



SEA 2018 14832

Mil termesaluation of the 'Preserving threatened species, their habitats and the people depending on them Briting on the experience and success of SOS – Sase Our Species' programme

HVALRECRI

European Conmission

Date: 07Jdy2023



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Many CSO reported having received the final instalment of the grant several months after the completion of the project. This has posed serious funding problems for small CSOs with little or no cash flow



- 1 Rolley To what extent is this project coherent with the HU policy and strategy in the field of biodiversity?
 This relates to questions HQ1 and HQ2
- 2 **Operational** Towhat extent have the implementation median is not of the programme been effective and efficient? this relates to HQ3 and HQ4
- 3 Impact What are the main addievenients of the programme and are they sustainable? This







between DG INIPA and SOS secretariativese based on informal exchanges during that period. The last Steering Committee was held on 17th April 2023 in Brussels

A Secretariat made up of 11 staff based in the LUN head office in Switzerland. This secretariat nurs the whole SOS programme is the SOS AWI and the other seven initiatives. Out of the 11 staff, 2 are working full time on SOS AWI and 7 part time. Two programme officers are based full time in Africa (one in Senegal and one in Kenya). One of the main functions of the two officers is to support the CSOs in the project applications (only shortisted applications) and, once a grant is availed, in the implementation of projQ noQ meTn° es taff T iff alreo ecnetariat quew nytimquid time







Figure 1: Geographical distribution of the projects (both TSG and RAG)

Table 5 Number of projects percountry (both TSG and RAG)









Figure 3: Categorisation of the Expected Results (n=95) of the 30 completed projects

322 Profile of Grantees

<u>Type</u>

Atotal of 75% of the grants were availed to national open to 222ee

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be rated "Achieved", "Partially achieved" and "Not achieved"). An BR vas categorized "Achieved" when all its associated Outputs were rated "Achieved"; if not, it was categorized "Partially achieved". For the projects visited in the field, we also assessed whether the rating mentioned in the final report was deemed correct or not.

Half of the projects have ful

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% ±









4.3 Efficiency

IQ#3 Howefficient and cost effective has the contract implementation been? Could more results be achieved with the available budget?

The overall budget of SOS AWI is 16,17ME. The secretariat's operating costs are 20% (human resources + travel+ equipment+ office), plus 5% of TUNs overhead costs. It should be remembered that 196 applications were submitted for the three TSG CIP and 266 applications for the RMCs, i.e., a total of 462 applications. Applications were assessed quickly after the CIP closed and contracts were generally signed quickly. In addition to running the selection process of applications, the contracting and supervision of the operators' activities are human and time consuming. The secretariat also supervised the capacity building activities and cantied out the outreach and communication work. The 25% cost rate seems to us to be acceptable given the approach and the vary the programme operates. As a comparison, the running costs of the Programme Petities Initiatives (which operates similarly but availed smaller grants) is 18% (see Brx 1 below).

Two familiens, mentioned by several CSOs, can be noted:

The programme was blocked for almost a year (October 2017 October 2018). When the situation was resolved and the programme resumed its intervention, the activities proposed by certain operators in their project were no longer relevant, vQiv







from the confirming brought by the grants. Thus, no more efforts were made in securing additional confirming for SOS AWI. It is not exactly that large funds have been secured for the other initiatives of SOS quite alices. As an example, over 20 ME have been received from the KW to fund the Tiger initiative Similarly, 95 ME have been secured to fund phase 2 of the Lemminitative.

It is useful to recall here thing at the project level, 74% of the Expected results have been fully achieved and 25% partially achieved (1% not achieved) – see Figure 4

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Hiediveress	Satisfactory

45 Sustainability

IQ#6 How likely is it that there will be a continuation of long termber effis in the foreseeable future?

Several elements suggest that there will be a continuation of long termbenefits of the projects once the grants are closed. This includes

~ Over 80% Glabbing sjects have chatthree quality limiteral of the SOS grant (result of the con













• HE has adjointh milledge of local CSO and NGO in Africa. He evaluated in 2013 and 2019 the phase 2 and 5 of the Programme Petite Initiative of the HEM, respectively. This programme supports the implementation of biodiversity conservation projects by CSO and NGO in Africa through small grant mechanism.

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	Uganda Conservation Foundation /	Makine Ukiggi Gat Mg ritaing _
	202B 051	JmyKsenbo
		Deris Onordi, Lawfirforcement officer; UWA
		Alina Reters, Earth Ranger expert
	HUDelegation	Nada Caquita ubb(CM
Z anbia	Zanbia Carivore Programme / 20184	Matt Beder (ZCP)
	105&200B040	Radrell MCRdb (CSI)
		Benson Kanyembo, Law Enforcement officer (CSI)
		RuthChind, HVC officer (CSI)
		SidneyNjovy Carine Unit officer(CSI)
		Felickh Mizele, field ecologist (ZCP)
		Dernis Zimba, HCC officer (ZCP)
		Berrh Beza, Cat Monitoring officer (ZCP)







Evaluation criteria	
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	High
	Medium







VeryHigh High	
High	_





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Evaluationcriteria		





Karoo NS) induling 42 cameras newly purchased with LUN
gartiming
Regularaerial surveys to monitor in tividuals and collation of
all data collected from all survey methods
Tiziring of conservation staff specifically on the use of field
data collection application software for all three sites
All rhino databases vere updated on a morthly basis
The first result of moritoing the blackshiro population on an
individual basis with the aim of having at least ú tþa





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