Siqqee Women’s Development Association
Annual Operational Report for the Fiscal Year
2018

March, 2019
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary ...................................................................................................................... 4

   1. Introduction ............................................................................................................................. 5

2. Programmatic Interventions and Achieved Results ................................................................ 5

   3.1. Socio Economic Empowerment Program ........................................................................... 5

   3.2. Women’s Literacy and Girls’ Education ............................................................................. 7

      3.2.1. Girls’ Education ........................................................................................................ 7

   3.4. Community Based Child Support Program ...................................................................... 11

   3.5. Sustainable Environment .................................................................................................. 12

4. Approaches Utilized to Intervene ............................................................................................ 16

   4.1. Formation of Self Help Groups ....................................................................................... 16

   4.2. Community Conversation (CC) ...................................................................................... 17

   4.3. Community Participation .................................................................................................. 18

5. Administrative Activities .......................................................................................................... 18

   5.1. Human Resources & Finance ........................................................................................... 18

   5.2. Finance ............................................................................................................................... 19

6. Other Activities ......................................................................................................................... 19

   6.1. Partnership and Network ................................................................................................ 19

   6.2. Resource mobilization ...................................................................................................... 19

   6.3. Meetings, Workshops and Events .................................................................................... 20

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow up .................................................................................... 20

   7.1. Monitoring and follow up .................................................................................................. 20

   7.2. Evaluation .......................................................................................................................... 21

8. Challenges Encountered and Solutions Sought ....................................................................... 21
9. Lessons Learned........................................................................................................................................ 23

10. Conclusions & Recommendations..................................................................................................... 24

Annexure ...................................................................................................................................................... 25

Annex. 1: Summary of Projects Funded by Donors.................................................................................... 25
1. Executive Summary

Siiqqee Women’s Development Association (SWDA) is founded in 1997 and re-registered as an Ethiopian Resident Charitable Association in October 2009. SWDA has engaged itself mainly in improving the lives of women and girls struggling with overwhelming poverty for the past 21 years. To execute its activities and meet its objectives, SWDA has well-organized structure. Hence, the General Assembly of SWDA is the supreme decision-making body that nominates Board of Directors. The Board of Directors oversees the overall activities of the organization while the secretariat facilitates project implementation and the day-to-day activities. There are projects in intervention areas that are managed by field coordinators. There also are social workers and community facilitators recruited from within the community and serve on voluntary basis.

SWDA’s vision is ‘to see women live with dignity and security’ and its mission is ‘to enable disadvantaged women, girls and children improve their social and economic well-being and develop their capacity as active, productive and respected members of their communities’, it intervenes in five program areas. SWDA’s women focused programs are categorized in to five major areas. These are: Women’s socio economic empowerment, Women’s Literacy and Girls’ Education, Women and girls’ health risks, Sustainable Environment and Community Based Child Care.

In 2018, SWDA secured a total amount of Birr 7,887,251.00 with which it implemented five projects pertinent to its vision and mission, in four zones of Oromia region; namely: East Wollega, Arsi, South West Showa and Oromia Special Zone Surrounding Finfine, Sebeta town. The organization utilized 6,173,687.00 birr and benefited 62,612 community members directly and 313,060 indirectly. The total program cost was Birr 4,502,054.46 (73%) and administrative cost constitutes 1,671,633.52 (27%). Summary of major activities undertaken during the reporting year are discussed in the subsequent section. This report encompasses all the organization’s activities planned and accomplished during the period of January 1/2018 to December 31/2018. The report also narrates challenges encountered, lessons learned and success stories. Supplemental documents are annexed to further clarify and complement the report with evidences.
1. Introduction

In line with the program scope and areas of intervention clearly defined in its strategic plan, Siiqqee integrated program issues in each of its projects to address the multifaceted development problems mainly affecting women in the targeted communities across the country. Siiqqee’s program intervention areas are:

   i. Women’s socio economic empowerment
   ii. Women’s Literacy and Girls’ Education
   iii. Women’s and girls’ health risks
   iv. Community Based Child Care
   v. Sustainable Environment

In the reporting year, Siiqqee implemented five projects that address SWDA’s thematic areas of intervention in different geographic locations. As much as possible, the projects aimed to address the diverse needs of women across the project intervention areas.

