

**EOA INITIATIVE IN ETHIOPIA: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018**

**Donor: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
through Bio-vision Africa Trust (BvAT)**

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# **EOA INITIATIVE IN ETHIOPIA: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018**

## **SECTION I: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT COUNTRY LEVEL**

### **1. Background of the project in Ethiopia - Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) CLO**

The Ecological Organic Agriculture-Initiative (EOA-I) project implementation in Africa was began in 2012 first on a pilot basis in six (6) countries including Ethiopia. The Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) is the Country Lead Organization (CLO) for EOA-I, the Ethiopia chapter. ISD is the right partner to lead the Initiative since it has been engaged in promoting eco-friendly and organic agriculture practices and nature and biodiversity preservation interventions since 1996. In the rollout stage as well ISD continued to lead the EOA-I in Ethiopia among other 7 Eastern and Western Africa countries with an overall goal of mainstreaming ecological agriculture into national agricultural production systems, plans and policies.

ISD is currently implementing the EOA-I project from funds by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) since 2012 and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) since 2014. While ISD is implementing all the Pillars (1-6) under the SSNC support, it is the Country Lead Organization for the Initiative under the SDC support and implementer of Pillars III and IV under this same fund. Mekelle University is implementing Pillar I under the SDC support and PAN-Ethiopia became a Pillar Implementing Partner (PIP) for the Information Communication Pillar II since June 2018.

### **2. Overall EOA Achievements at National Level**

As CLO for the EOA-I and implementer of the supporting and cementing pillar, ISD is closely working with the Ministry of Agriculture to promote organic agriculture at a government level with the aim of facilitating its take up, allocating budget for its research and implementation as well as appropriating, updating and enhancing plan, program and policy support for it.

With this goal in mind, ISD has been making various efforts by lobbying for organic agriculture, the result of which have contributed to the decision of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Ministry of Agriculture to host the 1<sup>st</sup> National Organic Agriculture Conference in Ethiopia. The conference was co-hosted with ISD for two days with various national and regional actors and stakeholders in agriculture. The event actively engaged all the relevant stakeholders and helped the lead actor, the Ministry of Agriculture to start recognizing and claiming the ownership of the work in the organic sector. The interest in and recognition of the organic sector explicitly expressed by the State Minister His Excellency Sani Redi during his opening speech as well as while chairing the way forward plenary discussion at the end of the conference shows the level of commitment and will the Ministry is building up for the sector. The conference was a breakthrough for the EOA-I family, and ISD in particular; It is a win for the EOA-I in Africa the Ethiopia Chapter. However, this turn of events comes as yet another opportunity for actors like ISD, PIPs and other stakeholders in the organic sector to strike the iron while it is hot and do their part to push the agenda of organic agriculture to yet another summit.


### **3. General challenges**

The project implementation under the EOA-I and especially the Pillar II implementation was suspended due to the sudden exit of PANOS-Ethiopia (former Pillar II PIP) in 2016 without providing appropriate technical and financial reports for the claimed budget for 2015 and 2016. This anomaly has significantly set-back the activities of all the Pillar Implementing Partners in both 2017 and 2018, where in the earlier there were almost no activities implemented except one monitoring and evaluation work done for the Value Chain and Market Development Pillar. This chain of set-backs have resulted in a pile up of both project activity and budget for two years to be completed in 2018. This event has increased the workload for all Pillar Implementing Partners; however with committed partners, especially, with new Pillar II PIP, PAN Ethiopia, that seek to promote mainstreaming organic agriculture principles and practices in different aspects of the initiative, the project activities are being implemented with all possible capacity. The No Cost Extension period, until April 2019, for the EOA-I project that was announced from SDC-BvAT in late October also comes as an opportunity to relax some of the congested and otherwise unattainable project activity plans to be implemented in 2018.

## SECTION II: OVERVIEW OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AT PILLAR LEVEL

### 4. SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING PILLAR (CLO, PIP-ISD)

#### 4.1 Pillar IV - Achievements

	<b>PILLAR IV: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018 (January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018)</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		<b>Reporting Period:</b> January 2018 - December 2018
<b>Output 4.1: Fully functional National Platforms with steering committees established and strengthened</b>		
<b>4.1.1 A. Organise and conduct meeting of the NSC to pitch newly identified and list additional potential partners to invite onto the existing EOA NP &amp; to discuss the steps in replacing missing members of NSC</b>		
<b>Indicator</b> Meeting reports	<p>On November 28, the NSC met in ISD Resource Center to hold the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Meeting of the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOAI) in Africa for 2018. The newly appointed focal person from the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Mulatu Abate took part in the meeting as the new chairperson of the NSC. Other members present included Mr. Wibishet Fessha on behalf of ISD as Secretary to the committee and Mr. Eskadmas Alemu from the Youth Network for Sustainable Development (YNSD), member of the NSC.</p> <p><b>Members Absent:</b>            Mrs. Azeb Kelemwork, Union of Ethiopian Women’s Charitable Association ..... Member (traveling)            Dr. Mitselal Kifleyesu, Ecological Products of Ethiopia (Ecopia plc.) ..... Member (Traveling)            Berhanu Ayalew, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Member..... (Replacement requested)            Gebremedhin Birega, Ethiopian Ecological Consumers’ Assoc. (EECA)..... Member (Association closed)            Dagim Terefe, Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Ass ..... Member (Replacement requested)</p> <p>The ordinary meeting had the following major agendas for discussion and decision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reviewing current NSC memberships; prepare for replacing leaving and inactive members;</li> <li>2. Reviewing and approving newly identified partners to be members of the EOA National Platform (NP) and suggesting additional ones as deemed important;</li> <li>3. Reviewing the new six-month (November 2018 - April 2019) plan of the EOAI project by PIPs under the SDC/BvAT support</li> </ol>	

The meeting began with an introduction of the newly appointed representative from the FDRE Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Mr. Mulatu Teshome, who replaced Mr. Mesfin Sileshi from MoA as chair of the NSC. Mr. Mulatu is a focal person for organic agriculture in the Ministry. He was assigned by the Plant Health Regulatory Directorate in MoA in October 2018. Mr. Mesfin's role and active participation in the NSC between 2014 and 2018 was agreed to be recognized at the next NSC meeting.

**1. Reviewing current NSC memberships; prepare for replacing leaving and inactive members;**

Mr. Wibishet Secretary to the NSC and Pillar IV Coordinator began by explaining how most of the NSC members have been unable to participate in the 1<sup>st</sup> Ordinary and another extraordinary NSC meeting just in 2018 alone. He also indicated how these members were not present at the 2<sup>nd</sup> ordinary NSC meeting where these agendas were being presented and discussed. Accordingly, he called for the NSC members to review this memberships and any issues that may have led to the limited participation and arise as a result. He emphasized that taking appropriate corrective measures will help enhance the EOA Initiative's national appeal.

Mr. Mulatu Abate appreciated the agenda and stated that this review is important in the effort we are taking up to strengthen NSC and EOAI in Ethiopia.

With these remarks agreed upon by the NSC, members began by reviewing all the members, their status and level of participation with the aim of starting the process of replacing leaving and inactive members.

Mr. Wibishet presented the list of all eight members mobilized at the offset of the EOAI initiative in 2014, their status and remarks of participation levels.

No.	Organization	Representative	Status	Email	Remark
1.	Ministry of Agriculture	Mulatu Abate	Chairperson	<a href="mailto:mulatuaba@yahoo.com">mulatuaba@yahoo.com</a>	Active
2.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	Berhanu Ayalew has retired	Co-chairperson	N/A	Replacement requested
3.	Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD)	Wibishet Fessha Assefa	Secretary	<a href="mailto:webefish@gmail.com">webefish@gmail.com</a>	Active
4.	Youth Network for Sustainable Development (YNSD)	Eskadmas Alemu, Coordinator	Member	<a href="mailto:eskegreen@gmail.com">eskegreen@gmail.com</a>	Active
5.	Ethiopian Ecological Consumers' As. (EECA)	Gebremedhin Birega	Ex-Member	N/A	Assoc. has closed
6.	Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Ass.	Dagim Terefe former Rep. left the Chamber	Member	N/A	Replacement requested
7.	Ecological Products of Ethiopia (Ecopia PLC)	Dr Mitslal Kifleyesus-Matchie, CEO	Member	<a href="mailto:mkm@ecopia.de">mkm@ecopia.de</a>	Seble Mamo, Repres. left Ecopia
8.	Union of Women's Charitable Associations (UEWCA)	Azeb Kelemwork, ExD	Member	<a href="mailto:azebkelem@yahoo.com">azebkelem@yahoo.com</a>	Active

The NSC stated that the replacement requested by the representative from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations was an oversight from the committee. Eskadmas Alemu, however, remarked that new representatives were actually assigned and called in by their leaving counterparts despite their participation that took no effect.

Mr. Mulatu Abate suggested writing letters to the respective organizations explaining the previous membership and new replacements required for EOA NSC membership. This suggestion was shared by the members of the NSC.

In the case of Ethiopian Ecological Consumers' Association (EECA) that was reported to be closed during a NSC meeting in October 2017 Mr. Ghebremedhin Belay, Executive Director of ISD made the comment that the Association may still be open and the CLO should take the responsibility of communicating with the representative Mr. Gebremedhin Birega to continue their membership. On the other hand members of the NSC remarked and reiterated that the communication must be accompanied by an investigation into the current legal status of the association since the organization was actually remarked to be closed.

In light of the erratic participation of Ecological Products of Ethiopia (Ecopia PLC) in 2018, Mr. Ghebremedhin Belay suggested that a letter can be extended to the organization to check whether they could maintain their representation in the NSC. He indicated that the CEO of Ecopia Dr. Mitslail Kifleyesus-Matchie will be requested if the organization can maintain participation by assigning a representative to attend the NSC meetings in her absence in place of the previous representative Seble Mamo who was reported to have left Ecopia in the NSC minute from October 2017.

Mr. Eskadmas Alemu remarked that under the condition that Ecopia fails to continue membership, it is possible for the NSC through the National Platform to bring in other private organizations with similar interests in Ecological Organic Agriculture.

Mr. Mulat gave a general remark on the membership and other conducts of the NSC. He stated that the NSC should have a ToR and design Rules of Procedure that address these issues and others.

Mr. Wibishet clarified that the NSC actually has a ToR which is planned to be updated with Rules of Procedure for the committee. He explained that this work is already part of the newly improvised work plan for Pillar IV under the SDC/BvAT support to the EOAI. The ToR with or including the Rules of Procedure is also planned to be shared with the EOAI National Platform for comments, amendments and approval.

Adding to the issue of participation in the NSC Mr. Mulatu suggested that the committee needs to make a SWOT analysis of the NSC and its membership to understand the factors contributing to and against active participation in the NSC.

Mr. Wibishet appraised the suggestion from Mr. Mulatu to carry out the SWOT analysis and gave some insight in to how active participation in NSC may have been limited in 2017 and 2018 especially. He indicated that when PANOS Ethiopia, Pillar II implementer, closed its office without providing the

required narrative and financial reports on its work in 2016 the funds for the whole initiative in Ethiopia was suspended by BvAT, the executing agency for the SDC support for EOAI. This condition limited the work of and put a stop to all the activities of the other Pillar Implementing Partners and even the NSC. In addition, lack of financial allocation for the NSC work may have been raised as an issue that limits participation and the committees work. In conclusion, Mr. Wibishet agreed that it was necessary to evaluate these limiting factors and others by carrying out an assessment.

Mr. Wibishet remarked that the members of the NSC for EOA are currently eight. He shared the concern that this number may be small and whether it would be practical to increase the number of members represented in the NSC. The NSC members discussed this matter and agreed that it was important to have up to 13 NSC members instead of the current number to create a fair representation of all actors in EOA in the county. In addition, they agreed that increasing the number of members will increase the odds of having more members attending the NSC meetings despite the absence of some others that was evident in the meeting in 2017 and 2018 due to various reasons.

Mr. Wibishet also presented how different stakeholders like the Consumers Protection Authority can be considered for membership in the NSC to bring in important actors for EOA on board. Mr. Ghebremedhin Belay suggested including organic producer associations from the Coffee, honey, sesame, etc. sectors. Mr. Eskadmas, on his part suggested that it was imperative to check with NSC in other countries to appropriate the issue of membership, practice and rules of procedure in general.

**Action Points:**

- 1) Mr. Wibishet of ISD to see through that both, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce and Sectoral Associations, get letters requesting them for replacements for retired and leaving representatives
  - 2) CLO to reach Mr. Gebremedhin Birega, representative of the EECA about the association and their membership in the NSC and investigate their current legal state to help the committee decide in keeping them as a member of the NSC or not
  - 3) CLO to write an e-mail to Dr. Mitslall Kifleyesus-Matchie, CEO and representative of Ecopia Plc. to enquire about the organization's ability to continue participation in the NSC and, in that case, the possibility of having a representative to participate in the committee meetings in her absence
  - 4) CLO to carry out an assessment or a SWOT analysis on the limited participation in the NSC by members  
Reviewing and approving newly identified partners to be members of the EOA National Platform (NP) and suggesting additional ones as deemed important;
- 2. Reviewing and approving newly identified partners to be members of the EOA National Platform (NP) and suggesting additional ones as deemed important**

As part of the annual plan for Pillar IV implementation to identify and invite at least five new partners to the EOAI National Platform, ISD Identified about 8 new partners for the Initiative. Mr. Wibishet presented the list as follows:



#	Organization/Business	Type
1	Mintesenot Urban Agriculture	Young Urban Producers
2	Natani Café & Coffee Exporter	Organic Restaurant
3	Nutridense Agro-processing	Food Processing
4	Slow Food Movement	Movement
5	Fair and Sustainable	Non-Governmental Organization
6	Send a Cow Ethiopia	Non-Governmental Organization
7	Mesfin Shiferaw (Commercial Farmer)	Organic Producer
8	African Tillage Network	Network

Mr. Mulatu Abate enquired how these organizations and businesses were mobilized to be part of the EOAI National Platform. Mr. Wibishet explained that about 3 organizations were identified from the Organic Enthusiasts Meeting of the Organic Food System team which is led and coordinated by AgriPro Focus, an NGO that operates in the area of agroecology. Five others, he remarked, were identified during organic farmers' market days and from Pillar III interventions.

