

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA)

ANNUAL REPORT, 2017

Alemgena

January, 2018

Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Historical Background of the Organization	6
1.2 Purpose/Objective of the Organization	6
1.3 Main Program Focus Areas	7
1.4 Operational Regions.....	7
2. Activities and Results Achieved	7
2.1 Water Supply and Sanitation	7
2.1.1. Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation.....	7
2.1.2 Water Well Development	8
2.1.3 Construction of Sanitation facilities.....	9
2.1.4 Hygiene education and capacity building training.....	9
2.1.5 Community Sensitization and Training	10
2.1.6 WASH committees, hygiene and sanitation education Communicators	10
2.1.7 Community Technicians	11
2.1.2. Clean Water Supply and Sanitation for Schools.....	11
2.1.3 Water Development	11
2.1.4 Construction of Sanitation Facilities.....	12
2.1.5 Hygiene and Sanitation Education.....	13
2.1.6 School Community Sensitization.....	13
2.1.7 Training and Strengthening of school health club members	13
3. Environmental Protection, Improved agronomic practices and Vegetable Production	14
3.1 Environmental Protection	14
3.2 Training farmers in poultry Production	14
3.3 Distribution of improved poultry breeds	14
3.4 Experience exchange in poultry	15
3.5 Training farmer on bee keeping	15
3.6 Distribution of improved bee hives	15
4. Vegetable Production.....	16
4.1 Training women in vegetable production and Marketing.....	16
4.2 Strengthening farmers marketing Organization.....	16
4.3 Training FMO members in Financial Accounting and record keeping.....	17
4.4 Training FMO members on improved seed and post harvest management.....	17

4.5 Training FMO leaders in Market Information system.....	17
4.6 Training FMO leaders in store mgt and quality control.....	17
4.7 Training FMO leaders on business plan Development	18
5. Self Help Groups (SHG).....	18
5.1 Saving and Loan	18
5.2 Training women in small business management and entrepreneurship skills	19
6 . New Project proposal Developed in the Year.....	19
7. Outcomes/changes	20
8. Challenges Encountered and Lessons Learned.....	21
8.1 Challenges:.....	21
8.2 Lessons Learned:	21
Annex	21
Summary of plan versus Accomplishment of some the key activities in 2017	21

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 2017, 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 located in Woliso district. 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, KBF and SOS Faim.**

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 kebele 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 Ada berga District (West Shewa Zone).

2. 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 2017. 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 district. It was planned to train about 510 households on hygiene and sanitation issues. Moreover, it was planned to train 49 water and sanitation (WASH) committees; 105 hygiene and sanitation communicators, 21

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 562 (M=465 F=97) households in the target areas.



Photo: Woman fetching water from one of the water wells

2.1.3 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. The sanitation facilities are currently giving services for 562 households in the seven targeted villages.



Photo: Women washing clothes using washing basin

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 WASH 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

Accordingly, **499** community members (**M= 386, F= 113**) 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, **49 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 **2021** care takers/ 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 year, three rural public schools were targeted for provision of safe water supply sources and sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. The three target schools are found in Woliso 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, **Dembeli keta, Gurura Addisalem and Haro Abdi primary schools** in Woliso district. 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 three target schools, namely Dembeli keta, Gurura and Haro Abdi schools. In three 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 during the reporting year. 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.

The construction of sanitation facilities in the three target schools mentioned above was completed and started giving service to the school community.



Photo: Dembeli keta school teacher's latrine block

2.1.5 School Community Sensitization and awareness raising

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 **Dembeli keta, Gurura and Haro Abdi** schools **community sensitizations** and various events were conducted during the reporting year. About **2,141 (M= 1,148, F= 993)** 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 **81 (M/F = 42/39)** 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 36 health club members (M= 19, 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 24 club members (M= 8, F= 16). The training has focused on awareness on menstrual hygiene, cultural issues, use sanitary pads and appropriate disposal of pads.