2. Programmatic Interventions and Achieved Results

3.1. Socio Economic Empowerment Program

Despite the fact that women are over half of the country’s population, they have never been enabled to get the benefits they deserve. This has affected the country’s development in terms of social, economic and political sectors. Deprivation of women’s basic rights which includes but not limited to inequality, illiteracy, economic dependency, pressure groups, lack of awareness, lack of security, lack of access to services, lack of opportunities etc. Furthermore, less involvement in decision making process, reproductive and sexual health, low wages, risky child delivery, poor health, inhuman social customs and traditions, sexual and physical violence are other general problems faced by women in our society. The importance of women empowerment cannot be neglected in modern world. Women face tremendous socio-cultural and economic obstacles in their development. This disengagement of women from power has centuries old deep roots in local traditions. Though the government has been playing its role to provide equal opportunities to both male and female to participate in common activities to ensure their
contributions in every field of life which will lead to national development, the problems remain untouched. Hence more intervention is demanded and cognizant of this, Siiqqee has been playing its role to contribute its share to address socio economic issues of women and girls through its different projects. To this end, projects that focused mainly on the improvement of socio economic issues of women were implemented in five project areas.

In the reporting period, more than 1500 poor and marginalized women were organized in self-help groups and became empowered socially and economically. The women are from South West Shoa zone Ameya woreda, East Wollega zone Guto Gidda woreda and Nekempte town, and Arsi zone Bokoji town. The ultimate goal of the project/program of women economic empowerment as stated in the “vision mission statement” is to see women live with dignity and security as respected, active and productive citizens in the society. Therefore, the following results were achieved in terms of social and economic interventions:

- **Increased Capital:** The SHG members saved nearly 3,447,343.33 birr.
- **Improved livelihood:** The women involved in different income generating activities and created job opportunities for themselves and their family members.
- **Improved access to loan:** The women are able to access internal loan within their respective groups for different income generating activities and expansion of the already commenced ones. The men have started to change their attitudes and they are becoming supportive to their spouses in many matters than ever before.
- **Improved Self-esteem:** The women gained knowledge and skill and built confidence due to various trainings they got during the program.
- **Creating Solidarity:** The women established close relationship and solidarity. They built confidence and started expressing themselves and their ideas in public as a result of the leadership skills they developed through rotational leadership in their respective groups.
- **Job Creation:** The women started individual IGAs depending on their interest and capability. According to community facilitators’ daily recordings and ledger of SHGs, of the total SHG members, all the women started generating income.
• **Improved qualities of businesses:** they are engaged in for better returns on investments and promising income at a household level. Based on the field offices’ report, SHGs’ financial records and community facilitators’ reports, all SHG member women got access to internal loan from their own saving. As a result, all of the women are engaged in various income generating activities after getting business skill trainings that helped them to have exhibited changes in various aspects.

3.2. **Women’s Literacy and Girls’ Education**

The major areas where the most successful intervention approaches are needed to address women’s problems is education. However, SWDA did not have Adult literacy program in the reporting period.

