

**ETHIOPIAN SOCIETY OF SOCIOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND
ANTHROPOLOGISTS (ESSWA)**

ANNUAL REPORT

(JANUARY 1, 2017 TO DECEMBER 31, 2017)

**SUBMITTED TO CHARITIES AND SOCIETIES AGENCY
CONTACT INFO FOR THIS REPORT:**

**ZELALEM ANTENEH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

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ACRONYMS

ACKS	Annual Conference and Knowledge Sharing
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BoFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BoLSA	Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
BoWCYA	Bureau of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDTC	Community Development Training Center
ChSA	Charities and Societies of Agency
COC	Center Of Competence
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CVC	Caring for Vulnerable Children
DQA	Data Quality Insurance
DFID	Department for International Development
EGST	Ethiopian Graduate School of Theology
EIRC-PCSAE	Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
ESSSWA	Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting
FHI	Family Health International
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
LLEEMP	Learning and Linking Existing Early Marriage Program
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoWCYA	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCACA	Occupational Competence, Assessment and Certification Agency
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	US President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SPC	Social Protection Council
SPF:	Social Protection Fund
SDPRP	Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SNNP	South Nation Nationalities and People
SSSE	Strengthening Social Services System in Ethiopia
TASWO	Tanzanian Association of Social Work
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNICEF	Fund United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ESSSWA expresses its deepest appreciation for USAID and the American People's generous contribution in funding ESSSWA's project on "Strengthening Social Service System in Ethiopia (SSSSE)". Since October 2013, the funding has allowed close to 4,500 Social Service workers to attend community level social work training with all training costs covered. In relation to this, ESSSWA would like to extend its profound gratitude to Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and Regional BoLSAs/BoWCA's for their unreserved support to make the implementation of SSSSE Project in good truck.

Similarly, Oak Foundation, the long standing partner and donor of ESSSWA, is acknowledged for its priceless contributions in providing financial support for child focused support in: training, professional competence building, and experience sharing and learning. Moreover, ESSSWA highly values the support of Plan International and UNICEF Ethiopia to enhance knowledge sharing and dissemination of emerging child and gender issues with learning on the prevalence and drivers of early marriage in Ethiopia.

ESSWA's Secretariat Office appreciates partner universities for sharing their research products and their valuable contributions in cultivating professionals in the disciplines of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology. Similar credit goes to TVET agency and partner TVETs for their commitment and contribution in building the country's Social Workforce.

Last, but not least, is ESSSWA's Board of Directors without whose strategic guidance and leadership the recorded achievements in the budget year could not have been made possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSSWA), guided by its three year strategic plan, has strived to advance its professional contribution to change the quality of people's lives. Supported by **four** projects financed by USAID, Oak Foundation, UNICEF and Plan International Ethiopia, remarkable achievements have been recorded. In 2017 ESSSWA was engaged in implementing a five -year USAID-funded project titled: **“Strengthening Social Service Systems in Ethiopia”** (SSSSE). The ultimate purpose of the project is improving the well-being of OVC and the caregivers through strengthening social services system in the country through following approaches of workforce development, capacity development and system strengthening. This project is a continuation of the piloted SPSSSE project, which was phased out in September 2016, and it has been implemented in the four regional states (Amhara, Oromia and SNNP) and two city administrations (Addis Ababa and Diredawa).

Since 2013w, a total of close 4, 500 community service/Para Social/ workers/ have been trained and deployed in Oromia, Amhara, SNNP regions and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations. The deployed Para Social Workers have been working at community (CCC) level, there by supporting and facilitating social services to the targeted and marginalized community groups, specifically OVC and their caregivers. The project has been implemented with a high interest and collaboration of government partners that include TVET Agency and their counter parts of the regions and city administration mentioned above.

The Oak Foundation supported project on: **“Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (EIRC - PCSAE)”** has also contributed greatly in building ESSSWA's center of excellence in preventive e activities related to child sexual abuse and exploitation. As a result, ESSSWAs' seminar series, publications, research outputs and overall project implementation experiences have been instrumental to make the situation of child protection, child sexual abuse and exploitation in Ethiopia to be more recognized. The documentation and learning achievements of the projects has created better access to thousands of professionals at national and regional levels to share their knowledge, skills and experiences.

In all its endeavors, ESSSWA developed and designed its intervention on three broad thematic areas, namely; **research, knowledge management and learning, training and experience sharing**. ESSSWA, with EIRC - PCSAE and SPSSSE projects is working to improve quality of service provision to vulnerable children, enhance knowledge, and experience sharing, provision of responsive and relevant training to community level social service workers in child protection from abuse and sexual exploitation. These projects were made to be aligned with UNICEF Ethiopia's special support related to children and gender issues.

In this budget year, a 10 month project supported by Plan International Ethiopia on learning good practices and dissemination of the information on the prevalence and drivers of child marriage in hot-spot woredas of Alefa (from Amhara), Gorchie (from SNNPR) and Deksis (from Oromia) is accomplished . It is hoped that all these will contribute to build the base for an enhanced community based social protection system in Ethiopia.

1. BACKGROUND

The Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers and Anthropologists (ESSSWA) was founded in June 1996 and reregistered as an Ethiopian Resident Charitable Society with the certificate number 0350 in November, 2009. Over the last 20 years, ESSSWA played its professional role in promoting social development in the country. Currently, the society has more than 2000 active members (29% being females) and more than fifteen institutional members and partners.

ESSSWA works with a vision to see sustainable and positive social change in Ethiopia and to be an active participant in the country's transformation process. Its mission is to enhance the contributions of the professionals of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology and advance the application of these disciplines for the wellbeing of the Ethiopian Society. Since its establishment, ESSSWA has organized series of national and regional workshops, annual conferences, knowledge sharing forums and trainings to its members and concerned stakeholders on broad issues of social development focusing on disadvantaged social groups such as vulnerable children (OVC), socio-economic consequences of HIV/AIDS, PWDs, the elderly, human trafficking, migration and settlement. Outcomes of such workshops were found extremely useful in guiding government sectors, civil society organizations and the public at large so that it provided opportunities for members and other stakeholders to be part of the debates in their respective areas.

ESSSWA has been engaged in research and capacity building, knowledge sharing and training activities serving the needs of partner universities, members, and government and non-government practitioners. It also works in collaboration with bilateral and UN agencies to align its activities with national priorities such as GTP II, MDG and citizen's social protection. For many years, ESSSWA has been working with Oak Foundation on child sexual abuse and prevention with the objective of enhancing the capacity of professionals working with children exposed to sexual exploitation and abuse. Besides, ESSSWA works with different multilateral and bilateral agencies such as The World Bank and DFID using a common agenda in the National Social Protection Platform on Social Protection and Safety Nets in Ethiopia.

1.1. Objectives of ESSWA

ESSWA takes the issue of social welfare and development at the center of its activities, which is also geared towards its project interventions. Accordingly, the constitutional objectives of ESSWA are the following:

- i) Strengthen the socioeconomic contribution of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology to the development of the Ethiopian people through harnessing theoretical and empirical research,
- ii) Capacity building, knowledge management and learning in areas of sociology, social work and anthropology to enhance public benefits,
- iii) Support the interests of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology professionals and like-minded organizations in training, information and knowledge sharing; and
- iv) Forge partnership and networking with national and international organizations.

1.2. Project Areas and Regions of Operation

Over the last 21 years of its existence, ESSWA played its professional role in promoting social development in the country. Currently, the society works closely with fifteen universities in five regions and two city administrations promoting professional experience sharing and improving their social research capacities. These universities are found in different regional states of the country i.e. Ethiopian Somali, Tigray, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP regions as well as Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa city administrations. With the view to increasing representation and membership base, ESSWA has increased its regional chapters from the previous year by establishing seven regional chapters in the country that are advancing its mission. These regional chapters are attached with Bahidar and Gondar Universities representing the North-west Chapter, Mekele University, Northern Chapter, Hawassa and Arbaminch Universities for South Chapter, Jima University representing west chapter and Jigjiga University representing east chapter. Wollega and Assela universities have also applied to form their chapters.