3. Environmental Protection, Improved agronomic practices and Vegetable Production

3.1 Environmental Protection

During the reporting year, 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, **420 (M/F= 342/39)** 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 **Bukassa keta, Dire duleti and Warabo barrio** 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 Gravilia**. Accordingly, **67,500** tree seedlings were distributed to **532** farmers' households and planted in their farm plots and back yard areas. In addition to this, **5,500 Apple** seedlings were distributed to **556** 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 Training Farmers on Poultry Production

Household level and small scale poultry production was one of the activities accomplished during the reporting period. Accordingly **118** farmers 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.

3.3 Distribution of Improved Chicken

After the training, distribution of **800** improved chicken of dual purpose types were made for **118 (M=87, F= 31)**. 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

3.4 Experience Exchange Visit on Poultry

During the reporting year, **2017** farmers M/F= 9/18 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.

3.5 Training Farmers in Improved bee keeping

In the reporting year, user farmer's selection and training on improved bee keeping production and management was conducted. Farmers were selected based on their experience on traditional bee keeping practices around their home stead. Willingness to participate in the bee keeping activities was also one of the criteria for selection. Accordingly, **125** farmers (**M= 118, F=7**) were trained for two days on improved bee keeping and management from the target villages. The training topic was how to manage and **produce honey from improved bee hives**, be colony transfer from traditional to improved bee hives, how to prepare honey comb from bees wax for improved hives and marketing of honey etc. The training was conducted in collaboration with district level office of agriculture. The main purpose of the beekeeping training is to enhance the knowledge of farmers on improved bee keeping and management of improved bee hives to increase honey production which helps them to increase household income so as to improve their livelihood situation.

3.6 Provide Farmers with Improved Bee Hives

The farmers who have participated on improved bee keeping training had access to improved bee hives. Accordingly **103 HHs, (M= 100, F= 3)** have got access to improved bee hives. In the process the farmers contribute bee colony and OSRA provided improved bee hives and bees wax used to produce honey comb for the improved bee hives. Currently farmers are transferring bee colonies from traditional bee hives to the new improved bee hives and they will start to produce honey after the rainy season.

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, **412** 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 **281** 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.

4.2 Strengthening Farmers Marketing Organizations

During the reporting year, **39 M/F= 23/16** FMO leaders were trained in small business management related to grain purchasing and marketing. The training topics were how and when to purchase grains from members of cooperatives as wells as non members for selling and get some reasonable profit. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level cooperative promotion office.

4.3 Training FMO members in Financial Accounting and Record keeping

During the reporting year, **39 M/F= 23/16** FMO leaders were trained in financial accounting and record keeping. The main training topics were financial accounting systems and record keeping in respective FMO level. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level cooperative promotion office. After the training FMO leaders were able to understand what financial accounting means and how to keep accurate records while buying and selling grains at FMO level.

4.4 Training FMO members on improved seed and Post harvest Management

During the reporting year, **22 M/F=12/10** FMO leaders were trained in the importance of using inputs like improved seeds to increase production and productivity at farmers level. The farmers were also trained in post harvest management systems to decrease post harvest loss which is estimated to be up 20% of the total harvest. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level office of agriculture. After the training FMO farmers were able to understand the importance using improved crop seeds to boost production and how to reduce post harvest losses.

4.5 Training FMO leaders in Market Information system

During the reporting year, **36, M/F= 24/12** FMO leaders were trained the importance of market information to sell their products at fair prices on local markets. The training topics covered were how to obtain reliable market information, how to identify buyers and establish marketing partnership on sustainable basis etc. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level cooperative promotion office marketing department. After the training FMO farmers were able to understand the importance of reliable market information and establishment of long term business relationships with buyers.

4.6 Training FMO leaders in store mgt and quality control

During the reporting year, **36 M/F=24/12** FMO leaders were trained in the importance of store management and crop quality control systems. The training topics covered were store management system, how to produce and store quality crops for marketing purposes. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level office of agriculture. After the training FMO farmers were able to understand the importance appropriate storage systems and how to maintain the quality of the crops which can attract buyers and good market prices.