3.2.1. **Girls’ Education**

Girls’ education focuses on ensuring girl students’ learning through creating conducive school environment and provision of educational materials support. Creating conducive school environment involves construction of separate latrine for girls and boys, construction of libraries and provision of counseling services for female students. It also considers construction of additional classrooms. On the other hand, the education support entails provision of school uniforms, food support and provision of free counseling and tutorial services to girls from needy families. With modest sum of funds obtained from two donors, i.e., Partnership for Change and Girls Gotta Run Foundation, two different projects that address education problems in two woreda.
Education seems to be luxury for girls from poor and marginalized families. Most rural girls are not lucky to pursue their education due to several challenges. One of the major problems of girls’ school dropout is economic problem. To reduce number of girls’ dropout due to economic problem, two projects that strategized girls’ entrepreneurship and educational support and athletic girls’ scholarship have been launched to support 159 girls at Sebeta and Bokoji. 140 girls attend primary and secondary schools while 11 girls attended university. The project proposed entrepreneurship, school materials support, athletic gear and skill training as well as mentorship as the main strategies for the girls to be kept at school and colleges. The project got acceptance and as a result of the fund obtained from Partnership for Change and Girls Gotta Run foundation, the girls who were on the verge of dropping out of school were retained in school. In addition, 11 girls at the university were supported to have completed their university education out of this 8 graduated in the reporting year. The girls get several trainings in addition to guidance and counseling sessions by trained teachers. Some girls were able to get mentors who voluntarily gave their time to inspire them. In order to create them means of income, they were trained in embroidery and knitting skills and they started making sweaters, scarves and hats that could be sold and generate income to support themselves and their families in the future. On the other hand, the Girls Gotta Run Foundation supports 40 destitute girls through academic scholarship and athletics career. The girls do athletics training four to five times a week after and before school. They have a professional coach that helps them with the training that has different patterns and their career is improving.

The following results were obtained as a result of the intervention:

- **Reduced dropouts of at risk girls:** due to their economic problems, the girls who were at risk of quitting school were able to pursue their education. As a result of provision of financial and material support to 201 underprivileged girl-students, were able to pursue their primary, secondary and college educations.

- **Increased Self-esteem:** the girls became assertive, self-supportive and model to other girls in their respective schools and their community.
• **Improved skills:** The girls were able to produce more scarves, sweaters and jewelries and earn money. 9 girls who completed grade 10 involved in six month training and got certificate in sewing the also passed COC

• **Improved School performance:** The girls improved their educational performances. Out of those who sat for grade 10th national exam, 18 girls passed the exam and now they are in college preparatory. Among these 10 are blind girls. All the blind girls who sat for the exam have passed with a very good grade.

• **More participation in events:** The athletic girls participated in different local and regional championship and won races. Two girls exhibited the best performance in regional competitions were recruited by the regional athletics program and joined clubs. The other girls are also doing their best to improve their career aspiring to become successful athletes in the future.

3.3. **Reduction of Women and Girls’ Health Risks**

By virtue of their biological nature, gender identity and social statuses associated with it, women and girls are vulnerable to various kinds of health hazards. They often encounter physical,
psychological and social damages in their lives in one or another way and this needs due attention. Since its establishment, SWDA has been implementing health education and psychosocial support program to reduce and/or avert the health risks encountered by the women. Through integrating health education in socio economic empowerment program, over 5000 community members were provided with sexual and reproductive health education. As a result of the intervention, the community members got awareness on how to protect women from possible health hazards that put them at risk of biological, psychological, social and economic problems.

Due to the intervention made to change knowledge, attitude and practice of the target communities on sexual and reproductive health right issues through enhancing their participation, the following results were obtained during the reporting year:

- **Influencing policies:** The organization has been working to increase community engagement at village and district level so that the issue would get more public attention to challenge social norms.

- **Increased awareness on health issues:** Health education that helps to mitigate reproductive health risks have been conducted for over 4000 community members to eliminate those practices that are against women’s health.

- **Negative social norms denounced:** CC groups were established and strengthened. In addition, committees that work to address the issue were established from CBOs and government structures at kebele and woreda level and prepared joint action plan. The initiatives taken by government officials are promising as there is strong commitment to change negative social norms that have been affecting the attitudes of the communities towards sexual and reproductive health issues. Those norms have been viewed as part of
3.4. **Community Based Child Support Program**

Though this program is one of SWDA’s intervention areas, it is not fund secured component. However, a small sponsorship project that does not have formal project agreement was designed to address 50 children and out of these 13 get sponsors while the rest are in the waiting list. The support was initiated on personal contact. The grant is obtained from interested individuals from Australia who have been supporting destitute children to pursue their education. The children under support are pursuing their education in regular schools because of the support and no
dropout is reported in the reporting year. However, one boy has dropped school due to special needs and special needs related to disability.