When we specifically see the implementation areas of the SSSSE and Child marriage Projects, they are taking place in four Regional States of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray and two city administrations of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. The other projects on prevention of child abuse and gender-based violence (Oak Foundation financed) reach all regions except Gmbella, Benishangul and Afar

ESSWA's secretariat office based in Addis Ababa operates throughout the country through its existing regional chapters and partner universities and using its employed staff for Tigray, Amhara and SNNP regions. ESSWA's ongoing and upcoming projects will be implemented in

partnership with Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology departments of the different universities. The regional chapters will also serve as a base to reach adjacent regions or districts. In addition, ESSWA plans to work closely with Addis Ababa, Hawasa, Jimma, Arbaminich, Mekele, Bahir Dar, Gondar, Jigjiga, , Adama and Wollega public universities as well as with private universities, such Rift Valley, Alpha, EGST and St. Mary universities which are currently providing training in Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology.

Furthermore, the FDRE Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Education and TVET Agency, Ministry of Health, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, including their respective regional offices are primary stakeholders of ESSWA to implement projects and to strengthen the social service systems in Ethiopia.

1.3. ESSWA’s Project Funding and Staffing

ESSWA’s Secretariat Office is staffed by three management staff members (Executive Director, Project Manager and Project Coordinator), five admin and finance staff, three project officers and one M&E Officer. At region level there are two regional project facilitators and three workforce specialists serving Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. The total number of ESSWA’s paid staff has reached 16.

In 2017 budget year, the source of ESSWA’s budget were from four projects, namely: USAID-funded project, which is named as **“Strengthening Social Service System in Ethiopia”** (SSSE) and Caring for Vulnerable Children Activity, Oak Foundation Child Abuse Prevention, Learning and Linking Good Practices on Early Marriage financed by Plan International Ethiopia, Quarterly Knowledge Sharing Activity on children and gender issues supported by UNICEF Ethiopia. In addition, there has been modest contribution of ESSWA’s members. ESSWA’s Budget Status as of Dec. 31, 2017 was as follows:

Source	Released Amount	Utilized Amount	B/F
USAID-SSSE Project	11,616,684.49	7,732,058.81	3,884,625.68
Oak-Child Abuse Prevention	1,733,252.25	1,764,626.00	(-31,373.75)
USAID-CVC Activity	851,672	436,182	0.00
UNICEF	185,672.00	185,672.00	0.00
Plan International	1,234,782.63	1,214,815.00	19,967.63
Membership Contribution	34,460.00	0.0	34,460.00
Total (Etb)	15,656, 742.37	11,333,354.00	3,907,680.00

The project fund flow table above shows that ESSWA has utilized **72.6%** of the released amount from different donors. Moreover, above **72.1%** of the project costs are used for program operation.

2. PERFORMANCE OF ESSWA’S PROJECTS

Part I of this report covers the performance of USAID-funded “**Strengthening Social Service System in Ethiopia**” (SSSE) project. In **part II** accomplishments of “**Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation**” (EIRC - PCSAE) Project, which is financed by Oak Foundation. In **part III** accomplishments of USAID-CVC Activity **Part IV. Conference and Knowledge Sharing (ACKS)** Project financed by UNICEF Ethiopia and lastly in **Part V** accomplishments of **Learning and Linking Existing Early Marriage Program /LLEEMP/** Project financed by Plan International, Ethiopia is presented.

PART I. USAID-SSSE PROJECT

1.1. Result Areas and Major Achievements of the USAID-SSSE Project

With an intervention areas of four regions (Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray) and two city administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa), ESSWA identified and has been implementing three achievable results of SSSE project. While it has been implemented, the key stakeholders are MoLSA, MoWCA, MoE/TVET, MoH/HAPCCO and their counter parts.

During the project implementation period, ESSWA has achieved remarkable results in the areas of: partnership and networking strengthening, awareness creation, stakeholders’ capacity building, social service workers training, recording trainees in database, M&E system strengthening, certifying TVET assessors and trainers, revision of training curriculum, coaching and mentoring service provision to ZoLSAs.

1.2. Major accomplishments of the SSSE project as per the project Results

SSSE is a five years project which began in October 2017 aimed to improve the well-being of OVC and their caregivers through strengthening social service system in four Regional States (Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray) and two City Administrations (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). SSSE striving to achieve three inter-related and reinforcing results:

R.1: Provide technical support to MoLSA, MoWCA and CCCs along with their counterparts

- **Supportive Supervision**

As stated in the above table, ESSWA in collaboration with FHI360 conducted joint supportive supervisions in six interventions areas of the SSSE and CVC activities. The main objective of the

joint supportive supervision was aimed at assessing LIPs' organizational setup with regard to staffing, coordination and partnership with local government, identification of target beneficiaries, prioritization, and selection, enrollment, assessment, case plan development, case plan implementation and their targeted HHs follow up mechanisms.

Looking at a glance about USAID-SSSSE project, the major objective is improving the well-being of OVC and their caregivers through strengthening social service systems. Thus, ESSWA in collaboration with MoLSA, MoWCA and TVET and their counter parts is investing more on the training and deployment of para social workers to provide holistic social services to OVC and their caregivers. With the aim of ensuring this, the team begun to assess the recruitment status of trained PSWs of all LIPs. Hence, the supportive supervision was also geared towards engaging trained SSWs in CCC activities and strengthening CCC offices at each operational Kebele.

Tool Development and Contextualization:

Among the technical supports that ESSWA planned to work on the development of tools of case management, referral linkage and supportive supervision are included. This tool development activity is still work in progress. It means, ESSWA is working on the development, contextualization and dissemination of the above tools in the coming quarter. Once all the tools are developed, ESSWA will create different avenues to introduce and test all the tools and to revise them accordingly.

Finally, tools will be disseminated to improve the social service systems with in the economy in general, and to CCCs, SSSSE project and CVC activity in particular.

Result 2: Build capacity of the MoE's/TVETs to train and deploy 5,500 CSWs/PSWs and 250 trainers of PSWs

Pre service and in-service training

For this reporting budget year (01 January 2017 – 31 December 2017), the plan was to train 2000 para social workers as pre-service trainees, whereas the in-service training was planned to 250 supervisors of para social workers. Accordingly, the progress of the annual plan within this reporting period, the planned Vs achievement table is presented as follows.

TVETs by Region	Intake of Trainees		Status of Trainees		
	Planned	Achieved	In Training	Graduated	Deployed
Amhara					
Bahir Dar Polytechnic TVET College	200	116	0	116	116
Gonder Polytechnic TVET College	200	149	0	149	84
WoizeroSiheen Polytechnic TVET	200	155	0	155	155
Oromia					
Bishoftu CDTC	800	497		497	497
Tigray					
Dr.Tewolde Health Science college	50	38	38	0	0
Araya Zerihun College	50	42	42	0	0
Adigrate Poly techniques college	100	60	60	0	0
SNNPR					
Hawassa Polytechnic TVET College	200	170	170	0	0
Addis Ababa					
Mickyleland TVET	150	0		0	0
Dire Dawa					
Dire Dawa TVET	50	0		0	0
Total	2,000	1227		852	852
% Achieved	100%	61.35%	N/A	N/A	N/A

And on the other hand, ESSWA provided in-service training for 437 supervisor of para social workers. Which was achieved more 100% as per its plan.