On the new members issue Mr. Ghebremedhin enquired whether applications by relevant organizations to the EOAI are permitted. Mr. Wibishet explained that there was no specific rule of procedure prohibiting the application; in fact he stated that such interest from stakeholders are appreciated and should be considered. Accordingly, Mr. Ghebremedhin proposed an application he received in his e-mail from Green Foundation to be member of the EOAI National Platform.

Concerning the EOAI National Platform and its membership Mr. Mulatu suggested preparing an information material, a flier or such, to inform stakeholders and actors in the organic sector about membership, the platform and the Initiative with the intent of inviting other members into the NP during the upcoming 1<sup>st</sup> National Organic Agriculture Conference organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and ISD.

Mr. Ghebremedhin on his part added that the CLO and/or NSC need to keep basic and important information about current, proposed and future partners in the National Platform. Mr. Wibishet explained that under Pillar IV of the SDC/BvAT support there was an activity to assemble such information about the NP members just like the one from PELUM- Kenya prepared for the Eastern Africa. He showed the members both the directory prepared by PELUM-Kenya and an information gathering questionnaire tool prepared and shared by AfrONet to assemble information about members and actors in the EOAI. Mr. Wibishet indicated that the invitation letter for new and future partners would be accompanied by the questionnaire tool from AfrONet to be completed and shared by the respective partners and stakeholders.

After seeing the directory of EOA actors in East Africa prepared by PELUM-Kenya and comparing it with the extended version of the information gathering

tool prepared by AfrONet Mr. Mulatu Abate commented that it was also possible to have a minimized version of EOAI NP members and actors directory for Ethiopia just like the directory from PELUM Kenya. Mr. Wibishet appreciated the suggestion and stated that this activity, to put together data about NP members, is already in the pipeline.

In light of the commercial farmer from Haik (which is about 430 km away) who was newly identified to be a member of the EOAI NP Mr. Ghebremedhin made an observation that it would be logistically achievable to invite farmers from Holeta where ISD has been working with several EOA farmers near Addis Ababa. Mr. Wibishet took the observation into consideration and took an assignment to investigate with other NP in other African countries in the EOAI to see how convenient it is to involve farmers in NP.

In a similar topic, Mr. Wibishet explained that the actual list of National Platform members could not be retrieved due to poor hand over from the previous project coordinator. He stated that he managed to put together only the list of potential candidates for the NP in the form of an invitation list. Accordingly, he requested the members whether the meeting could review this list together and identify the most relevant and related partners and stakeholders as the list acquired was as long as almost 100 organizations and individuals which was later revised down to about 64 based on the clarity of corresponding information and contact list acquired in the list.

See the list below:



Invitation List for the  
EOAI National Platform



Mr. Mulatu suggested that Mr. Wibishet should send the list through e-mail for all members and the issue was to be discussed in the next NSC meeting.

**Action Points:**

- 1) ISD to invite newly identified 9 partners, including Green Foundation, to the EOAI National Platform.
- 2) ISD to consider a farmer from Holeta to be part of the National Platform after checking with other NPs in Eastern Africa the level of involvement from farmers
- 3) Mr. Wibishet to send the invitation list for the NP meeting to all NSC members to review it and discuss the issue in the next NSC meeting

**3. Reviewing the new six-month (November 2018 - April 2019) plan of the EOAI project by PIPs under the SDC/BvAT support**

Moving on to the next agenda for the 2<sup>nd</sup> NSC meeting for the year 2018 Mr. Wibishet explained about the EOAI project under the SDC/BvAT support Phase I which was planned to run from 2014-2018. He presented how the project was delayed by almost a year in 2017 when one of the four Pillar Implementing Partners, PANOS Ethiopia, implementing Pillar II closed its office without providing the required narrative and financial reports on its work in 2016 and the

	<p>funds for the whole initiative in Ethiopia was suspended by BvAT. In light of setbacks in the overall continental initiative and as a result of the major setback for Ethiopia in 2017, Mr. Wibishet explained that during a monitoring and evaluation visit in late October, BvAT Program Manager Venancia Wabua informed PIPs in Ethiopia that there is a four month extension in 2019, until April, and improvised plans were expected to be submitted accordingly. Consequently, He indicated that PIPs got together to improvise their respective plans and synergize activities for better effect and implementation on the 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.</p> <p>Mr. Wibishet said these plans were shared with BvAT in mid-November and were to be presented in the NSC meeting on a projector for review. However, since the ISD’s projector was occupied for work he asked for an alternative means of reviewing the plan as convenient for the NSC members. Mr. Eskadmas Alemu suggested for Mr. Wibishet to share the plan via e-mail for the members to review it on their own and come back to the CLO if they had any questions and comments.</p> <p>Having agreed with this suggestion, Mr. Wibishet sent an e-mail with the improvised work plan of the EOAI project under the SDC/BvAT support (November 2018-April 2019) for the present members of the NSC. See the six-month work plan below:</p> <p> Six-Month EOA SDC Workplan &amp; Budgets (</p> <p><b>Action Points:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) NSC members to share their questions and/or comments, if any, on the improvised six-month work plan of the EOAI project under the SDC/BvAT support (November 2018-April 2019)</li> </ol> <p>There being no other agenda, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Ethiopian NSC meeting of EOAI for the year 2018 ended at 4:30 pm.</p> <p><b>Annex 1 - See full minutes:</b></p> <p> Minutes of 2nd ET NSC Ordinary Meeting Nov. 2018.pdf</p>
<b>4.1.2 B. Organize and conduct meetings of the National Steering Committee (NSC) to select Pillar II PIP</b>	
<b>Indicator</b> Meeting reports	On April 9 the National Steering Committee for the EOA Initiative in Ethiopia got together to select an Implementing Partner for EOA Pillar II in Ethiopia. The committee began by establishing an Evaluation Grid for the proposal selection that included five distinct points of evaluation and respective maximum point.

Accordingly, the committee placed legal status of the applying organization as 'pass or fail' criteria. Then strategy i.e. the experience of the applying party on using communication strategy was to be graded out of 30%; its experience working with project target groups indicated in the call for proposal out of 15%; organizational capacity i.e. system and professional experience out of 40% and lastly the presence of the organization in implementation areas of ISD was to be graded out of 15% making the total score out of 100%.

The committee members together reviewed the presented proposals. They identified qualifications, key competencies and organizational capacities from the proposals based on the five evaluation criteria above. Then, they individually gave points to the applying organizations.

The NSC found all of the applicants to have a limited to none track record that combined the relevant work experience, capacity and team composition and thus the potential to work as the ideal implementing partner for EOA Pillar II. As a result, for a lack of a better candidate, the members of the EOAI NSC identified PAN-Ethiopia (scoring 68.25%) that scored the relatively high point for the evaluation criteria as a potential Pillar II, Implementing Partner.

The new Pillar II implementer Pesticide Action Nexus Association - Ethiopia (PAN Ethiopia) has been approved by the executing agency BvAT for the SDC support. Funds have been transferred and PAN-Ethiopia is now implementing the Information and Communication pillar starting June 2018.

Between June and December 2018 PAN-Ethiopia implemented different information and communication activities as per its plan and managed to submit an interim report by Mid-September. According to their report, then, they merely used a little over 20% of the initial installment which is about 70% of the total budget for the year (between June and December 2018). The progress report was shared with the executing agency BvAT.

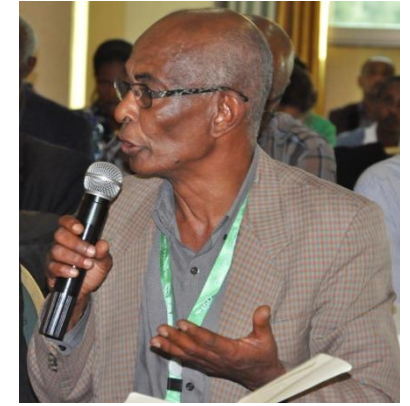
PAN-Ethiopia continued to implement its planned activities without additional installment which required using at least 70% of the first disbursement until early December 2018. However, having learned that there was a No Cost Extension period for the SDC supported project until April 2019 from the BvAT team that came to Ethiopia for Evaluation in late October, the rest of the disbursement for the year 30% was released to PAN-Ethiopia in early December once they submitted an updated technical and financial report for the implementation. By this time the budget utilization for the first disbursement was 79%.

**Annex 2 - See full minutes:**



Minutes of Ethiopian NSC Meeting - April 9, 2018 Selecting Pillar II PIP.pdf

	<p><b>Emergency Meeting</b></p> <p>In July 2018 the NSC and PIP got together to evaluate and discuss the organization capacity assessment conducted on PIPs in the EOA in Ethiopia. SDC/BvAT financed the external capacity and management and control assessments which were conducted back in October and November 2017. Accordingly, based on a request by SDV/BvAT, the PIPs in Ethiopia and the EOA-I National Steering Committee (NSC) came together to plan a capacity building against the gaps identified in the assessments and based on the recommendations provided by the consultant.</p> <p>The two-day workshop was used to share the overview of the evaluation findings, identified gaps and recommendations of the capacity and management control assessment; based on which Pillars I, III and IV as well as the NSC presented potential plans and/or alternatives to address them. The suggested plans were thoroughly discussed and developed among the PIPs and NSC members. A consolidated plan was finally approved to be shared with continental partners during EOA SDC phase II planning workshop in Nairobi between 30<sup>th</sup> July and 3<sup>rd</sup> August. The workshop also served as a platform to share and develop the newly joined Pillar II PIP, PAN Ethiopia’s work plan which was to be fine-tuned according to comments and suggestions given from PIPs in the workshop.</p> <p>Major Outputs of the Draft Capacity Building Plans Design Workshop</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ethiopia EOA-I Draft Capacity Development Plan – 2018</li> <li>2. Pillar II ‘Key Components to Consider While Implementing Pillar II’</li> <li>3. Pillar I – financial reporting setback issue discussed and suggested with a way forward</li> </ol>
<p><b>4.1.2 Organize and conduct the 1st Organic Agriculture Conference in Ethiopia for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons</b></p>	
<p><b>Indicator</b> Conference Proceeding prepared (under preparation)</p>	<p>ISD in collaboration with the FDRE Ministry of Agriculture prepared the 1<sup>st</sup> National Organic Agriculture Conference in Ethiopia. The Conference was co financed by both the Ministry of Agriculture and ISD. The aims of the conference were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create awareness and build knowledge about the importance of organic agriculture system and production in Ethiopia</li> <li>▪ Share the status and need for organic agriculture regulation in Ethiopia</li> <li>▪ Inform new information and developments in organic and ecological organic agriculture</li> <li>▪ Exchange information and steps to develop organic agriculture system regulation and certification</li> </ul> <p>The two day conference on the 26&amp;27 December 2018 served as a platform to bring together country partners to share the status, practice and experiences of organic agriculture. Different Ministries of the country, different directorates of the ministry of trade, regional and wereda level agriculture bureaus, universities, certification bodies, organic producer associations, donor, NGOs, farmers and media got together in East Gate Hotel in Bishoftu Town, Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia to participate in the discussion of organic agriculture at a country level led by the Ministry of Agriculture, for the first time in the history of Ethiopia.</p>



**HIS EXCELLENCY SANI REDI AHMED, STATE MINISTER OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OPENING THE 1<sup>ST</sup> NATIONAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE**

The two day meeting had the following presentations and research studies incorporated from researchers, experts in organic agriculture, pest and disease, seed and agro-ecology.

The list of presentations are as follows:



**ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN ETHIOPIA – MRS. AZEB WORKU, ISD**



**THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRO-ECOLOGY – DR. BAYU MULAT, FAO ETHIOPIA**





**ORGANIC FERTILIZER USE AVAILABILITY, POTENTIAL AND FUTURE STRATEGIES - DR. ALI MOHAMMED, JIMMA UNIVERSITY**



**ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM IN ETHIOPIA – MR. FIKRE MARKOS, FDRE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**





**BENEFITS OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE TO FARMERS' HEALTH & THE COUNTRY - DR. TADESSE AMERA, PAN-ETHIOPIA**



**THE IMPACT OF FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS ON ETHIOPIA'S COFFEE EXPORTS USING GRAVITY MODEL ANALYSIS – MR. MULATU ABATE, FDRE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**IMPORTANCE OF FARMERS' VARIETIES - LANDRACES FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE - DR. TAMENE YOHANNES, ETHIOPIAN BIODIVERSITY INSTITUTE (EBI)**



**BIO-SLURRY AS ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENT – DR. GEBREYOHANNES GIRMAY, MEKELLE UNIVERSITY**



**EOA-I – MR. WIBISHET FESSHA ASSEFA, ISD**

The Conference was a lively event filled with interactive presentations, discussions and group work that generally showed submission to the ideals of organic agriculture by most of the governmental, non-governmental and other stakeholders. It served as a fruitful platform where the status and future of organic agriculture was discussed in terms of policy, feasibility in the Ethiopian context, challenges in implementing it and the issue of ownership.

