

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA)

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Executive Summary

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA) is an Ethiopian Resident Charity engaged in various rural development interventions in Oromia region. Its main program focus is integrated community water supply, sanitation and hygiene; school water supply sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security and livelihood improvement; environmental protection; and improved dairy production, management and marketing. OSRA currently operates in four zones and six districts of the Oromia region.

In the year 2016, OSRA had planned and implemented different projects that have contributed to poverty reduction efforts and thereby bring about better living situation for the communities in the target areas.

It has developed seven community based water supply sources along with sanitation facilities such as washing basins and shower rooms. As a result, 436 households in the target areas have accessed safe water supply sources and sanitation during the year. Moreover, 391 target communities were sensitized and trained on improved hygiene and sanitation issues such as water management, construction and utilization of latrines, personal and environmental hygiene, hand washing at critical times, etc. With the aim of building the capacity of the community to manage and operate the facilities and hygiene promotion water and sanitation committees (WASH, community technicians, and hygiene and sanitation education communicators were selected and trained during the year. Specifically, 70 water & sanitation committees, 30 community water technicians or care takers, 105 hygiene and sanitation education communicators were trained during the year.

Provision of school based water supply sources, sanitation and hygiene promotion was one of the other activities implemented during the year. Accordingly, three water wells along with water distribution points were constructed for three schools in Tole and Woliso districts. Moreover, three blocks of ventilated improved latrines with urinals and hand washing facilities were constructed for students and teachers in two of the three target schools during the year. Water and sanitation committees composed of 7 members each drawn from parents; teachers and students were also established and trained in all the target schools. Besides, three water technicians were selected from each school and trained on operation and maintenance of hand pumps. To promote improved hygiene and sanitation practices within the schools and communities, health and environmental clubs were established and trained in the schools.

The financial support to provide water supply sources, sanitation and hygiene promotion for both target community and schools were obtained from our five partners/donors, namely Water Aid Canada, CCFD, and CAFOD/TROICARE, Stitching water and KBF.

Environmental protection and support for small scale vegetable production were another activities accomplished during the year. In this regard, various multipurpose tree seedlings were raised and distributed to the target farmers, trainings on relevant topics on environment were organized and provided to the farmers, and efforts were made to construct physical soil and water conservation structure. Moreover, with the aim of diversifying the livelihoods of farmers, fruit trees of various types were distributed to the farmers in its target areas. In addition to this, support was provided to farmers specially women in production and management of vegetable produced. Provision of seeds and training were some of the main accomplishment in relation to vegetable production.

In view of improving the livelihoods of resource poor households specially women, different activities were planned and implemented during the year. These, among others, include support, organization and training of 16 women self help groups that were comprised of 261 women in different kebeles of woliso, district. The women self help groups were particularly provided with various supports such as training on principles and management of SHGs, leadership and business management, record keeping and support in pass book and cash box and stationery materials .

In addition to the implementation of the ongoing projects, the office has tried to solicit funding through developing project proposals for donors. A number of proposals were prepared and submitted to donors and funds were secured for some of the projects. All relevant stakeholders including the target communities have involved in every aspect of the program implementation, monitoring and evaluation at various levels. Without these concerted efforts, it would have not been possible to realize the results achieved during the year.

1. Introduction

1.1 Historical Background of the Organization

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA) is a local nongovernmental, non-political, non-profit making and secular voluntary organization established by a group of interested and dedicated intellectuals, professionals, prominent public and business personnel in 1995. It was registered by the Ministry of Justice and re- registered as Ethiopian Residents Charities in accordance with Charities and Societies Proclamation 621/2009 in October 2009 bearing registration certificate number 0121.

OSRA's mission is to assist the rural poor and needy community in their effort to bring about sustainable development through building their capacity and implementing community based integrated rural development programs and thereby contributes to national poverty reduction efforts. The general assembly is the supreme organ of its management body with the power to appoint board members, decide on major policy

issues and approve annual work program, budget, audit report etc. OSRA's motto is "help people to help themselves". OSRA has a firm stand that poverty alleviation could be possible only if the rural communities are mobilized in a coordinated and organized way for their own economic development. OSRA adheres to the following principles: non partisan; transparency; accountability; genuine and mutual partnership; honesty and integrity; self reliance; participation; gender equality and sensitivity; respect for values of its stakeholders.

