

PEPFAR Ethiopia In-Country Reporting System (IRS)  
Reporting Template

**Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI)**  
**SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR**

**FY2011**

**QUARTER 1 AND 2 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRAM RESULTS**  
**(Q 1 AND 2)**  
**(OCT 2010 - MAR 2011)**

**CONTACT INFO FOR THIS REPORT:**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEO	Assistant Extension Officer
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CC	Cluster Coordinator
CM	Community Mobilizer
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative
CVDA	Common Vision Development Association
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DG	Discussion Group
EMMP	Environmental Management & Mitigation Plan
EO	Extension Officer
FGAE	Family Guidance Association Ethiopia
GD	Group Discussion
GO	Government Organization
GSLA	Group Saving and Loan
HDW	Hand-dug Well
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICEDA	Integrated Community Education and Development Association
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
IYCN	Infant and Young Child Nutrition
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OAC	Operational Area Coordinator
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	The President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
SWDA	Social Welfare Development Association
UGP	Urban Gardens Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Reporting Period .....	4
2. Prime Partner .....	4
3. Publications, Reports, Guidelines or Assessments .....	4
4. Short-Term Technical Assistance .....	4
5. International Travel.....	5
6. Activity.....	5
7. Accomplishments and Successes .....	6
OVC Care and Support.....	6
Technical Support for Gardens.....	7
Integration of Health into Gardens.....	8
Build the Capacity and Knowledge of IPs .....	9
Build Income Generation Potential .....	10
Ensuring Greater Sustainability for Gardeners.....	11
Expand the Learning and Understanding of How Gardens Improve Health .....	11
8. Challenges and Constraints.....	11
9. Data Quality Issues .....	13
10. Major Activities Planned .....	13
11. Environmental Compliance .....	14
12. Issues Requiring the Attention of CDC Ethiopia Management .....	14
13. Data Sharing with Host Government.....	15
14. Appendices.....	16
Summary Table of Additional M&E Indicators.....	16

<b>1. Reporting Period</b>	October 1, 2010 – March 31, 2011
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**2. Prime Partner**

Name of the Prime Partner	DAI
Contact Person for this report (Name, Position/title, Telephone, Email)	Nancy Russell, Chief of Party, +251911453393, <a href="mailto:nancy_russell@dai.com">nancy_russell@dai.com</a>

**3. Did your organization support the production of publications, reports, guidelines or assessments during the reporting period?**

No/Not Applicable   
 Yes  If yes, please list below:  
 Publications/Reports/Assessments/Curriculums

Title	Author	Date
Referral Guideline	Ketema Abebe	October 2010*
IEE Amendment	Goshu Worku	December 2010*
Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool	Technical Team	December 2010*
Success Stories	Nicholas Parkinson	January 2011
Basic Business Skills	Adam Tekeste and WISE	February 2011
Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool (Version Two)	Thomas Cole and Technical Team	March 2011

\* Please see FY2011 Q1 Report for publication

**If Yes, Please attach an electronic copy of each document as part of your submission.**

**4. Did your organization utilize short-term technical assistance during the reporting period?**

No/Not Applicable   
 Yes  Please list below:

Consultants/TDYers

Name	Arrival	Departure	Organization	Type of Technical Assistance Provided
Kate Ogorzaly	10/02/10	12/18/10	DAI	Grant Management
Andrew Adam-Bradford	11/14/10	11/26/10	ECI	Urban Agricultural Policy*
Thomas Cole	12/04/10	12/18/10	ECI	Garden Dialogue Support*
Alyson Lipsky	12/06/10	12/15/10	DAI	M&E Support, Nutrition*
Colter Bell	12/13/10	12/14/10	DAI	IT Support
Nicholas Parkinson	11/15/10	01/31/11	Local / ECI	Publications Support**
Dr. Mandefro Nigussie	11/10/10	01/01/11	Local / ECI	Policy Workshop and Report*
Caesar Layton	03/21/11	04/01/11	DAI	Project Administration Support
Alyson Lipsky	03/25/11	04/15/11	DAI	M&E and Nutrition Support
Jon Blashford	03/20/11	04/08/11	DAI	Audit Support
Keith Hourihan	03/20/11	04/08/11	DAI	Audit Support

\* Please see FY2011 Q1 Report for TA report  
 \*\* Please see publication, *Success Stories* as final TA deliverable

**If Yes, Please attach an electronic copy of the TA report as part of your submission.**

**5. Did your organization support international travel during the reporting period?**

No/Not Applicable

Yes  Please list below:

International Travel (All international travel to conference, workshops, trainings, HQ or meetings).