**The 1<sup>st</sup> National Organic Agriculture Conference in Ethiopia was exceptionally successful in terms of engaging all the relevant stakeholders and helping the lead actor, the Ministry of Agriculture start recognizing the ownership of the work in the organic sector.**

Based on the contents of presentations and the ideas raised in the discussions it is possible to conclude that the development of organic agriculture in Ethiopia has been very low even though the country has a big potential in the sector and a proclamation for organic agriculture which presents supportive provisions and conducive condition to promote the organic sector. In general, the sector has been denied the necessary attention from the responsible government bodies and all stakeholders. If implemented in an efficient manner that makes use of integrated pest management system supported by research and appropriate institutional capacities, organic agriculture can serve as a good alternative towards minimizing the impacts of poor pesticide management, climate change and crop disease and ultimately contribute to and achieve development in the agriculture sector.

At the end of the conference, the different stakeholders led by the State Minister H.E. Sani Redi agreed on the following key action points:

- The importance of revisiting the Organic Agriculture System Proclamation of 2006
- The importance of ensuring the sustainability of organic agriculture projects
- Conducting more research on organic agriculture to provide the evidence needed to prove that it can feed the Ethiopian population
- The need to work on the consumer and marketing side in terms of organic food value chain consumption
- The need to establish organic agriculture council of stakeholders that has the mandate and the responsibility to manage organic agriculture work at a national level

**List of Participants**

1. State Minister of Agriculture Development Sector, Ministry of Agriculture
2. General Directors, Ministry of Agriculture
3. Plant Health and Quality Regulatory Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
4. Plant Protection Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
5. Plant Seed Release and Quality Regulatory Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
6. Export Aviator Inspection and Certification Directorate, and Disease Prevention and Control Quality Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
7. Environment and Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
8. Extension General Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
9. Public Relation Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture
10. Ethiopia Biodiversity Institute
11. Agricultural Growth Program unit, Ministry of Agriculture

12. Regional and Administrative Agriculture Bureau Heads (SNNPR)
13. Mekelle University
14. Jimma University
15. Certification Body (Consultant)
16. Ministry of Environment and Forestry
17. Ministry of Trade
18. Ethiopian National Accreditation, and standard Agency
19. Ethiopian Land Investment and Horticulture Agency
20. Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority
21. SDC
22. FAO
23. Organic Honey Producers Association
24. Organic Coffee Producers Association
25. Cotton Producers Cooperative
26. Ethiopian Pulses and Oils Crops Export Association
27. Ethiopian Horticulture Association
28. PELUM Ethiopia
29. SNV Ethiopia
30. Welmera Wereda Agriculture Bureau
31. Farmers
32. Pesticide Action Nexus Association (Pan-Ethiopia)
33. Ethiopian Organic Seed Action (EOSA)
34. African Bio-Diversity Network (ABN)
35. Rapport Writer
36. Media



***PARTICIPANTS OF THE 1ST NATIONAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE***

**4.1.4 A** Undertake gap analysis on existing policies/legislations as related to EOA, identify and prepare legal/policy measures and actions to support the development of robust EOA sector in Ethiopia

**Indicator**

3 documents produced for the implementation of Ethiopian OS proclamation

The following three documents prepared by your Day Eco Economy Service Plc. have been shared and reviewed by different experts and stakeholders in the EOA Initiative in Ethiopia.

1. The state of Ethiopia's Ecological Organic Agriculture Sector
2. The EOA Road-map for the Full and Effective Implementation of EOA
3. The PGS Guideline

The comments were consolidated and shared with the consultant for consideration and incorporation. After this process ISD is planning to prepare a validation workshop with different experts and stakeholders in agriculture and law before the consultant submits a final version on the documents with final report.

**4.1.8 A. Support participation in 4<sup>th</sup> African Organic Conference in Senegal**

Under designated activities and budget from Pillars III (activity 3.1.7) and IV (activity 4.1.8) ISD supported the participation of stakeholders and Pillar Implementing Partners in the 4<sup>th</sup> African Organic Conference in Saly Princess Hotel, Senegal.

**The content of the Conference**

- Presentation of scientific evidence on capability of organic agriculture in contribution to transformation of national and continental economy, systems resilience, mitigation of climate change, among others.
- Sharing of knowledge and experiences between African organic farmers and their national and sub-regional representations.
- Exchanging and sharing experiences of organic agricultural research pursuits, training and extension applications
- Exchange of information by regional (Regional Economic Communities) and national policy makers on the implementation of the resolution of the African Heads of States and Government to support organic farming in Africa.
- Appraisal of impact of supports by different bodies in support of development of organic agriculture in Africa.
- Exhibition of organic produce and products (Afro Organic Fair) to stimulate regional and international trade Sensitization of policy makers and media organizations on the potential of ecological organic agriculture to effectively contribute to sustainable development in Africa.

**Achievements and Lessons Learned**

The participants sponsored under this activity came from ISD the CLO, Pillar I PIP and FDRE Ministry of Agriculture. Some of the major achievements and lessons mentioned to have been acquired from the 4<sup>th</sup> AOC by the participants include:

- The 4<sup>th</sup> AOC was an opportunity to interact, network and exchange ideas with farmers, consumers, researchers, trainers, academics, extension practitioners, policy makers, donors, media organizations, private sector actors, financiers and different level government officials and actors to promote, develop and even prepare draft regulation for organic agriculture in Ethiopia.
- The conference was an opportunity to discuss on EOA data base, participatory guarantee system, EOA value chain and market development and group certification.
- It presented a chance to understand the status of organic agriculture sector and policy support in the Ethiopian government in light of the progress made in other countries, share the current status and direction of FDRE Ministry of Agriculture about the sector as well as the different relationship, obligations and coordination among donors, stakeholders and partners which are involving in the EOA sector at a continental level.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> AOC was a platform that helped update the participants' information about the current state of organic and ecologically sustainable agriculture in Africa, the EOA-I, organic movements that are doing a good job of promoting EOA and people who are championing organic agriculture programs and initiatives in different countries. The realization about the movements proved that such a movement is missing in Ethiopia. Given Ethiopia's large base of organic agriculture community, it would strengthen its foothold if such movements materialized in our country.

**Indicator**

Number and type of attended forums

- It was successful to bring together major organic actors such as IFOAM, FAO, UNCTAD, FiBL, etc. on board and share their knowledge, skill, view and progress about organic agriculture and securing financial, policy and program support from governments and other actors for the sector.
- The conference was also an inspiration for the Ethiopia team, especially the CLO, to consider hosting the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> AOC in Ethiopia and as such prepare for the opportunity and challenge in advance starting immediately.

#### **Challenges**

- As ISD facilitated the participation of EOA-I delegation from Ethiopia, it was difficult to make out payment for the registration fee to AfrONet in Dar es Salaam since foreign exchange is heavily regulated and such transaction requires exceptional justification and extended procedure. However, thanks to the organizer AfrONet, especially Ms. Zubeda Dadia, Program and Administrative Assistant, the Ethiopian team was allowed to pay for the registration fee at the conference. We appreciate the co-operation from our partners in Dar es Salaam.
- In terms of the contents of the presentations made, the Ethiopian team mostly agrees that the presentations were not quite enticing; they were not generally prepared to the level of expectations. Most of the presentations lacked depth and relevant if not relevant content. There is a lot of room for improvement.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> AOC was not particularly encouraging in terms of organization, program and time management. The local organizers were nice enough to assist in any way they can, but due to a lack in experience in preparing such big events it reflected generally poorly on them. AfrONet and FENAB in Senegal were not coordinated. There was a poor concept of time, event management, organization and communication that lasted from the pickup at the airport throughout the conference proceeding. The organizers also failed to put together important information, presentations and other data which was promised to be shared with participants thus leaving a gap in acquiring the relevant information solicited.






#### **Recommendations**

It is important to provide all the necessary attention in selecting hosts for such big and important events as the AOC. Although, the Senegal team is appreciated for taking the initiative to host the 4<sup>th</sup> AOC in a short notice after it was suddenly moved from Cameroon, for safety reasons, it would be wise to carefully evaluate the position and capacity of any host in future events and do all the necessary follow up.

There was no farmer representation from Ethiopia in the 4<sup>th</sup> AOC which resulted mainly from the limitation in English language and communication. For such future events ISD should try and involve organic farmers that can communicate their work at the continental event.

#### **List of Participants**

- 1- Ghebremedhin Belay – Executive Director, ISD
- 2- Gizaw Gebremariam – Program Manager, ISD
- 3- Wibishet Fessha – Pillar Coordinator - Representing CLO (Pillar IV)
- 4- Azeb Worku - Pillar Coordinator, Pillar III (ISD)

	<p>5- Dr. Tewodros Tadesse – Pillar Coordinator, Mekelle University (Pillar I)  6- Mulatu Abate – EOA National Steering Committee (NSC) Chair, Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p><b>Annex 3 - See individuals' reports:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Wibishet Fessha Assefa (CLO) Back to Office Report for Participation in the 4th AOC - Saly, Dakar.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Gizaw Gebremariam (ISD) - Brief Report on the experience of 4th African Organic Conference.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Mulatu Abate (MoA) - Report on Senegal conference.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Azeb Worku (Pillar III) - Report - 4th Arican Organic Conference Nov 5 - 8, 2018.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Dr. Tewodros Tadesse (Pillar I) Experience from Senegal_AOC.pdf</p>
<b>4.1.9 A. Develop EOA-I website link (under ISD's) - through updating the ISD website into international domain</b>	
<p><b>Indicator</b>  Link of website See: <a href="http://www.isd-bio.org">www.isd-bio.org</a></p>	<p>The ISD website has been reconstructed and an EOA-I web link clearly and systematically established in new page and pillar category.</p>
<b>4.1.10 Prepare annual work plan and budget through participatory processes</b>	
<p><b>Indicator</b>  Meeting report</p>	<p><b>Six-Month Planning Meeting</b>  Following the permission from SDC for a 4 month no-cost extension for the EOA-I project for countries that are behind due to various reasons to conclude the First Phase with no overlap with the Second Phase that is expected to begin in 2019, Pillar Implementing Partners and CLO met to prepare and submit a six month improvised work plan (November 2018 - April 2019).</p> <p>The EOA-I project, Phase I, was supposed to end in the budget year of 2018. However, in the Ethiopian case, the progress was significantly slowed</p>



	<p>following the illegitimate exit of Pillar II implementer PANOS Ethiopia in 2016 which resulted in a halt in all other Pillar activities in 2017 and resulted in a stack of the annual budget for two years in 2018. In later October 2018, when the BvAT team came to Ethiopia for a monitoring visit PIPs were informed to plan for an extra four months of implementation in 2019 with the budget from 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Accordingly, all PIPs met in ISD resource center on the 16 of November to share their respective improvised plans for the months between November 2018 and April 2019, for discussion, the template of which was shared on the 1st of November. The finalized improvised six-month work plan for SDC supported EOA project was shared with BvAT team on November 22 and the application of the improvised budget and activities were agreed to be continued by CLO and PIPs. The status of continued implementation was informed to BvAT team in the same e-mail sent on 22nd November with the plan.</p> <p>The meeting had the following agendas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing comments and suggestions from BvAT which is a result of the M&amp;E visit in October 2018</li> <li>• Present 6 months plan for the respective Pillars (November 2018 – April 2019)</li> <li>• Discuss and include inter-pillar activities that will help maximize efficient use of budget and synergy between PIPs</li> <li>• Discuss and formulate a way forward for the effective implementation of the 6 month plan</li> </ul> <p>On the meeting the PIPs discussed on the comments from the BvAT team which included creating a greater working relationship between the pillars and finding ways to finish the allocated works in each pillar within the remaining time; most of these activities trickled down from 2017 and early 2018 when the project implementation and budget disbursement was delayed due to the PANOS case. PIPs agreed on activities that call for their synergy to facilitate the project implementation. After the meeting and a few days to incorporate comments on their proposed plans all PIPs prepared their final 6 months plan which was shared with the CLO and then the executing agency.</p>
<b>Output 4.2: Capacities of Country Lead Organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform their functions strengthened</b>	
<i>4.2.5 A. Consultation meetings among PIPs - to discuss on progress developments from each PIPs</i>	
<p><b>Indicator</b> Meeting report</p>	<p>BvAT Project Manager Mrs. Venancia Wambua and Finance Officer, Mr. Geofferey Langat visited Ethiopia between October 22 and 26 on a monitoring visit of the different pillar implementing partners and their respective project activities and progresses made.</p> <p>BvAT personnel began their monitoring visit on October 22 Monday morning with a boardroom discussion and presentation from ISD, the Country Lead Organization and Pillar Implementing Partner for Pillar III and IV. Mrs. Azeb Worku, Pillar III Implementer made technical presentations on the VCMD activities and progresses made so far accompanied by follow up questions from and discussions with the BvAT team in ISD office.</p>

The BvAT team appreciated the work from Pillar III and suggested the following to the next implementation plan of the pillar.

- Completing the VCMD Actors Directory update,
- Linking VCMD Actors Directory with international database: IFOAM and FiBL through their respective contact persons in Ethiopia,
- Compiling and publishing success stories and/or best practice, and
- Accompany payments to Tafach Meaza with corresponding EOA activity reports and time sheet.

In the afternoon, the newly appointed Pillar II implementer PAN-Ethiopia represented by Atalo Belay and Selam Yilma made its progress report for the quarter year activities of the Pillar which were officially agreed and began in June 2018. The implementer was suggested to

- Prepare log sheets for the communication materials distributed, and
- Track number of visitors or readers to the website where articles are posted.

The BvAT team continued the monitoring of Pillar Implementers of the EOA on Tuesday 23 October with technical activity presentation of the Pillar IV activities and financial status updates and documentation checks of ISD for both Pillars III and IV. Wibishet Fessha made the presentation of activities for the Pillar IV while Getnet Tesfaye covered the financial aspect of both Pillar III and IV. He also reviewed some sample financial documentations for the expenditures of both pillars with Geoffery Langat, the Finance Officer from BvAT. Generally for the Pillar IV implementation the BvAT team suggested:

- Preparing a contractual addendum for the consultant that was hired to produce policy documents,
- Arranging a web search engine optimization for ISD website,
- Allocating budget for activity 4.2.3 to develop the capacity of CLO and Finance person in finance and project management,
- Clearly defining staff allocated for the SDC/BvAT supported EOA with contracts clearly stating their responsibilities and percentage of time allocated. Time sheets were also suggested to be signed and attached to the reports to BvAT, and
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation of the PIP.

