

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA)

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Executive Summary

Oromo Self Reliance Association (OSRA) is an Ethiopian Resident Charity Association 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 strengthening farmers marketing organization and multipurpose cooperatives. OSRA currently operates in three zones and five districts of the Oromia region.

In the year 2020, OSRA has 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 three community based water supply sources along with sanitation facilities such as washing basins and shower rooms. As a result, **173** households in the target areas have accessed safe water supply sources and sanitation facilities during the year. Moreover, 280 community members 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, **21** water & sanitation committee member, **9** community water technicians or care takers, **45** hygiene and sanitation education communicators were trained and were able pass hygiene and sanitation messages to their peer members in their respective villages.

In the same manner school water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion was accomplished during the year for Chefe Makana primary school benefiting 734 school community members. As result of the school water supply **734** (M= **445** F= **289**) are able to access safe water supply to solve the problem of clean water supply in the school. In addition to this, seven WASH committee members were trained and capacitated to manage the water supply scheme of the school. In addition to this, 30 school health club members were trained and they in turn trained other students on hygiene and environmental sanitation. ToT on menstrual hygiene management was also given to 25 girl students and they in turn were able to train their peers on the management of menstrual hygiene.

Moreover, 140 farmers trained in ecological friendly farming practices like using cattle manure, compost making, mulching, terracing, crop rotation etc. They started to widely practice ecological friendly farming practice to improve their soil health and increase production and productivity of specially vegetables and fruits. Moreover **10,400** different fruit tree seedlings like mango. Avocado, coffee, papaya and apple were distributed and planted by **140** farmers in their plots and backyard areas.

22 Women self help groups having **376** members who received training on entrepreneurship skill, record keeping and small business management were able to run small business activities like petty trading, vegetable production and cattle fattening and generate income for themselves and their families. In addition to this, 12 SHGs received 12 bulls for fattening and were able to generate profit up to birr 1700 per bull from the sale of bulls. In similar manner 12 SHGs received seed money of 159,460 birr based on their saving amount and increased their capital to run small business activities in their villages.

160 women who are the members of seven SHGs received awareness raising training on women rights on access to and control over productive resources like land and discussion and awareness raising forums were also conducted for government line office at district and zonal level on women right issues. Moreover, discussion forum was conducted between women self help groups and concerned government line offices on women rights and decision making issues over resources like land, household properties etc.

During the year, six Multipurpose Cooperatives (MPCs) and nine Farmers Marketing Organizations (FMOs) executive committee have improved their cooperative business management activities like sales/purchase, members and customer handling, relation with buyers after being trained in cooperative business management.

In the same manner the MPCs and FMOs have developed/ updated their business plan after training on business plan development. In addition to this, the MPC and FMOs improved their record keeping, financial accounting and use of financial documents after receiving the training on financial accounting and record keeping. MPCs/FMOs conducted market assessment and use market information before buying or selling their products.

Moreover, **366 (127 women)** farmers started exercising improved agronomic practices and post harvest management after training on improved agronomic practices land preparation, timely sowing, proper weeding, row planting etc. **173** farmers received 47 quintals of improved teff seed and were able to get up to two quintals per hectare additional production for teff. **76** (36 women) farmers received and planted 54 quintal of improved wheat seed and able to get up to one quintal per hectare productivity increment. And 20 farmers were able to get 10 quintals of improved chickpea seed and got up to two quintals more production per hectare.

During the year, OSRA in collaboration with ECO-Green PLC, has launched the promotion of organic liquid fertilizer on 21 farmers plots located in the two project locations of OSRA under the two area offices using 750 liters of liquid organic fertilizer. Organic liquid fertilizer was tested on $\frac{1}{4}$ of a hectare for the initial testing and demonstration. Prior to the demonstration training was given to the famers on the need and importance of organic fertilizer in terms of production/productivity and long term soil health impact. The twenty one farmers have accepted the idea and allow their plots of land for the demonstration. In Akaki, Becho and Ilu districts it was tested on teff. In the demonstrations phase the farmers advised to use DAP and zero urea and instead using the

liquid organic fertilizer from Eco-Green. With regard to teff the demonstration plots showed slight increment in production in Akaki, Becho and Ilu districts.

