekeeping, aloe soap making, production and selling of fuel work bruqutte , shoat fattening , oxen fattening , poultry , group and private nursery*
 - *Creating Job for landless youth and women at Hawassa zuria and Angachs, Lemo and Analemo*

Secured livelihood

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graph TD; A[Secured livelihood] --> B[Asset Creation]; A --> C[Asset Protection]; A --> D[Asset Diversification]; C --> E[Viable Income Generation]; E --> F[Off-Farm]; E --> G[On - Farm]; E --> H[NON-Farm];
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The diagram is a flowchart illustrating the components of a secured livelihood and their contribution to viable income generation. At the top is a green box labeled 'Secured livelihood'. A horizontal line with three downward-pointing arrows connects it to three orange boxes: 'Asset Creation', 'Asset Protection', and 'Asset Diversification'. From the 'Asset Protection' box, a single downward arrow points to a green box labeled 'Viable Income Generation'. From this box, a horizontal line with three downward-pointing arrows connects to three light purple boxes: 'Off-Farm', 'On - Farm', and 'NON-Farm'.

Asset Creation

**Asset
Protection**

**Asset
Diversification**

**Viable Income
Generation**

Off-Farm

On - Farm

NON-Farm



- *W/ro Misale Bakalo, was in rearing and selling day old chicken and earned 10,800 ETB from sale of 12 pullet with 90 Birr each.*
- *She received technical support and training on Poultry farming.*
- *She got credit facilities from the VSLA/Rusaco supported by the project*



- The establishment of honey processing centers and embedded support services enabled women honey cooperatives in **Dale, Loka abay and Shebedino** to sale **2,075 Kg of processed Honey** at **ETB 207,500**.*



Figure. Alazar Tulicha with his family

*The Credit and Saving Cooperatives established by SOS Sahel enabled **Alazar Tulicha** to borrow Birr 1,400 to buy 2 sheep for rearing during the first round. After six months she owned six sheep and sold all of them for 5,800 and bought milking cow. this is an example of progressive building of Assets that enables poor women to climb out of poverty.*

Exemplary works in transforming the lives of women clients



The Lives and Livelihoods of Particularly poor women transformed through progressive building up of productive assets as exemplified in the case of poultry & small ruminants provision in SNNPR



Asset
Ladder

- **Dido is one of the WE-RISE project client who is the poorest of the poor. She immediately joined “Rediet” VSLA group to start saving. She was engaged in Honey harvesting followed by trading wheat flour and butter from the money obtained from selling 25 and 30 kg of honey in two consecutive years.**
- **In doing so, she obtained 4,400 ETB , and started saving 30 Birr every week and After three months saving , she got 1000 birr credit from Rediet VSLA and discussed with her husband; Heramo to engage in donkey trading business with 3,000 birr adding 2000 birr from the profit she earned from butter and flour trading. Year later, she repaid the loan back to the VSLA and bought 3 goats, 1 calve for 3,200 birr from the profit they made by flour, butter and donkey trade.**
- **Currently, they have one Television which is bought for 4,300 birr, 2 hybrid cows bought for 14,000 birr, one mattress, and new bed. Also she is building a house with 54 corrugated iron sheet with 15,000 birr. In addition she has five sheep estimated to 3,200 birr, one donkey cart and one donkey that would be estimated to 6,500 birr at current market price. “Thanks to SOS Sahel Ethiopia, WE-RISE project, now me and my family transformed from destitution to leading a secured livelihood with human dignity” Dido concluded the story.**

Employment opportunities for youth groups



- Landless youth were organized in water drilling enterprise in Angacha, Anlemo, Lemo and Misirak Azernet.

- They constructed clean potable water to 1,002 households (Male 617, Female 385) in selected micro-watershed locations which has contributed to the health of the communities, and women and children spend less time in searching for water.