In terms of financial documentation on the other hand the BvAT team recommended that ISD should

- Send withdrawal document during periodic reporting,
- Prepare paid stamp 'PAID-SDC SUPPORT' for the SDC/BvAT support, and
- Send revised 6-months report – signed and sealed.

On the afternoon of Tuesday October 23, BvAT team met with Pillar II PIP, PAN-Ethiopia Accountant Miftah Ahmed and Administration and Finance

Manager Zemenu Genete to go over the financial documents and other institutional inquires the Executing Agency team had.

On Wednesday the BvAT team and CLO representative visited some EOA farmers in and around Holeta Town and a shop sponsored by ISD for selling organic produce in the town. After the visit the team joined with Wibishet Fessha in Addis Ababa to fly to Mekelle in Tigray to monitor Pillar I implementing partner, Mekelle University, the following day.

The monitoring of Mekelle University began on Thursday October 25 with a field visit to Wukro and St. Mary TVET Colleges who are two of the research extension partners of the University. The field visit included the Pillar coordinator Dr. Tewodros Tadesse and three researchers from Mekelle University whose works are sponsored by the EOA initiative as well as three more research partners from the TVET colleges. The BvAT team sat together with the Pillar coordinators Dr. Sara Tewolde Berhan and Dr. Tewodros and the fiancé officer Kidanemariam Mehari in the afternoon to discuss the overall project progress and financial status of the Pillar.

The following suggestions were made from the monitoring team as an input to Pillar I activities. Mekelle University was advised to

- Support publication of EOA papers,
- Update Research database on University website site,
- Keep doing the research and let TVET colleges do most of the extension, and
- Tag experiments and trials at sites.

The five-day monitoring visit from BvAT was concluded after a meeting with ISD the CLO. The Executing Agency team stated that the donor SDC has permitted a 4 month no-cost extension for the EOA-I implementation for countries that are behind due to various reasons to conclude the First Phase with no overlap with the Second Phase that is expected to begin in 2019. The monitoring visit ended on the note and agreement that all PIPs would make an improvised plan of the EOA-I project for the period between November 2018 and April 2019.

#### 4.2 Pillar IV - Challenges of EOA Implementation


Samuel Mekonnen (the person in charge of Pillar IV) in ISD suddenly left the position in March 2018. The transition was rough and exceptionally challenging. It was difficult for the newly appointed pillar coordinator and the ISD management as a whole to acquire adequate information let alone the progresses made, coordinated actions needed and documents required to continue with the implementation. This delayed the progress, plan evaluation and action orientation to the mid of June 2018.


#### 4.3 Pillar IV - Financial report for 2018 (USD)

Pillar IV - Country Lead Organization	Total Budget	Cumulative expenses to-last report (A)	Current Reporting Period Expenditure (B)	Cumulative expenses to-date(C=A+B)	Variance
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Fully functional National Plat Forms with steering committees established and strengthened	50,217.94	16,440.42	15,996.66	32,437.08	17,780.86
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Capacity of country Lead organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform the function strengthened	18,457.36	5,301.88	3,882.27	9,184.15	9,273.21
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Staff time allocation for cementing and Organizing	18,000.00	29,959.32	-	29,959.32	(11,959.32)
<b>Output 4.4:</b> Administration Cost	6,867.26	1,250.65	1,498.91	2,749.56	4,117.70
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>93,542.56</b>	<b>52,952.27</b>	<b>21,377.85</b>	<b>74,330.12</b>	<b>19,212.44</b>

## 5. RESEARCH, TRAINING AND EXTENSION PILLAR (PIP-Mekelle University)

### 5.1 Pillar I - Achievements

		<b>PILLAR I: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018 (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018)</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa		<b>Reporting Period:</b> January 2018-December 2018	
<b>OUTCOME 1: Improved knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chain (Increased knowledge of the different EOA actors, knowledge and practices)</b>			
<b>Output 1.1 Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chains</b>			
<b>Indicators</b> (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of demonstration sites established and running</li> <li>▪ Number of EOA research partners networked</li> <li>▪ Number of integrated research conducted</li> <li>▪ Type and number of data (documents) stored in database</li> <li>▪ Type and number of research</li> <li>▪ Type and number of training</li> <li>▪ Regularity of web-based database maintenance</li> </ul>		
<b>Baseline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two (2) demonstration sites host EOA research and training</li> <li>▪ Actual research and training activities by 4 teams established in Mekelle University in collaboration with partners in the demonstration sites</li> <li>▪ Four (4) integrated research, EOA-based soil fertility management, biological pest and disease management and EOA-based horticulture and agronomy</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) local and scientific knowledge and practices harnessed</li> <li>▪ Three (3) data or documents stored in database</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) training on biological pest management, organic soil fertility management, EOA horticulture production and livestock management to farmers</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) integrated training in EOA-based livestock husbandry, pest management and horticulture</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One (1) web-based database established</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summary of progress between over reporting period</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two integrated EOA demonstration sites were established in Wuko Agricultural College and Maichew Agricultural College; specific plots identified in the two demonstration sites; allocations made to different ecological organic practices (such as research on pest management, agronomy, livestock, horticulture, etc.); these two demonstration sites are hosting research and training operations (practical operations with compost preparation; horticulture practices, agronomic practices, ecologically organic pest diseases management trials, livestock forage etc.) These two (2) agricultural colleges became EOA network partners; support made to Wukro Agricultural College for short course training to staff and students of the college</li> <li>▪ Wukro Saint Mary College has also been another partner that collaborated with the project in training farmers</li> <li>▪ The three (3) partners for integrated EOA research and training formed (Wukro Agricultural College, Maichew Agricultural College and Saint Mary TVET) directly involved in EOA research and training. Maichew Agricultural College however need to be strengthened to continue working in EOA research and training</li> <li>▪ THE EOA teams (specifically, livestock, pest management and horticulture and soil teams) established in Mekelle University have concluded their research work and are currently analyzing data, writing draft papers for publication and reporting to the project</li> </ul> <p><b>Annex 4 - See Researches:</b></p> <p> Researches.zip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Research support made to MSc students working their research on EOA issues</li> <li>▪ An integrated research-training on enhancement of ecological organic farming through participatory approach in Maichew and Wukro Agricultural colleges was organized by teams from Mekelle University. In this training entitled “Enhancement of Ecological Organic Farming through Participatory Approach in Maichew and Wukro ATVET”, 40 farmers and 4 development agents participated in a 5-days training.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Targets</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two (2) demonstration sites (for establishment and actual operations)</li> <li>▪ Three (3) research partners organized</li> <li>▪ Conducting integrated research on 3-4 EOA related issues</li> <li>▪ Harnessing 3-4 local and scientific knowledge and practices</li> <li>▪ About 1-2 EOA value chain research and actors identified by gender</li> <li>▪ About 1-2 research and training on market network development by gender</li> <li>▪ Regular storage of data in the database and sharing contents</li> </ul>

<p><b>Analysis, Remarks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Among the core activities of this outcome (outputs), integrated research and training have progressed according to plan. Although the research activities took long, this is expected as data had to be collected repeatedly for sound impact analysis of ecologically sustainable and organic approaches on biological pest management, livestock husbandry, soil fertility analysis and horticulture practices.</li> <li>▪ The planned integrated training (with research) in the demonstration sites was also accomplished by teams from Mekelle University and Wukro Agricultural College.</li> <li>▪ Research in both demonstration sites progressed well where data collected from both demonstration sites (in Maichew and Wukro) is under analysis for report writing and publications.</li> <li>▪ Documentation of EOA knowledge and skills, technology, practices and research has been started but not completed yet. The progress in this regard is according to plan.</li> <li>▪ The database is now under maintenance is being populated with data and reports not meant for publication. Some data and reports had to be kept undisclosed for publication purposes.</li> <li>▪ Training on market skills and knowledge development mainly for women farmers of EOA-based products was organized according to plan. In addition, network platforms have been established to promote market networking among farmers of EOA-based products and value chain actors up in the hierarchy. Farmers in addition were trained in problem analysis and management, so that they can continue to look for solutions once training and follow up is over. To further strengthen the network platforms, a consultative workshop was organized where the producers, value chain actors, market supporting institutions discussed on how to sustainably strengthen the market networks for promotion EOA. The farmers that were trained have been organized into groups and will be monitored on progress made in the next year.</li> <li>▪ The partners have been closely working with Mekelle University in research, training and creating awareness about ecologically sustainable and organic agriculture in Tigray.</li> </ul>
<p><b>OUTCOME 2: Increased capacity for organization and implementation of EOA Practices</b></p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1 Increased knowledge of training needs for EOA actors</b></p>	
<p><b>Indicators</b> (from log frame)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type and number of need-based training provided</li> <li>▪ Type and number of short course supports made</li> <li>▪ Type and number of institutions identified for training and curricula development</li> <li>▪ Number of farmers, educators, researchers and extension agents trained in EOA</li> <li>▪ Number of existing curricula reviewed and documented</li> </ul>
<p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Zero (0) need-based training in EOA</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Zero (0) short course supports in EOA</li> <li>▪ 30 farmers, educators, researchers and extension agents trained in EOA</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) training related to EOA</li> <li>▪ One (1) existing curricula reviewed and documented</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) training materials developed</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) consultative workshop of market stakeholders by gender</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) creation of market platforms (network) among EOA value chain actors</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) short course training to staff and students</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) policy briefs</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) manual on EOA marketing knowledge and skills development</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) EOA training manuals for 1) organic soil fertility management, 2) integrated organic and biological pest management, 3) integrated organic forage development and livestock husbandry, 4) integrated organic horticulture and agronomy, and 5) conversion to organic farming.</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) documentation of EOA knowledge, skills, technology and research on 1) organic soil fertility management, 2) integrated organic and biological pest management, 3) integrated organic forage development and livestock husbandry and, 4) integrated organic horticulture and agronomy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Progress between reporting period</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two (2) research papers published (in Press, to be exact) on EOA from the proceedings of the workshop held in Mekelle</li> <li>▪ Three (3) institutions identified for training, support provided to one of the institutions to organize EOA-related training</li> <li>▪ One (1) existing partner institution identified for curricula review and development</li> <li>▪ Training on marketing skills and knowledge development to mainly women farmers (but also men farmers) of EOA-based vegetables and fruits was organized (provided) by teams from Mekelle University. In this training entitled “Marketing Knowledge and Skills Development, and Market Networking Training for Organic Fruits and Vegetables Producer Farmers”, 45 female farmers and 15 male farmers participated in a 5-days training.</li> </ul> <p><b>Annex 5 - See Full report:</b></p> <p> Training report_market skills a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training on enhancement of ecological organic farming through participatory approach in Maichew and Wukro Agricultural Colleges was organized by teams from Mekelle University. In this training entitled “Enhancement of Ecological Organic Farming through Participatory</li> </ul>



Approach in Maichew and Wukro ATVET”, 40 farmers and 4 development agents participated in a 5-days training.

**Annex 6 - See Full report:**



Training  
report\_enhancement

- Short course support was provided to Wukro Agricultural College for training in EOA principles and practices to staff and students Wukro Agricultural College. In this 5-days short course training, more than 30 staff members of Wukro Agricultural College participated.

**Annex 7 - See Full report:**



Training  
report\_Short course :

- Wukro Saint Marry College provided training entitled “Ecological Organic Agriculture in Tabia Abreha /Atsbha, Messanu, Tseadaneale and Tahtay Adi-ksanded, Kilde Awulaelo Woreda”, on a wide range of principles and practices of soil fertility management, pest management, livestock management, agronomic and horticultural practices, etc. was provided. In this training, 100 farmers, of whom 30 were female farmers, participated in a 5-days training.

**Annex 8 - See Pictures:**



Training pictures\_Wukro Saint Mary.zip



- A manual on marketing networking was developed. This is a draft reports and currently under review by the project.