Curriculum Revision in Amhara Region

From 29 November 2017 – 04 December 2017, a total of 16 professionals and facilitators from TVETs, BoLSA, BoWCA, ESSWA chapter and project staffs were invited, and participated on curriculum revision session, which was conducted at Bahir Dar. The major purposes/objectives of the OS/curriculum revision are stated bellow

To incorporate issues of HIV/AIDS, OVC, and other social problems which enables to meet UNAIDS 95-95-95 general goals, and with regard to this, presenters invited from Bahir Dar University in particular those with adequate skills and experiences in developing training curriculum on community service work (community development). And they found out that the curriculum should be revised to add on the duration of the training on case management and referral topics, trainees' time spent on apprenticeship, incorporating of HIV/AIDS, OVC, and major social problems were taken as center of attention, and which resulted in reaching agreements to incorporate them. , The revised curriculum is already published and ready to use for the incoming trainees. Eventually, the new curriculum is expected to respond both the quality of the training and accountabilities associated to the system.

To help TVET trainers identify gaps of the existing curriculum: following supportive supervision observations, gaps were identified on TVET trainers to train CSWs. Accordingly, the major gap in the curriculum was time allotted to each unit of competence on the one end and inclusion of unnecessarily unit of competences in the OS on the other. Thus, this revision session responded to fill the gaps mentioned above. In relation to this, the gap seen in apprenticeship and practice was also presented and discussed thoroughly as per its relevancy.

To share best practices from other Sub-Saharan African Countries' curriculum: a participant from Oromia Region, Bishoftu Community Development College, had a presentation on curriculums of Tanzania, South Africa and Kenya. According to his presentation, the curriculum of these countries is more focused on specializing trainees in social work practices. Many trainees in these countries get theoretical and practical exposure to case management, referral linkages, and supervision and information management and communication issues. In addition, these countries have developed the curriculum to respond to the impacts of HIV/AIDS and other community based problems.

To acquaint participants with common/basic concepts of curriculum revision on session length, content, focus, delivery method, competencies, assessment, trainers qualification, etc: for this session, pedagogy specialist invited from Bahir Dar University. Thus, participates received detail applications about the aforementioned concepts, and which enable them to have best skills and knowledge to utilize, revise and contextualize curriculum to HIV/AIDS infected and affected people of the region, specifically OVC and their caregivers.

To modify and contextualize the curriculum for applying it to the existing labor market: the need to modify and contextualize the curriculum also emanated from the need of the labor market. Being the SSSSE intervention areas are being characterized by multi-dimensional social problems like HIV/AIDSs, HTPs and a deep rooted poverty and vulnerability necessitated for the

modification and contextualization the curriculum based on the revised OS. This enable both the trainers and trainees by enriching their practical skills to the social service provision systems while services are being delivered to OVC and their caregivers, as well as other marginalized groups of the community.

ToT for TVET Trainers on Para-Social Work Theories and Practices

From 08-12 October 2017, a total of 37 professionals, experts and officers from TVET Agency, TVETS, BoLSA/MoWCA, ESSSWA and its chapter representatives participated in the TOT that was focusing on the theories related to community service work, gaps regarding to the training curricula and ways to adopt practices while social services are being provided to the targeted communities, specifically OVC and their caregivers.

The ToT is part of the capacity building activity for TVET colleges to enhance their institutional and staff performance. Especially, in Tigray Region, where SPSSSE has not been implemented, the ToT was a major step towards realizing SSSSE and enabling colleges begin providing para-social; work training, a discipline totally new to them. For trainers recruited from professions related to or far from social work, sociology or psychology, the ToT has far more relevance. It totally did enable the participants to have the insight of para-social work theories and practices and where the PSW training should focus.

Result 3: Enhance the Capacity of MoLSA, regional BoLSA, BoWCA and CCCs.

Meetings/Workshops on the Draft Social Protection Fund Directive

From 27-28 December 2017, there was a “**Consultation Meeting for Draft Regulations of Social Protection Fund and Social Protection Council**” held at Adama for 38 key persons from Government Ministries and Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, and ESSSWA staffs. The meeting focused on improving the capacities of SSSSE-key stakeholders /MoWCA, MoLSA, MoH/HAPCCO, MoE/TVET and others/ by focusing on impact mitigation of HIV and AIDS through contributing UNAIDS 95-95-95 general goals and to serve cross cutting issues of the policy.

The government of Ethiopia, through its Social Protection Policy, has also aimed at protecting poor and vulnerable individuals, households, and communities and increase access to equitable and quality health, education and social welfare services and building a viable workforce for the social service sector. To realize these and other objectives establishing a Social Protection Fund (SPF) and a Social Protection Council (SPC) were considered as stepping stones. Thus, this meeting was conducted to hold discussion on the draft regulations to establish SPF and SPC which will enabled ESSSWA to table the issues regarding social services to OVC and their caregivers as well as the aforementioned marginalized groups of the community. Eventually,

both endeavors are expected to assist efforts in strengthening social service systems to respond to the health and wellbeing needs of OVC, their caregivers and families affected by HIV/AIDS. Issues were also raised on how the fund to be accessed, allocated and utilized, to meet the needs of OVC and their caregivers, elders, and other vulnerable groups of the country.

Generally, the legislations of the policy will encourage accountability of systems and provision of conducive access to social services to targeted communities through strengthening systems of MoLSA, MoWCA, MoH/HAPCCO, I/NGOs, and their respective sectors at all level.

Similarly, from 11- 15 October 2017, ESSSWA has organized and conducted a workshop in Oromia Region on implementation of performance evaluation, skills development and ongoing professional development plans. 121 government and non-government stakeholders and participants were engaged to evaluate their performance regarding social service provisions in their respective sectors. On the other hand, having the new UNAIDS global agenda of 95-95-95, participants reached an agreement to revise TTLMs, which will be focusing on comprehensive social services to OVC and their caregivers.

Establishing web-based Database:

As informed from the end line assessment of SPSSSE project, the major limitation of the previous project was the functionality issues of ESSSWA's database. Thus, from the recommendations given, the SSSSE project has taken action to ensure the availability of web-based database which will be utilized by key stakeholders (MoLSA, MoWCA, MoE/TVET and their counterparts) to improve quality data from grass root level to national level. This database will be established by using MoLSA server/VPN.

1.3. Challenges faced and solutions taken to the existed problems

Moderate and potential challenges faced during the budget year are listed below.

- Limited structure of MoLSA to carry out HIV and OVC activities at CCC level,
- As observed during the supportive supervision, among 660 deployed PSWs by local implementing partners (LIPs), only 222 were found as trained in parasocial work, which affects the quality of the services while LIPs have been implementing USAID-CVC Activity in the targeted regions and city administrations without deploying them.
- In Tigray region, the pre service training is given without due preparation in the areas of skill development trainings, experience sharing events, which also lacked contextualization of TTLMs for all course title/levels.

- In order to reach the grass root level structures, ESSWA has been working in collaboration with MoWCA and its counter parts, who have better presences at CCC level Besides, consultative workshops were conducted, ideas shared and reached at common understanding regarding how to effectively reach out CCCs to facilitate service provision and the well-being of OVC and their caregivers, and also to meet UNAIDS-95-95-95 general goals.
- For the issues of deployment, Addis Ababa and Oromia region BoLSAs have well tested deployment system which can be sustained without external support. Similarly, there is good start of deploying in the regions of Amhara, Tigray, SNNP and Dire Dawa. But the system needs serious follow up and lobbying mechanism with regional government bodies. Whereas, the deployment status of LIPs needs special attention and corrective actions on the side of FHI360 and USAID.
- In Tigray region, quick capacity assessment has been conducted to the three targeted TVETs, and found that all the challenges mentioned above, and recommendations were forwarded to the respective bodies. Hence, in the coming budget year, it is anticipated that all the challenges of the region mentioned above will be addressed.