Name	Destination	Departure from Ethiopia	Arrival	Host Organization	Purpose of the travel
Nancy Russell	Washington, DC	3/3/11	3/17/11	DAI	Present project to Global Health Council, USAID DC, and select members of U.S. Congress
Mulat Yiman	Uganda	1/9/11	1/13/11	DAI	Management Training
Abebaw Mehari	Uganda	1/9/11	1/13/11	DAI	Management Training

**6. Activity**

Program Area (Tick all which apply)	Activity ID	Activity Title (Please write the title of the activity)
<input type="checkbox"/> 01-PMTCT		
<input type="checkbox"/> 02-HVAB		
<input type="checkbox"/> 03-HVOP		
<input type="checkbox"/> 04-HMBL		
<input type="checkbox"/> 05-HMIN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 07-CIRC		
<input type="checkbox"/> 08-HBHC		
<input type="checkbox"/> 09-HTXS		
<input type="checkbox"/> 10-HVTB		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11-HKID		Care: OVC
<input type="checkbox"/> 12-HVCT		
<input type="checkbox"/> 13-PDTX		
<input type="checkbox"/> 14-PDCS		
<input type="checkbox"/> 15-HTXD		
<input type="checkbox"/> 16-HLAB		
<input type="checkbox"/> 17-HVSI		
<input type="checkbox"/> 18-OHSS		

**7. Accomplishments and successes during the reporting period (REQUIRED)**

Please write a narrative for each Program Area with explanations for under and over achievements

**I. OVC Care and Support**

To date, US Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Urban Gardens Program (UGP) has reached 71,601 orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); 11,767 are directly involved in gardening through the use of microgardens (2,807) or directly at schools or other institutions (8,960). More than 59,834 OVC are reached indirectly through support from households (8,417 adult gardener / caretakers or 11,767 OVC gardeners). Further, USAID UGP has achieved the following predetermined targets for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): number of households participating in USAID UGP; number of OVC served by OVC programs, primarily or supplemental direct; number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional capacity building; number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction; and number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and / or treatment. USAID UGP has not yet met the target for number of providers / caregivers trained in caring for OVC, but it is expected that this will be achieved by the end of the program year. For targets and results, please see *Summary Table of Key PEPFAR Indicators* below. Additional indicators are located in the *Appendix* at the end of the report.

**Summary Table of Key PEPFAR Indicators**

Indicator	Year Three Target	Semi-Annual Result	Variance
<b>Number of Households participating in USAID UGP</b>	15,334	20,093	+4,759
<b>Number of OVC Served by OVC programs, primarily or supplemental direct</b>	44,375	71,601	+27,226
<b>Number of providers / caregivers trained in caring for OVC</b>	12,150	3,780	-8,370
<b>Number of local organizations provided with technical assistance for HIV-related institutional capacity building</b>	50	52	+2
<b>Number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction</b>	743	4,606	+3,863
<b>Number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and / or treatment</b>	743	4,606	+3,863

Schools are among the major places where a number of orphan and vulnerable children are located and are therefore the most important places to address their needs. The school community has been involved in supporting OVC in various ways. However, there is a need to coordinate services for in school children. Moreover, it is also vital to capacitate the school community to better provide support for the needy children. To that end, the OVC specialist conducted field visits to Addis Ababa, Jimma, Weliso, Dessie and Kombolcha where extension officers (EOs), operation area coordinators (OACs) and community mobilizers (CMs) were coached on OVC issues. The cluster meetings conducted in Bahir Dar, Jimma and Hawassa were also used as a platform to introduce the OVC service standards and strategies to better implement urban gardening in schools.