- As a result the group has generated 31,000-birr income

- Climate Smart Agriculture project enabled 10 unemployed youth to be engaged in Gabion Construction after taking 20 days intensive training.
- This Project in Collaboration with Woreda Trade and Industry development office has organized this in to Micro enterprise association called Tired-Leidget Gabion Mesh Wire Making Youth Association



23 youth were provided with 20 days intensive training on Robin Pump maintenance and servicing in Sodo polytechnic college

5. Strengthening market Linkage

- ***Our 2015 initiatives under this theme has focused on market linkages that alleviate poverty among smallholder farmers and herders by promoting “**Inclusive business models**” to integrate them into formal Agricultural and Natural products value chain***



▪ Under WE RISE project, women involved in shoats fattening and marketing were linked to sustainable and rewarding markets-**Modjo modern abattoir PLC**

-The Modjo Organic abattoir exporter PLC has shown interest to take about **855 fattened sheep and goats from the women group on regular basis.**

**Sheep and goat
fattening and
marketing
cooperative
Strengthening outlet
market linkages.**





■ *938 vegetable transporting boxes was provided to 10 cooperative's in Sodo and Miskan woreda.*

They used to rent for 10-15 birr for one box per day for every delivery of the products. The rent price is determined by the brokers.

After the support they can save from birr 840-1260 per trip based on loading capacity of the car.

Recently they have loaded ten times to different market place. On these trips the members of the cooperative can save from 7,560-11,340 birr and They realized to earn 50,000ETB



938 Vegetable box distribution to 10 coops in Sodo and Miskan Woreda

6. Saving Lives and Disaster Risk Management

- ***An embedded **crisis modifier** was introduced and implemented to reduce vulnerability to drought in Borana and Guji zone.***





Fodder Distribution, Promotion and Voucher Dispatch in Borana ad Guji Zone

- As part of the Pastoral Resilience Improvement through Market Integration (PRIME) crisis modifier **component 300 Quintal of concentrate feeds and 4,500 Bales of grass distributed** to the beneficiaries out of which 50% of the costs are supported by the project.*
- This feed & fodder promotion was done in Bake, Dubuluk and Elwaye during livestock market days*



Participants of LEGS training both at Negele (L) & Yabello(R)

- *Training was organized on Livestock Emergency **Guideline and Standard (LEGS)** for 31 persons both in Guji and Borana Zones.*
- *Participants improved trainee's knowledge and skill on emergency response intervention and management in which it further strengthened the linkage between different sectors capacity on LEGS interventions*



Women Home Garden Activity/Sweet potato

- ***Emergency seed support was provided to beneficiaries affected by drought and lost their crops in Mesakn, Mareko and Soddo woreda***
 - ***38,163 Quintals of [check pea](#) provided to 238 beneficiary farmers (181 male and 47 Female)***
 - ***186,750 of cuttings of [sweet potato](#) distributed to 501 (of them 167 women) to replace the crop failed with the effect of drought.***
 - ***[Crop Insurance Scheme \(Multi-Peril Crop Insurance\)](#) for Irrigated Vegetable Growers was introduced as pilot in Mareko, Meskan and Sodo woredas for exceptional disaster cases***

7. Social inclusion, women empowerment and gender equality



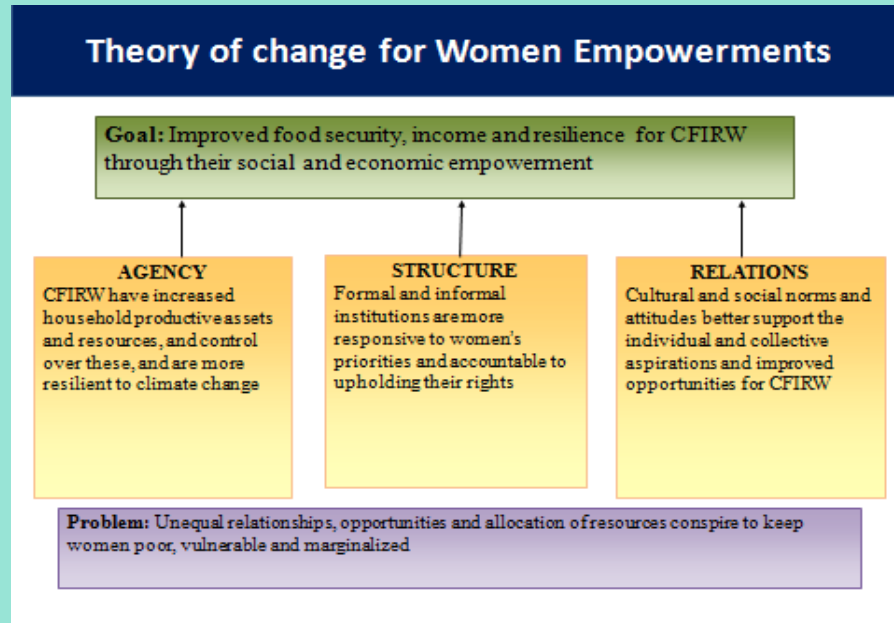
• The picture taken during Sensitization workshop for women