Support training and deployment of 2000 PSWs		2000	1000	1000	2000	6,527,561.12	1227	61			4,176,671.58	64
Redesign/develop tools and resources for planning, selection and recruitment of human resources within MoLSA, BoLSAs, and CCC,		3				97,333.10	3	100	3	100	64,247.25	66
Provide capacity development in planning, recruitment, supervision, performance evaluation and intervention plans to workforce,		21				692,317.52	-				588,997.43	85
Engage partners to capacity development planning and implementation,		5				97,333.10	5	100	21	100	64,247.25	66
Support the development, harmonization and/or roll out the social protection strategies, JAP and GTP-II for workforce development		30 ins				149,320.16	30	100	30	100	98,562.66	66
Support MoLSA/MoWCA and BoLSA/BoWCA to clearly establish the role and responsibilities of CCCs and PSW,		62 inst				258,046.02	62	100	62	100	170,330.00	66
Develop tools and resources for assessing financial systems of MoLSA, BoLSAs, and CCC and developing and implementing plans for building capacity in partnership with the USAID CARING FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN project)		1 tool developed				20,604.84	1	100	3	100	7000.00	34
Provide support to MoLSA, BoLSAs, and CCC to increase financial resources through development of investment case, advocacy, and appeals for private and public funding through direct proposals		62				75,183.61	62	100	21	100	56,227.66	75
Program staffs salary and benefits						520,889.91					343,826.96	66
Sub-total program cost						9,335,290.55					6,162,001.76	66
End line Evolutional of SPSSSE						72,439.6						93

						0					67,617.93		
	Salary and wages SSSSE project					1,228,540.8					855,291.62	70	
	Office Equipment(PC,Ex.hard di					268,235.00					177,055.50	66	
	Office Furniture					3,710.18					2,449.00	66	
	Utility expenses					1,666.47					1,100.00	66	
	Office Supplies/tea coffee					50,090.30					33,063.41	66	
	Office Equipment maint.					1,901.30					1,255.00	66	
	Office Rent					161,695.77					73,727.70	46	
	Travel & per-dime					224,388.73					181,117.43	81	
	Communication					29,001.51					15,842.82	55	
	Fuel and Lubricants					147,586.79					111,280.10	75	
	Bank Service Charge/Other fee					40,391.16					29,301.54	73	
	Professional fee(Aud,legal&IT)					51,746.34					20,955.00	41	
	Sub-toal Admin cost					2,281,393.94					1,570,057.51	69	
	Total Expenditure					11,616,684.49					7,732,058.81	67%	

PART II. EIRC – PCSAE Project

1. Project Title: Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (EIRC - PCSAE)

Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (EIRC – PCSAE) project is in its third year of implementation and will continue until June 2018. The overall goal of this project is to contribute towards creating a safer environment for the growth and wellbeing of children in Ethiopia focusing on prevention of vulnerable children from falling to be victims of sexual abuse and exploitation. This will be ensured by supporting institutional capacities of ESSWA and its affiliates, improving the analytical skills of young researchers to generate new knowledge and promote good practice to address the existing and emerging challenges of child protection. Since June 1, 2015, ESSWA is implementing the EIRC – PCSAE project to achieve the following objectives:

1. To improve capacities of practitioners, academicians and students of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology in research, violence prevention and the national social protection policy.
2. Support and disseminate research on key child protection issues with a focus on violence prevention mechanisms,
3. ESSWA's organizational capacity is built in various areas enabling it to achieve its overall vision

1.1. Major Accomplishments

In line with the overall goal and specific objectives of the project, ESSWA in this implementation period has been actively working on planned activities that would enable to reach the desired outcomes. All planned activities are designed to serve institutional and individual capacities of government and non-government partners and ESSWA's members. Major among them are: conducting a ToT to fill in the identified knowledge and skill gaps in research particularly in child research techniques and child development practices, publication and dissemination of research outputs, establishing and/or strengthening partnerships and opening of ESSWA's new regional chapters. In addition to these, conducting symposiums with regional chapters that involved government and non-government practitioners, professionals of sociology, social work and anthropology were part of the achievements in this reporting period.

1.1.1. Objective 1: To improve capacities of practitioners, academicians and students of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology in research, violence prevention and the national social protection policy.

During the implementation of previous projects, ESSWA had learned and documented that building the capacities of professionals and institutions working on children has paramount contribution to prevent child abuse and sexual violence. Among the forerunner lessons are, therefore, building and strengthening the capacities of sociologists, social workers, anthropologists at public universities not only to prevent child abuse and sexual exploitation but also to the overall healthy child development.

In doing so, ESSWA, through this project, is working to enhance quality action-research by young professionals and quality service provision by duty bearers. The project contributes by enhancing professional and institutional capacity building of itself and those actors engaged in social protection of sexually abused and exploited children. ESSWA has accomplished the following major activities under this objective:

i) Organize ToT on Child Research Techniques

Based on the needs emerged from the baseline survey, ESSWA has conducted a ToT to fill in the identified knowledge and skill gaps in child research techniques. The training was conducted from **07 - 09 December, 2017** at Addis Ababa. The training brought together about **35 (7 females)** experts from the governmental organizations, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development partners and ESSWA staff. The pre and post training assessments, the daily feedback and the concluding remarks of the participants showed that the training was successful at increasing the knowledge of the participants to prevent child abuse and exploitation. The evaluation results also showed that ESSWA's intention to promote the level of knowledge, skills and competence of TOT participants was successful.

As this is one of the prime activities to achieve planned activities under objective 1 of the project, achievements in improving the capacity of academic institutions have leveraging effects on improving the research skills of the new graduates in sociology, social work and anthropology disciplines. It is premised that each TOT participants would reach at least 80 prospective graduates of the three disciplines per year to promote child –focused research techniques, action-oriented, and evidence-based practices of practitioners. Apart from improving quality of researches, it is also expected that intervention that the adverse affects of child abuse, neglect and exploitation will be mitigated. In addition to the academic scenario, the

TOT participants are also cascading the child research techniques to their fellow university instructors and practitioners in the CSO sector. Therefore, academicians’ and practitioners’ knowledge and skills in child research techniques have been improved.

ii. Cascading Training on Applied Research Methods and Evidence-Based Practices

ESSSWA had conducted TOT on applied research methods and evidence-based practices for 30 participants drawn from public and private universities and practitioners from March **7-11, 2016** at the Ethiopian Red Cross Society Training Centre. The ToT participants have already replicated the training in their respective areas. In relation to this, in this reporting period, ESSSWA has supported the training at Mekele (second round) (47 participants of which 13 were female and 17 practitioners), Jigjiga (31 participants of which 7 were female and 4 practitioners), Debre Markos (31 participants of which 7 were female and 6 practitioners) and Jimma (35 participants of which 7 were female and 6 practitioners). In this reporting period the training improved the capacity of 144 (34 female and 33 practitioners) academicians, prospective graduates of MA and BA students, and practitioners to conduct quality action researches by considering appropriate ages of child development. The spillover effect is also anticipated to reach more children through action research and child-friendly social service provisions.

Training Place	Female	Male	Total	Practitioners
Mekele (second round)	13	34	47	17
JigJiga	7	24	31	4
Debre Markos	7	24	31	6
Jimma	7	28	35	6
Total	34	110	144	33

Note: So far the training improved the capacity of **356 (79 females and 81 practitioners)** academicians, prospective graduates of MA and BA students, and practitioners in Addis Ababa, Mekele, Arbaminch, Bahirdar, Gonder, Jigjiga, Mekele, Hawassa and Debre Markos.

iii). ESSWA supported training on Palliative Care to Safeguard Children’s Psychosocial Wellbeing

This training was designed to help mitigate shock-induced problems using palliative care and it has involved **20** social workers from five hospitals, school of social work and an NGO. The aim of the training was to give awareness about palliative care, to equip hospital social workers with the primary knowledge of palliative care of the sick and their family members, particularly children, communication and breaking bad news (shock and trauma) and understanding the cultural and religious values of patients. Within the two days training it was possible to make hospital social worker be part of the multidisciplinary team caring for people on the verge of death, to understand the linkage and referral service in which hospital social workers and NGOs can work together, to make professionals aware about communication and breaking bad news.