The financial support for the implementation of the projects was obtained from six partners/donors, namely CCFD, Stitching water, Awash Bank, ICCO, OSRA-Belgium and SOS-Faim.

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. OSRA 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 of the year

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 water supply, Sanitation and hygiene
- Integrated food security and livelihood improvement
- Women economic empowerment
- Women rights on access to and control over productive resources
- Promotion of ecological friendly farming practices

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 and welmera Districts (Special Zone Surrounding Finfinne), Becho, Ilu, and woliso districts (South West Shewa Zone) and Adaberga District (West Shewa Zone).

2. Activities Accomplished 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 Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

During the fiscal year, it was planned to develop three community water supply schemes integrated with and sanitation facilities. The projects comprises of three components such as development of water supply sources, sanitation facilities, and promotion of hygiene and sanitation.

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 280 households on hygiene and sanitation issues. In addition to this, it was also planned to train 21 water and sanitation (WASH) committees members; 45 hygiene and sanitation communicators, 9 community water technicians on water schemes management, operation, hygiene education and maintenance respectively.

2.1.2 Community Sensitization and Training

Prior to the commencement of the 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, 280 selected community members from the target villages namely Birbirsa, and Dabelo located in birbirsa kentero kebele, kanisa village in Bukassa keta kebele were trained at their respective villages on hygiene and sanitation.



Community field level training session on sanitation and hygiene

2.1.3 Community Water Well Development

Following the 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 Mineral and Energy Office of the district. Three water wells were developed at an average depth of 61 meters. 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 were 2 liters/second and have started providing service to 173 households in the target areas.



Woman fetching water from one of the water wells

2.13 Construction of Sanitation facilities

It was planned to construct community managed three blocks of shower with two rooms, and washing basins near the water wells developed in the above mentioned villages in during the year. 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.



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.

2.1.5 WASH committees, hygiene and sanitation education communicators

Besides, establishing WASH committees, building their capacity through training is so important. To this end, **21** 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, **45** individuals drawn from the three 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 water 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 **9** water 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 water, mineral and energy office experts from the zone and district.



Wash committee and technicians training session

3. School water supply sanitation and hygiene promotion

During the reporting year, school water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities were planned and accomplished in Chefe Makana primary school in woliso district. The activities planned were school community sensitization, selection and training of WASH committee, water technicians, training school health clubs, TOT for school girls on menstrual hygiene management, construction of VIP latrine blocks for boys and girls.

3.1 School community sensitization on sanitation and hygiene promotion

Before starting school water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, school community sensitization sessions were organized in the school. School community was sensitized on the objective and activities of the project as well as the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder during project implementation. Along with this, community sensitizations on water management, sanitation and hygiene issues were undertaken where community members from the target school 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 etc.

Accordingly, **300 school** community members from the target school were provided with in-depth training at the school level on water supply, hygiene and sanitation.

3.2 Establishment and training of school WASH committee members

After establishing school WASH committees, building their capacity through training was the next step. Accordingly, **21** committee members drawn from the target school were trained on water supply system management, operation, maintenance and on personal and environmental hygiene and sanitation. The school WASH committee members are mainly responsible to manage the operation and day to day services of the water supply scheme of the school. In collaboration with the water technicians and district level water mineral and energy office they are responsible for the minor maintenance of the water supply scheme.

3.3 Selection and training of school water technicians

School water technicians were selected from the school community and trained to do minor maintenance work of the water supply scheme whenever necessary and if the need arises in consultation with the WASH committee members and district level water mineral and energy office.

3.4 Development of school water supply scheme

Following the school 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 mineral and energy office of the district. The water well was developed at the depth of 60 meters. Casings and hand pumps were installed; wellhead construction and fencing around the water well was also completed during the reporting period. The discharge rate of the water well was 5 liters/second and has started providing service for 734 school community members in the target school.