Farmer Training center/FTC/
center built in shina with the
capacity of holding 150 person

- The awareness level of the target community about social accountability has increased
- Improvement of Extension Service: The way how to use natural and artificial fertilizers, crop production and animal production and how to manage inputs.
- 35kms of new road constructed and 95 km existing road maintained in pastoralist areas/ Elweye and shinatsion/ as a result 250 people ,90 male and 160 of women get access to market, water point, health center etc.

- The **theory of change for women empowerment**(Agency-Structure – Relationship), the **existence of paralegals** and the **SAA tool** have brought significant behavioral changes and ensure Gender Equality

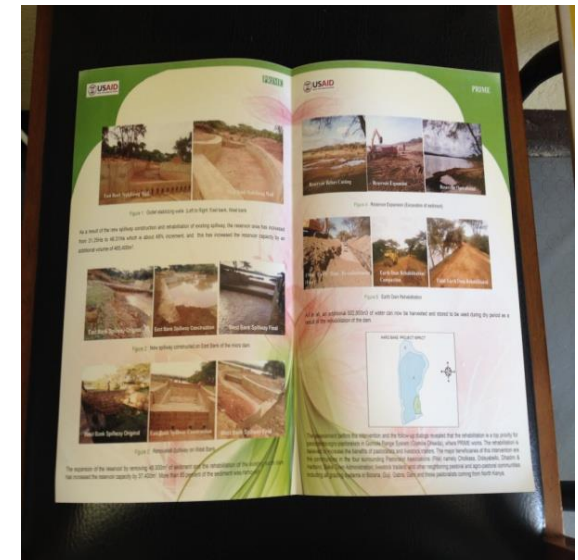
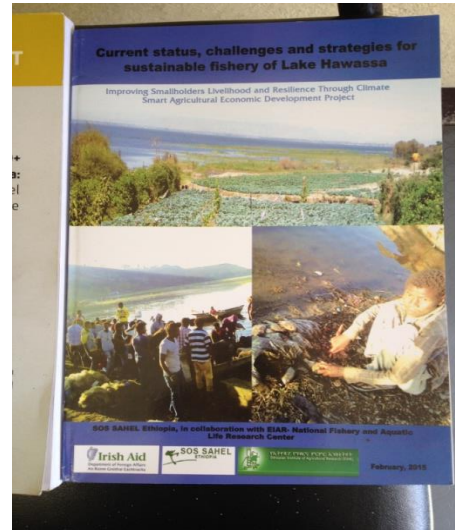


An indication of behavior changes in Big events

- Ato Belay Bulcha, one of the We-Rise project beneficiary reported that ----Now thanks to WE-RISE Project, after they have taught me about **gender equality and equity as well as the consequences of gender based violence**, I started to treat my wife very gently and now she start to communicate with me without any fear. Now I am a different person, my attitude towards gender based violence has been changed, in that I am changed & started teaching others about HTPs, GBVs and their negative consequences.

8. Strengthening Documentation, Learning and Policy communication

- ❖ **Action research and documentation is the back bone of the Project.**
- ❖ Improving smallholder livelihoods and resilience in the SNNPR through climate smart agricultural economic development **project in collaboration with EIAR-National Fishery and Aquatic Life Research center produced *studies on: current Status , challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Fishery of Lake Hawassa.***
- ❖ the project has also published **three training manuals** which **focus on basic financial record keeping, cooperative management, and one strategy document on sustainable fish harvesting mechanisms.** These documents are now being distributed to target beneficiaries, government stakeholders, and various partners for broader learning exercise and enforcement.