In this regard it was also possible to see how to communicate braking bad news with children and children who are caring for their dying parents or family member. It was possible to establish a working relationship between the hospital and different organization to make sure safety of children is seriously considered. In the home based care as well, social workers were also enabled to know how to work with children and to make them resilient after the parent deceased. It also showed the importance to support in legal aid case management for children who lost their parents after end of life care treatment.

iv). Regional Workshop on Preventing Child Abuse and Resilient Mechanisms at Mekelle

ESSWA’s North Chapter in cooperation with Mekelle University has organized a one day workshop on “Preventing Child Abuse and Resilient Mechanisms”. The workshop was conducted on **09 July, 2017** at Desta International Hotel Mekelle. 71 participants (55 male and 16 female) from key government stakeholders, universities, the justice system and police commission, Regional Bureaus (BoLSA, BWCA,, Vital registration office), NGO representatives, development agencies and other invited guests have attended the event. Dissemination of provisions of the new National Children’s Policy, research findings on migrant and street children were made with the aim of reducing these problems in the country.

The workshop was instrumental and informative in raising and debating on hot and live issues on the new child policy, migrant and street children in the region and paved the way for future coordinated action by avoiding fragmented efforts, which have rather perpetuated the problem.

In the workshop the new child policy and two research reports focusing on Migrant and street children have been presented, shared and debated. The topics were:

- Cause and Consequences of Child Migrant in Mekelle City
- Children in Street Situation: Survival on the extreme Margins of Social Exclusion, Voicing the Voiceless
- The Best Interest of the child
- The National Children's Policy

v). Conference at Jigjiga University on Human Trafficking and Child Labour Abuse

ESSWA's East Chapter in cooperation with Jigjiga University College of Social Science and International Organization for Migration (IOM) has organized the first national conference on "Human Trafficking and Child Labour Abuse in Ethiopia." The conference was conducted on **03 and 04 March, 2017** at Jigjiga town. **90** participants (81 male and 9 female) from key government stakeholders, universities, the justice system and police commission, Regional Bureaus (BoLSA, BWCA, Vital registration office), NGO representatives, development agencies (such as IOM, UNHCR and ILO) and other invited guests have attended the event. Research based debates on human trafficking and child labor issues were made with the aim of reducing these problems in the country.

The event was instrumental and informative in raising and debating hot and live issues on illegal human trafficking and child labor abuse in the country and paved the way for future coordinated action by avoiding fragmented efforts, which have rather perpetuated the problem. In the two days conference a total of eleven research reports focusing on human trafficking and child labor have been presented with heated debates.

vi). Conference Series of the N/W Chapter of ESSSWA on Safeguarding Children- Bahir Dar

ESSSWA's N/W chapter has successfully organized a one day workshop on 28 October 2017 at Addis Amba Hotel, Bahirdar. 'Safeguarding Children' being the theme of the conference, very timely and region specific research findings were shared, debated and way forward discussed.

There were a total of 45 participants (6 female). The following research topics and child safeguarding principles have been shared for debate:

- Child Marriage: Trends, Causes and Consequences in East Gojam
- Experiences of Children Living with Stepparents in Bahir Dar
- Impacts of Harmeful Practices on Rural Girls' Education in East Gojam
- Principles of Child Safeguard Program and Right-based approaches

Overall, relevant participants were selected from academia, specifically from Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology professions including undergraduate students, practitioners from both government office such as BoWCA, BoLSA and BoED.

vii) Conduct Inventory on the existing Socialization Practice in four Regions

Different studies within ESSSWA and elsewhere revealed that 'social norms and attitudes' are major contributory factors for most of our social problems such as child marriage, child abuse and neglect and all the deviant behaviors like juvenile delinquency, disrespect to elders, work discipline and the like, These deep-rooted social norms and attitudes pass from generation to generation by way of socialization. Thus, family being the primary socializing agent, ESSSWA is keen to know existing and context-specific positive and negative socialization practices in Ethiopia.

The purpose was to take stock of existing and context specific parenting practices, that leads to develop ESSSWA's new brand parenting skill training manual. The task given to ESSSWA's members was to make an inventory of folklores, child related proverbs and story-telling traditions that can pass to the next generation in four major regions specifically in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and SNNP. The whole effort was to identify 'positive' and 'negative' social norms

to make it part of ESSSWA's Brand of a Parenting Skill Training Manual, which is work in progress.

1.1.2. Objective 2: Support and disseminate research on key child protection issues with a focus on violence prevention mechanisms,

i). ESSSWA's Annual Conference

For ESSSWA Annual Conference is not merely gathering of members, it is also one of the major national social development forums to disseminate capacity building outcomes in social research and facilitate intellectual debates of multi-disciplinary professionals and those of sociology, social work and anthropology on emerging social issues. On 17 & 18 March 2017, ESSSWA conducted its 13th annual conference attended by 116 (31 female) members and invited guests with a theme of **"Social Change and Culture: Targeting the Invisible"**. For this annual conference more emphasis on: *"social norms and children's vulnerabilities"* was given in the call for research papers. Accordingly, research briefs and experiences related to the theme were shared and debated. Out of the 15 research reports, six of them or 40% of the presentations were on issues related to child abuse, neglect and exploitation.

The pre and post conference evaluation result and the final direct feedback from participants have shown that the conference was successful in terms of selecting thematic areas of the research papers presented and in terms of raising knowledge, skills and competence of participants on issues related to child abuse, neglect and exploitation. The newly emerging child abuse and exploitation issues (child custody and best interest issues) were tabled and elaborated to members who are academicians, students of sociology, social work and anthropology, and practitioners who are working with and for children. This has resulted in creating new dimensions of child protection within the framework of the national social protection policy.

ii). Documentation, Dissemination and Publication of ESSSWA'S Quarterly

ESSSWA strongly believes and works hard to disseminate the findings of social researches to reach target audiences through different mechanisms such as workshops, conferences, media,

publication and website. In this reporting period, ESSSWA has updated and revitalized its website as one of its basic knowledge sharing and dissemination Medias. It also provided orientations to members and supported different research activities to be conducted in the sector.

Since last August 2016, ESSSWA has started organizing quarterly knowledge sharing forums and publishing “ESSSWA Quarterly” which is expected to grow into ESSSWA’s Quarterly Journal. The publications were made in three batches. The first covered shared researches in 26, August 2016, and the second contains those shared on 30 December 2016 and the third “ESSWA Quarterly” covered shared research in 17 June 2017. There were a total of **120** invited guests representing universities, government stockholders, NGO practitioners, donors and ESSSWA members have attended the three knowledge sharing forums. All debated articles including the two ESSSWA- Quarterly publications are also disseminated using ESSSWA’s website (www.essswa.org) and distributed on demand bases to over 2000 users.

The other online publication is the usual one which presents ESSSWA’s Twelfth Annual Conference Proceedings. In addition, abstracts of 13th annual conference and ESSSWA’s publicity leaflet are published in a simplified and attractive manner. These publications have been distributed to regional chapters, universities and to participants during the 13th annual conference, during the knowledge sharing forums and conferences at Jigjiga, Mekele, Jimma, Bahir Dar, Debre Markos and Arbaminch. The remaining are documented and availed at ESSSWA office for members and for ESSSWA’s partners.

The overall activities of the project have been documented in both hard and soft copies. ESSSWA publications, reports, incoming and outgoing letters, agreements, and proposals are well documented. They are summarized timely to produce lessons and some reports are under process to develop success stories and best practices.

1.1.3. Objective 3: ESSWA's organizational capacity is built in various areas enabling it to achieve its overall vision

With regard to ESSWA's institutional capacity, it needs to have qualified and competent professionals who can cope up with the growing demands of its members and partners. More physical presence of ESSWA by opening new chapter is equally important. Besides, the creation of workable environment such as revising organizational policy manuals was vital. Therefore, ESSWA has accomplished the following from EIRC – PCSAE's project objective 3 activities in this reporting period:

i). Expand ESSWA's Outreach

In this reporting period, ESSWA is able to accept two institutional members and they are considered as strategic partners. One of them is a child-focused NGO, known as SOS Children's Village Addis Ababa Program, working in child protection and providing educational services. The other one is a private research company (Green Professional Services) specializing in social research. These institutional members are serving ESSWA as alliances in child protection activities as well as in sharing research originated issues for program design.