**Annex 9 - See Training manual:**



Training manual on  
ecologically sustainab

- A 2-days consultative workshop was organized to create platform for networking of EOA products marketing actors along the value chain. In this workshop, actors from the value chain hierarchy and market supporting institutions (including the private sector and women farmers

	<p>and actors) participated. Cluster networks are created to facilitate marketing and networking of EOA products and actors.</p> <p><b>Annex 10 - See Full report:</b></p>  <p>Report on EOA market networking co</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two draft policy briefs that help sensitize the role of EOA-based livestock husbandry and pest and diseases management are prepared. These draft briefs are under review by the project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Annex 11 - See Full report:</b></p>  <p>Policy briefs.zip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation of 5 EOA training manuals for extension under progress. These EOA training manuals are for 1) organic soil fertility management, 2) integrated organic and biological pest management, 3) integrated organic forage development and livestock husbandry, 4) integrated organic horticulture and agronomy, and 5) conversion to organic farming.</li> <li>▪ Documentation of EOA knowledge, skills, technology and research on 4 themes under progress. These themes are 1) organic soil fertility management, 2) integrated organic and biological pest management, 3) integrated organic forage development and livestock husbandry and, 4) integrated organic horticulture and agronomy</li> </ul>
<b>Project Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue strengthening partnership with 4 identified and already established partnerships through support in research and training</li> <li>▪ About 1-2 support for training materials provided</li> <li>▪ About 1-2 training materials prepared and documented</li> <li>▪ About 1-2 tailor-made trainings provided</li> <li>▪ About 30 farmers, 5 extension workers, 5 educators and researchers trained in EOA</li> <li>▪ One (1) existing curricula review made and documented</li> <li>▪ One (1) research review workshop conducted</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The training targets on 1) development of marketing knowledge and skills, 2) market network development, 3) enhancement of EOA by farmers and 4) wide range of EOA issues were met though the participatory collaboration of teams from Mekelle University and partners (Wukro Agricultural College, Wukro Saint Mary College and Mekelle University)</li> <li>▪ Support for short course training was also made. Wukro Agricultural College organized a 5-days short course training to staff and students</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More than 200 farmers (f whom more than 75 were female farmers) got training in a wide range of EOA practices and approaches. About 45 female farmers got training in market knowledge and skills development.</li> <li>▪ A consultative workshop was organized to promote networking of market (value chain) actors including female farmers and actors up in the value chain hierarchy</li> <li>▪ Training manuals for use in extension are also under preparation on five themes of EOA issues. This is not completed yet.</li> <li>▪ Documentation of EOA knowledge and skills, technologies, practices and research in Ethiopia is also under preparation but not yet completed.</li> <li>▪ Draft policy briefs have been prepared for sensitization to policy makers and other actors looking for promoting of EOA at the highest policy making level</li> <li>▪ The partnership with the 4 partners (Wukro Agricultural College, Wukro Saint Mary College, Maichew Agricultural College and Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development) is maintained and the project is working to further strengthen this partnership</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME 3: Increased effectiveness in the implementation of the pillar</b>	
<b>Output 3.1 Increased documented reports, regular communication and establishment of technical committee</b>	
<b>Indicators</b> (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of teams established</li> <li>▪ Number of reports compiled</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Five (5) teams established</li> <li>▪ Three (3) reports based on pillar activities and results of integrated research compiled</li> <li>▪ Zero (0) experience sharing and monitoring of EOA support by finance department staff members</li> </ul>
<b>Progress between reporting period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Five (5) teams working on different EOA themes. These teams have been actively engaged in implementing some of the most important activities of the project—research and training. In the process, the teams, guided by the project management team, significantly contributed to monitoring of the implementation of activities.</li> <li>▪ The research teams have produced 3 scientific research draft reports, 2 integrated research-training reports and 2 policy briefs as part of project activities</li> <li>▪ As part of the monitoring and evaluation of project activities and outputs, the project management produced and organized differ reports (some of the draft and some of them final technical reports), which may be disclosed and shared with project partners at request. Some reports may not still be reported (such as scientific research reports) until they get published.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 members of the finance department organized an experience sharing forum with the partners (Wukro Agricultural College and Maichew Agricultural College) to promote accountable funds use and management and monitoring and evaluation of the use and management of fund supports made to these partners by the project. This forum lasted 5 days.</li> <li>▪ Narrative and financial reports prepared by project management</li> </ul>
<b>Project Targets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen the performance of the five (5) teams established for different EOA themes</li> <li>▪ Prepare and compile about 2-3 reports for documentation about the activities and results of teams</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Four research teams (soil fertility, pest and diseases management, horticulture and livestock) have been actively engaged in integrated research and training. As planned, these teams have significantly contributed to meeting target outputs. On team Agroforestry lagged a bit due to personnel turnover.</li> <li>▪ Project management and monitoring and evaluation activities went as planned. Aided by the implementing teams, capacity for implementation of project activities was strengthened.</li> <li>▪ The finance department arranged a monitoring and evaluation forum with partners to explore and ensure accountable and transparent fund use and management supported by the project.</li> <li>▪ Reports are compiled and shared with partners and donors in reasonable time.</li> </ul>

### *5.2 Pillar I - Challenges of EOA Implementation*


Earlier in the implementing year, the single most important challenge was getting the funds in time. Due to the delay in the release of the funds earlier, Pillar 1 was forced to implement its activities in a protracted manner. Lately however, the Pillar managed to pool resources together and implement many activities to meet many project targets.



5.3 Pillar I - Financial report for 2018 (USD)



<b>Pillar I - Research, Training and Extension</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Cumulative expenses to-last report (A)</b>	<b>Current Reporting Period Expenditure (B)</b>	<b>Cumulative expenses to-date(C=A+B)</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Increased Knowledge of research about EOA practice	46,048.77	23,130.95	2,215.69	25,346.64	20,702.13
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacity for organization and implementation of EOA practice	27,483.48	13,217.79	14,868.82	28,086.61	(603.13)
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhance	11,657.22	3,246.95	6,446.10	9,693.05	1,964.17
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Travel Cost	1,682.28	617.66	510.08	1,127.74	554.54
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Administration Cost	9,091.91	4,751.63	3,067.81	7,819.44	1,272.47
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>95,963.66</b>	<b>44,964.98</b>	<b>27,108.51</b>	<b>72,073.49</b>	<b>23,890.17</b>

## 6. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION PILLAR (PIP- PAN-Ethiopia)






### 6.1 Pillar II - Achievements

			<b>SEVEN MONTHS REPORT</b>		
<b>Project Title:</b> Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa			<b>Reporting Period:</b> June-December 2018		
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Increased availability, accessibility and utilization of appropriate EOA technologies and innovations and enhanced documentation and sharing of knowledge and skills					
Outputs	Indicators (Work Plan)	Baseline	Progress between reporting period	Project Targets	Analysis, Remarks
<b>Output</b> <b>2.1</b> Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practice of EOA	Communication materials produced, broadcasted, circulated and shared	PAN-Ethiopia took the EOA pillar II role as of June 2018. Hence, we consider this as we started the communication aspects from the scratch i.e. because we were not involved before and we believe that the previous pillar implementer reported the significant works conducted since the project inception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Two articles prepared and posted on websites.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Article one was about how EOA is progressing in Ethiopia and was entitled “The rise of organic agriculture in Ethiopia”. The article was posted on Pesticide Action Network-UK’s (PAN-UK) website. The article was also published on PAN-UK’s quarterly Newsletter called “Pesticide News”.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Availing various information on EOA that can be easily understandable for farmers and promoting EOA on different levels.	A. After thorough review of the article, PAN-UK approved the article to be posted on its website dedicated for best practices and successful stories Agroecology and Ecological Organic Agriculture. The article can be accessed here: <a href="http://www.pan-uk.org/the-rise-of-organic-agriculture-in-ethiopia/">http://www.pan-uk.org/the-rise-of-organic-agriculture-in-ethiopia/</a> . The link of the article was also shared on PAN-UK’s Facebook page. Once it was published, the website link was shared with PIPs so that they can share it to others via their respective websites (if any) and other means. The communication officer in PAN-UK was communicated to get information about how many page views the article got. Hence, the article posted on the website has had 222 page views and 540 reads/views on Facebook as of November, 2018. In addition to that the article was distributed to 1500 subscribers as a hard copy via the “Pesticide News”, the quarterly magazine

			<p>B. Article two was about a success story of a smallholder farmer who managed to produce Desmodium seed – an input for ecologically based pest management technology called Push-Pull. The article was entitled “A win for Push-Pull technology”. It was posted on ISD’s website and Facebook pages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Two Brochures prepared and distributed. The two brochures</b> were prepared in Amharic so that farmers in the project areas can easily read and understand them.</li> </ul> <p><b>A. Brochure 1:</b> focused on the</p>		<p>published by PAN-UK.  <b>Annex 12: See full article:</b> <a href="http://www.pan-uk.org/the-rise-of-organic-agriculture-in-ethiopia/">http://www.pan-uk.org/the-rise-of-organic-agriculture-in-ethiopia/</a>  <b>On the Pesticide News magazine: pages 4-7</b></p>  <p>Pesticide News 115 - November 2018.pdf</p> <p>B. The second article was a success story about a smallholder Sorghum grower farmer who, fully implemented the Push-Pull technology and managed to produce Desmodium seed which has been difficult to many farmers. Push-Pull technology is based on the use of ecologically based pest and weed management and helps avoid the use of pesticides for stem borer pests. The story of this pioneer farmers was prepared and shared via ISD’s website and Facebook page. It was viewed 29 times and shared 9 times on the Facebook page. It was posted on January 5, 2019; hence, more views are expected.</p> <p><b>Annex 13 – See full article:</b> <a href="http://www.isd-bio.org">www.isd-bio.org</a></p>  <p>A Win for Push-Pull Technology.pdf</p> <p>A. As per the suggestion and inputs from the PIPs, the brochure was prepared in Amharic including a brief information on EOA. It included information about what should be done from production through transportation, storage and marketing when implementing organic agriculture. This was to give brief information on EOA principles at different stages</p>
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			<p>production of vegetables with the use of EOA principles. The brochure was prepared based on a recommendation and inputs from PIPs. For farmers in Oromiya region, who can't read Amharic, the brochure was translated into Affaan Oromo language.</p> <p><b>B. Brochure 2:</b> the second brochure focused on natural ways to enhance soil fertility.</p>		<p>of the crop supply chain both for producers and consumers. 1500 copies were printed. It was distributed to EOA implementing farmers, DAs and agriculture offices in Arba Minch and Ziway in the Ethiopian Rift Valley (400 copies), to 8 FTCs in South Wollo (550), ISD Dessie office (200), PIPs for distribution during trainings (100) and 100 copies were handed out to participants during the National Organic Agriculture Workshop organized by ISD. A total of 1350 copies were distributed and 150 copies remained which will be distributed during workshops and other organic agriculture related meetings. Out of the 1500 copies of the of the Affan Oromo version, 600 copies were distributed. The remaining 900 will be distributed to EOA project areas in Oromiya region.</p> <p><b>Annex 14: See brochures in Amharic and Afan Oromo</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Amharic Brochure - Organic agriculture.pdf</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Afan Oromo Brochure - Organic agriculture.pdf</p> <p>B. The brochure was prepared with the objective of giving information on natural ways of soil fertility enhancement as farmers growing organic crops are not using synthetic fertilizers. 1500 copies were printed and 1115 were distributed to farmers, FTC resource centers, Zone and district agriculture offices and workshop participants.</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Newsletters prepared: two newsletters covering best practices on EOA and farmer success stories were prepared.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Annex 15: See brochure</b></p> <p> Soil Brochure.pdf</p> <p>The newsletter is named “Mizan”, an Amharic term meaning “Balance”. It was given the name Mizan as stories and best practices focus on the ways of keeping the law of nature, how to keep the balance of nature while trying to fulfill the demands of human beings, mainly food via agriculture. Two volumes has been printed so far and it will continue with its name. Best practices, stories of outstanding EOA performers and natural pest management techniques has been included in the two volumes. A total of 4000 copies (2000 each volume) were printed and 1042 copies has been distributed so far.</p> <p><b>Annex 16: See newsletters</b></p> <p> Mizan 1st Newsletter.pdf</p> <p> Mizan 2nd Newsletter.pdf</p> <p><b>Annex 17: the production distribution and log sheet</b></p> <p> EOA Pillar II_Production distribu</p> <p> Productions Distribution Delivery log sheet.pdf</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spot message broadcasted via Amhara Television:</b> a 90 seconds long video was prepared as a spot message which was then broadcasted via Amhara Television.</li> <li>• A one hour long radio program made: in collaboration with Amhara Mass Media Agency, Dessie FM 87.9, a radio program was prepared.</li> <li>• A one day sensitizing workshop was held in South Wollo zone, Dessie town</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With a focus on the use of EOA principles for organic vegetables production, a script was prepared. Based on the script, the video was captured in Estena village of Tehuledere district, one of the EOA project areas. An outstanding lead farmers who succeeded in organic vegetables production was involved in the spot message. Key messages were also narrated by a journalist. The video was broadcasted three times in three weeks' time (once a week).</li> <li>• Three farmers (project beneficiaries) and ISD's community facilitators who are based in Dessie and are working very closely with farmers were interviewed about the successes, challenges and lessons learned from the project implementation.</li> <li>• With the objective of sensitizing EOA, a one day workshop was organized in South Wollo Zone, Dessie town, Ethiopia. Stakeholders from Zone Agriculture office, four district agriculture offices, district agriculture office communication officers, development agents and farmers took part in the workshop. Wollo University as a project partner also took part. A total of 35 people attended the workshop.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.2</b> Strengthened extension support systems	Gaps of resource centres identified	There was no assessment conducted before August 2018. Hence it is a zero baseline activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of resource centers set up in 8 Farmer Training Centers (FTCs located in three districts (Tehuledere, Ambassel and Worebabo) of South Wollo Zone was conducted in August 2018. Gaps were identified and documented. Detailed</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment was conducted following two different approaches (i) discussion with project officer and field agents who were involved in setting up the resource centers and were responsible to follow them up (ii) visiting the resource centers in the FTCs. During the visit, discussions were held with development agents, FTC administration committee members and beneficiary farmers. Following the two approaches, gaps were</li> </ul>

			<p>assessment report was shared with ISD, the lead organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/workshop with DAs and FTC administration committee: the workshop was conducted to discuss on the identified gaps and devise interventions</li> <li>• Purchase of information and communication (IC) materials to strengthen resource centers</li> </ul>		<p>identified, strengths and weaknesses were identified and documented. Based on the identified gaps, profiles of FTCs was developed and intervention activities were conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The workshop was conducted on October 29, 2018 in Passomill FTC resource center, one of the successful FTCs in Tehuleder District. It was conducted there thinking that it will be an experience sharing for DAs who are responsible to other FTCs in other villages as the Passomille FTC has a well-organized resource center and is effective in using the materials for information dissemination. A total of 31 participants attended the discussion.</li> <li>• The assessment conducted in August 2018 indicated that there were few IC materials that the FTCs needed for their resource centers to function well and disseminate information to their beneficiaries. Based on the findings priority IC materials were purchased and distributed to FTCs which were identified as they need the materials</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.3.</b> Effective implementation of pillar activities</p>	<p>Prepared reports Follow up meetings and visits</p>	<p>NA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of FTC resource centers was conducted and assessment report was shared</li> <li>• Two consultative meetings with PIPs in ISD: the meetings were held to help pillar II implementer</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment visits to EOA project areas to assess the capacity of resource centers in FTC was conducted in August 2018. The assessment helped identify strengths and gaps of FTC resource centers. These served as an input for the activities conducted to strengthen the resource centers.</li> <li>• As PAN-Ethiopia was new to the EOA project, consultative meetings were held on July and August, 2018. The meetings helped PAN-Ethiopia understand</li> </ul>

			bring up to speed on EOA project.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning meeting organized by CLO</li> </ul>		what has been done so far and devise ways on how to go about in the next implementations.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a follow up of effective implementation of pillar activities and discussion on the plans for the next activities to be done, CLO organized a planning meeting. During the meeting, implemented activities, plans for the remaining project period were discussed. Best practices and success stories were identified which will be shared via different outreach mechanisms.</li> </ul>
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*6.2 Pillar II - Challenges*

Fragile political situation in the project areas was one of the challenges that was a hindrance for conducting activities as per the schedules. Hence, re-planning and re-scheduling was done to accomplish activities within the time frame.