8.1 Experience Sharing visit for learning



field exposure visit participants in Yirgachefe woreda, Gedeo Zone

■ From the visit, the participants have created awareness on **how densely populated people can live in a small area of land using appropriate agro forestry practices.**

■ Moreover, the participant farmers have got knowledge from the practical field observation on how to **execute the agro forestry practices in their backyards.**



Bale Mountains Union's Board members experience exchange at Chilimo, Wonchi, Yirgale & ECX from left to right

■ The Bale Mountains Union's Board members visited both **Fero Coffee producing Farmers primary Cooperative in Sidama** and **ECX Office at Hawasa.**

The visitors have learned **on how quality coffee** can be produced, processed and marketed.

Besides, **how coffee quality inspection, sampling and grading systems** can be made.



Loka Abaya project hosted a team of group members working with our partner (CCI) organization in Kenya. **10 watershed community members, 4 SOSSE staff members and 2 individuals from Ministry of environment (MOE)** with a total number of 16 group members visited and shared activities being implemented by a sister project in Kenya. **It was a two way visit.**

Delegates from the Clinton Foundation & Ministry of environment visited the project site & discussed with the community in Loka Abaya Woreda.



The country director of Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) together with concerned officer visited the project area and the activities of the cooperatives. They held discussions with the youth beneficiaries and met with the Woreda administration and partner offices

8.2 Working with Media

- We increasingly recognize the critical role *media plays* in effective sustainable development and this year we worked to keep media focused on issues we care about
- *Example: Documentary video on lake Hawasa environmental degradation*, documentary film on pastoral women economic empowerment through trading of dry land natural products is under production.
- We also produced a member to policy briefs and *technical paper*

Exemplary Development Works



Ittisa watershed Before Rehabilitation

▪ **Recognition and appreciation from Oromia Pastoral Development cooperation-**

The Southern Regional government awarded Certificate for SOS Sahel for exemplary forest land scape restoration in Iloka Abaya

▪ ***Watershed day was celebrated in Ittisa. Ittisa watershed community welcoming regional & Zonal Leaders (Sidama zone administrator and zonal sector heads, Regional deputy head of bureau of agriculture, regional head of EPRDF, ...) by upholding their farm tools to show that they are always resilient for climate change***



Ittisa watershed after Rehabilitation

V. Organization wide work

- 1. Completion of Terminated Project***
- 2. Fund raising efforts made in 2015***
- 3. Institutional development***

1. Completion of terminated projects

- *In 2015 five major programs come to an end. These projects were:*
 - *Engendering Social Accountability for improved Service Delivery project (ESAP 2)*
 - *Piloting REDD+ in the Bale Eco-region of Ethiopia*
 - *Livelihood Enhancement for Rural Landless youths and Environmental Protection in Lake Hawassa Catchment Program(CSSP)*
 - *SSLFMP*

2. Fund Raising Efforts

- *14 Project Funding applications submitted to different donors*
 - *2 Projects have been successful*
 - *2 Projects are in pipeline*
 - *11 Projects were declined*
- *Total volume of grant sought= 587,548,935 ETB*
- *The success rate is 14% which is very minimal*

Fund Raising Attempts

No.	Project title	Donor Requested	Grant Requested	Partners	Status
1	Creating New Enterprise for Trade and Employment Surrounding Bee wax and Essential oils	Comic Relief	2 million GBP 60,008,400	Bees for Development UK	Declined
2	Smallholder Organic & Climate Smart Premaculture Market (SOCPM)	KOICA	100,000 USD 2,173,290Br	Green Path	Successful
3	Mapping, Valuing, Servicing and protecting livestock routes in Ethiopia and Kenya	IGAD	501,160 USD 10,891,660.16		Declined
4	Improving Land and Livelihoods in Southern Ethiopia-Sustainable Environmental Rehabilitation Project Phase 2 (SEERP2)	BAND AID	127,772 GBP 3,833,696.64Br	SOS Sahel UK	Successful
5	Sustainable Environmental Rehabilitation Phase II	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Climate Change	174 Million Birr	ICRAF, Forestry Group, AAU, OSHP	In Pipeline
6	Scaling up PFM-REDD+ Integrated Approved and Institutional Capacity building across three Regional state of Ethiopia	Ministry of Environment Forestry and Climate Change	6 Million USD 130,397,400	Farm Africa	In Pipeline
7	Loka Abaya Drought Recovery	UN OCHA	22 million Birr	Regional Government, SNNPR Project	Declined