**Field Visits**

Field visits were conducted in different operational areas of the program and recommendations were made to address gaps identified in OVC support. The field visits provided an opportunity to discuss strategies of making school gardening activities in schools successful with OACs, EOs and CMs. Hence, technical assistance on forming committees at schools to support the gardening program or utilizing various existing clubs has been started. Moreover, EOs and CMs were coached on understanding the

needs of OVC and responding to their needs in a timely fashion.

Furthermore, during the field visits, discussions were held with implementing school principals on how to support OVC in schools. As a result of the discussion with principals and school focal persons, schools have started forming committees and assessing other existing support to help OVC involved in gardening receive coordinated care.

OACs, EOs and CMs were also coached on how to make the school gardens child friendly and involve the school community. As per recommendations made over the reporting period, wells have been covered for safety reasons, drip kits are covered to prevent evaporation and dirt falling into the container, which can clog the tubes, and erosion-checking procedures are also safe.<sup>1</sup>

**Orientation on OVC service standards and making gardening child friendly**

During the cluster meetings in Bahir Dar, Jimma and Hawassa, orientations for 50 EOs and 13 OACs were provided on:

- o OVC service standards,
- o making urban gardens child friendly, and
- o school support strategies

As per the service standards, quality service provision has been discussed in detail with the participants. The orientation also included discussion on the eight core OVC service areas for Ethiopia, desired outcomes for each of the service areas, and essential actions for each service area. The difference between outcome and output indicators was discussed, and the importance of ensuring that quality, as well as quantity is captured in data collection efforts.

The orientation also emphasized the importance of garden safety, cleanliness, labor-related activities, and protection from abuse. Cases in the field were used to elaborate the discussion issues and to share experiences.

**Grow bag Contest**

During the second quarter, on 14 Feb 2011, a contest called, “Innovation in Small Spaces” was initiated in schools in all USAID UGP operational areas. Gardens are planted in bags or in recycled containers (e.g., tires, shoes, buckets, etc.) to demonstrate how much produce can be grown in small areas with little water. The contest aims to widen the support for OVC in schools and decrease stigma among the school community by involving other children and the school staff. The contest has 3,910 OVC participants and 1,467 children who are not classified as OVC participants. School staff are also participating. School principals, teachers, guards and cleaners actively participated by being part of teams alongside OVC. There are five people on a team, and each team is led by an OVC. There are 89 participating schools, with 877 teams established. Each participant received one grow bag to use in the contest, and an additional four bags to take home to replicate the gardening activity at home, making the number of grow bags distributed approximately 27,000.

Teams were formed in order for children, teachers and others to learn from each other and develop skills in team work. The contest was an opportunity for children to be creative in using different kinds of containers to plant vegetables. Field visits revealed that children were excited to be part of the contest and they have developed a sense of positive competition between each other and a spirit of creative problem solving. Moreover, the school community and local governments have become aware of the USAID UGP activities and replication of microgardens in the community has been observed.

**2. Technical Support for Gardens**

**Garden Establishment**

An additional ten Implementing Partners (IPs) in Amahara and Oromiya regions have signed grant agreements, and completed initial deliverables, including:

<sup>1</sup> Erosion checking procedures include: cutoff drains, trace construction, cultivation against the slope, etc.

- conducting in-kind assessments and requests,
- recruiting technical staff,
- registering beneficiaries,
- securing land and water,
- preparing land,
- establishing nurseries, and
- completing stakeholder orientations.

Land has been secured for the IPs that were previously behind schedule, and communication with these IP heads has been strengthened.

Fourteen hand-dug wells (HDWs) are currently under construction, and HDW maintenance has occurred as needed. Some school gardens are waiting for HDWs and deep wells to be built. In-kind items such as 22 water pumps, nine hand and three electric pumps, suction and delivery hoses, and 1,368 drip kits with accessories, etc., have been provided for those garden sites that require them.

**Roll-out of Weekly Garden Dialogues Tool**

The first edition of the Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool was developed and is currently being tested in the field and refined. The tool provides the basis for a participatory approach adapted from the farmer field school methodology for ensuring sustainable improvement in beneficiaries’ ability to critically analyze and assess their garden plots, and decide on action items for greater yield. For details on the development of the Weekly Garden Dialogues Tool and to see the Tool itself, please see the FY2011 Q1 Report.

The Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool is being implemented throughout USAID UGP garden sites. It is being well-received, and the EOs and AEOs value its potential to improve garden management and yield, as well as the ability to sustainably empower beneficiaries to solve solutions on their own initiative in the future.

**Garden Management**

Nursery sites have been established and seedlings are being managed properly. Soil fertility management practices, such as animal manure, compost and green manure, have been undertaken in most groups and school gardens. Efforts to speed up land preparation, layout and transplant of seedlings have been implemented with some success. Most group gardens are using natural water sources; school gardens tend to use municipal water sources.

**3. Integration of Health into Gardens**

**Group discussions**

Integration of health into gardens is progressing well. Group discussions (GDs) are being implemented for both year II and III gardeners. Discussion groups (DGs) of year II beneficiaries have selected facilitators from their own group members. There are approximately 274 DGs that are currently meeting among the 298 DGs that were established during the reporting period. EOs provided orientations of GD facilitation skills to the facilitators so that they are able to conduct the GDs on their own. Year III gardeners have been conducting their own GDs since they enrolled in the program. Practicing GDs at the beginning of the enrollment helps to ensure the gardeners are committed to their DGs and gardening.

GDs are being carried out smoothly. Following the guidelines, CMs are very involved in GDs. Minutes are kept and challenges are solved based on the agreed decision of DG members. Notes from GDs indicate that group members’ interest and participation is increasing as a result of the benefits they are receiving from the GDs. Fifteen GD facilitators/leaders of five DGs have had the opportunity to meet and share their own experiences, strengthening their ability to lead. This activity will continue with other DGs not only to share experiences but also to lay a base for sustainability. CMs and EOs are keeping good records of DG accomplishments through the supplied recording formats.

**Developing resources to strengthen referral system**

Referrals to and linkages with service providers continue throughout garden sites – 4,854 OVC referrals to support services were made and 3,852 referrals resulted in a support service being provided; 1,675

beneficiary referrals to HIV/AIDS services were made and 1,274 referrals resulted in a service being provided.<sup>2</sup> To ensure gardeners receive comprehensive services, IPs refers beneficiaries to both internal and external services. Referral to internal services is more common. Referrals to external services are primarily based on the developed service / resource map and established linkages with nearby service providers. CMs are leading efforts to establish referral linkages at the IP level.

The referral guideline was finalized in the first quarter of 2011. The guideline will help EOs / CMs to refer beneficiaries to their own IP services, as well as to other providers' services as needed. Site visits conducted since the guideline's distribution suggests that EOs and CMs are utilizing the referral guideline and recording mechanisms for tracking referrals (see above and appendix for tracking information). Please see the FY2011 Q1 Report to access the referral guideline.

Resource mapping is under way. EOs and CMs are working with beneficiary representatives to develop resource maps. They are expected to be available at operation area offices to enable improved follow up. OACs will prepare resource maps for the operational areas after receiving the more localized resource maps that the EOs, CMs and garden representatives have prepared. Currently about 286 service providers have been mapped out at ten cities where USAID UGP is operating. The mapped out service providers include, governmental organizations (GOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international NGOs (INGOs), and associations. EOs and OACs have been working on the establishing linkages with these service providers based on the priority services they have.

Data are also being collected in order to produce a service directory book at the operational area level. The service directory books will help to determine where service providers are located, and who the main points of contact are. The service directory is still in the process of being compiled. When completed, the service directories will help to establish linkages between IPs and service providers.

**Assessing nutritional impact**

USAID UGP is continuing to work with the Infant and Young Child Nutrition Program (IYCN), Johns Hopkins University (JHU), and Tufts University to assess the nutritional impact of the program. IYCN recently enhanced the nutrition section of the baseline survey, which will be administered in April, and will also be conducting addition research in Debre Zeit and Adama to assess complementary feeding practices and opportunities. JHU is working in Assosa with mother support groups based at a hospital. USAID UGP is in the process of negotiating a new MOU to continue and enhance the partnership. Tufts University is preparing to begin its participatory impact assessment, a qualitative study that will assess the ways in which communities are benefitting from USAID UGP.