Furthermore, ESSWA is in the process of establishing its eighth chapter with regard to its area coverage and the second for Oromia region regarding its expansion in to regions. It means, we have now two chapters each for the three major regions of Amhara, SNNP and Oromia, and one chapter each for Tigray and Somali regions.

ii). Child-focused Programing and Capacity Building

ESSWA's leadership is actively involved in UK-based Oak Foundation supported Child to Child Capacity Building Programme on Child Rights Based and Best Interests principles . As member of the task group, ESSWA's Executive Director has attended Child-focused Capacity Building Workshop in Leiden, the Netherlands, between 21st - 23rd February 2017. ESSWA's Executive Director has been involved starting from the benchmarking exercise to online course development using a series of webinars. The Leiden workshop was meant to develop and refine well tested training materials from Eastern Europe and Eastern Africa Oak Foundation's grantees that can serve wide range of actors such as: Board, Management, Project Officers and support staff to apply Child Best Interest principles for service providers and research organizations.

iii). Attending Regional Meeting

ESSSWA's Executive Director was also invited by Sheila Mckechnie Foundation (SMK) to attend a five days' workshop (30 January to 03 February 2017) on: "Learning and Development of Programmes and Influencing Change through Strategic Engagement and Communication". This workshop has in deed helped ESSSWA to look at other ways of messaging than traditional advocacy, which is not allowed in Ethiopia.

Summary of Planed VS Accomplishment report for EIRC – PCSAE project

S/n	Description of Activities	Plan			Budget Allotted	Accomplishment						Remark	
		Frequency	Beneficiaries (individuals or organizations)			Accomplished		Beneficiaries		Budget			
			M	F		T	#	%	#	%	Birr		%
1	Build the capacity of ESSSWA's regional chapters and partner universities	8						10	125	100,000	150		
2	Support five regional seminars, panels or discussion forums on research findings and emerging issues			120	100,000			144	120	100,000	100		
3	Capacity building support for professionals in the field to conduct skill/knowledge gaps identification in action-research and applied researches	15		500	150,000	1	100	356	71	120,000	80		
4	Capacity building support (on demand basis) to ten researchers on selected themes of child	3			65,000			3	100	45,000	100		
5	Organize annual conference of ESSSWA for about 250 to 300 at a rate of birr	1		300	118,750	1	100	200	67	126,675	108		
6	Organize ToT on Child research Techniques	1		30	175,000	1	100	35	116	110,000	63		
7	Compile and post on ESSSWA's website proceedings of regional and national seminars, policy briefs, lessons and annual conferences for the wider audience	6			3,000	8	130			3,000	100		
8	Distribution of publications to regional chapters, partner universities, s ministries, and regional bureaus	50			5,000			450	900	5,000	100		
9	Circulate and document experiences and lessons throughout the project in briefs	4			65,000	7	175			25,000	39		
10	Upgrade and update ESSSWA's website that responds to emerging social protection issues.	1			10,000	1	100			5,000	50		

11	Publication of Research projects every year	500				70,000			500	100	45,000	69
12	Expand ESSSWA's outreach by establishing/strengthening two new regional chapters	2				37,000	1	50			17,000	46
13	Sharing and Dissemination Seminars	3				150,000	5	167			90,000	67
14	Salary and Fringe Benefit	5	2	3		591,102.25	5	100			771,351	131
15	Other Admin Cost					143,400					201,599	97
	Total Planned Vs Accomplished					1,733,252.25					1,764,626.00	102

Challenges

- The most felt challenges regarding this OAK funded **EIRC – PCSAE** project is the decision of the donor that this going to be the last support for ESSSWA. In the absence of members' commitment to share some costs for activities related to regional chapters and ESSSWA's Annual Conference, fulfilling members' expectation will highly threatened.
- The solution highly depends on finding new donors and on increasing members' contribution.

Part III: USAID Caring for Vulnerable Children Activity (CVC)

USAID Caring for Vulnerable Children Activity (CVC) is a 5-year PEPFAR-funded program implemented in Ethiopia by FHI 360 in partnership with Plan International, Retrak, and the Ethiopian Society of Sociologists, Social Workers, and Anthropologists (ESSSWA). The program aims to improve the health and wellbeing of 325,000 Highly Vulnerable Children (HVC), also known as Orphans and Vulnerable Children-OVC, and their families in 126 Woredas.

Specifically, CVC project will achieve the following four results:

- Improved planning, management, and financing for government structures, particularly at the community level
- Parents and caregivers have the capacity to access services
- High quality, developmentally appropriate services are available to OVC
- High-quality services are available to "hard-to-reach" OVC

ESSSWA leads efforts to strengthen the social service workforce. This include assessing staffing structures of MoLSA and MoWCA (regional, *woreda* and *kebele* levels), developing and implementing plans to strengthen staff structures; support and development of SSWs, assessing skills of key GOE personnel, providing training to key MoLSA and MoWCA staff and job aids to SSWs, and testing the impact of workforce development intervention through operational research to improve social service workers motivation, retention and performance. **Major**

Accomplishments of CVC project as per the its objectives

Result 1: Government Structures have the capacity to facilitate high quality services

1. Develop project annual plan

Since the inception of the idea of the project ESSSWA has played a significant role for the effectiveness of CVC project. Among others ESSSWA has actively involved on several consultative joint planning workshops with its partners to draft the USAID CVC Project work plan, MEL plan review and on the development of national case management system. Besides,

internal planning and validation of joint plans among USAID SSSSE and CVC projects was undertaken.

2. Conduct Training on Case Management

ESSSWA's CVC project in collaboration with FHI 360 staff has delivered consecutive trainings on Case Management, Process identification, Prioritization, Care Plan Development, Enrolment, Assessment and service provision of HVCs and their caregivers. The target groups of the trainings were LIPS key staff, Social Service Workers (SSW), Case Workers (CW) and government partners. A total of 104 /22/ females have attended the training in Oromia region (Bale Goba, Ziway, Adama, Meki, Asela, Sebeta, Woliso, Burayo and Ambo towns) and Amhara region (Bahir Dar and Adet town) from 07 November 2017 to 05 January 2018.

Furthermore, ESSSWA's CVC project coordinator in collaboration with ESSSWA-SSSSE project staff has delivered a two days training on Teachers Training and Learning Materials (TTLM) preparation, Case Management and HIV/AIDS including the three 90s strategy for Bishoftu Community Development Training College and Hawassa Poly Technique College SSW trainers and OBoLSA staff at Bishoftu town. The training was held from 04 – 06, January 2018 at Bishofitu town.

3. Conduct Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

ESSSWA CVC and SSSSE projects staff in collaboration with FHI-360 staff have conducted monitoring and supportive supervision of LIPs in Oromia, Amhara, SNNP, Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city Administrations from 28 November to 16 December 2017. During the supportive supervisions the major challenges and opportunities in connection with the implementation of CVC project are identified; supports and feedbacks given to the LIPs to improve their weakness and strengthen their good progress. Similarly, technical support provided for TVETS delivering the SSWs training to develop in-service and refresher training materials on key SSW functions, leveraging FHI 360's ASPIRES project expertise and TVET pre-service TTLMs.

4. Develop TOR for the Assessment of MoWCA and MoLSA Staff

Assessing the staffing structure, MIS and Coordination care in MoLSA and MoWCA in target regions is one of the major project activities need to be achieved under result one. A team comprised of six members' three staff from ESSWA and three staff from FHI 360 was established to develop the TOR for staff assessment of MoLSA and MoWCA. A team has developed TOR to assess staffing of MoWCA and MoLSA vis-à-vis their child welfare mandates. In this reporting period a TOR finalized and advertised to interested consultants to conduct the assessment.