Cont'd

8	Poultry Development and Job Creation for Youth	ICCO	7Million Birr		Declined
9	Productive Engagement of Rural Jobless Youth through Poultry Production Scheme, in Southern region of Ethiopia	CTA	112,460 EUR 2,710,983.25Br	ESAT	Declined
10	Sustainable Natural Resource Management for enhanced Food Security in Borana Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia 1 st Phase	Swiss Agency for Development	4,250,107 EUR 102,453,929.36Br	IDE	in pipeline
11	Restoring Environment for Better life	Big Lottery	500,000 GBP 15,002,100Br	SOS Sahel UK	Declined
12	Market- Based solutions for Rural Poverty, environmental degradation and climate risks.	Norwegian Development Fund	45,024,376ETB		Declined
13	Productive Engagement of Rural Youth in Sustainable Landscape Management & Livelihood Improvement Project	EC Civil Society Fund II	250,000 EUR 6,026,550Br	NPA	Declined
14	Wonchi Landscape Environmental Restoration Project	EC Civil Society Fund II	250,000 EUR 6,026,550EBr	Climate Change Forum	Declined
		Total	587,548,935 ETB		

3. Institutional development works

- **Staff charter.** It has been reviewed and endorsed in may 2015 but the application was back dated January 2015
- **Code of ethics and conduct.** Through the Humanitarian accountability Project(HAP)– sanitization work shop was carried out for the Board members and finally SOS Sahel has developed code of ethics and conduct as a guiding Manual which was funded by CCRDA small grant. The very Objective of this project is creating accountability besides responsibility at the institution level. Ultimately, the institution as a whole will be accountable to all stakeholders namely; government, community, partners organizations and Donors agencies. However, due to shortage of fund the guiding Manuel was not yet rolled out to the whole project level
- **SOS Sahel Ethiopia Registration license** has been renewed for the next three years.
- **SOS Sahel Procurement and financial Manual** has been reviewed and it is at the final stage to be endorsed which incorporates both the regular development and the humanitarian program

Cont'd

- **Gender composition:** Total number of staffs = 143 and sex wise 118 male and 25 female.
- **Fund raising Activities** – different attempts were made so far in raising funds, however most of them were not successful. Besides, SOS Sahel is in the process of designing fundraising guideline for future endeavor
- **Research studies:** Through Improving smallholder Livelihood and Resilience project through climate Smart Agricultural Economic development Project a research study was produced and named as: **Current Status, challenges and Strategies for Sustainable Fishery of Lake Hawassa**. It was a comprehensive research and provide a good insight for the project how to carry out successful fishery activities in lake Hawassa.
- **Capacity Building training for Staffs** - In country and outside of Ethiopia different trainings were given for the program people on planning, proposal writing and reporting (huge amount of money was invested for this particular training)- The training was given by Empowerment Learning Development (ELD) Training center by UK people.

9. Lesson Learnt

- *Environmental protection & rehabilitation activities do not generate fast income for the beneficiaries in the short run. Implementation of alternative income generation and livelihood improvement activities encourage people, especially landless youths, to engage and contribute to the success.*
- *Presence of compulsory quality standard and grading is crucial in order for pro-poor and ethical based agricultural value chains to bring rewarding economic and social benefits for smallholder farmers and herders.*
- *The Ultra poor such as the PSNP direct beneficiaries can be entrepreneurs, instead of receiving hand outs provided they are supported to engage in bankable enterprises that fits their specific socio-economic contexts.*
- *Diversifying forest based livelihoods(NTFP,PES) will address the trade-off between short term income needs of forest dependent community and long term environmental conservation goals.*
- *There are untapped opportunities to create jobs for the landless unemployed rural youth by engaging them in non-farm income generating opportunities that suits them specific environment and socio-economic context . These opportunities include gabion mesh wire making, water drilling and pump maintenance ,conservation of communal lands and decentralized and privatised agricultural extension services*