*6.3 Pillar II - Lessons Learnt*

**Team work and collaboration with PIPs:** The presence of different pillar implementing partners has been vital in terms of collaboration and working together. As an implementer of pillar II, we had to work together with all PIPs to source information on best practices, success stories and experiences of EOA that can be shared to producers, consumers and technical people who support EOA implementation. The role of community facilitators and project officers was invaluable in availing information for outreach purposes. This habit of working together and collaboration was one strong lesson learnt.

**Relationship(s) with stakeholders:** Planning and implementation of activities was conducted with the involvement of stakeholders including Zone agriculture office, District agriculture office, agriculture development agents, district agriculture communication officers, and FTC administration committee. This helped the project delivery smooth as the concerned government offices were involved since the project inception. Such relationships with stakeholders are vital driving forces for which can also initiate stakeholders to include project activities in their extension systems.

**Bringing farmers to the forefront:** farmers are the main actors of the EOA project. As part of the information dissemination on EOA, bringing successful lead farmers to share their success stories is essential in catching the attention of fellow farmers, extension agents, and higher level agriculture office professionals.


**Working with public media agency:** to prepare radio programs and capture videos for spot messages, journalists got the opportunity to visit the EOA implementing areas, successful farmers and their experiences. This was an opportunity for the project in showing areas of focus for the media to make reports, as part of their community service. Hence, involving media can reveal areas of focus for them to make programs.

*6.4 Pillar II - Financial report for 2018 (USD)*

<b>Pillar II - Information and Communication</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>Cumulative expenses to-last report (A)</b>	<b>Current Reporting Period Expenditure (B)</b>	<b>Cumulative expenses to-date(C=A+B)</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA	19,437.44	-	6,059.80	-	19,437.44
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthened extension supported system	5,587.36	-	6,080.46	-	5,587.36
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Effective Implementation of the pillar activity	7,193.68	-	2,836.80	-	7,193.68
2.4 Travel Cost	1,682.28	-	841.14	-	1,682.28
2.5 Administration Cost	1,975.88	-	1,638.96	-	1,975.88
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>35,876.64</b>	-	<b>17,457.17</b>	-	<b>35,876.64</b>

## 7. VALUE CHAIN AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PILLAR (PIP-ISD)

### 7.1 Pillar III - Achievements

		<b>EOA INITIATIVE IN ETHIOPIA: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018</b>	
<b>Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programs in Africa</b>		<b>Reporting Period:</b> January 1 <sup>st</sup> - Dec 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2018	
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b>			
<b>Output 3.1 Access to market information and capacity of value chain actors to access data on organic products increased.</b>			
<b>Indicators (from log frame)</b>	Kinds of new markets identified		
<b>Baseline</b>	a) Study on Value Chain & Market Development [Ecological Organic Agriculture between Holeta Town and Addis Ababa], 2014. b) Rapid Market Appraisal on Vegetable Value Chain and Market development at Haik in year 2014. c) Value Chain Development Study On: Highland fruit apple and Other High Value Crops in ISD Project Kebeles of <i>Kacha Birra Woreda, Kembata Timbaro zone, 2016.</i>		
<b>Summary of progress between over reporting period)</b>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> _ An online database of EOA actors in Ethiopia has been linked to the previous ISD website in 2015. Currently because of efficiency the website changed to (<a href="http://www.isd-bio.com">http://www.isd-bio.com</a>) The different sections, including media, where the ecological organic actor's profiles were are not yet fully transferred to the new website. There are now eleven EOA value chain actors identified from coffee, honey, vegetable and herbs as producers, processors and exporter's companys, cereal processor, local organic input producer and supplier and two supermarkets and one restaurant serving an organic menu.</p> <p><b>3.1.2</b> - On the new ISD website once the pages are fully transferred, completed and with the new value chain actors profile included then linking to other networks will be planned for the year 2019. . A discussion was made with FIBIL in 2018 in Dakar, Senegal at the 4th African Organic Conference in regards to this activity. Attempts regionally to link it to Afro net are not yet successful.</p>		

**3.1.3** - The second updated version of A MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN has developed some new and important issues, as described below and the manual has been updated accordingly in May 2018.

**In Section I**, the new edition of the manual was designed to mainly focus on basic concepts of Marketing and Market chain approach. The following new topics, specifically oriented to organic farming, were added:

- Why is marketing important?
- The marketing process
- Difference between 'Market Chain' and 'Value Chain'
- Who is Involved in Organic Market Chain?
- Actors of the Market Chain and Their Functions
- Improved Farmer Participation in the Marketing Chain
- Organization of an Organic Business Along the Market Chain
- Finding the Right Partners and Networks
- Competitiveness and Organization of the Organic Market Chain
- Participatory discussions, brain storming, group works and exercises are also contents of the section

**Section II** contains more examples, steps, participatory discussions, brain storming, group works and exercises for better internalization of market survey/research concepts and methods.

**Section III:** this is one of the sections that was altered and offered a better and simplified way of prioritizing and selecting market options which can be applied by smallholder organic producers by adding the following topics:

- Product characterization
- Simplified economic characterization

**Section IV:** this is a dedicated new section that discusses different organic agriculture marketing strategies and design of customer driven strategies to cope up in the dynamic competitive environment based on the information we gathered from the market survey/research. Thus, the section provides the following concepts :

- S.W.O.T analysis
- Design customer-driven marketing strategy
- Selecting customers to serve (market segmentation)
- Choosing a value proposition (targeting strategy)

- Constructing an integrated marketing program that delivers superior value
- Marketing plan
- Growth strategies for assessment of risk
- Action plan development process and administration and group discussions and exercises are also appended.

The updated manual on MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENT FOR ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN is attached as **annex 18** to this report.



Market Information System Instrument .pdf

**3.1.4** – Twenty trainees (15 male and 5 female) participated in a training of trainers on market information data collection and analysis based on the updated manual on May 29 – 31, 2018 in Addis Ababa. The Tots consisted of seventeen stakeholders from market development offices, Agricultural Development offices and Food Security and job creation offices of wereda and town administration of both Haike and Holeta . There were three ISD staffs who were working on pillar three trained as Tots as well. The teams from Holeta and Haike prepared an action plans for trainings and market research. The English and Amharic version of the manual was shared to the Tots.

The Tots build their knowledge and skill on how to make use of the manual on market information and data collection and analysis.

**3.1.5** – A total of forty five relevant stakeholders and lead farmers were trained by Tots on June 13 -14, 2018 at Holeta and on June 29 -30, 2018 at Haike on market information and data collection, analysis and dissemination. They were 19 participants, including 11 stakeholders and 7 lead famers (7) (male 11 and female 8) at Holeta and 14 stakeholders (3 female and 11 male) and 10 model farmers (1 female and 9 male) at Haike. All the trainees have got the Amharic version of the manual developed in to PowerPoints.

The TOTs strengthened their acquired knowledge while training of stake holders from trade and market development offices, Agricultural development offices and Food security and job creation offices of wereda and town administration of both project areas. They have made more relevant public service holders to have knowledge in particular related to their role and responsibilities in their work area to support agricultural market development in particular to EOA products.

Local market research is expected to be conducted by both Tots and trainees in Haike and Holeta to have an information on what type of crops, in particular vegetables, are available in the local market from and within neighboring weredas and kebeles and when, as well as the proportion of EOA products in the market. The aim is to avail market information for EOA producers in order to make a decision on what types of vegetables to



grow and when to grow them.

A draft market research proposal was made by the Haike Tots team. A discussion was made at Haike with the Tots on the draft and they made a second draft research proposal again submitted it. The only challenge was the budget requested by the team was higher than what was budgeted in 2018.

Several discussions were made with Holeta’s Tots team on the preparation of the market research proposal and it is expected by January 2019.

**3.1.6** – EOA producers supported to market their produce at Farmers Market day for a total of twenty times in year 2018 at Addis Ababa, Holeta and Haike. In Addis Ababa it was for ten times (Jan. 27, Feb. 10, July 21, Sept. 22, Oct. 13, Oct 27, Nov. 10, Nov. 24, Dec. 8, and Dec. 22, 2018). Since the second month of first quarter to a second quarter of the year the market was temporarily on hold due to lack of regular market place. In June 2018 ISD met Natani café through Pan Ethiopia. The café had interest to expand to a restaurant and planned to include an organic menu. In July 2018 Natani café launched a restaurant branded as Fresh from the Farm. Natani café first started to host the Farmer’s Market day in July 2018. The market began to take place regularly (every two weeks) as of Sept. 22, 2018. The EOA producers also supply the restaurant regularly. Another Farmer’s Market day location was started in parallel to the Natani Café since end of Nov. 2018. This is to reach larger customers of EOA produce. A total of 2212 USD earned by Holeta producers from the markets in the year. They have reported the sell price was almost 50% higher than what they have got at local market in Holeta town. The following items were supplied to the farmer’s market day in year 2018

No.	Frequency of supply	Types of vegetable, Herbs, Fruit, cereal, Legumes, Oil crops and animal products
1.	Highly frequent	Potato, Lettuce, Swiss Chard, Local Kale, Herbs like Ethiopian Basil, Rosemary and , Rue
2.	Moderately frequent	Beet root, Carrot, Garlic, Zucchini , Roasted semi hulled barely,
3.	Less frequent	Garlic, Leak, Green beans , Celery, Faba bean, Green field pea, Flax, and farm Eggs,
4.	Rarely appeared	Spinach, Cauliflower and Honey
5.	Seasonal fruits	Avocado, Citrone and lemon

Sixty three farmers participated in the market.

Other suppliers have also taking part in the farmers market day by bringing processed Oats, Chesse , Oil, processed flours of different cereals and legumes along with EOA producers.

In Holeta town the EOA producers also held a Farmers Market day four times (June 01, 21, 29 and July 02, 2018) at their organic shop.

In Haik the market was held six times ( May 23, June 1, and 24, Nov. 11, 18, 25, 2018) at the town main center. The producers made a total of

1242 USD mainly from Cabbage, Carrot, Tomato, Green pepper and potato. Around 300 visitors were coming to the market. The challenge is a regular supply of the EOA produce. Nineteen farmers participated in the market.

**3.1.7** – One implementer of value chain and market development pillar participated at the fourth Organic African Conference along with the program manager of ISD, as well as Pillar one implementer, National Steering Committee chairman from Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, CLO and Executive Director, of ISD, in Saly, Senegal, from Nov 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

**Annex 19 - See report:**



Azeb Worku (Pillar III) - Report - 4th Arican Organic Conference Nov 5 - 8, 2018.pdf

**3.1.8** – Consumer awareness conducted through a) publishing 250 copies of a flyer on organic products and organic farming benefits in Amharic language. It was distributed to consumers during farmers’ market day in Addis Ababa, Holeta and Haike. b) Preparing coupons as free for Journalists (during EOA producers products exhibition at a launching of Natani restaurant with a brand” straight from farm”) to use it to buy organic produce from the farmers and to have an organic food from the restaurant. c) Preparing banners (a 12m x 3 m) permanently set up by the Natani Restaurant and four smaller banners 2m x 1.5 m) regularly put in every farmers market day locations in Addis Ababa.

d) Every market day since Sept, 2018 Natani cafe is making announcement through flyers each time new ones and sends to its network , some of the flyers were attached as **Annex 20**

	<div data-bbox="1122 204 1447 683" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="965 695 1603 719" style="text-align: center;"><b>A FLYERS FOR OCT. 13, 2018 FARMERS' MARKET DAY</b></p> <p data-bbox="490 746 2078 810">e) A presentation of value chain and market development experience and results so far was made during Agri Profocus annual meeting on Nov. 22, 2018 where as many as eighty participants presented.</p> <p data-bbox="490 847 2011 874">f) Another presentation was made for Melka Ethiopia partners training on EOA on Oct. 2, 2018 where there were 20+ participants presented</p> <p data-bbox="490 911 2078 1018">g) Last presentation was made on the 1<sup>st</sup> National organic agriculture conference ( Dec. 26 and 27, 2018) where there were many main media presented as well a particular interview was made and aired on TV and national news letter (EBS tv, Fana radio, Addis Zemen national newsletter and other medias too)</p> <p data-bbox="490 1054 2018 1082">h) The Amharic flyer on organic products and organic farming benefits was translated to Oromia language and will be published in Feb. 2019.</p>
<p><b>Project Targets</b></p>	<p>3.1.1 – 20 additional actors identified and data added to the online data base;</p> <p>3.1.2 – Linking it to a regional, global web sites;</p> <p>3.1.3 - Update market Information System;</p> <p>3.1.4 – Market oriented produce by EOA producers strengthened;</p> <p>3.1.5 – 100 producers access to market of EOA products enhanced</p> <p>3.1.6 – 100 producers linked to markets in Addis Ababa</p>