5. Participate in Consultative Meetings and Workshops

In connection with the project activities, ESSWA's CVC project coordinator and other staff have actively participated in various meetings and workshops at different places and time. Some of the issues addressed/discussed during the consultative meetings and workshops were: refining project proposal and development of project implantation plan; discussion on the support and development of SSSWs; how to integrate USAID-CVC and USIADS-SSSSSE projects activities; employment of regional project officers in Amhara, SNNP and Oromia. Based on the discussion both projects agreed to share the expenses and as a result ESSWA-SSSSE project covers 75% and USAID-CVC Project 25% of their salary; how to collaborate with UNICEF and other stakeholders on the development of National Case Management; draft ME&L plan and set indicators; assigning committee members to draft TOR for staff assessment of MoLSA and MoWCA and review Local Implementing Partners' proposal.

6. Identifying LIPs

ESSWA's CVC project coordinator has been actively involved in the assessment and review of project proposal of different Local Implementing Partners (LIP) that are supposed to implement the project in four regions and two administrative cities. Based on the assessments, a total of 22 LIPS from Amhara, Oromia, SNNP, Tigray, Dire-Dewa and Addis Ababa selected. Likewise tracking of the SSWs in collaboration with ESSWA's SSSSE project, BoLSA and BoWCA staff to facilitate linkage with stakeholders and improve the deployment was also made.

Challenges and Constraints and Plans to Overcome Them

- Delay in the approval of the ToR to assess the capacity of MoLSA and MoWCA at all levels by FHI 360 and USAID.
- Shortage of trained SSWs in Oromia, Addis Ababa and Tigray Clusters, and absence of trained SSWs in other regions.
- LIPs planned to pay low salary rate for trained SSWs so that SSWs were not willing to work with the amount planned by the IPs especially in Dire Dawa, Amhara, and some towns of Oromia.

ESSSWA has attempted to address and resolve these challenges by making rigorous follow-up on delays, by designing crash training programs without affecting quality and by creating dialogues in workshops and in consultative meetings with FHI360 and the 22 LIPs.

Summary of Planed VS Accomplishment report for CVC project

S/n	Description of Activities	Plan			Budget Allotted	Accomplishment						Remark		
		Frequency	Beneficiaries (individuals or organizations)			Accomplished		Beneficiaries		Budget				
			M	F		T	#	%	#	%	Birr		%	
	Provide training (ToT) to key experts of MoLSA and MoWCA (at all levels) and LIPs on supportive supervision, mentoring and coaching, including refresher training.	10												Most of the costs for conducting trainings and supportive supervision was covered by FHI, that is why budget accomplishment is low
	Salary and Fringe Benefit				1,175,392							319,384		
	Other Admin Cost				180,044							86,475		
	Total Planned Vs Accomplished				851,672							436,182		

PART IV. UNICEF's Supported – ACKS Project

The overall objective of UNICEF's supported ACKS project is to help professionals in the three fields undertake research activities and share ideas and thereby contribute in tackling children and gender related problems. The major expected results were: (i) to organize effectively ESSWA's Annual Conference addressing thematic issues, and (ii) to enhance ESSWA's knowledge sharing activities.

Outputs:

- Research outcomes and conference dialogues inform professionals in the field, academic institutions, government and civil society organizations the opportunities created in Social Protection Policy, GTP2 and the SDGs and their impacts for children well being
- Inclusive social development approaches promoted by different researches,
- Three Knowledge sharing platforms on thematic research papers with more focus on gender inequalities and the well-being of children organized
- Social researchers on emerging issues related to child abuse and gender supported,

ESSWA has announced call for Research Papers on two thematic areas; Changing Gender Roles in a Period of Growth and Transformation and emerging issues in Child Abuse and Neglect. Accordingly and in response to ESSWA's Call for Research Papers a total of 18 research abstracts and 11 research proposals were submitted and reviewed by ESSWA's Editorial Committee. Out of the 18 research abstracts 13 were selected and presented (in three batches) to share their research findings. The first and the second research reports shared in 2016 at EGST Conference Hall and the third was shared in June 2017 at Azeman Hotel. A total of 120 invited guests representing universities, government stockholders, NGO practitioners, donors and ESSWA members have attended the two knowledge sharing forums. In this reporting period UNICEF's supported – ACKS Project has closed out.

Presentation of the third round was made on the following topics:

- Civil Society Organizations and Social Transformation in Africa- The case of Ethiopia (by Feleke Tadele, PhD)
- Social Norms and Early Marriage in Ethiopia: Evidence from Young Lives (by Alula Pankhurst, PhD and Agazi Tiemelisan)
- Characteristics of Economically Successful Entrepreneur Women Cooperatives (by Debebe Ero, PhD)

- Challenges and coping strategies of orphan caregiver families in Jimma town, Oromia/Ethiopia (by Nega Jibat)

Moreover, the research results presented on ESSSWA's Annual conference and on the first and second round knowledge sharing forms were published in the reporting period.

The other outcome of this UNICEF financed project is that, ESSSWA is able to apply ethical consideration by forming its Research Review Committee, moving away from the tradition of using volunteers on ad-hock basis.

Summary of Planed VS Accomplishment report for UNICEF's Supported - ACKS Project

S/n	Description of Activities	Plan				Budget Allotted	Accomplishment						Remark
		Frequency	Beneficiaries (individuals or organizations)				Accomplished		Beneficiaries		Budget		
			M	F	T		#	%	#	%	Birr	%	
1	Facilitate Knowledge sharing platforms on thematic research papers with more focus on gender inequalities and the well-being of children organized	1	30	20	50	68,214	1	100	40	80	68,214	100	
2	Publication and dissemination	1			250	50,000	1	100	250	100	50,000	100	
3	salary and fringe benefit					60,000					60,000	100	
4	Other Admin Cost					7,458					7,458	100	
	Total Planned Vs Accomplished					185,672.00					185,672.00	100	

Part V. LLEEMP Project

The goal of Learning and Linking Existing Early Marriage Program/LLEEMP/project is linking of existing initiatives on early marriage to stimulate collaboration among various actors and to increase the impact of interventions in Ethiopia. The following two objectives are formulated to attain this goal:

- Understanding the prevalence and drivers/barriers of early marriage in three hotspot woredas of Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regional states; and
- Learning about what works in the existing early marriage programmes in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regional states.

LLEEMP project has employed two Lead Learning and Training Specialists, one quantitative data analyst, a research coordinator, three co- Lead Learning and Training Specialists, one data clerk and two volunteers. Moreover, the Project has used a total of seven field supervisors; four data transcribed translators, three translators and 25 data collectors on short-term contract basis.

Now the LLEEMP project is closed out. In this reporting period, the following major activities are accomplished:

- Final Learning and Training report, two articles and one research brief have produced
- Final Learning and Training reports presented and shared with invited stakeholders
- One final Learning and Training reports, two articles and one research brief published and ready for dissemination

Challenges

- The prevailing political unrest and civil protest in Oromia and Amhara regions have hindered the planned activities of projects financed by PIE. However, the willingness of the donor to allow no cost extension has enabled ESSSWA's team to accomplish the work after the intended duration of the project.