1.2 Purpose/Objective of the Organization

OSRA entails to achieve the following objectives/purposes:

- A. To assist the poor and needy community so as to engage in their socio economic development; promote sense of self reliance and culture of collaborative efforts and working together
- B. To promote community centered integrated development programs that contribute to improve the livelihoods of the community such as provision of water , health, education and agricultural development services
- C. To promote sustainable use, development and management of natural resources and practices to protect environment and thereby eliminate the consequences of climate change and natural calamities
- D. To support relief and rehabilitation efforts so as to protect the communities from natural calamities
- E. To support and promote anti harmful traditional practices that endangers the health of women and children; and assist the efforts to economic empowerment of women & children
- F. Promote the advancement of the language, arts, culture and heritage of Oromo
- G. Encourage the youth to engage in their socio economic advancement and support their effort.

1.3 Main Program Focus Areas

OSRA considers the followings as its focus program areas that contribute for the improvement of livelihoods of rural communities and reduce poverty:

- Rural community and school based water supply, Sanitation and hygiene
- Integrated food security and livelihood improvement
- Promotion of rural women self help groups
- Promotion of improved dairy production and marketing of milk
- Environmental protection

1.4 Operational Regions

OSRA operates in various zones and districts in Oromia Region. Currently, the organization is undertaking development interventions in four zones and six districts in Oromia National Regional State. Specifically, it is currently operating in Akaki District

(Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne), Ada'a district (East Shewa Zone), Becho, Ilu, Tole and woliso districts (South West Shewa Zone) and Adaberga District (West Shewa Zone).

2. Activities and Results Achieved

This section of the report briefly presents activities planned and implemented, and results achieved during the reporting year.

2.1 Water Supply and Sanitation

2.1.1. Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation

It was planned to develop seven community based water supply and sanitation projects and three school based water supply and sanitation projects in the year 2016. The projects comprises of three components such as development of water supply sources, sanitation facilities, and hygiene and sanitation promotion.

The sanitation facilities such as washing basins and shower rooms were planned to be constructed along with the water wells in selected villages of Woliso and Tole Woredas. It was planned to train about 420 households on hygiene and sanitation issues. Moreover, it was planned to train 70 water and sanitation (WASH) committees; 105 hygiene and sanitation communicators, 30 community water technicians on water management, operation, hygiene education and maintenance.

The financial support to implement these projects was obtained from Water Aid Canada, CCFD, and CAFOD/TROICARE, Stitching water and KBF. The activities were implemented and the results are presented in line with the three components: water development, sanitation, Training on Hygiene & sanitation, and operation and management.

2.1.2 Water Well Development

Following target community sensitization, appropriate sites for location of the water wells were identified in collaboration with water and sanitation committees, community representatives and experts from the Water Resource Office of the respective districts. The water wells were developed at an average depth of 59.3 meters; with minimum and maximum depth are 50 and 72 meters, respectively. Casings and hand pumps were installed; wellhead construction and fencing around the water points were also completed during the reporting period. The discharge rate of the water wells a range of the wells were estimated from 1.5 to 4 liter/second and has started providing service for 364 households in the target areas.



Photo: Woman fetching water from one of the water wells

2.13 Construction of Sanitation facilities

It was planned to construct community managed seven blocks of shower with two rooms, and washing basins near the water wells developed in the above mentioned villages in the reporting period. Accordingly, the planned numbers of sanitation facilities were constructed with the participation of target communities in mobilizing locally available construction materials such as wood whereas, other construction materials such as stones, sand, and industrial product materials were purchased and delivered by OSRA.



Photo: Women washing clothes using washing basin (Dimtu)

2.1.4 Hygiene education and capacity building training

After establishing community management body such as water and sanitation committees, it was followed by capacity building activities, which are integral part of the projects so as to ensure the sustainability of the achievements of the projects under consideration. In this respect, several training sessions were organized and facilitated for members of WATSAN committees and target beneficiaries in the reporting period.



Community Training Session sanitation and hygiene

2.1.5 Community Sensitization and Training

Prior to the commencement of any project activities, various community meetings were organized at each target villages to sensitize the beneficiaries about the project and its essentiality as well as the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders including the beneficiaries. Along with this, community sensitizations on water management, sanitation and hygiene issues were undertaken where community members from the target villages were sensitized on hygiene and sanitation. Some of the main topics addressed in promotion of hygiene and sanitation include: personal and environmental hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, latrine construction and utilization, water hygiene and management, and food hygiene

Besides, 393 selected community members from the target villages were provided with in-depth training at the village level on hygiene and sanitation.