3.5. Sustainable Environment

Sustainable environment program has been one of the great concerns of SWDA; given environment has greater impact on women’s lives. As a cross cutting issue, the matter of environment is not limited to a single project but mainstreamed in the entire project interventions. Siiqqee took the initiative to mobilize funds from different sources to intervene the issue of environment. Through a fund obtained from a Norwegian organization called Partnership for Change, Daleti Ecological Center has been being strengthened and infrastructure development has been undergoing. In the reporting period, with the aim to create income generating activities, various activities were undertaken:

- Planting various kinds of trees in the open space;
- Installation of modern bee hives;
- Excavation of water reservoir;
- Construction of children’s playground are the major ones.
Another project entitled, “Build Climate Change Resilient Economic Capacity and Environmental Protection Role of Ethiopian Women through Integrated Approaches” has been being implemented in East Wollega zone Jimma Arjo woreda. This project was realized through the donation of SIDA through UEWCA and it targets 53,570 beneficiaries. This three years project intervention was launched in June 30, 2017 and the following major results were obtained since then:

- **Increased Awareness on climate change:** various activities have been undertaken to achieve this result. Below are the major oes:
  - 8,928 community members have become aware of the causes of climate change, adaptation & mitigation measures;
  - 1,758 community members, 100 % women, trained and made aware in climate adaptation and mitigation;
  - 150 participants attended training on climate change impacts, gender and climate change, climate change adaptation and role of women in climate change mitigation;
  - Communities Conversations comprising of 75 women and 75 men was organized;
  - 50 grassroots communities, religious leaders and cultural gate keepers were trained for two days on threats of climate change, adaptation and resilience measures;
- 140 women organized to conduct discussion twice a month regularly on environmental protection and sanitation;
  - Local mass media and school mini-media were supported to broadcast climate change adaptation and mitigation education;
- **Increased Capacities of local leaders:** one Farmer’s Training Centers (FTCs) was supported to demonstrate and train farmers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project beneficiaries :Direct</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,284</td>
<td>6,430</td>
<td>10,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project beneficiaries :Indirect</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21,420</td>
<td>32,150</td>
<td>53,570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 450 brochures and fliers were prepared and translated to local language and distributed to the community.
- An agreement with Nekemte FM was signed to buy air time to broadcast Climate Change information in local language.
- Drought tolerant and improved wheat and teff crops were tasted on the farmers’ field in collaboration with Bako Agricultural Research center.

- 1200 energy efficient stoves were constructed and distributed to 200 HHs on subsidized cost.
- 12 bio gases was constructed for selected and willing 12 households
• More than 80 hectares of land 111 hhs were selected and trained in water shade management.

• In the promotion of compatible income generating activities program, 60 sheep were purchased and provided to 20 identified poor women.

4. Approaches Utilized to Intervene

Siiqqee utilized various approaches for ease implementation of project activities. The major ones are: formation of Self Help Group, community conversation, working in collaboration with stakeholders, involving CBOs and government structures and community participation. The strategies employed, the way staff & volunteers handle beneficiaries, the trainings provided and awareness created, close follow-up of the progress of the project activities have contributed for the results achieved.

4.1. Formation of Self Help Groups

This is one of SWDA’s excellence areas of intervention through which marginalized women’s socio economic needs are addressed and strategy to enable them generates their own income.
Besides, the approach had played significant role in providing them safe space for their social empowerment.