3.5 Establishment and training of school health club members

During the reporting year, school health club having 32 members was established and trained to on hygiene and sanitation issues to effectively train their peer friends on hygiene and sanitation activities of the school.

3.6 ToT for school girls on menstrual hygiene management

During the year, establishment and training of 25 school girls on menstrual hygiene management was accomplished. The trained school girls started training other girls on the menstrual hygiene management, use of sanitary napkins and personal hygiene during menstruation period.

3.7 Constructions of VIP Latrine blocks for boys and girls

Construction of VIP latrine blocks for boys and girls in Chefe Makana School was successfully completed during the year. The VIP latrine blocks give service to 445 boys

and **289** girls. The latrine blocks also comprise one room for students with disabilities in both boys and girls block. Besides, it has wash room facilities for girls in the girls block where menstruating girls wash their sanitary materials and changes their under wears during menstruation.

4. Promotion of Ecological Friendly Farming Practices

4.1 Ecological friendly farming practices

During the year, community awareness raising training on ecological friendly farming practices were conducted like use of cattle manure, compost making, mulching, terracing, crop rotation and etc. These activities help the farmers to improve the fertility of their soil and increase production and productivity on sustainable basis. The activities that were carried out will help the community in improving the production and productivity of the soil, reducing the magnitude and effects of climate change resulted from deforestation.

In line with this, **140 (M/F=100/40)** farmers were trained on ecological friendly farming practices 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. The experts in the district office of agriculture and village level development agents were involved in the provision of training.

One of the activities planned under this component was distribution of fruit 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 etc. Accordingly, **10,400 fruit** tree seedlings were distributed to **140** farmers and planted in their farm plots and back yard areas.



Raising seedlings used for planting

5. Women economic empowerment

5.1 strengthening women self help groups

During the reporting year, 22 Women self help groups having 376 members who received training on entrepreneurship skill, record keeping and small business management able to run small business activities like petty trading, vegetable production and cattle fattening and generate income for themselves. In addition to this, 12 SHGs received 12 bulls for fattening and were able to generate profit up to birr 1700 per bull from the sale of bulls. In the manner other 12 SHGs received seed money of **159,460** birr based on their saving and have increased their capital to run business activities in their respective villages.

5.2 Women rights on access to and control over productive resources

During the fiscal year, 160 women who are the members of seven SHGs received awareness raising training on women's rights on access to and control over productive resources like land, agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, agricultural skills from the right to have access to and control over resources perspectives etc. In addition to this, discussion and awareness raising forums were conducted for government line office at district and zonal level on women right issues. Moreover, discussion forum was conducted between women self help groups and concerned government line offices on women rights and decision making issues over resources like land, agricultural inputs, household assets and properties etc.



SHG members training and awareness raising sessions

6. Strengthening Farmers Marketing Organizations (FMOs)/Multi Purpose cooperatives (MPCs)

6.1 Facilitate training for FMO/MPC executive committee members on cooperative/business management

After conducting the capacity gap assessment business management training was conducted for **109 (M=60 F=49)** executive committee members in order to enhance their knowledge on business management skills. The training topics include the basics concept of business, how to make business profitable and managing profitable business in the context of grain marketing. The training was given for two days in collaboration with district level cooperative promotion offices at the respective FMO/MPC level.

6.2 Facilitate training for FMOs/MPCs executive committee members on financial accounting and data recording systems

During the year, training of FMO/MPC executive committee members in financial accounting and record keeping was among the planned activities of the physical year for FMOs/MPCs executive committee members. Accordingly, **96 (M=56 F=40)** executive committee members were trained on basic financial accounting system and record keeping. The training involves the basic idea of finance, financial accounting, and importance of good record keeping at cooperative level. As result of the training cooperative leaders were able to understand the concept of financial accounting and management and good record keeping and its importance in managing profitable business.