2.1.6 WASH committees, hygiene and sanitation education

Communicators

Besides, establishing WASH committees, building their capacity through training is so important. To this end, 70 committee members drawn from the target communities were trained on water supply system management, operation, maintenance and on personal and environmental hygiene and sanitation.

Training of selected users as hygiene and sanitation education communicators was one of the activities implemented in the reporting period. Accordingly, 105 individuals drawn from the seven villages were trained on various relevant topics related to water management, hygiene, and sanitation. The trainings were delivered in collaboration with experts from the respective district water and health offices, health extension agents in the kebeles in the same period.

2.1.7 Community Technicians

The water supply facilities are expected to be operated and maintained by the user communities. To ensure proper operation and maintenance of the facilities, it was planned to train three individuals from each village where the water supply schemes were developed. Accordingly, training sessions were organized for selected community members. During the year 30 caretakers/ community technicians selected from the target villages were trained on operation and maintenance of hand pumps.

The training sessions were facilitated and offered in collaboration with pump technicians from the zone and district water office.

2.1.2. Clean Water Supply and Sanitation for Schools

During the reporting period, three rural public schools were targeted for provision of safe water supply sources and sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. Two of the schools are found in Woliso district and one is found Tole district.

Some of the main activities planned include:

- Development of three shallow water wells,
- Construction of water distribution points with elevated wellhead
- Construction of separate VIP latrine blocks for girls, boys and teachers with hand washing facilities and urinals
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation education both in the target schools and the surrounding communities.

2.1.3 Water well Development

Three water wells were developed in three targeted schools namely, Jerwaro, K/Negash and Walu primary schools in Tole and Woliso districts respectively. The depth of the water wells are 60 meters, 64meters and 54 meters respectively with an average estimated discharge rate of 3 liters/second. Elevated wellheads along with 11 water distribution facets were constructed in these schools. Besides, pump installation, and water tankers with 2000 liters holding capacity were also installed for each water point during the reporting period.

Water and sanitation committees composed of 7 members each were drawn from parents; teachers and students were also established and trained in all the target schools. Besides, three water technicians were selected from each school and trained on operation and maintenance of hand pumps. In total, 21 WASH committees and 9 technicians were trained and are discharging their duties and responsibilities of managing the water supply schemes during the reporting period.

2.1.4 Construction of Sanitation Facilities

The construction of gender sensitive and child friendly sanitation facilities were completed in two of the three target schools, namely K/Negash and Jewaro schools whereas in Walu the construction of the VIP latrine is 90 % completed. In two schools, three blocks of VIP latrines (1 for boys with urinals, 1 for girls with washing room, and 1 for teachers) were completed and put into service and in one school the three blocks of latrine are under construction and 90 % completed during the reporting period. The latrine blocks for boys and girls have eight stances, of which one room is allocated for students with disabilities. It was planned to install elevated seat with supporting rails in the rooms allocated for students with disabilities.

Accordingly, the seats¹ were installed with the supporting rails. Besides, one room is allocated for wash room from the eight room latrine block for girls to make the learning environment easy and attractive for them in a way to do away with the cultural negative impact on girls during menstrual cycle. To make the sanitation facilities complete in the respective schools, 250 liters water storage capacity tankers were fitted on hand washing basin constructed along with each latrine block. The hand washing facilities were constructed in such a way that students collect water from the distribution point and fill in the tankers so that they will access water for washing hands after visiting toilets. The latrine block for teachers has got four stance and hand washing facility. The schools and the rural communities were actively involved in provision of locally available materials for the construction of latrines.

Construction of sanitation facilities in Walu primary school in Woliso district is under construction and was not completed in the reporting period due to the heavy rain fall which made excavation and accessibility to the school difficult during the year.



Photo: Jewaro school teacher's latrine block

2.1.5 School Community Sensitization

So as to improve the hygiene and sanitation practices of students, parents and teachers', school community hygiene and sanitation sensitization activities were undertaken in the target schools. In the three targeted schools namely K/Negash, Jewaro and Walu schools community sensitizations and various events were conducted during the reporting period. About 1887 students and teachers in the three target schools were sensitized on the hygiene and sanitation, including personal and environmental sanitation.