	<p>3.1.7 - One stakeholder and one pillar implementer will participate</p> <p>3.1.8 - three thousand fliers, eight banners and fifteen educational messages on the importance /benefits of healthy eating prepared for dissemination</p>
<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>	<p>A new value chain actor has come into EOA for the first time in organic food processing and hosting the farmers market every two weeks on the main Bole road of Addis Ababa city, in the middle of communities that can understand healthy food. There is a new farmer's market day location happening since Nov. 2018. Some of the lead farmer who were taking the market information system training are the leaders in supplying the market (farmers market (Holeta &amp; Haike ), the Natani café ( Addis Ababa) , at farm gate( Holeta &amp; Haike) and small restaurants (in Haike). The demand is high locally in both project areas and in Addis Ababa. There is high limitation in terms of types of vegetable and consistency of supply by both project area producers. As a measure to fill the gaps for motivation different types of vegetable seed supplied like (zucchini, lettuce, cabbage, leak, beet root, spinach and tomato) through SSNC support to EOA producers in Holeta.</p> <p>The stakeholders who were trained on market information system have interest to exercise their role as a public servant and to realize the purpose of the training and are preparing proposal to produce market information and data for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019.</p> <p>The 4<sup>th</sup> African organic conference was a venue of networking with new EOA actors from Morocco, Ghana, etc.. Knowledge and skill gain and an inspiration to go board in engaging EOA to CAADP by each country.</p> <p>EOA products promotion has been started and other marketing avenues are being attempted. As a result of this promotion, currently ISD was asked to make regular market in additional two areas of the city, one in the Ayat residential community and the other in the Aware are. EOA producers were informed about these opportunities and asked to discuss and plan accordingly for 2019.</p>
<b>Output 3.2 Output 3.2: Output 3.2 Capacity in value chains development for organic products is enhanced</b>	
<b>Indicators</b> (from log frame)	<p>No. of people participating in various organic commodity value chains;</p> <p>Increase in income from organic trade products</p>
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>a) Study on Value Chain &amp; Market Development [Ecological Organic Agriculture between Holeta Town and Addis Ababa], 2014.</p> <p>b) Rapid Market Appraisal on vegetable value chain and Market development at Haik in year 2014.</p> <p>c) Value Chain Development Study on:Highland fruit apple and other High value crops in ISD project kebeles of <i>Kacha Birra Woreda, Kembata Timbaro zone, 2016.</i></p>

**Summary of progress  
during reporting period)**

**3.2.1:** An updated study on vegetable value chain and market analysis is going on for Addis Ababa. Research proposal was designed and survey was made through structured questionnaire. Information collected from Seventy one respondents of producers (40), hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and input providers (27) in December, 2018. Data cleaning is underway

**The expected output will be:-**

- Revisit the Mapping of the type of the markets and type of farmers- market linkages with location and Address done in the previous study in 2014;
- Identify the current status of vegetable commodities which have market demand possibly with specific varieties indicated by the consumers;
- Revisit and refresh mapping the buyers' need of supply products with type, frequency of supply, with time frame specifically showing seasonal demands.
- Verify buyers current status and condition of receiving fresh produce (package, etc. );
- Analysis of current prices according to different market areas of vegetable commodities;
- Specify the quality and grades of vegetable demand identified in the market;
- Naming and locating the existing main market areas;
- Support services identified from buyers to producers;
- The payment conditions identified for producers from buyers;
- Storage options and cost identified;
- Identify collective marketing options of producers and
- Identify input services providers with costs, type of technical support and payment conditions.

**3.2.2 & 3.2.3 - A rapid market appraisal is designed on a survey on previously trained master trainers (Mts) and training of trainers (Tots) on adaptation and impacts.** Evaluation is the systematic acquisition and assessment of information on the effectiveness of the training and merits of the training that will provide useful feedback for subsequent training activities. The general objective this survey is to assess or evaluate the impact of value chain development training provided as Mts and Tots by pillar three for professionals and farmers during 2014 to 2016.

A survey designed with structured questionnaire and primary data collected on both MTs and Tots at both project areas. On a total of fifty eight respondents in Nov. 2018. Data entry, cleaning and quality improvement done and now data analysis is under way.

**3.2.4 –** Support model value chain target beneficiaries, experts in agriculture, trade and marketing, communication in trainings of value chain development based on the outcome of 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 surveys. This will be carried out once the survey report is completed.

**3.2.5 –** A farmers field guide manual for identifying beneficial insects and harmful insects on cool weather vegetable were prepared through the

	<p>collaboration of Holeta Agricultural Institute, plant entomology researcher and will be published before 2019. Those new EOA target beneficiaries from Holeta and Haike in year 2018 had trainings on ecological organic agriculture pest management through SSNC support ( Holeta 55 producers on April 27, 30 and May 2 and 3, 2018 and in Haike 48 producers on June 11 – 13, 2018). The manual with pictures will be a support of knowledge strengthening for the knowledge and skill gained in trainings and best practice experience sharing visit on biological pest management.</p> <p><b>3.2.6</b> – Eighteen EOA target beneficiaries from Holeta and Haike had a visit and meeting with Green path in Butajera area on October 25 – 26, 2018. The organic farm is growing vegetable and herbs and have an out grower scheme where all the products are certified with third party certification. Products destined to EU countries and a few goes to hotels and super markets in Addis Ababa. The company started farming on Feb. 2016. The purpose of the visit was EOA farmers to experience how organic agriculture is practiced in commercial farms / large scale farming, to experience the out grower scheme farmers organic farming practices and how production supply managed by the farmers regularly for Green path and to introduce EOA farmers to Green path for future market linkages.</p> <p><b>3.2.7</b> - Four success stories ( three from Holeta and one from Haike ) collected and developed with four more( two each from Holeta and Haike.stories identified as good practices in the value chains of EOA commodities to be enriched for publishing and sharing;</p> <p><b>3.2.8:</b> Monitoring was made to both project areas in particular to the adoption of ecological organic agriculture practices, production and ensuring the regularity of farmer’s market day. The monitoring was randomly done in particular with the previously trained farmers more on the new target beneficiaries. In 2018 vermi compost was introduced to the producers in May, 2018, experience visit made in August, 2018 in Shenen. South west Shoa area and five k.g. vermi worms bought and distributed. This was through the support of SSNC The transfer of the technology was fast.</p>
<p><b>Project Targets</b></p>	<p>3.2.1 – Update EOA market status in Addis Ababa, Dessie and Haike to link to producers;</p> <p>3.2.2 &amp; 3.2.3 – Surveys on MTs &amp;Tots trained on value chain development adoption and impact undertaken and lesson learned taken forward for 2019;</p> <p>3.2.4 - knowledge and skill in value chain development among 35 value chain actors and service providers will be enhanced;</p> <p>3.2.5 - knowledge and skill on integrated pest management for 40 EOA producers and agricultural experts at a practical field schools enhanced;</p> <p>3.2.6 - 50 producers will be linked in EOA production and marketing with Green Path organic investors Increasing the number of value chain actors on EOA;</p> <p>3.2.7 – Contribute to knowledge database of EOA and</p> <p>3.2.8 -- 500 copies of significant stories on EOA best practice on value chain documented and produced in a booklet format</p>

<p><b>Analysis, Remarks</b></p>	<p>EOA producers have witnessed :- a) how the farmers’ fields and the company farm are reach in diversification of fruits, vegetables , herbs and trees; b) irrigation practices ( for moisture stressed area like Butajera (using well water with solar pumps ); c) Preparation of different bio pesticides, and compost ; d) the support system of the green path for the out growers scheme in supplying healthy seedlings, trainings, service of pest management; e) product delivery and payment terms. They recognized well how organic agriculture is knowledge based and less depend on external inputs like chemical fertilizer and pesticides</p> <p>The EOA producers invited the company to visit their farms. The company has a recent expansion plan to the south of Ethiopia around Awassa. ISD and the farmers made a request to the Green Path to visit Holeta where it is a medium – high land which is suitable for cool weather vegetable, fruit, herbs, etc... farming.</p> <p>The EOA producers in Holeta have irrigation access though when the dry season is getting to half way irrigation supply turns the farmers get becoming longer. One of the farmer visited Green path was determined to buy the solar pump and he did dig a well and find water at 8meter depth immediately after the Butajera visit.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.3 Capacity in value chains development for EOA products enhanced (30%)</b></p>	
<p><b>Indicators (from log frame)</b></p>	<p>Number of farmers groups applying organic certification standards</p>
<p><b>Baseline</b></p>	<p>a) Study on Value Chain &amp; Market Development [Ecological Organic Agriculture between Holeta Town and Addis Ababa], 2014.  b) Rapid Market Appraisal on Vegetable Value Chain and Market development at Haik in year 2014.  c) Value Chain Development Study On: Highland fruit apple and Other High Value Crops in ISD Project Kebeles of <i>Kacha Birra W Kembata Timbaro zone, 2016.</i></p>
<p><b>Progress between reporting period</b></p>	<p><b>3.3.1</b> - Development agents, Agricultural expert, and newly graduated youths fifteen of them were identified in consultation with agricultural offices. Training will be conducted in February 2018.</p> <p><b>3.3.2</b> – A total of ninety six new target beneficiaries and agricultural development agents trained on participatory guarantee system in Holeta (31 female and 21 male = 52 , on Oct 23 – 24, 2018) and in Haike ( female 2 and male 42 = 44, on Oct 30 and 31). The new producers are at Bekeka and Welemera Chokie kebeles of Wlemera wereda , Oromia region and Nibo kebele at Twelederie wereda, South Wello zone. The wereda towns are Holeta and Haike respectively. The new producers in Holeta are started to practice organic agriculture principles and some of them started to sell their EOA produce at Addis Ababa farmer’s market day. Some of them added cereals too like Teff production at Bekeka and wheat at welemera Choki. The Nibo farmers (43) have planted potato accordingly on 17 200 m<sup>2</sup> (each started with 400 m<sup>2</sup> ) and it is in flowering stage.</p>

	<p>The PGS knowledge strengthened their interest and commitment of working on EOA.</p> <p><b>3.3.3</b> - Eighteen EOA model farmers from both Haike and Holeta including Pillar three facilitators had a meeting with Green Path which is an organic vegetable and herb producer. Further meeting will be tried to arrange for the company to see the top EOA farms in Holeta. This is an ongoing exercise arrangement to link EOA production to the exporters. The training on internal control system will be carried out in February / March, 2018.</p>
<b>Project Targets</b>	<p>3.3.1 - 20 local inspectors equipped with the necessary knowledge on organic inspection;</p> <p>3.3.2 - 100+ participants from producer associations and individual farmers from Durame, Weliso, Haik and Holeta certified and trained;</p> <p>3.3.3 - Organic exporters identify and support 20 PGS farmers on ICS knowledge for possible linkage.</p>
<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>	<p>In Haike Kebele 02 where EOA producers are farming the farms are smaller in size like some have 840 m<sup>2</sup> and others have 280 m<sup>2</sup>. The farms are adjacent to each other. EOA farmers cannot plant multi-purpose trees or hedges as buffer zone around their plots. There are sixty four EOA farmers in between one hundred twenty three non EOA farmers. About thirty four farmers can go into organic certification. In this particular kebele where EOA is taking place all the farmers including the non EOA are not using chemical inputs. Therefore our conclusion will be close enough to no treat to EOA plots neighboring the non EOA ones. There was a one day refreshing training on Oct 29, 2018 with 45 EOA producers in Haike on participatory guarantee system training.</p> <p>In Holeta there are 15+ farmers who are as well ready for the local certification. Since Ethiopia has no local organic certifying body or an accreditation body and became a difficulty for PGS establishment in both project areas. Communication is underway with Kenya Organic Agriculture Network to see as an alternative to Internal Control System.</p>
<b>Output 3.4 Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced</b>	
<b>Indicators (from log frame)</b>	M & E tools used % implementation of the activities
<b>Baseline</b>	<p>a) Study on Value Chain &amp; Market Development [Ecological Organic Agriculture between Holeta Town and Addis Ababa], 2014.</p> <p>b) Rapid Market Appraisal on Vegetable Value Chain and Market development at Haik in year 2014.</p> <p>c) Value Chain Development Study On: Highland fruit apple and Other High Value Crops in ISD Project Kebeles of <i>Kacha Birra Woreda, Kembata</i> Timbaro zone, 2016</p>
<b>Progress between</b>	As part of monitoring and evaluation of activities implemented by pillar three of EOA, a study on the impacts of the adoption of Ecological



<b>reporting period</b>	<p>organic agriculture practices on income and productivity enhancement of Holeta and Haik is undergoing in collaboration with pillar one (Mekele University).</p> <p>Questionnaire developed, enumerators identified, training of enumerators and questionnaire testing carried out ( at Haik on Dec. 12,2018 ) and at Holeta</p> <p>(On Dec. 14, 2018). Data collected from 300 respondents on Dec. 18 - 21, 2018 and Dec 19 – 29, 2018 at Haik and Holeta respectively.</p>
<b>Project Targets</b>	Two mid-year M&E and one annual workshop conducted at each project area (Durame, Weliso, Haik and Holeta)
<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>	<p>The Pillar at the beginning was focused on vegetables, herbs and fruit. In 2016 includes cereal semi hulled barely. In year 2018 in addition to what is growing the producers added new crops like teff, wheat, flax seed, faba bean. In Holeta two government bodies (Holeta Agricultural Research Center and Technical and Vocational college are working with the EOA producers. The research center in year 2018 supports EOA female target beneficiaries (7 members) in bee keeping training and will support them in apiary equipment's. One Eoa model farmer Workie has overwhelmed the research institute with her Organic agriculture practice on farmer's field trial on an intensive agriculture under greenhouse condition. The farmer's field trial was done under greenhouse. Her organic field performed well among twenty five farmers whom all were conventional farmers. The institute keeps supporting Workie with improved seeds, Chicken 22 egg layers, drip irrigation accessories and technical support on Avocado fruit grafting. The college sending students for practical lesson to Reqaicha vegetable producer association</p> <p>EOA producer's performance on practicing ecological organic agriculture is good. Soil fertility enhancement in composting, vermi composting diversification of crop, crop rotation, intercropping, farm ecosystem intensification, integrated farming are commonly practiced well. Though there are some farmers who were trained in year 2017 at Holeta through SSNC support and not yet satisfactorily coming in to production. In year 2019 there will be a consultative meeting with all trained farmers so far from 2014 – 2018 to learn from the model farmers and the challenges with those left behind.</p>