6.3 Facilitate training for farmers on improved agronomic practices/skills of high value crops/improved seeds variety and post harvest management

In order to avoid the loss of production due to poor post harvest management, it is vital to train farmers in handling of crops after harvesting. By so doing farmers save from 15-20 percent of their crops. Therefore, training farmers on improved agronomic practices /skills of high value improved seeds and post harvest management is so important. To this end, training was given to **366 (M=279=87)** farmers on improved seed production and post harvest management systems. The training was conducted for two days and covers topics like land preparation and improved agronomic practices like raw planting, wedding, pest control and quality storage to reduce post harvest lose. The training was given for two days in close collaboration with experts from district level agriculture development office. As a result of the training, farmers acquired knowledge of improved agronomic practices and post harvest management of teff, wheat and chick pea.

6.4 Access to Improved Seed Varieties

During the year, improved wheat, teff and chickpea varieties were introduced for Ada'a berga, Becho, Ilu and Akaki districts. Altogether, **72** (M=36 F=36) farmers who received the training have accessed 54 quintals of improved wheat seed variety (Hidase) and they were able to produce 12 quintals from a hectare. The production is lower as compared to last year due to excessive rain and water logging problem which is not suitable for wheat production.

In the same manner, 173 (M= **278** F=32) have received **47** quintals of improved teff (boset) variety to increase the production and productivity of teff in their areas. Accordingly farmers were able to produce **13.6** quintals from a hectare which is **1.6** more quintals as result of using improved seed. This can improve the food security and income level of farmers as teff is considered as cash crop and sold in major cities like Addis. Farmers pay back the original seed to their FMOs which can help other farmers to get access to improved seeds in the next production season so as to solve the improved seed problems of other farmers.



Photo: Farmers field day event on improved wheat production

6.5 Facilitate training for FMO sales and purchase committee on market assessment & marketing including accessing market information

Training was given to FMO sales and purchases committee members on how to conduct market assessment and access local market information during the year. Accordingly, **116** FMO sales and purchase committee members (M=93 F=23) were trained for two consecutive days on how to access local market information to sell their products in fair market prices. Among the methods farmers are using to access market information are using local radio program as source of daily grain market prices, using mobile texting and

receiving market information, close contact with their clients in the major towns to get up to date market information. As a result of the training FMO/MPC sales and purchase committee members have got good understanding and knowledge on local market assessment as well as how to use different market information medias to obtain reliable market information for the benefit of their members.

6.6 Facilitate training for purchase & sales committee members on store management and quality control system

Grain store management is one of the important areas where Farmers marketing organizations must give due attention to keep the quality of the grains to be supplied to market in order to fetch good market prices. In line with this, during the reporting year training was given to **74 (M=50 F=24)** FMO members on store management keeping grain quality. The training topics covered were how to keep quality of grain during production, harvesting, transportation and storage and advantage of production and marketing of quality grains in attracting buyers and fetching good market prices. As the result of the training farmers were able to realize the significance of production, storage and marketing of quality grains in fetching good market prices and attracting reliable customers/buyers.

6.7 Facilitate training for FMO executive members on small business plan development and implementation

Before starting any business activities cooperatives need to develop their business plan which can guide them through their business activities. For any cooperative having good business plan is mandatory to be successful in their business.

To this end, during the year attention was given to the development of up to date business plans at the FMO and MPC level. Accordingly, **96 (M=56 F=40)** FMO and MPC executive committee members were trained in business plan development. As a result of the training FMO/MPC leaders have good knowledge on how to develop (update) and use their business plan to run successful business activity so as to be profitable primary co-operatives.

6.9 Organizing farmers' field day event on organic liquid fertilizer demonstration plots (teff)

Exchanging experience and good practices among farmers is one of the learning mechanisms to disseminate good practices and strong points. Accordingly, **60 (M= 50 F=10)** farmers participated on experience sharing and learning event organized on demonstration plots of liquid organic fertilizer using improved teff producing farmers plots. In the experience exchange event farmers learned the application and importance of using organic fertilizer in increasing production on sustainable basis and more

significantly on long term effects on their soil health. The participants of the event well noted the importance of using organic fertilizer over chemical fertilizers which has been used over the years and having negative impacts on the health of their soil. Therefore, they appreciated the options of using organic liquid fertilizer which is produced locally by Eco-Green PLC and requested for further scaling up by OSRA to address the issues of soil health and environmental sustainability.