2.1.6 Training and strengthening of school health club members

To improve the knowledge, attitude and practices of school, health club members on good hygiene and sanitation practices, training of trainers (TOT) on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and child to child approaches were provided for 76 (M/F=39/37) health club members drawn from three target schools. The main topics covered during the training include, but not limited to,

- Hygiene and sanitation in general and their distinction
- Importance of integrating three components (water, hygiene and sanitation) and the relevance of school WASH
- The key hygiene Domains
- WASH related disease and prevention methods

- Participatory hygiene and sanitation tools specifically key principles and approaches of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST)
- Operation and maintenance (O&M) of WASH facilities and
- Role and responsibility of school health clubs in Operation and Maintenance (O & M), and dissemination of best practices regarding hygiene and sanitation

Besides the aforementioned activities, training and strengthening of school health clubs members were undertaken. In this regard, the following activities were performed:

- TOT on CLTS/SLTS 33 health club members (M=16 F= 17) were trained to conduct outreach activities to the surrounding community members on basic hygiene and sanitation practices.
- TOT on menstrual hygiene was given to 29 club members (M=12 F=17). The training has focused on awareness on menstrual hygiene, cultural issues, use sanitary pads and appropriate disposal of pads.
- Besides community awareness raising training on hygiene and sanitation was conducted by the students in the three schools reaching 258 community members surrounding the three schools during the reporting period.

3. Environmental Protection, Improved agronomic practices and Vegetable Production

3.1 Environmental Protection

During the reporting period, community awareness raising and sensitization, farmers' training on environmental protection and check dam construction, raising tree seedlings to be planted on degraded areas were some of the activities that were carried out with the main objective of improving the production and productivity of the soil, reducing the magnitude and effects of climate change resulted from deforestation.

In line with this, **343** (M/F=308/35) farmers were trained on environmental protection focusing on the negative impact of soil erosion on production and productivity, importance of gully rehabilitation through check dam construction and the importance of planting tree seedlings to protect soil erosion and gully formation etc. After conducting the training and awareness rising on environmental protection, the community has fully participated by contributing free labor and wood used in the construction of about 3,000 meters long check dam in selected degraded areas of Obi Koji, Areda Leka, Bukassa keta and Kono lefe Arba kebeles of woliso district. The experts in the district Agriculture office and village level development agents were involved in the provision of training, identification of the sites and mobilization of the communities in the construction of the check dams.

One of the activities planned under this component was distribution of tree seedlings that would contribute to the environmental protection. Accordingly, various tree and fruit trees seedlings were distributed to the target community members in the project areas. The type of tree and fruit tree seedlings include: Mango, avocado, coffee, papaya and Gravia. Accordingly, 33,200 tree seedlings were distributed to 1920 farmers and planted in their farm plots and back yard areas. In addition to this, 6900 Apple seedlings were distributed to 1000 farmers and planted on their backyard and farm lands areas of the target beneficiaries. The farmers were given sufficient training on how to manage the seedlings prior to the distribution.

3.2 Experience exchange on environment

During the reporting period 50 (M=48 F=2) were participated on experience exchange visit on environment. Farmers visited conserved and well protected areas by the fellow farmers and learn how to combine physical and biological conservation methods. They have also realized that experience on soil and water conservation helps them to put in to practice what they have seen on the ground regarding conservation and protection of the natural environment. They have also committed to share the experience to other farmers living in their villages.

3.3 Training on improved Agronomic practices

During the reporting period 92 farmers (M=41 F=51) were trained on improved agronomic practices of both crops and vegetables. The training was conducted for two days in collaboration with experts from district agriculture office.

The training topic focused on proper land preparation, sowing and spacing, application of natural and artificial fertilizers, weeding, harvesting and post harvest management of crops.

3.4 Training farmers on compost preparation

Farmers training on compost preparation and application were one of the activities accomplished during the reporting period. Accordingly 91 farmers (M=18 F=73) were trained in compost preparation and application. The training had focused on the importance of using artificial fertilizer like compost for ecological agriculture was given major emphasis during the training.

Farmers also apply their indigenous knowledge of using natural fertilizers to increase production and productivity was so much appreciated and must be given attention and priority at this period to promote organic farming in the area.