4.2. **Community Conversation (CC)**

Societal Norms and Institutions are the “rules of the game” or the organizational and social systems that govern activities and mediate relations between individuals and their social and economic situations. Norms and institutions influence how resources are distributed and used. Hence, CC was another approach used to bring mass awareness among the target communities with issues pertaining to women and girls health risk factors and associated socio economic problems. The communities are selected from different age groups and the number does not exceed 50, (25 male and 25 female). The discussion is held twice a month for six months. Unlike the previous years, due consideration was given to address geographic representation within each of the kebeles in this reporting year. It served as a platform where community members in the targeted kebeles hold conversation on various issues prevailing in their locality and take collective action to change the situation.

As a result, Changes in social norms and institutions were noticed due to the platform created that led to the following intermediate outcomes.

- Due to the continuous discussion held on socio economic problems pertaining to women and girls, the community perception has changed and women began participating in small businesses that generated income for house consumption,
- Enriched their knowledge to overcome taboos and beliefs towards, women and girls health factors which raised their awareness to device local strategies to reduce the risks,
- Gave them courage to develop bylaws to prevent further risks. It has also initiated to discuss and demand for community based support for the survivals of those risks.

The cumulative effect brought about was mass awareness and behavioral change to reduce women and girls health risk factors.
4.3. Community Participation

As it has been one of the keen intervention strategies, meaningful participation of concerned stakeholders has catalyzed the change observed. Community elders, Woreda & Kebele Women, Youth & Children Affairs’ Office, Kebele administrations, health extension workers, militias, teachers, cooperative Office, education office, the police and justice office were the local government sector offices that played significant roles in bringing the changes.

5. Administrative Activities

SWDA has been doing its activities within the limit of the available finance and manpower to accomplish its plans without compromising its vision and mission. In the reporting period, the organization has utilized human and financial resources.

5.1. Human Resources & Finance

5.1.1. Human Resources

SWDA has qualified, passionate and committed work force that has eminent capacity to undertake any activities pertinent to the organization’s mission and vision. There were a total of 23 full time staff (12 Female and 11 Male) trained in development, sociology, Management, gender studies, and business fields with academic qualifications ranging from diploma to master’s degree. There are also 13 volunteers who gave their time to support the organization as community facilitators at project sites.

Capacity Building: in partnership with USAID Local Capacity Building Program, the head office staff and project offices got a series of training on program management, leadership, human resources, monitoring and evaluation and finance. As a result, various manuals and tools were developed and updated. To mention: HR manual, M&E guide, Financial Manual, Roles and Responsibilities of the Board, Fund Raising Strategy, Field Oversight Plan and Risk Management Policy, Complaints Handling and conflict of Interest policies were prepared and ready to serve the organization.
5.2.  Finance

The financial activities of the organization were undertaken in line with financial policies and legislations of the government and SWDA’s manual. Almost all of the organization’s sources of finances are from project and program grants obtained from donor organizations. The organization adhered to the 30/70 CSA legislation in allocating budget for administrative and program cost. The proportion of program and administrative cost for this year was 73% and 27% respectively. The financial report is annexed to this report (See Annex 2).

6.  Other Activities

6.1.  Partnership and Network

Partnership and networking are the key approaches to effectively undertake project activities, maintain good relationship with existing donors and attract new donors. All of the projects and programs were implemented in cooperation with local authorities, and in accordance with government policy legislation. The projects and programs have been implemented in collaboration and consultation with concerned government line departments. All concerned bodies were communicated about the project from the planning stage till phase out stage. Assessments and follow up of the projects and program were being accomplished through the project/program quarter review meetings and annual project evaluations. Particularly in the reporting period, thorough discussion were made with Women’s Affairs, kebele administrators, and other local law enforcing bodies during project identification, selection and organization of women self-help groups (SHGs) and on issues concerning community at large.

While maintaining the existing good relationships with its partners, SWDA has also tried to establish new partnership with government organizations and non-government organization.

