

**“Urban Agriculture Program for HIV Affected Women”
Program Implementation Plan**

15 June 2004 to 14 December 2005

Contract Name: Accelerated Micro-Enterprise Advancement Project (AMAP)
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This document sets out the Program Implementation Plan for the “Urban Agriculture Program for HIV Affected Women”, submitted in satisfaction of Section A.5 of the Task Order, “Implementation Plan”.

This Plan presents the strategy and the priority program activities for the “Urban Agriculture Program for HIV Affected Women”, to take place from 15 June 2004 to 14 December 2005.

The Plan sections are as follows:

- 1) Program Context and Strategy
- 2) Detailed Timeline of Activities
- 3) Target Indicators
- 4) Detailed Budget



1. Program Context and Strategy

In Ethiopia there are 1.38 million people living with HIV and AIDS and there is a national adult prevalence of 4.4 percent, with the urban prevalence rate at 12.6 percent and the rural prevalence at 2.6 percent¹. According to Ministry of Health statistics, of the 1.38 million HIV/AIDS cases, women account for 774,000, children for 96,000 and men for over 605,000. Women between the ages of 15 and 24 are the group most affected by HIV/AIDS.

Gender inequalities are a major constraint when combating HIV/AIDS. Women seldom have enough social, cultural or economic power to refuse sex, choose a sexual partner or negotiate condom use.

In its 2003-2008 HIV/AIDS Strategy, USAID/Ethiopia identified the need to address the underlying causes that lead to women being disproportionately infected and affected by HIV/AIDS if the impact of HIV/AIDS is to be successfully mitigated and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS reduced. Women's low incomes, intensified by their minimal employment opportunities, a limited skills base and disadvantageous gender relations, have exacerbated their HIV/AIDS burden.

Women in urban areas who earn very little are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection given the limited and difficult choices they have to make in order to survive. Many women are forced to undertake commercial sex work for reasons of economic survival. The 2002 Ethiopia Behavioral Surveillance Survey found that the most common reasons that women become sex workers were financial problems (36%) and divorce or separation (18.2%). Over one-quarter (28%) of commercial sex workers were supporting other people.

Many of the women with low incomes in Addis Ababa who are affected by HIV/AIDS or who are at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS are receiving counseling, home-based care (HBC), and other support services from groups such as FHI. However, these women have confirmed that the lack of economic opportunities is their most pressing concern; they have limited opportunities to generate resources to feed and otherwise support their households, and avoid high-risk professions such as sex work. The Government of Ethiopia (GOE) and many NGOs have attempted to help these women with vocational training and micro-credit programs, with only limited success. The major problem is that most sectors in which training and credit have been applied are highly over-traded and therefore have low margins. Hairdressing, handicrafts, and small-scale food preparation are three common examples.

This Program will introduce low-cost, low-labor, intensive urban gardening systems to support these low-income women and their households. Combined with appropriate training, organization, and market linkages, these urban gardening systems will generate food for household consumption, as well as a significant surplus for income generation. As opposed to most other alternative occupations of these women, the returns on labor and capital for urban gardening are very high. Households need to spend a maximum of one hour a day on the larger gardening systems, and far less for the smaller gardening systems.

The Program targets low-income urban women in Addis Ababa and the Amhara Region who are affected by HIV/AIDS including those receiving home-based care (HBC), and those who are at high risk, including those for whom commercial sex work is a part of household income. This population faces one or more of the following challenges:

- Low income (average income is less than \$1 per day, often with one meal/day)
- Low nutritional and poor health status
- Limited investment resources

¹ Ministry of Health. *AIDS in Ethiopia Fifth Report*. June 2004.

- Limited land or space available at home for income generating activities
- Limited individual labor and energy, often due to illness
- Low levels of education or practical training
- Participation in high-risk income generating activities, i.e. commercial sex work

This program will introduce simple micro-irrigation and gardening technologies to reduce labor, water, and land requirements and increase outputs of crops for consumption or sale. Due to the extreme poverty of most beneficiaries, and the very small plots of land, the initial goal will be to enhance “income-in-kind” in terms of higher quantity and quality of food consumed by the family. A secondary but important goal is to increase households’ cash income through sales of produce. Given the great flexibility of household nutrition gardens, households can change their cropping mix to meet the demands of the market, if they choose.