3.5 Training farmer on poultry production

Household level and small scale poultry production was one of the activities accomplished during the reporting period. Accordingly 186 women were trained on improved poultry production. The training was given for two days focusing on feeding, housing and health care of improved chicken. The women attended the training were benefited by the knowledge they have obtained on improved poultry production. The economic benefit is of paramount importance for women too.

3.6 Distribution of improved chicken

After the training, distribution of 823 improved chicken of dual purpose types were made for 194 (M=14 F= 180). Farmers have constructed poultry house and other necessary materials needed for the production of poultry before distribution. Farmers especially women are getting one egg per day from chicken and got good economic return from the sale of the eggs. They easily cover their household expenses from the sales of eggs and they are economically empowered in relative terms due to the production of and sales of eggs.



Photo: Farmers benefited from improved poultry breeds

3.7 Experience exchange visit on poultry

During the reporting period 50 farmers M/F=21/ 29 women have participated on experience exchange on poultry production. They have learned how to manage, feed, give proper protection from predators and health care of poultry. They have highly benefited from the experience sharing visit on poultry production. The participants have committed to practice what they have learned during exchange visit and improve their, management system to increase the production of eggs and meat.

4. Vegetable Production

Promotion of vegetable production at household level is one of the activities integrated with environmental protection and water supply projects. Accordingly, the following main activities were implemented during the reporting period.

4.1 Training women in vegetable production and Marketing

Training of women in vegetable production was conducted in collaboration with district office of agriculture and rural development. The training was conducted for two days at their respective villages on topics like importance of home stead vegetable production, land and seedbed preparation, improved agronomic practices and major crop pests affecting different vegetables and protection methods against the major pest etc.

Accordingly, **337** women were trained on the above-mentioned topics. The trained women had also received vegetable seeds such as onion, cabbage, pepper, tomato to be planted at their own backyards areas (homesteads) based on the knowledge from the training they received. Accordingly, a total of 112.3 kg of vegetable seeds were provided for the women who participated on the training. The purpose of the vegetable production was for household consumption and partially as income generation for the women. The village level development agents provided technical support and made close follow up during the production of the vegetables.

5. Self Help Groups (SHG)

5.1 Saving and Loan

Promotion of women self help groups are integrated into two projects implemented in the reporting physical year. In this respect, the following activities were accomplished during the year:

The main purpose of establishing women self help groups is to bring about women social and economic empowerment and enable them to solve the social and economic problems they face in their daily life. So as to make this a reality, 16 SHGs were organized in Dimtu, Rugdu, mehal koji and kora lega villages having **249** members. Currently, the groups have developed their own bylaws and started voluntary saving on fortnightly basis. The groups save up to 5 birr on the average based on the decision and agreement of each group. Accordingly, the groups have successfully saved **30,650** birr to date. They gave loan amounting to birr **10,001** to their members to run different small business activities in their respective villages. The groups have got **3844** birr interest from the loan they gave to their members

5.2 Training women in small business management and entrepreneurship skills

317 women beneficiaries who are the members of the 16 SHGs were trained for two days on small business management, record keeping and entrepreneurship skills at village

level in collaboration with district women and children affairs office. The training helps the women to effectively deal with small/petty trading in their respective villages to generate income for themselves which in turn helps them to be economically empowered and actively involved in development activities of their communities. The entrepreneurship skill will help in opening up new jobs and helps to increase their income levels which in turn improve their livelihoods.



SHG members training session

6. Horticultural crop production and marketing using underground water supply system

6.1 Community Awareness creation, Sensitization and Site Selection

Community sensitization and awareness creation on the objectives of the project, community participation and involvement and contribution of OSRA was discussed and shared with the target community in Fodugora kebele. Accordingly the target community members (50 farmers' households) elected and appointed water user committee having five members. After community sensitization and selection of water users' committee site selection was done in collaboration with experts from district level water mineral and energy office.

6.2 Water well drilling, generator and generator house construction

Water well drilling which will be used for the horticulture growing is completed. The drilled water well has a depth of 142.6 meters. The water discharge is 4 liters per second. In connection to this, generator purchase to be used to pump the water for

irrigation was purchased and installed and generator house construction was also completed. The work is contracted out to the legal contractor who has won the bid for the supply of the generator and construction of generator house. The generator is ready to be used by the target beneficiaries for pumping the water used for irrigation.