6.2.  Resource mobilization

The most popular resources mobilization strategy and soliciting fund in SWDA is proposal writing. In this reporting year, proposals were developed and submitted among potential donors. Out of these, the project proposal submitted to Amplify Change and Woman Kind got funding awards. Agreement was signed with Amplify Change and the project is undergoing in South West Shoa zone Goro woreda. We are preparing to sign agreement with Amplify Change for
additional project to be undertaken in Goro Worda and in few weeks we are expecting to secure the fund award.

6.3. Meetings, Workshops and Events

There were different meetings and workshops organized and held in the year. Monthly meetings of the management committee, quarter meetings of the board and annual meeting of the General Assembly meeting were part of it where participants discussed and made decisions on important issues. SWDA has been invited to attend various workshops and meetings hosted by different government sectors and NGOs where relevant staff from the field offices and head office attended. The participants brought new knowledge, information, learning and created connections with representatives of organizations that will help establish partnership with them.

6.4. Capacity Development

Siiqqee partnered with Kaizen Company, a Local Capacity Development program funded by USAID on organizational capacity development issues. The LCD has been providing series of trainings on human resource, program management, financial management, performance management, communication, procurement and sustainability. The LCD program also conducted organizational capacity assessment and prepared a joint action plan that will address capacity gaps in terms of the above mentioned areas. To this end, capacity gaps are being filled through various strategies tailored by the donor. These are: technical assistance, series of trainings, manual development, and open house trainings on one-to-one basis as well as sharing templates. Siiqqee does not pay for this support and it is totally free.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow up

7.1. Monitoring and follow up

Performances of projects were monitored on a regular basis as per the project plan. A consistent follow up was also made through both at field and head office level.

- The women in SHGs were followed up during their weekly saving group meetings
- Biweekly follow up was continually made to encourage IFAL attendants while they were attending their classes.
- Social workers made a regular biweekly follow up where additional assistance is needed.
- Field coordinators made weekly home and field visits to evaluate the progress in their business and assess their needs.
- Program manager, M&E officer and executive director held monthly and quarterly monitoring visits.
- Continuous follow ups were also made by concerned government bodies; in different structures, namely: Women and children affairs office, Education office, School principals from the community schools, agriculture extension workers and health extension workers.

7.2. Evaluation

Mid-term evaluation of three projects was conducted in the following projects:

- Reducing Number of Drop Out Girls Through Enhancing their Entrepreneurship Skills in Sebeta town
- Women’s Saving Group and Athletic Girls Scholarship project in Arsi Zne Bokoji woreda
- Socio-economic empowerment of women in Ameya and Goro woredas of South West Shoa zone.

All the final evaluation had valid recommendations as an outcome to continue such development interventions in the same program for new areas in the same zones.

8. Challenges Encountered and Solutions Sought

A. Challenges Encountered

- Security issue in intervention areas has been the biggest challenge for the field office and head office. This affected the efficiency of the projects.
• Expectation of some sector offices to pay them per diem while working together. We also had budget shortage to provide transportation for stakeholders whenever they participate in meetings, monitoring and follow up and expected payment from our organization.

• Transportation was the biggest challenge for conducting follow up and home to home visit.

• Problems of a means of communication: the internet connection was intermittent and we could not have connection for long while, with our partners and among ourselves.

• Scarcity of funding: the problem areas are broad and our intervention is limited. Lack of sufficient funding has limited our intervention scope though we stretched as best as we could.

• Inflation: due to currency adjustment and devaluation of birr, the purchasing power of domestic currency has declined and hence it was difficult for us to cope with the ever-increasing market cost.

• Transportation: As there is lack transportation, it was challenging to easily travel across the target kebeles as needed.

• Limited access of government authorities: due to over engagements of government officials on other matters as a result of political tension, it was difficult to easily access them for discussions at any time we needed them

B. Solutions Sought

• We were always sticking to our plan and government regulation.

• Encouraging women through their strengths and addressing them through their own friends who have better influence and who had better change.