**4. Build the Capacity and Knowledge of IPs**

**Garden capacity and knowledge**

Technical support is being provided to IP technical staff in the form of garden supervision, the provision of feedback and continuous discussions. OACs conducted two-day Weekly Garden Dialogue training for six EOs and six AEOs in the North cluster area, including:

- o overview of program interventions and modalities,
- o Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool,
- o Environmental Management and Mitigation Plan (EMMP),
- o savings and loan,
- o community mobilization,
- o referral linkages,
- o and reporting.

**Health capacity and knowledge**

Based on the established linkage with IYCN, basic nutrition training was provided to nine EOs and two OACs. The purpose of the training was to link nutrition / health to USAID UGP beneficiaries. The training covered basic information on nutrition, HIV/AIDS and food preparation. Trained EOs will implement what

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<sup>2</sup> A single OVC or beneficiary may receive multiple referrals to a variety of services.

they learned at their garden sites, and they will receive follow up training that builds on the first training. EOs and CMs received training on DGs, mapping and referrals during their orientation training.

#### **Business and savings and loan capacity and knowledge**

Fifteen CMs from fifteen IPs received training in how to train gardeners in basic business skills. Six CMs also received training in savings and loan. Training for IP heads and accountants on financial management has been developed.

#### **Other capacity and knowledge**

Grants are being monitored regularly, helping to ensure that IPs' grant management capacity is being strengthened.

Stakeholder meetings have been held in operation areas, allowing for stakeholders to share experiences and lessons learned while working with USAID UGP.

#### **Poultry**

The integration of poultry into USAID UGP is ongoing. The process for proper breed and supplier selection has been developed. A training guideline for EOs and OACs has been drafted, and includes training on:

- overall husbandry and poultry management
- beneficiary selection and follow-up
- environmental and public health issues associated with poultry rearing
- bio-safety measures
- feed preparation

Procurement of poultry is ongoing, and will be distributed to select 2011 beneficiaries by the end of April 2011. EOs and OACs will train beneficiaries and cages will be constructed before the poultry is distributed.

### **5. Build Income Generation Potential**

#### **Basic business skills**

A total of 250 gardeners in eight cities received training in basic business skills over ten training sessions with 25 gardeners participating in each session. The training participants also received assistance in establishing marketing groups using the micro and small enterprises model. Eight marketing groups have been registered and obtained legal recognition from the respective micro and small enterprise agency in six operation areas (one in Addis Ababa, two in Bahir Dar, two in Gonder, one in Debre Zeit, one in Hawassa and one in Shashemene). Several businesses have been identified for the marketing groups, including:

- seeds for vegetables and ornamental plant production,
- vegetables and ornamental plant seedlings with and without pots,
- fruits and vegetables,
- eggs and feed for chicken, and
- value addition on potatoes (such as potato chips).

#### **Group Savings and Loan Associations**

One hundred and ninety-four group savings and loan associations (GSLAs) have been established. Based on the visible success of GSLA, the local government of Gonder has recognized GSLA as a model to be replicated under the local government development program, and has assigned local staff to work with an IP, Wogen, in order to use this methodology throughout the area.

#### **Field fairs**

Five field fairs have been conducted. Activities included:

- briefings by EOs / AEOs,
- walk and talk with beneficiaries,
- visiting group and microgardens,
- selling vegetables,

- o food testing, and
- o wrap-up discussion.

Local government representatives reiterated their commitment to further extend their support to beneficiaries. The local media also promoted the project.

**6. Ensuring Greater Sustainability for Gardeners and Promoting More Advanced Skills**

**Partner and cluster meetings**

Quarterly partner meetings and cluster meetings were held that allowed for improved linkages between IPs by providing an opportunity for them to share lessons learned regarding how to improve the program for beneficiaries, including mobilizing resources, building networks, etc.

**Special guests**

Two special guests visited USAID UGP. The first was the Deputy Ambassador of USA in Ethiopia. The second was a PEPFAR team. The Deputy Ambassador was accompanied by about 12 people, and the PEPFAR team was comprised of six people. Both visits were conducted in the Hawassa operation area on 11 Feb 2011 and on 23 Mar 2011 respectively. The Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) coordinated both programs with the assistance of cluster coordinators (CCs), OAC, and AEO of Shahshemene operation area. The Chief of Party also conducted a separate field visit in Feb 2011.