Different technology options can be used to support these gardens, depending on the land availability and specific characteristics of the household. We will use two basic systems. First, a drip kit system, where water from a container is filtered and then fed by gravity through drip lines and directly onto the root zone of the plants, for garden plots from 30 to 100 square meters. Second, we will explore the possibility of using the drum or “grow bag” techniques in even more limited spaces. These micro-irrigation systems provide a highly productive vertical garden on a footprint of less than 1 square meter.

Seed packs, specially formulated for optimal nutrition, will be developed and distributed where needed, and fencing materials provided where required. Crucially, both systems will be complemented by thorough training on site selection; installation, use and maintenance of drip irrigation systems; low-cost crop protection and soil fertility; water recycling; nutrition and HIV/AIDS; and simple record keeping.

Training Plan

Project Director receives training in Johannesburg and Harare from ECIAfrica and DAI staff. (1st Quarter)

Project Trainer/Supervisors receive training in Addis Ababa from Project Director, Technical Consultant from Zimbabwe. (2nd Quarter)

Project Trainer/Supervisors receive training in Addis Ababa from Agritech the drip irrigation supplier, and Selam Technical College. (2nd Quarter)

Project Director and Trainers/Supervisors receive nutritional training from TP Linkage project or FHI. (2nd Quarter)

IP Extension Staff receive agronomic, nutrition, and irrigation training from Project Trainer/Supervisors. (2nd Quarter, ongoing)

Contact Gardeners and other beneficiaries receive agronomic and irrigation training from Trainer/Supervisors, IP Extension Staff. (2nd Quarter, ongoing)

In all cases, the outcome is the beneficial use of limited space, reduced water requirements (50% less than traditional methods), and reduced labor for both water carrying and application. Combined with low-cost organic fertilizers, seeds, and fencing to protect against animals, crop yields increase dramatically. When combined with training in nutrition and use of medicinal plants, health benefits will increase as well.

The Program will be implemented on the ground by NGOs and other groups that already provide social, health, or economic services to the target population in Addis Ababa and the Amhara region. Through sub-grants, and technical support, this Program will give these Implementing Partners (IPs) the skills and resources and provide the oversight to ensure

that objectives are met, which will also ensure program sustainability after the program funding ends. The IPs will select beneficiaries, provide training and supervision, and negotiate access to and use of land with local government authorities where necessary.

Other stakeholders (such as the Addis Ababa Department of Urban Agriculture, the Amhara Regional Department of Agriculture, the relevant HAPCOs, and other USAID/Ethiopia contractors/grantees) will help to implement the program by providing technical support, facilities, by liaising with government officials and so on. The Program staff will work closely with these Technical Partners (TPs), and, when deemed helpful, will enter into Memoranda of Agreement to document the respective roles and responsibilities.

The Program will also explore how to commercialize some or all of the project activities, to increase the impact and sustainability of these new technologies and systems on the target population. Microfinance Institutions have already expressed interest in working with DAI to provide special financing programs for those wishing to purchase additional gardening system equipment.

Roles and Responsibilities of ECIAfrica, Implementing Partners, and Technical Partners

ECIAfrica undertakes:

- Overall program management;
- Provision of guidelines for beneficiary and site selection;
- Procurement of project hardware (irrigation systems, water containers, etc.);
- Selection of appropriate IPs and TPs;
- Negotiation of in-kind and financial support grants to IPs;
- Training, supervision, and technical backstopping of IP extension staff;
- Monitoring and Evaluation – consolidation and analysis of beneficiary data, baseline, quarterly, mid-term, and final evaluation; and,
- Stakeholder liaison.