• Value for money and efficient utilization of available resources;

• Using available means of transportation and moving motor bicycle from another project office to solve transportation problems that affect this project;

• Accessing officials at their convenience and never delaying a planned issue that requires the involvement of key officials
9. Lessons Learned

The following lessons were documented as a result of our intervention from while implementing the projects and programs:

- Community participation is the most important approach in development interventions; Community led initiatives are crucial catalyst for projects particularly focusing on advocacy;
- Appreciative inquiries help to easily trace the existing deep rooted social problems that are seen as a taboo for long time.
- Self Help Groups are the best information sources for projects that focus on women’s socio economic empowerment;
- Direct and meaningful involvement of higher level government officials would speed up the success of advocacy projects. Hence assigning greater responsibility to those officials would bring remarkable change as their involvement would increase their commitment to act against SRHR issues and sustain the change.
- It is crucial to anticipate there could be possible challenges both controllable and uncontrollable for any unforeseen circumstances that could possibly affect the success a project and devise mitigation strategies ahead of starting implementing the project activities.
- Whenever implementing any project, assessing the real needs and priorities of a given community would make the project implementation more successful;
- Commitment, transparency and carrying out an intervention that the community acknowledges and that is also in line with the government development plan gives you necessary support from the line departments and ease access to mobilize the community.
- If a better strategy is used, it is very easy to tap local resource and initiatives for own sake.
- A well prepared community platform is a place where community problems are identified, prioritized and local solution is provided.
10. Conclusions & Recommendations

SWDA implemented 5 projects in 5 woredas. The organization has been using self-help and CC approaches to address the varying socio economic problems of women to help them help themselves. Thousands of women were enabled to create village financing through promotion of village saving and credit. Most of them have become businesses owners. They were able to send their children to schools and feed them. They are also able to create asset. However it is challenging to grow their income through helping them to engage in better business. The following factors should be considered to better address women’s issues: transportation, entrepreneurship trainings, and diversified business opportunities, low interest credit schemes, working places and creating value chain.

SWDA is focused on socio economic empowerment of women so they can grow into a self-sufficient neighborhood. This has created conditions for the communities to rely on their capacity and initiatives in defining problems, planning and designing courses of action, so as to reduce dependence on external resources. SWDA’s main purpose is to develop community confidence, competence, and local leadership. Continued efforts are needed to develop the capacity of the women so they can see and identify their own strengths, and identify resources within reach. To this end, SWDA is making great effort to change the living conditions of women by mobilizing local resources by and realize their potentials.
Annexure

Annex. 1: Summary of Projects Funded by Donors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project (Program) Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type and # of direct beneficiaries</th>
<th>Donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Women Socio-economic empowerment and reduction of women’s vulnerability</td>
<td>East Wollega Zone, WayuTuqaWoreda</td>
<td>60 women</td>
<td>Womankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Women Soco Economic Empowerment</td>
<td>Southwest Showa Zone, Goro and Ameya woredas</td>
<td>960 women 4534 indirect</td>
<td>AmplifyChange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Enhancing Local Citizens engagement in protection of basic services (ESAP II Bridging)</td>
<td>East Wollega Zone, Nekemte town and Jima Arjo woreda</td>
<td>129 male and female</td>
<td>Multi donors fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reducing number of school dropout girls and expanding their choice through entrepreneurship development</td>
<td>Sebeta town</td>
<td>150 girls</td>
<td>Partnership for Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Athletics Girls Scholarship and Women’s saving Group</td>
<td>Arsi zone Bokoji town</td>
<td>60 girls and 60 women</td>
<td>Girls Gotta Run Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Build Climate Change Resilient Economic Capacity and Environmental Protection Role of Ethiopian Women through Integrated Approaches</td>
<td>East WOllega zone Jimma Arjo woreda</td>
<td>53,570</td>
<td>SIDA through UEWCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OVC support</td>
<td>South West Shoa zone, Woliso town</td>
<td>13 OVC</td>
<td>Individual sponsors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>59417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>