Cont'd

- *PFM puts local community at the centre stages of forest management, thus reduces conflict over resource, secure equitable benefit to all stakeholders and ensure long term and sustainable management of forest resources.*
- *Collaboration between research and academic institutions, public extension services, private sectors, farmers' business organizations, with NGO, playing a relationship brokering/facilitating role is crucial for the success of pro-poor value chain development approach to work.*
- *Context specific climate smart agriculture technologies and practices found to be successful in enhancing farmers adaptive capacity to climate change.*
- *The Experience sharing visits with in and outside the country enhances early success and quick wins. And it is good value for money*
- *Working in a continuum that links relief, risk management and development is critical in drought -prone and food-insecure areas through inbuilt crisis modifier.*
- *Fostering synergy and bridging the disconnect between science, practice and policy is crucial to enable smallholder farmers and pastoralists adapt to economies and climate shocks*
- *Forest shows pay for itself i.e trees worth standing than cut- the economic benefit derived from forestry shows compete with other alternative land uses*

Cont'd

- *Local communities motivation and commitment in sustainable conservation and management of forest and other natural resources depends the extent for which we strike the balance between their immediate and economic needs and long term environmental integrity*
- *Realizing transformational change in gender equality demands investing in poor women strategic and practical needs. Make formal and informal institutions responsive for women's need and tackling the structural norms that perpetuates gender inequality*
- *Donor policy are changing, conventional sources funding are either drying up or becoming very competitive the survival of the sector depends on being innovative and leveraging funds from private firms-NGO is becoming highly professionalized business*
- *If our works for effectively respond to climate change our adaptation plans and actions must be firmly rooted in evidence about what works, where and what doesn't- this is what clearly come out for our CSA villages*
- *Equally, if the most vulnerable communities are to cope with growing impacts of climate change, our adaptation interventions must be tailored for local realities and build on local knowledge and experience*

10. Challenges

- *El Nino triggered drought has affected many households in some of our project areas, undermined some of the project gains and interrupted smooth operation of the Project.*
- *Dwindling funding opportunities due to global financial crisis has resulted in sever competition for limited funding opportunities demanding constant adaptation and coping.*
- *Conflict in certain SOS Sahel Operational Areas impacted pace of project implementation and in extreme cases shifting of project operation from one locality to another.*
- *Exchange rate loss : Those projects rated by pound has faced exchange rate loss and inturn affected the smooth operation of the project*

Cont'd

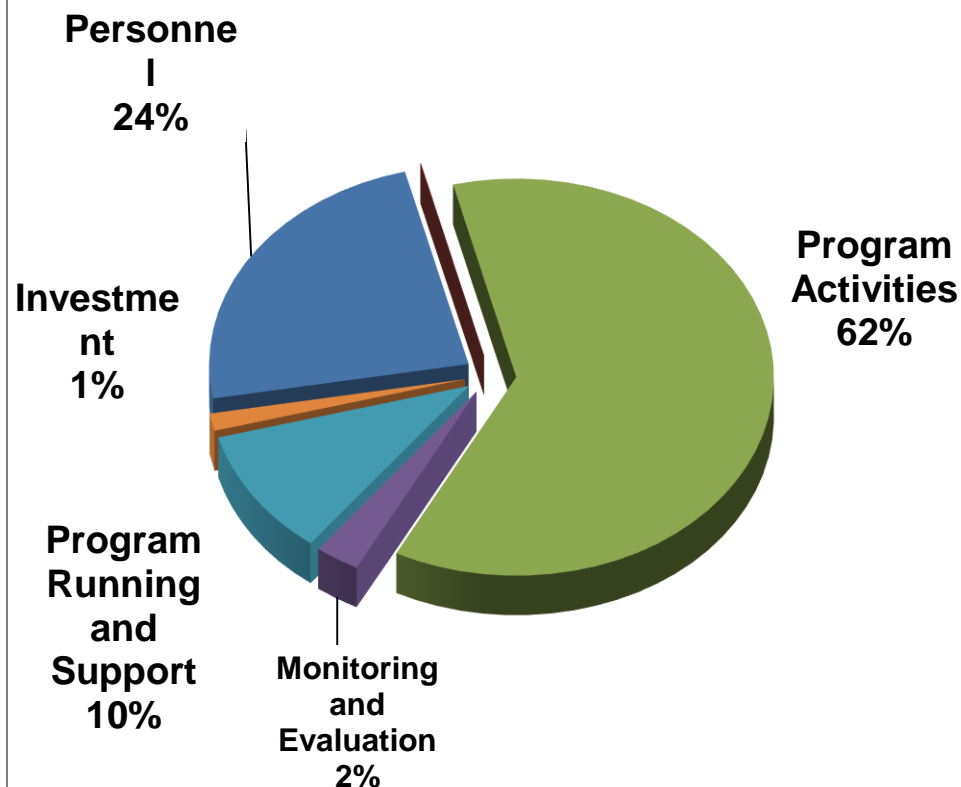
- *Difficulty to initiate and implement standalone action research projects due to the 30/70 directive that classifies research as an administrative cost.*
- *Government campaigns and meeting has created difficulty to mobilize the target community and collaborate with sector offices. For instance, due to the National Election Program held throughout Ethiopia, project staffs were restricted from mobility for at least 45 days during National Election promotion period which hindered the performance of planned activities .There has been frequent meetings at kebele and woreda level that makes woreda and kebele officials too busy to engage in project activities. The difficulty to consistently getting various stakeholders and development agents for joint activities.*