**Technical approach**

USAID UGP continues to work to improve the sustainability of the program through the development of sustainable water sources (e.g., shallow wells, HDWs, grow bags), especially for drought-prone areas. USAID UGP is also developing strong linkages with government offices, including agriculture, health and education. Staff in each office is assigned to be the main point of contact for IPs, and are called “focal persons”. In this way, IPs will develop direct relationships with government offices beyond the life of USAID UGP.

**Policy**

The workshop on the Addis Ababa Urban Agriculture Situation Analysis was held in Hawassa on 22-23 Nov 2010. Participants came from USAID, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Environmental Protection Authority, Addis Ababa municipality land use and urban planning, Addis Ababa Urban Agriculture office, local NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade and Industry Bureau, micro finance enterprises, private sector enterprises, and Mayors of cities. For more details on the workshop, the subsequent report and activities, please see the FY2011 Q1 Report.

**7. Expand the Learning and Understanding of How Gardens Improve Health Outcomes**

**Monitoring & Evaluation**

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is continuing throughout all operation areas and at all levels as the program requires. The new baseline questionnaire has been finalized and is waiting for final clearance before it is implemented. During the reporting period USAID UGP has revised the PMP and provided a one-day orientation training on the revised indicators, and data collection techniques for all EOs and OACs.

**Annual meeting**

The USAID UGP annual meeting was held 15-18 Nov 2010 at the Ghion Hotel in Addis Ababa. The directors of 41 IPs were present along with the USAID UGP management team, technical advisors, OACs, EOs and AEOs. Edson Muhwezi, the USAID Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative (COTR) for the project also attended on the first day. One hundred and nine participants attended the meeting. For details and the meeting report, please see the FY2011 Q1 Report.

**8. Challenges and Constraints and plans to overcome them during the reporting period (REQUIRED)**

Reporting period challenges and Constraints for each program area

- Some sites have experienced delays in securing land, due to challenges associated with working with virgin land (which takes longer to prepare), and installing water systems.
- Some sites have been hampered by a low level of beneficiary commitment and animal encroachment.
- Some gardens are not planting a variety of vegetables, or the vegetables they are planting do not meet market demand.
- Gaps in understanding of soil fertility management practices at some sites.
- Difficulty of controlling weeds and pests at some sites.
- Gardeners are trying to practice intercropping and crop rotation to improve production of vegetables, but many gardens are still dominated by a single crop (primarily potato) due to the comparative advantage of withstanding moisture stress.
- Less focus of gardeners on production of high market value production.
- OVC are not as involved as caretakers in GSLA formation.
- Some OVC have reported abuse and theft of their vegetables by school guards and teachers.
- Some garden sites are experiencing water shortages so severe that there is not enough water for human consumption, let alone for gardening. This is due to a number of factors including:
  - environmental challenges
    - extended dry season
    - surface and ground water depletion;
    - high levels of evaporation, transpiration and infiltration
  - government support challenges
    - increasing municipal water tariff;
    - low commitment of the Water Development Office;
  - program challenges
    - lengthy process of HDWs construction; and
    - lack of proper assessment for sustainability of resources.
- While some EOs (four in total) have been replaced, their legacy is still impacting some gardens' performance, and the uptake of the Weekly Garden Dialogue tool. (Addis Ababa - Social Welfare Development Association (SWDA) and Common Vision Development Association (CVDA); Debre Zeit – Family Guidance Association Ethiopia (FGAE); Zeway – Integrated Community Education and Development Association (ICEDA)).

Plans to overcome challenges and constraints in each of your program areas

- Water shortages will be overcome by using water pumps until new pumps are delivered or HDWs, shallow well and reservoirs are constructed, or springs are developed.
- New fences will be built around gardens that are exposed to animals.
- Refresher trainings for gardeners on how to use drip irrigation will also be provided. In addition, periodic / seasonal training on technical gardening activities for new EOs, AEOs and CMs will be provided and revised version of the Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool will be completed.
- In-kind grants will be provided as soon as possible, especially drip-kit tankers.
- Periodic / seasonal training on technical gardening activities, especially to new EOs, AEOs and CMs will be provided.
- Assistance in identifying high market value vegetables, direct technical assistance and mentoring will be provided to gardeners.
- Strong linkages with school communities will be built in order to increase OVC involvement in GSLA.
- EOs have spoken with the principals and focal persons at schools where abuse and theft have been reported. Subsequently, they have promised to create a system where children can report any abuse or theft while working in the gardening activity directly to the principals and focal persons.
- The revised version of the Weekly Garden Dialogue Tool will be distributed upon completion.