6.10 Demonstration of Organic Liquid Fertilizer (Eco-Green) on farmers plots

OSRA in collaboration with ECO-Green PLC, has launched the promotion of organic liquid fertilizer on 21 farmers plots located in the two project locations of OSRA under the two area offices using 750 liters of liquid organic fertilizer. Organic liquid fertilizer was tested on $\frac{1}{4}$ of a hectare for the initial testing and demonstration. Prior to the demonstration training was given to the famers on the need and importance of organic fertilizer in terms of production/productivity and long term soil health impact. The twenty one farmers have accepted the idea and allow their plots of land for the demonstration. In Akaki and Becho districts it was tested on teff. In the demonstrations phase the farmers were advised to use DAP and zero urea and instead using the liquid organic fertilizer from Eco-Green. With regard to teff the demonstration plots showed slight increment in production in Akaki and Becho districts.

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.

- 173 households had access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities; practicing improved hygiene & sanitation, which improved their health status
- 734 school community members had access to safe water supply
- 28 WASH committee members capacitated and able to manage the water supply schemes
- 140 farmers have acquired knowledge on ecological friendly farming practices and supplied with multipurpose fruit seedlings
- 376 women who are the members 22 self help groups trained and capacitated to run small business activities in their villages.
- 12 women self help groups were provided with fattening and were able to get profit to increase their income
- 12 women self help groups provided with seed money to increase their capital and bale to run different business activities
- Improved leadership capacity of FMO leaders and MPCs

- Improved production and productivity of teff as result of improved seed and agronomic practices

8. Challenges Encountered and Lessons Learned

8.1 Challenges:

The challenges encountered during the reporting period were as follows:

- COVID -19 pandemic
- Social unrest
- Limited funding
- Logistic problems

8.2 Lessons Learned:

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

- Cost sharing approach in any project implementation enhance ownership feeling and highly contributes to sustainability
- Shifting from service delivery to rights based approach helps to empower the community to demand their basic rights from the duty bearers and make them accountable to their needs
- Stakeholders' active involvement at all stages of project cycle helps to enhance ownership feeling and contributes to the sustainability of project outcomes

Annex 1. Case Study

Farmer's income increased as a result of using improved teff seed variety and improved agronomic practices.

Girma Sanbatu is 52 years old. He lives in Akaki District Insilale Finchawa kebele. He has seven children, three girls and four boys. His children are pursuing their primary and secondary education in Insilale and Dukem town.

He is a member of Insilale Mulata farmers marketing cooperative since 2006. He serves the FMO in leadership position. He attended different training sessions such as cooperative management, financial accounting, leadership, marketing and improved agronomic practices and post harvest management which was organized by OSRA. From the training his knowledge and skills on crop production, management and post harvest handling has improved. In addition to this, he accessed improved teff seed (30kg Boset variety) through his cooperative and he produced on one hectare of land with good management and was able to get about 15 quintals of good quality teff seed. On current market price he sold 15 quintals of teff for 60,000 birr. In the past he used to harvest about 12.5 quintal on the same plot using local seed, but now his production has increased by 2.5 quintals/hectare and his income has increased by 10,000 birr.

He said, "My future plan is to expand my teff farm and practice improved agricultural practices applying improved teff seed varieties, timely sowing, controlling herbs and pests, improve post harvest management system to reduce crop loss and increase my income."