VI .Financial Income Vs Expenditure

- Regarding the status of financial utilization over the reporting period the total expenditure for ***the year 2015 was Birr 91,733,578.*** From the total budget ETB 63, 88 ***4,208.52 (70%) was utilized for programme and ETB 27,849,369.30 (30 %)*** used to cover the admin costs.
- The summary of expenditures on different budget lines are shown in the figures and tables below.

Figure1 : Comparison of Expenditure for the period ended 31st December 2015

SOS Sahel Ethiopia Expenditure for the Year Ended December 31, 2015



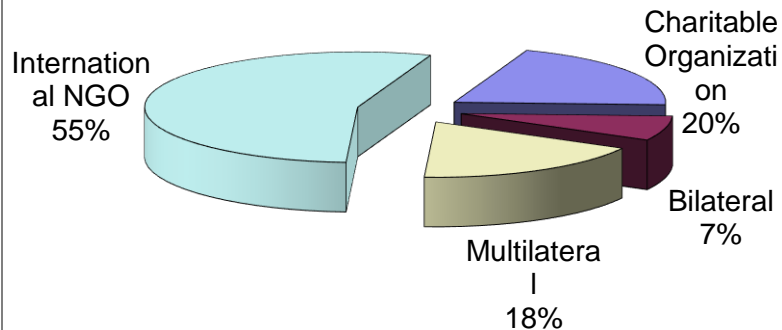
SOS Sahel Ethiopia Expenditure for the year ended December 31, 2015

Personnel	21,854,312
HRD	35,031
Program Activities	56,472,856
Monitoring and Evaluation	2,560,484
Program Running and Support	9,518,041
Investment	1,292,854
Total	91,733,578

SOS Sahel Ethiopia 2015 Income by Source

The total income for the year ended 2015 was ETB 90,844,120.

SOS Sahel Ethiopia Country Program income for 2015 by Source



SOS Sahel Ethiopia Country Program 2015 Source of income

Charitable Organization	18,304,463
Bilateral	6,556,278
Multilateral	16,299,924
International NGO	49,683,454

Total Income	90,844,120
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Country Office Income and Expenditure Report

Table 2: Country Office Income and Expenditure Report

Contry Office (CO) Financial Report
January - December 2015

	Currency - Birr Actual
Income from Projects	4,932,107
Total Income	4,932,107
Personnel and ORD	4,540,715
Travel cost (Per diem)	273,300
Admin Related costs	840,660
Vehicle Running	339,563
Bank Charges	3,111
Membership/subscription fee	10,500
Investment	171,294
Organisational and project terminal Audit--annual	63,250
Program Development	184,560
Total personnel and CO running costs for 2015	6,426,953
CO Income over Expenditure	(1,494,846)
Fund Balance Jan. 01, 2015	15,062,967
Fund Balance Dec.31,2015	13,568,121

The Country office income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 2015 is shown on table 2.

Total income of Birr 4,932,107 was received and the total of Birr 6,426,953 was utilized as expenditures.

The reserve balance at the end of the year is Birr 13,568,121.

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