**9. Data Quality issues during the reporting period (REQUIRED)**

<p><u>Specific concerns you have with the quality of the data for program areas reported in this report</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Double counting of training participants may have occurred during the reporting period because the USAID UGP training approach targets beneficiaries while they are engaged in other activities, and they receive training on the same topic on a number of occasions.</li> <li>○ Difficulties associated with recording and reporting training and referrals among OACs.</li> <li>○ Problem of reporting inconsistent data on type of beneficiaries and sex disaggregation.</li> <li>○ Lack of better tracking system for vegetable consumption and harvest data.</li> <li>○ Shortage of utilization and availability of internal data recording tools at IP level for most of the indicators.</li> </ul>
<p><u>What you are doing on a routine basis to ensure that your data is high quality for each program area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reached a consensus on reporting the highest participant number of all three months as the quarterly accomplishment, instead of summing the three months.</li> <li>○ Establish uniform understanding among OACs on recording and reporting of some ambiguous indicators such as number of garden established and # of beneficiaries trained by type of trainings.</li> <li>○ Provide orientation training and indicator definitions to all OACs and EOs on the revised PMP.</li> <li>○ Frequently reconcile reported data and the original beneficiary data with the OACs and CCs.</li> <li>○ Ensure OACs conduct regular monitoring of the harvest and consumption indicators that the EOs report.</li> <li>○ Provide simple data collection tools for various activities that can be applicable at the IP level and supervise and monitor its utilization during various technical team field visits.</li> </ul>
<p><u>How you planned to address those concerns / improve the quality of your data for each program area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Involve technical team in reporting of each program area in order to triangulate data.</li> <li>○ Include the CCs in closer monitoring of data recording at operational area level.</li> <li>○ Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision visits to observe and support IPs' record keeping and ground level work.</li> </ul>

**10. Major Activities planned in the next reporting period (REQUIRED)**

<p><u>Upcoming activities should highlight planned activities and solutions to identified constraints (write for each program area)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue close follow up on quality of gardens established in all operational areas, especially in the new cities that recently signed grants in January 2011.</li> <li>○ Finalize the microgardening contest that was organized among school OVC and school communities in all operational areas.</li> <li>○ Process the procurement of poultry, small ruminants and required in kind grant following the proper procurement procedure.</li> <li>○ Conduct soil and water tests based on demand.</li> <li>○ Finalize preparation of the service directory in order to ease the referral process and establish linkages among beneficiaries and service providers.</li> <li>○ Finalize resource maps.</li> <li>○ Conduct baseline survey on the year three beneficiaries at six operational cities (Woldiya, Jimma, Fenote Selam, Wolisso and Bishan Guracha)</li> <li>○ Assess the feasibility of, and establish market shops where appropriate in selected cities.</li> <li>○ Provide orientation training for cycle two IPs, EOs and CMs.</li> <li>○ Finalize the development of well construction.</li> </ul>
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## 11. Environmental Compliance

Describe any issues related to environmental compliance (if there are any)

As an environmentally friendly program, USAID UGP conducted an Environmental Resources Assessment and subsequently, identifies gardens that require an EMMP. An EMMP has been prepared for all the 2011 gardens that require one. There are 262 gardens that require an EMMP, and utilize it. Of the 262 gardens that utilize EMMPs, 234 implement all components of the EMMP, while others implement only some components as needed (e.g., poultry practices). In some fields known to have sloped lands, bed preparation (across the slope), bundling & terracing have been constructed. In flat to level fields, drainage improvement (raised beds, drainage ditches, etc) structures have been constructed to make gardening possible during rainy seasons. In all cases, water application / irrigation techniques are emphasized, especially surface irrigation to prevent possible erosion. Well construction works are being implemented following the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) amendment recommendations to avoid any social and environmental damages to the physical environment and to human elements.