IPs:

- Select beneficiaries (using project criteria)
- Integrate the HNG program with own programs, to ensure sustainability of HNGs
- Distribute irrigation equipment to beneficiaries
- Train and support beneficiaries
- Provide M&E data collection and reporting

TPs:

- Provide training facilities (Selam, gardening)
- Provide training materials (Linkage Project, nutrition)
- Provide supplemental extension agents (Dept. of Urban Agriculture)

This program will contribute towards the following USAID/Ethiopia HIV/AIDS sub-intermediate results:

- Improved Support to HIV-Infected and Affected Individuals, Households and Communities
- Improved Nutritional Security for People Living with HIV and AIDS and their Families
- Extended Length and Quality of Life of Parents Living with HIV and AIDS
- Increased Safer Sexual Behavior (through providing alternative livelihoods to economically vulnerable women engaged in, or at risk of engaging in, high risk survival strategies such as commercial sex work).

Although this program was not designed under the PEPFAR criteria, it will support the objectives of the PEPFAR program in general, and the Ethiopia HIV/AIDS Emergency Plan (ETAEP), specifically. The program will incorporate PEPFAR indicators into the monitoring and evaluation plan.

At the end of the 18-month Program, DAI expects that the 4,500 participating households (over 20,000 beneficiaries) will be:

- Producing some, if not all, of their household vegetable requirements on a sustainable basis.
- Enjoying improved nutrition, through increased access to vegetables and as a result of nutritional training.

Between 1100 and 2900 households will be producing enough vegetables to be able to sell the surplus, providing a significant supplement to household income.

2. Detailed Timeline of Activities by Quarter

This section shows the key implementation activities for all six quarters of Program Implementation.

1st Quarter – 15 June 2004 to 14 September 2004

First TDY to Ethiopia by Senior Advisor and Technical Advisor Implementation activities were inaugurated by a TDY of the Senior Advisor and the Technical Advisor in July 2004.

Establishment of Core Office The Program Core Office will be sub-leased from FHI Ethiopia, and will be located at Wessen House, South Africa Street, House 175, in Addis Ababa. DAI will share FHI's LAN and high speed internet access paying for this on a pro rata basis; all other communication systems and equipment will be managed separately.

Chief of Party and Project Assistant Mr. Tesfaye Getachew has been contracted as the Chief of Party (COP), and will begin work o/a 1 September 2004. Ms. Tirsit Sisay has been contracted as Project Assistant, and will begin work on 1 August 2004. Mr. Tesfaye will receive technical and administrative training in Harare and Johannesburg in September.

Program Implementation Plan The first draft of the Program Implementation Plan was submitted by DAI to USAID/Ethiopia on 6 August 2004. After receiving input from USAID/Ethiopia on 20 September, the final draft will be submitted by 1 October 2004.

Visit to LEAD Program in Zimbabwe and South Africa The Chief of Party and the Local Staff Trainer will travel to Zimbabwe for one week to build capacity in drip irrigation, management of implementing partners, acquittal of grants, and other systems and technical aspects of a similar program being run by LEAD. The team will continue to South Africa to receive training from ECIAfrica in policies and establishing and maintaining administrative systems including grants management systems, financial systems, and contract maintenance.

Establishment of Relationships with Implementing Partners (IPs) and Technical Partners During the first TDY in July 2004, detailed discussions were held with potential IPs and TPs by the Senior Advisor and the Technical Advisor. The IPs were assessed for their interest and ability to implement the urban gardening program, and their needs in terms of technical or financial support. A few IPs were asked to begin the process of implementing

beneficiary identification, and liaising with *Kebele* or other relevant government entities for access to and use of urban and peri-urban land. Other TPs have already committed to providing technical support to program implementation in specific areas. The COP will deepen and broaden this consultative process with both IPs and TPs.