6.3 Farmers training in improved vegetable production and marketing

38 farmers were trained on improved vegetable production and marketing for three consecutive days. The training helped farmers to have basic knowledge on improved vegetable production and marketing. Using the knowledge from the training farmers can increase production and are able to enhance their household income.

6.4 Purchase of Vegetable Seed

Vegetable seed varieties required for the project were indentified based on the demand of the crop on the market in the area. Accordingly farmers preferred onion, carrot, Cabbage, tomato, bet root and pepper. Based on this, 70 kg of different types of vegetable seed were purchased and distributed to the farmers. The purchase and supply of 70 kg of different types of vegetable seed varieties to beneficiaries was accomplished and farmers started vegetable production using rain water during the last rainy season. By so doing some target farmers sold vegetables and earned up to 5600 birr from their plots.



Photo: Vegetable plot

6.5 Purchase and installation of water tankers

Purchase and installation of three water tankers having capacity of 10,000 liters each was accomplished. The purpose of the water tanker is to store as much water needed to irrigate the farm plots and thereby solving the water scarcity problem especially during the dry season when the water becomes so scarce. The water tanker helps the farmers to get irrigation water throughout the season; it will enhance the availability of water for irrigation. In relation to this, water tanker stand was also constructed in the appropriate site selected by the experts from the relevant government office to place the three tankers for even water distribution for the farmers throughout the year.

6.6 Organizing and training of jobless youth who sell vegetables in Woliso town

After thorough discussion with Small micro enterprise and the municipality of Woliso town one youth group having 10 members was organized having legal personality. After the organization of the group training on small business management and entrepreneurship skill was accomplished. Land was secured for the youth group to construct vegetable sales shop in consultation with the municipality of the town. Accordingly, after securing the land for the construction of the vegetable sales shop was successfully accomplished and currently giving service for the youth group.



Photo: Vegetable sales shop constructed in Woliso town for jobless youth

6.7 Provision of seed money for the youth group

After the organization of youth group who will sale vegetables buying from the vegetable producers, the next most important issue was the startup capital which will enable them to start the business of vegetable buying and selling. Accordingly, seed money/startup capital was provided for the youth group during the reporting period. Consequently, the group is now in a position to run the business of vegetables in the town.

7. New Project proposal Developed in the Year

In addition to implementing ongoing projects, the office has tried to solicit funding through development of project proposals for donors. Accordingly, the following project proposals were prepared and submitted to donors and funds were secured for most of the proposals:

1. Woliso integrated community water supply sanitation and hygiene promotion funded by CCFD birr 1,393,716.00
2. Badessa koricha community water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Funded by stitching water amounting birr 393,533.
3. Dire Duleti community water supply and sanitation project funded by KBF amounting to birr 1,021,884.00
4. Strengthening the existing Farmers Marketing Organizations (FMOs) funded by SOS –Faim amounting 6 million birr for five years

8. Outcomes/changes

As explained in the aforementioned sections, various project activities were implemented under different projects during the reporting year. These have, obviously, contributed to the betterment of the livelihoods of the target communities in the intervention areas. This section briefly presents, some of the main changes brought about to the lives of the target communities as a result of various interventions discussed above.

- 364 households had access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities; practicing improved hygiene & sanitation, which improved their health that enhanced their production and productivity;
- 1887 students and teachers are using safe water supply and sanitation facilities for conducive teaching and learning environment in the target schools. This in turn has resulted in improved quality of education, reduced school dropout rate, increased knowledge and practices on hygiene and sanitation, reduced teachers turn over, and improved community participation in school affairs.

- 343 farmers have acquired knowledge on environmental protection and supplied with multipurpose tree and fruit seedlings
- 446 women have acquired knowledge on vegetable production and accessed improved vegetable seeds
- 130 farmers households have obtained training on bee keeping and accessed improved bee hives and start producing honey
- 92 famers have acquired knowledge on improved agronomic practices and start compost preparation and using it
- 194 women have received training on improved poultry production and accessed 823 poultry breeds
- People acquired knowledge on environmental degradation and effect of climate change on the livelihoods;
- 153 farmers have accessed quality dairy feeds of excellent quality that can help them improve milk production
- 357 farmers have started practicing improved dairy production after training on improved dairy management systems
- Five milk cooperatives having 153 members have created linkages with milk buyers
- 50 farmers households had accessed to irrigation water using deep water well
- 2.6 hectares of land plots covered with irrigation canals
- 10 jobless youth accessed vegetable sales shop in woliso town.