Summary of Planed VS Accomplishment LLEEMP- Project

S/n	Description of Activities	Plan			Budget Allotted	Accomplishment						Remark	
		Frequency	Beneficiaries(individuals/ organization)			Accomplished		Beneficiaries		Budget			
			M	F		T	#	%	#	%	Birr		%
1	Education, orientation and discussion with selected Woreda HHs survey	1	-	-	26,400	1	100			26,400	100		
2	Training on Manual Preparation on Early Marriage	1	-	-	48,500	1	100			48,500	100		
3	Felid work (daily professional fees for field research trainees)	3	-	-	105,500	3	100	50	93	110,500	105		
4	Training activity on learning EM issues & quantitative data generation	3			98,275	3	100			106,210	108		
5	Capacity building support for professionals on quality assurance, research review and edition	3		20	90,000	3	100	15	75	90,000	100		
6	Senior capacity building and Training Experts	3	-	-	225,000	3	100	45	90	225,000	100		
7	Practical Field Training for 6 Potential Researchers on drivers and prevalence of EM	3	-	-	59,183	3	100	60	80	59,183	100		
8	Transcription of voice recorded interview (in three languages)	3		20	40,000	3	100	20	100	40,000	100		
9	Training on EM qualitative data processing in excel	3	-	-	52,500	3	100	15	100	52,500	100		
10	Regional Validation workshop on program linking and prevention of EM in three regions	1	-	-	45,000	1	100	75	83	45,000	100		
11	National level validation workshop consultative meeting with stakeholder	1	-	-	110,000	1	100	60	75	110,000	100		
12	Knowledge sharing and LLEM lessons using three ESSWA's Regional Chapters	3	-	-	150,000	3	100	-	-	150,000	100		

14	Duplication and Publication of final report	4	-	-	200 0	75,000	4	100	2000	100	75,000	100	
	salary and fringe benefit	5				56,585	5	100			49,737	88	
	Other Admin Cost					52,839.63					26,785	51	
	Total Planned Vs Accomplished					1,234,782.63					1,214,815.00	98	

2. BOARD ACTIVITIES

Engagement of ESSSWA's board members, both as a group and individually, was intensive and frequent. In this reporting period, the Board met five times discussing in more than ten major agenda items. The Board members have also supported ESSSWA and the Executive Director with guidance in the overall strategic direction of the organization and by creating links with potential donors and helping in generating project ideas. Board members contribution extends to critical review and selecting of research abstracts for presentation in ESSSWA's annual conference. These are just to mention a few of the activities performed by the Board.

Board of Directors' Meeting in 2017

S/N	Date	Main Agenda Items	Attendants
1	21 January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Matters arising from last meeting, and quarterly updates ✓ Comments and way forward on ESSSWA's Interim Strategic Plan ✓ Preparations for ESSSWA's Annual Conference 	6 out of 7 members
2	19 August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Matters arising from last meeting, and quarterly updates ✓ Approval of new salary scale ✓ Moving forward the new Strategic Plan 	6 out of 7 members
3	16 October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Matters arising from last meeting, and quarterly updates ✓ Authorizing of new individuals to sign in ESSSWA's bank account and Opening of new bank account 	All 7 members

4	25 November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Matters arising from last meeting, and updates ✓ Devaluation induced Staff salary adjustment ✓ Action on ESSSWA's strategic Plan 	6 out of 7
5	30 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Matters arising from last meeting, and updates ✓ Preparations for ESSSWA's Annual Conference ✓ Assigning board members in Screening applicants for Abandonment of FGM/C project 	5 out of 7

3. MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS AND RENDERED SERVICES

ESSSWA's members have reached 2000. However, not more than 5% of the members pay annual membership fees on regular basis. On the other hand, over 21 years of its existence, ESSSWA has provided the following services to members:

1. Information sharing:

Information regarding ESSSWA, new developments and other issues were shared with members using regional seminars, knowledge forums, workshops and annual conferences as well as email communications and through ESSSWA's website, obsolete though.

2. Training:

Members from both the academia and from service providers have received various trainings in ethical standards, code of conduct, child protection and in secondary abuse by professionals at regional and national levels.

3. Capacity Building Support:

ESSSWA is working closely with eight regional chapters (Addis Ababa, Bahir Dar, Jimma, Gonder, Arbaminch, Jigjiga Hawassa and Mekelle) providing them with technical and material support and enable them extend similar services to members in those regions.

4. Reference Materials and Publications:

Every year ESSSWA's publications are shared with over 20 universities teaching in the field of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology, to more than 10 relevant government

and non-government stakeholders. Many researchers in those fields are also taking ESSSWA's publications as references.

5. Creating Employment Opportunities:

ESSSWA's secretariat office and regional FHI and BoLSA are now serving as employment centers in ESSSWA's ongoing projects supported by Oak Foundation, USAID, FHI-360. At head quarter and regional level, an employment opportunity is created for 16 employees.

6. Support Letters and Recommendations:

ESSSW's members have provided commendable voluntary services and in exchange received support and recommendation letters on demand basis.

4. Intra-project Relationship and Synergy

As it has been mentioned earlier in this report, ESSSWA is implementing one long-term and two mid-term projects. The first is "Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (EIRC - PCSAE)" Project funded by Oak Foundation and focused on action-research to prevent child abuse. The second one is "Strengthening Social Service System in Ethiopia" (SSSSE) project funded by USAID and the third one is "Caring for Vulnerable Children Activity" financed by USAID through FHI-360. The project is designed to improve the health and wellbeing outcomes of OVC in Ethiopia.

Strengthening Social Service Systems in Ethiopia (SSSSE) is being implemented in Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities People regional states and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa City Administrations. So far, it has trained over 5000 community social workers using 12 Technical, Vocational, Education Training (TVET) colleges and the graduates are serving their respective communities by facilitating access to social service including child protection, psychosocial support, education, resource mobilization, etc.

By creating synergies and intra-project relationship, , ESSSWA's EIRC – PCSAE project gave refresher trainings to SSSSE's project staff and 9 TVET on the 6 Child right principles (*Child rights based, Child participation, Non-discrimination, Best interests of the child, Respecting and building on strengths, and Do no harm*). Furthermore, a three days demand-based training on OVC Case Management, HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming, Psycho-social Support Provision and Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence Against Children was conducted from **30 June - 02 April**

2017 in Addis Ababa. There were **42** trainees working on different Sub-cities of Labor and Social Affairs Offices and Micky Leland Community Development Training Centre have participated in the training. Of the total participants 26 were male and 16 were female. In this training, all the training sessions were aligned to the National Social Protection and the new National Children Policies.

All these have created synergies with other ESSWA's on-going projects and strengthened different actors' capacities to incorporate CRPs in all project activities that ESSWA is implementing. As such, ESSWA has contributed by complementing the curriculum of Community Social Workers in a manner that ensures child protection from abuse and violence at community level. In brief, professionals and institutions are helped to be more child focused on one hand and improving their knowledge, skills and competences to conduct quality action and evidence-based practices on the other.

CONCLUSION

The Ethiopian society of sociologists, social workers and anthropologists, guided by its three year strategic plan has advanced its professional excellence by responding to emerging social issues. During 2017 budget year, ESSWA was able to implement five projects financed by USAID (two projects), Oak Foundation, FHI360 and UNICEF Ethiopia and PIE resulting in remarkable achievements. The development of community social workforce reflects ESSWA's professionalism and its pragmatic actions. This was evidenced by USAID-funded five years project titled: **"Strengthening Social Service Systems in Ethiopia"** (SSSE), which targets to build the skills of 5,500 Para-professionals and community level social workers.

The other remarkable achievement was gained by means of Oak Foundation supported project on: **"Enhancing Institutional and Research Capacities to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (EIRC - PCSAE)"**. The project has contributed greatly in building ESSWA's research and development efforts by addressing issues on child sexual abuse and exploitation. Supported by different seminar series, the experiences of this project implementation have

been instrumental to make the situation of child protection, child sexual abuse and exploitation in Ethiopia to be more recognized across all regions in Ethiopia.

The other achievement is that ESSSWA's research activities have been reoriented to focus more on addressing most felt social issues related to HTPS (child marriage) and hard-to-reach social groups by identifying hot-spot areas (eg. corridors of child trafficking/migration, bonded labor and exploitation). It is believed that ESSSWA's scope of operation will definitely reach out new graduates by improving their professional competence by linking action-research with practice in addressing the problem of early marriage, child trafficking, labor exploitation and sexual abuse thereby promoting child protection in Ethiopia.

The strategic plan has guided all its actions and helped to realize its mission by responding to emerging social issues. Accordingly, ESSSWA's future focus will be more of quality orientation in its research products, publications, documentation and communication practices. Such efforts should be cascaded to existing and forthcoming regional chapters and backed by making ESSSWA's website vibrant. Finally, the new Social Protection Policy will give ESSSWA further reputable advantage, visibility and acceptance.