4.7 Training FMO leaders on Business plan Development

During the reporting year, **24 M/F= 20/4** FMO leaders were trained in business plan development for their FMOs. The training topics covered were importance of business plan, how to develop workable and clear business plan and how to use it for business purposes. The training was given for two consecutive days in collaboration with experts from district level cooperative promotion office. After the training FMO leaders were able to understand the importance viable business plan, how to develop and use it for marketing of their crops.

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, **15** SHGs were organized in Bukassa keta, Dire

Dulit and Warabo barrio villages having **340** 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 **23,614 birr** to date. They gave loan amounting to birr **6,400** to their members to run different small business activities in their respective villages. The groups have got **900** birr interest from the loan they gave to their members

5.2 Training women in small business management and entrepreneurship skills

340 women beneficiaries who are the members of the **15 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. New Project proposals 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 for funding:

1. Youth self employment project for Becho, Ada'a berga and Akaki districts **birr 2,400,000**
2. Abichu Community water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Funded by stitching water amounting birr **528,000**.
3. Gute Gudeti Community Water supply and Sanitation project funded by Stitching water amounting to birr **450,253**
4. Teff, Wheat and Maize Value chain project funded by AGRA amounting to **birr 8,000,000** for three years

7. 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.

- 562 households had access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities; practicing improved hygiene & sanitation, which improved their health that enhanced their production and productivity;
- 2141 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.
- 420 farmers have acquired knowledge on environmental protection and supplied with multipurpose tree and fruit seedlings
- 412 women have acquired knowledge on vegetable production and accessed improved vegetable seeds
- 125 farmers households have obtained training on bee keeping and accessed improved bee hives and start producing honey
- 103 famers have acquired knowledge on improved agronomic practices and start compost preparation and using it
- 118 women have received training on improved poultry production and accessed 800 poultry breeds
- 420 farmers acquired knowledge on environmental degradation and effect of climate change on the livelihoods;

8. Challenges and Lessons

8.1 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

8.2 Lessons:

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.

Summary of plan versus Accomplishment of the key activities in 2017

I. Community and School Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene promotion							
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)		
					M	F	Total
Develop community water wells	No	7	7	100	465	97	562
Shower rooms and washing basins	No	7	7	100	465	97	562
School water supply	No	3	3	100	1148	993	2141
School latrine blocks for boys	No	3	3	100	1148	-	1148
School latrine blocks for girls	No	3	3	100	-	993	993
School latrine blocks for teachers	No	3	3	100	30	26	56
Training WATSAN committee	No com member	70	53	100	40	35	75

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	510	499	97.8	386	113	499
Training school health club members	No	81	81	100	42	39	81
TOT on menstrual Hygiene	No	30	24	80	8	16	24
Total Beneficiaries					2,202	1,371	3,573
II. Food Security and Livelihood Program							
rain farmers on Watershed management and environmental protection	Farmers	420	381	90.7	342	39	381
Train development agents, field staff and line offices on environment	Das	20	20	100	15	5	20
Support famers to plant multipurpose tree seedlings and fruit trees	seedlings	101669	67500	66	475	57	532
Training farmers in improved bee keeping	Farmers	125	125	100	118	7	125
Provide improved bee hives	Bee hive	95	103	108	100	3	103
Facilitate training on vegetable production	Farmers	315	412	130.7	-	412	412
Provide Vegetable seeds	No	210	281	133.8	-	455	455
Training farmers on improved poultry production	No	90	90	100	-	90	90
Provide improved poultry breeds	No	800	800	100	87	13	100
Conduct experience exchange visit	No	25	27	108	9	18	27

Provide women groups with management and entrepreneurial skill training	Women	225	340	151	-	340	340
Conduct business management training for FMO leaders	No	42	39	93	23	16	39
Training FMO members in financial accounting and record keeping	No	42	39	93	23	16	39
Training on improved seed and post harvest Mgt	No	36	22	61	12	10	22
Provide improved seed	Qntls	36	18	50			
Provide training in market information system	No	42	36	86	24	12	36
Training FMO members in store mgt and quality control	NO	42	36	86	24	12	36
Training on business development	No	36	24	67	20	4	24
Total Beneficiaries					1,272	1,509	2,781