Photo: Ato Girma's teff farm

Annex 2: Plan vs Achievement Table for the Year

I. Community water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene promotion									
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)				
					M	F	Total	Budget Plan	Achievement
Develop community water wells	No	3	3	100	156	17	173	794,000	776,000
Shower rooms and washing basins	No	3	3	100	156	17	173	146,000	104,103
Training WATSAN committee	No member	21	21	100	12	9	21	16,000	8,620
Training water technicians	No	9	9	100	9	-	9	6,450	6410
Training HEC	No	45	45	100	24	21	45	11,940	11,880
Training community members in hygiene and sanitation	No	270	280	103	147	133	280	45,200	45,000
Total Beneficiaries					348	180	528		
II. School water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene promotion									
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries (HHs)				

					M	F	Total	Budget Plan	Achievement
Develop water well	No	1	1	100	445	289	734	262,000	348,000
Establish and train school health club members	No	24	32	133	20	12	32	7,000	6,610
Train school girls on menstrual hygiene management	No	24	25	104		0	25	7,000	7,000
Construct latrine block for boys	Block	1	1	100	445	0	445	461,000	195658
Construct latrine for girls	Block	1	1	100	-	289	289	461,000	195398
Training water technicians	No	3	3	100	3	-	3	3,600	3,600
Total Beneficiaries					468	301	769		
III. Food Security and Livelihood Program									
Activities	Unit	Annual Plan	Achievement	%	Beneficiaries		Budget planned	Achieved	
					M	F			
Training farmers in agro-ecological friendly farming practice (use of organic manure, compost preparation and mulching)	Farmers	140	140	100	100	40	140	21,000	16,876

Support Promotion of agro forestry using Mango, avocado ,coffee and Apple at household level using organic manure	Farmers	140	140	100	100	40	140	21000	21000
Promotion of multipurpose fruit trees like Avocado, coffee, Mango, Apple using organic manure , compost and mulching systems	Seedlings	9000	10,400	106	100	40	140	282,000	282,400
Support social movement groups to develop entrepreneurship skills	Groups	5	4	80	-	80	80	2,500	2,500
Support women economic empowerment activities through different income generating schemes	Groups	5	4	80	-	80	80	50,000	50,000
Exercise soft advocacy on influencing land use plan policy to ensure the rights of small holder farmers.	Event	1	1	100		-	44	50,000	49,860
Training women self help groups in entrepreneurship skills , record keeping, small business management etc	Groups	12	12	100	-	216	216	50,000	50,000
Fattening bulls for women self help group member	Bulls	16	12	75	-	232	232	112,000	112,000
Provide seed money for women self-help groups	Groups	12	12	100	-	216	216	159,460	159, 460

Training women self help group members on land right issues	No	203	160	79	-	160	160	60,900	60,900
Conduct general awareness creation of the wider public at district, zonal and regional levels on women land right issues	event	5	3	60	80	80	160	125,000	122,340
Organize joint discussion forum among women self help groups and other relevant stakeholders on women land right issues	Forum	5	3	60	-	160	160	125,000	121,400
Build the capacity of government on the land certificate issues considering women farmers	event	5	3	60	83	83	166	208,000	184,230
III. Strengthening FMOS/MPCs									
Facilitate training for primary farmer's coop executive committee members and potential members on cooperative/business management	No	98	107	109	60	47	107	116,000	95,000
Facilitate training for MP Coop of executive committee	No	98	96	98	56	40	96	83,000	80,000

members on small business plan development and implementation									
Facilitate training for primary coops executive committee members and potential members on financial account and data recording	No	98	96	98	56	40	96	92,000	86,000
Facilitate training for MP Coop sales and purchase committee members and potential members on market assessment and marketing information	No	91	116	127	93	23	116	89,000	88,989
Facilitate training for purchase and sale committee members store keeper and potential members on store management and quality control system	No	91	74	81	50	24	74	92, 000	90,000
Facilitate training for selected member farmers on improved agronomic practices /skill of high value crops/ improved seeds variety and post harvesting management	No	287	366	127	279	87	366	142,000	141,000
Accessing selected member farmers to improved teff seed variety	Quintal	41	47	114	141	32	173	280,000	280,000
Accessing selected member farmers to improved chickpea seed variety	Quintal	12	10	100	20	—	20	45,000	45,000
Accessing selected member	Quintal	35	54	154	36	36	72	211,000	130,000

farmers to improved wheat seed variety									
Total					928	329	1257		