9. Challenges Encountered and Lessons Learned

9.1 Challenges:

The challenges encountered during the reporting period were as follows:

- Limited fund availability affected OSRA not to expand to reach so many communities
- Social unrest in the project areas

9.2 Lessons Learned:

During the course of implementation of different projects in the reporting period, OSRA has learned a lot that could help to improve future planning and implementation of various programs. Some of the main lessons include:

- Cost sharing approach in any project implementation enhance ownership feeling and highly contributes to sustainability
- Community ownership feeling for the projects was proved to be high during the time of conflict encountered in the project areas
- If properly mobilized and coordinated, students and schools can be change agents to bring about behavioural changes not only in schools but also in the surrounding communities.

Annex

Summary of plan versus Accomplishment of some the key activities in 2016

I. Community and School Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene

Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)		
					M	F	Total
Develop community water wells	No	7	7	100	387	49	436
Develop underground water for irrigation	NO	1	1	100	40	10	50
Shower rooms and washing basins	No	7	7	100	387	49	436
School water supply	No	3	3	100	1047	840	1887
School latrine blocks for boys	No	3	3	100	1047	-	1047
School latrine blocks for girls	NO	3	3	100	-	814	814
School latrine blocks for teachers	NO	2	2	100	30	26	56
Training WASAN committee	No com members	70	70	100	40	30	105
Training water technicians	No	30	30	100	30	-	30
Training HEC	No	105	105	100	53	52	105
Training community members in hygiene and sanitation	No	420	391	93	296	95	391
Training school health club members	No schools	3	3	100	39	37	76
TOT on menstrual Hygiene	No	30	29	96	12	17	29
ToT on SLTS,/CLTS for students , teachers and health club members	No	30	33	110	16	17	33
Facilitate outreach program by school health club members	Schools	3	3	100	185	73	258
Total Beneficiaries					2172	1246	3418

II. Food Security and Livelihood Program							
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)		
					M	F	Total
Train farmers on Watershed management and environmental protection	Farmers	310	343	110	308	35	343
Train development agents, field staff and line offices on environment	Das	25	25	100	20	5	25
Support community based physical soil and water conservation activities	Village	5	5	100	266	35	301
Support famers to plant multipurpose tree seedlings and fruit trees	Seedlings	110,000	34,700	32	351	33	384
Training farmers in improved bee keeping	Farmers	90	77	85	76	1	77
Provide improved bee hives	Bee hive	40	49	59	49	-	49
Facilitate training on vegetable production	Farmers	280	337	120	-	337	337
Provide Vegetable seeds	No	330	446	141	40	406	446
Training farmers in improved agronomic practices	No	100	92	92	41	51	92
Training farmers on compost preparation	No	100	91	91	18	73	91
Training farmers on improved poultry production	No	100	186	186		186	186
Provide improved poultry breeds	No	400	823	206	14	180	194
Conduct experience exchange on poultry production	No	50	50	100	21	29	50
Organize women into SHGs	Groups	17	16	94	-	261	261

II. Food Security and Livelihood Program							
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)		
					M	F	Total
Provide women groups with management and entrepreneurial skill training	Women	180	227	126	-	227	227
Facilitate experience exchange among the target groups	SHG members	25	27	108	-	27	27
Training farmers in improved horticultural crop production	No	50	40	80	37	3	40
Installation of irrigation pipes	Hect.	1	2.6	260	40	10	50
Establish vegetable sales shop	shop	1	1	100	5	5	50
Provide seed money for 10 unemployed youth	group	1	1	100	5	5	10
Training framers in livestock management	Farmer	963	1,124	117	855	269	1,124
Facilitate learning and sharing with other actors in the dairy value chain	Farmers	400	440	110	351	89	440
Access to permanent, timely and adapted extension services for 300 dairy suppliers	Farmers	963	346	36	248	98	346
TOT/Cap development of extension officer(s)	Farmers	10	17		17	-	17
Establishing and strengthening producer groups five producers groups	Coops	5	5	100	103	50	153
Equip the shop with necessary inputs	shops/	5	5	100	103	50	153
Support livestock feed development/supply	Quintals	224	386	172	103	50	153
linking milk producer groups and strengthening Farm - Firm exchange/training	Coops.	5	5	100	103	50	153
Total beneficiaries					2860	2905	5765