7.2 Pillar III - Financial report for 2018 (USD)

Pillar III - Value Chain and Market Development	Total Budget	Cumulative expenses to-last report (A)	Current Reporting Period Expenditure (B)	Cumulative expenses to-date(C=A+B)	Variance
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Access to market Information and data on EOA products increased	10,304.27	3,680.79	3,347.19	7,027.98	3,276.29
<b>Output 3.2</b> Capacity in value chains development for EOA Products enhanced	8,455.23	202.59	2,134.67	2,337.26	6,117.97
<b>Output 3.3</b> Enhanced capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic product	6,764.42	3,511.98	3,802.93	7,314.91	(550.49)
<b>Output 3.4:</b> effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	10,996.57	1,177.44	5,089.44	6,266.88	4,729.69
<b>Output 3.5:</b> Travel Costs	1,979.16	774.03	2,322.67	3,096.70	(1,117.54)
<b>Output 3.6:</b> Administration Cost	3,843.07	-	2,021.16	2,021.16	1,821.91
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>42,342.72</b>	<b>9,346.83</b>	<b>18,718.05</b>	<b>28,064.88</b>	<b>14,277.84</b>



**COMPOSTED TEFF BY GETU AND HIS WIFE, BEKEKKA KEBELE-OCT. 2018**



**BETROOT PRODUCTION BY ABDU, 02 KEBELE, HAIKE, NOV. 2018**



**INDIGENOUS ENSET PLANT AND GOMEN CULTIVATION BY SHETU OCT. 2018,  
NEW EOA TARGET BENEFICIARIES OF 2018 PHOTO WITH VENANCIA, BVAT**



**WORKENESH, EOA FARMERS SELLING HER VEGETABLE AT FARMERS  
MARKET DAY, AT NATANI CAFE, ADDIS ABABA ON OCT.27, 2018**



**የተፈጥሮ ግብርና የተፈጥሮ ግብርና የተፈጥሮ ግብርና**

**ገበታችንን እና ምድራችንን የተሻለ እናድርግ**

የተፈጥሮ ግብርና ማለት የግብርና ምርትን ከሰው ሰፊ ሲጠቀስ ሆኖ በሆነ ተፈጥሮ (በኑ-ምሳሌ) ማረጋገጥ አድርጎ የሚመረጡትን የግብርና ዘዴ ነው። በአገራችን በተለይ እስከተኛ የእርሻ ሙራት ያላቸው እርሻ አደሮች የተፈጥሮ ግብርና ማረጋገጫ ይደረጋል። የግብርና ምርቶች የምርጫው፣ ከነዚህም ውስጥ የእርሻ እንክልል፣ ፍሬፍሬ እና ጭንቅታ (ለምሳሌ እንጎሳ) ተጠቃሽ ነው። የተፈጥሮ ግብርና አገር በቀል እውቀትን፣ የእርሻ አደሪን ፈጠራ እና ለይገባን በመጠቀም ምርታማነትን እና ዘላቅ ልማትን የሚያረጋግጥ ዘዴ ነው።



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ለህይወት  
 የተሻለ አካባቢን እንፈጥራለን!

**በተፈጥሮ ዘዴ የግብርና ዘዴ የተመረተ ሰብል፣ አትክልት እና ፍሬፍሬ የመሆን ጥቅም**

**1. አልማዊ የሆነ በቂ የምግብ ይዘት**



ጥናቶች እንደሚያሳዩት በተፈጥሮ ዘዴ የተመረተ ምርት የምግብ ይዘት የላቀ እና ጤናማ ነው። የተፈጥሮ ግብርና አግባብ የሆነ የአመራር ስልትን የሚከተል እና ተፈጥሮ ይዘት ያላቸውን ግብዓቶችን ለምሳሌ፦

- የተፈጥሮ ማዳበሪያ (የተለያዩ ፍግ እና ብስራሽ/ ኮምፖስት)
- ለተጠቃሚ ስነ-ምግባር እና ቁጥጥር መድኃኒት ካላቸው እጭቶች እና ሰብሎች የተዘጋጀ ፀረ-ተሰይ (በኑ-ኤይወታዊ) መድኃኒት ጥቅም ላይ የሚውል ነው።

ይህ የግብርና ዘዴ ለምርት ጥሬት እና ምርታማነት ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ እንደሚያደርግ ዘርፍ አደሮች እንደሚታዩት ተረጋግጧል። የተፈጥሮ ግብርና የሰብል እና የእንጎሳ ልማትን በተፈጥሮ እና የግብርና ግብርናን የሚተገብር በሚሆኑ ከልማቱ ምርት በአይነት፣ በብዛት እና በጥሬት ይገኛል። በሚሆኑም፦

- የተመጣጠነ አልማዊ ንጥረ ምግብ ለተጠቃሚው ይሰጣል።
  - በተለይ ለአጭር ዕድሜት የተመጣጠነ ምግብ መግቢያ የተከተለበት እና ተገቢውን ዕድገት እንዲያገኝ ይረዳል።
- ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በተፈጥሮ የተመረቱ ምርቶች ከማንኛውም ሌሎች የእጫካ ገቢ የፀላ በሚሆኑት፦
- ተፈጥሮ ጥሬ ጥሬ ምግብ የሰጠው ናቸው።
  - ምርቶችም ለፈጅም ጊዜ ለይስላሹ ከነጥቦቻቸው ይቆያሉ።

**ስለዚህም እርስዎም በተፈጥሮ ግብዓት የተመረተ የግብርና ምርት ተጠቃሚ ይሁኑ።**

**2. ጠንካራ እና ጤናማ አካል**

በተፈጥሮ ዘዴ የተፈጥሮ የግብርና ውጤቶች ከእጫካ ገቢ ገን ስላቸው የሚመረቱት ግብዓት ተፈጥሮ በሚሆኑ ለሰውነት ተስማሚ የሆኑ የላቀ የምግብ ንጥረ ምግብ ምንጭ ነው።

- በዚህም ምክንያት በተፈጥሮ የተመረቱ ምግቦችን ስንመግብ፦
- ለበሽታ የሚጋዘጡ አይላችን ይቆያሉ።
- በሽታ የሚጠቀሙ ጋይላችን ይጨምራል።

በተፈጥሮ የተመረቱ ምርቶች በውስጥቸው በቂ ሽይታማን እና ለሰውነት ጠቃሚ የሆኑ ንጥረ ነገሮችን በመያዛቸው ለውጃችን ጤናማ እና ጠንካራ እንዲሆን ያደርጋታል።

**3. ስነ-ምህጫን መጠበቅ**

አሁን ከሚኖረው ጊዜ በበለጠ አካባቢያችንን መጠበቅ አስፈላጊ እንደሆነ ይታወቃል። ምክንያቱም የተፈጥሮ ሀብቶቻችን (ውሃ፣ ልም አፈር፣ ዕጭቅ እና እንጎሳ) በተለያዩ የሰው ልጅ የአጠቃቀም ጉድለቶች እየተጨመሩ በመምጣታቸው የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ ተከስቷል። የተፈጥሮ ግብርና በአካባቢያችን ላይ የሚደርሱ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖቶችን በመቀነስ ለምሳሌ ትውልድ የተሻለ አካባቢን ጠብቆ ለማቆየት የሚረዳ እና ዘላቂ ልማትን የሚያረጋግጥ የግብርና ዘዴ ነው። የተፈጥሮ ግብርና፦

- የእርሻ አደሪን ምርታማነት በመጨመር የምግብ ዋስትናን ያረጋግጣል።
- ተገቢ ያልሆነ ወጪ እንዳይወጣ ያደርጋል።
- ስነ-ምህጫን በመጠበቅ ብክለ-ኤይወት እንዲጨምር ያደርጋል።
- ታዳሽ ጋይሎችን (በዮ-ጋዝ፣ የፀላይ ብርሃን፣ የንፋስ ጋይሎ ወዘተ ...) የጋይሎ አቅርቦት ለመጠቀም ያስችላል።

**በመሆኑም በተፈጥሮ ግብርና የተመረቱ ምርቶችን መጠቀም የራስን እና የቤተሰብ ጤናችንን ለመጠበቅ፣ አምራቾችን ለማበረታታት እንዲሁም አካባቢያችንን ለመጠበቅ ቀላሉ መንገድ መሆኑን አይዘንጉ።**



የተፈጥሮ ግብርና የሀገራችንን አረንጓዴ አካባቢ ማጠናከር ለማሳካት አስተዋጽኦ ያበረክታል።

A FLYER ABOUT THE BENEFIT'S OF EOA PRODUCTS IN AMHARIC



FARMERS' MARKET DAY NOV. 23, 2018 IN BOLE MEDEHANELEM AREA COMMUNITY GREEN AREA, ADDIS ABABA



BEKELE AND HIS WIFE WOKENESH WITH THEIR ORGANIC PRODUCE OCT. 2018, HOLETA

## 8. Summarized Financial Report For 2018

	Total Budget	Cumulative expenses to-last report (A)	Current Reporting Period Expenditure (B)	Cumulative expenses to-date(C=A+B)	Variance
	Jan 2017 - Dec 2018	Jan 2018 - June 2018	July. 2018 - Dec. 2018	Jan. 2018 - Dec. 2018	Jan. 2018 - Dec. 2018
<b>carry forward from 2017</b>		<b>118,982.80</b>		<b>118,982.80</b>	<b>118,982.80</b>
Income for the Period 2018		<b>117,954.00</b>		<b>117,954.00</b>	<b>117,954.00</b>
<b>Total Income</b>	-	<b>236,936.80</b>	-	<b>236,936.80</b>	<b>236,936.80</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
<b>Pillar I - Research, Training and Extension</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Increased Knowledge of research about EOA practice	46,048.77	23,130.95	2,215.69	25,346.64	20,702.13
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Capacity for organization and implementation of EOA practice	27,483.48	13,217.79	14,868.82	28,086.61	(603.13)
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhance	11,657.22	3,246.95	6,446.10	9,693.05	1,964.17
<b>Output 1.4:</b> Travel Cost	1,682.28	617.66	510.08	1,127.74	554.54
<b>Output 1.5:</b> Administration Cost	9,091.91	4,751.63	3,067.81	7,819.44	1,272.47
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>95,963.66</b>	<b>44,964.98</b>	<b>27,108.51</b>	<b>72,073.49</b>	<b>23,890.17</b>
<b>Pillar II - Information and Communication</b>					
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA	19,437.44	-	6,059.80	-	19,437.44
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthened extension supported system	5,587.36	-	6,080.46	-	5,587.36
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Effective Implementation of the pillar activity	7,193.68	-	2,836.80	-	7,193.68
2.4 Travel Cost	1,682.28	-	841.14	-	1,682.28
2.5 Administration Cost	1,975.88	-	1,638.96	-	1,975.88
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>35,876.64</b>	-	<b>17,457.17</b>	-	<b>35,876.64</b>

<b>Pillar III - Value Chain and Market Development</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Access to market Information and data on EOA products increased	10,304.27	3,680.79	3,347.19	7,027.98	3,276.29
<b>Output 3.2</b> Capacity in value chains development for EOA Products enhanced	8,455.23	202.59	2,134.67	2,337.26	6,117.97
<b>Output 3.3</b> Enhanced capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic product	6,764.42	3,511.98	3,802.93	7,314.91	(550.49)
<b>Output 3.4:</b> effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced	10,996.57	1,177.44	5,089.44	6,266.88	4,729.69
<b>Output 3.5:</b> Travel Costs	1,979.16	774.03	2,322.67	3,096.70	(1,117.54)
<b>Output 3.6:</b> Administration Cost	3,843.07	-	2,021.16	2,021.16	1,821.91
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>42,342.72</b>	<b>9,346.83</b>	<b>18,718.05</b>	<b>28,064.88</b>	<b>14,277.84</b>
<b>Pillar IV - Country Lead Organization</b>					
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Fully functional National Plat Forms with steering committees established and strengthened	50,217.94	16,440.42	15,996.66	32,437.08	17,780.86
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Capacity of country Lead organizations (CLOs) and Pillar Implementing Partners (PIPs) to perform the function strengthened	18,457.36	5,301.88	3,882.27	9,184.15	9,273.21
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Staff time allocation for cementing and Organizing	18,000.00	29,959.32	-	29,959.32	(11,959.32)
<b>Output 4.4:</b> Administration Cost	6,867.26	1,250.65	1,498.91	2,749.56	4,117.70
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>93,542.56</b>	<b>52,952.27</b>	<b>21,377.85</b>	<b>74,330.12</b>	<b>19,212.44</b>
<b>Total Direct cost</b>	<b>267,725.58</b>	<b>107,264.08</b>	<b>84,661.58</b>	<b>174,468.48</b>	<b>93,257.10</b>
5. Other costs					
<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>Total Direct cost 2</b>					
6. Overheads					
<b>Sub Total</b>					
Total Expenditure	267,725.58	107,264.08	84,661.58	174,468.48	93,257.10
<b>Excess of Income over expenditure</b>	<b>(267,725.58)</b>	<b>129,672.72</b>	<b>(84,661.58)</b>	<b>62,468.32</b>	<b>143,679.70</b>