The initial IPs for Addis Ababa include:

- Integrated Services for Aids Prevention and Support Organization (ISAPSO);
- Hiwot HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support organization (HAPCSO);
- Environmental Development Action (ENDA) Ethiopia; and
- Bio Farm

The initial TPs include:

- Selam Technical Institute
- Department of Urban Agriculture
- The Linkage Project

Tendering for Drip Irrigation Systems Tender documents have been prepared by the Senior Advisor for the larger drip irrigation system components, to ensure that IPs will have access to hardware as soon as possible after the end of the rainy season. The tender for the key components will be advertised in the local press, and solicitations sent as well to Netafim and Plastro, two of the tested and proven suppliers of irrigation systems to DAI's LEAD program in Zimbabwe. The Tender Review committee will be convened in Johannesburg or Harare.

Office Equipment and Vehicle Procurement Plan and Implementation The COP will develop a plan and begin arrangements for the procurement of all other office equipment and vehicles. The project will procure two Ford double-cab trucks and one motorcycle, instead of one Toyota double-cab and two motorcycles. This change is because the Ford double-cab trucks are adequate for the urban and peri-urban travel. Laptop and desktop computers will be configured to ensure compatibility with the FHI Ethiopia LAN.

Establishment of Office Systems With support from the home office and Local Staff Trainer, Bronwyn Irwin, the COP will begin the establishment of office systems during his orientation that will provide all program administrative and management support to DAI, including implementation of financial and accounting systems, commodity procurement, arranging for and supporting in-country training, processing of short-term consultants, provision of all travel and support for long- and short-term personnel, etc.

2nd Quarter – 15 September to 14 December 2004

Second TDY to Ethiopia The Technical Advisor and Senior Advisor will make a second implementation trip to Ethiopia during this quarter, together with the Local Staff Training Specialist, Bronwyn Irwin.

First Quarterly Program Report This will be submitted by the COP by 1 October 2004. This Quarterly Program Report will analyze progress in relation to the Target Indicators in this Implementation Plan. The Quarterly Report will specify problems encountered, and proposed corrective actions. For each corrective action, the Contractor will designate responsible parties and establish a timeframe for completion. The Quarterly Program Report will list activities proposed for the next quarter, noting where they deviate from the Implementation Plan. Until all commodities are received and installed, the quarterly report will include an update on the procurement plan.

Long-Term Staff The Chief of Party, with help from the Senior Advisor and the Local Staff Training Specialist, will recruit the other members of permanent staff, including the drivers

and Trainer/Supervisors for Addis Ababa. The COP, together with the Technical Advisor, will provide the Trainer/Supervisors with technical training.

RFA solicitation for IPs To ensure that the best possible IPs are selected for Addis Ababa and Amhara region, an RFA solicitation will be advertised, to complement the direct contacts already made with potential IPs.

Procurement of Drip Irrigation Equipment DAI will contract with the successful bidders for supply and servicing of drip irrigation equipment. The other equipment, such as water reservoirs, seed packs, fertilizer, and fencing will be sourced locally (with the possible exception of larger water reservoirs that may be sourced from Italy).

Office Equipment and Vehicle Procurement Procurement of office equipment and vehicles is expected to be completed in this quarter.

Establishment of Office Systems The establishment of office systems that will provide administrative and management support will be completed during this quarter.

Sub-grants to Implementing Partners Sub-grants to IPs will be negotiated during this quarter, which will include mutually agreed upon procedures of beneficiary selection. The IPs will complete the process of beneficiary identification (drawing from their base of households receiving care and support), and will negotiate with *Kebele* and other officials for access to land for gardening.

Training Modules The development of agronomic and nutritional training modules will be completed and tested. Local consultants will be contracted on a short-term basis to provide technical and cultural input into the materials.

Implementing Partners Training of Trainers Training of IP field staff by the Trainer/Supervisors will commence. This will include training on data collection for monitoring and evaluation.

IP Distribution of Micro-Irrigation Gardening Systems The IPs will initiate distribution of the garden systems, focusing especially on the Contact Gardeners; viz., beneficiaries who are innovators who are respected by the community. Initially, distribution will be to a limited number of *Kebeles* in Addis Ababa. By the end of this quarter, approximately 20% of the systems will have been distributed.

Baseline Data As part of the drip irrigation distribution process IPs will collect baseline data from all beneficiary households (no equipment shall be distributed until baseline data, incorporated in the Beneficiary Registration Form, is received by the IP).