### **Water access**

The program is working to function year-round and must therefore utilize all water options to make the garden sustainable. Based on the program's experience from the first two years, USAID UGP had planned to work on sustainable water sources – primarily bore holes and HDWs. Accordingly, five bore holes and many more HDWs are planned where the IEE amendments have been prepared and approved by USAID. Following the IEE amendment approval, the construction of bore holes is undergoing; one well in Hawassa Tabor School has been completed, and in Sebeta the drilling activity is underway. All the bore holes are being installed with afrediv<sup>3</sup> hand pumps. About 14 HDWs are also under construction, all at different levels. Some of the HDWs are planned to be fitted with afrediv hand pumps and others will be fitted with rope and washer pumps.

### **Water and soil quality testing**

Water and soil quality can prove to be a challenge for urban gardening efforts as their quality can impact the produce, and thereby threaten the health of those who consume the produce. To avoid such risks, USAID UGP is working on the suitability of the land/soil and water sources by undertaking quality analysis tests in areas of potential quality risks. Accordingly, water quality analysis tests have been completed for nine garden sites in six operational areas (Debre Zeit, Modjo, Debre Markos, Gonder, Bahir Dar and Dessie) and USAID UGP addressed the highlighted risks. One site is being abandoned after determining that the water source was not appropriate for use, and remedial measures are being taken for another site. Another eight gardens (Jimma, Hawassa, Adama) are undergoing quality assessments, and remedial measures are being taken accordingly.

## 12. Issues requiring the attention of USAID ETHIOPIA Management

Identify and state issues that CDC ETHIOPIA needs to look at and address for each program area

None.

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<sup>3</sup> Afrediv is a type of pump.

**13. Data Sharing with Host Government:**

Have you shared this report with the host government?

Yes   
No

If yes, to which governmental office/s?

[Please put your response here]

If No, why not?

It is not contractually required.

**14. Appendix**

**Summary Table of Additional M&E Indicators**

Indicator	Semi-Annual Result
<b>Gardens established (#)</b>	498
<b>Schools with microgardens (#)</b>	72
<b>Gardens by type of water source (#)</b>	
<b>Municipal water</b>	150
<b>River water</b>	51
<b>Hand-dug well</b>	28
<b>Spring</b>	12
<b>Other</b>	254
<b>Discussion groups</b>	
<b>Discussion groups established (#)</b>	298
<b>Functioning discussion groups at end of reporting period (#)</b>	274
<b>Beneficiaries participated in at least one group discussion during the reporting period (#)</b>	9,263
<b>Beneficiaries trained by type of training (#)</b>	
<b>Gardening</b>	10,428
<b>Marketing and GSL</b>	6,912
<b>OVC Care</b>	3,780
<b>HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment</b>	4,606
<b>Nutrition</b>	6,284
<b>Gender</b>	1,676
<b>Environmental Mitigation</b>	5,628
<b>Other</b>	3,498
<b>OVC referrals to support services by type of service (#)</b>	
<b>Food and Nutrition</b>	1,584
<b>Shelter and Care</b>	135
<b>Protection</b>	109
<b>Healthcare Services</b>	840
<b>Psychosocial Support</b>	773
<b>Educational and Vocational Training</b>	991
<b>Economic Strengthening</b>	422
<b>Beneficiary referrals to HIV/AIDS services by type of service (#)</b>	
<b>ART</b>	725
<b>PMTCT</b>	119
<b>Anti-TB</b>	153
<b>VCT</b>	183
<b>HCBC/PC</b>	495
<b>Environmental mitigation and monitoring plan</b>	
<b>Gardens with environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (#)</b>	262
<b>Gardens implementing environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (#)</b>	234
<b>Gardens using water saving technologies (#)</b>	199
<b>Average amount of vegetables harvested by garden site (kg)</b>	84,975
<b>Average amount of vegetables consumed by garden site (kg)</b>	22,192
<b>Average amount of income gained from surplus vegetable sale by garden site (birr)</b>	127,872
<b>Saving and loan groups established during the reporting period (#)</b>	194
<b>Beneficiaries engaged in saving and loan (#)</b>	4,250