IP Quarterly Reports The IPs submit their reports to DAI by the end of the quarter, in order for the data to be analyzed and reported to USAID in the next Quarterly Program Report due two weeks into the next quarter. The IPs will track the Target Indicators in a representative sample of approximately 5% to 10% of their beneficiaries (experience has shown that accurately tracking Target Indicators for gardeners is difficult and expensive, so that tracking a representative sample rather than complete coverage is more cost effective).

3rd Quarter – 15 December to 14 March 2005

Second Quarterly Program Report This will be submitted by the COP by 1 January 2005.

Establishment of Bahir Dar Office DAI will sub-lease space from FHI Ethiopia an Amhara regional office in Bahir Dar, on similar terms as the sub-lease in the Addis Ababa office.

Negotiation of sub-grants with Amhara Region IPs

IP Distribution of Micro-Irrigation Gardening Systems. The IPs will continue distribution of the gardening systems, moving beyond Contact Gardeners to all beneficiaries. By the end of this third quarter, about 70% of the systems will have been distributed.

Baseline Data As IPs distribute the gardening systems, baseline data will be collected from beneficiaries, as noted earlier.

Market Linkages Development of market linkages for the surplus production will begin, depending on the availability of surplus, and the desire for beneficiaries for this type of assistance (for the amount of surplus production anticipated, it is possible that beneficiaries will receive the best results from informal markets nearby).

Land Use Consultant A report will be developed by the consultant on the constraints to using private and *Kebele* land for small-scale nutrition gardens, and recommendations on how these constraints can be mitigated.

IP Quarterly Reports The IPs submit their reports by the end of this quarter, in order for the data to be analyzed and reported to USAID in the Quarterly Program Report due two weeks into the next quarter.

Continuation of IP training and Supervision

Continuation of TP and Stakeholder Relations

4th Quarter – 15 March to 14 June 2005.

Third Quarterly Program Report This will be submitted by the COP by 1 April 2005.

Market Linkages Development of market linkages for the surplus production will continue, depending on the availability of surplus, and the desire for beneficiaries for this type of assistance.

IP Distribution of Micro-Irrigation Gardening Systems. The IPs will finalize distribution of the gardening systems to all beneficiaries. If Bahir Dar distribution is successful, a trusted IP can be found, and costs can be maintained, consideration will be given to distribution of some of the Amhara gardening systems in Gondar.

Baseline Data As IPs distribute the gardening systems, baseline data is collected from beneficiaries, as noted earlier.

Continuation of IP training and Supervision

Continuation of TP and Stakeholder Relations

Land Use Consultant Report and Workshop The findings and recommendations of the report will be disseminated and action items tabled at a workshop to be held in this quarter, with all key stakeholders invited (municipal and *Kebele* authorities, NGOs, business associations, etc).

Mid-Term Learning Assessment. By the beginning of the fourth quarter of implementation, about 70% of the households will have installed the micro-irrigation gardening systems. At that point, DAI will undertake the Mid-Term Learning Assessment, to be undertaken by two M&E Advisors based in Johannesburg, under the supervision of the Chief of Party. The following questions will be addressed:

How successfully are the target population of HIV/AIDS affected women and their households taking advantage of micro-irrigation systems to improve their nutrition and earn household income?

What combinations of hardware and software are most suitable for this target population, to achieve these goals?

What are the prospects for commercialization of the micro-irrigation systems in Ethiopia? More specifically, what are the prospects of commercialization of micro-irrigation to the target population? What levels of penetration could occur? What are the recommended means of achieving this?

IP Quarterly Reports The IPs submit their reports to DAI by the end of the quarter, in order for the data to be analyzed and reported to USAID in the next Quarterly Program Report

5th Quarter – 15 June to 14 September 2005

Continuation of IP training and Supervision

Continuation of TP and Stakeholder Relations

Fourth Quarterly Program Report This will be submitted by the COP by 1 July 2005.

IP Quarterly Reports The IPs submit their reports to DAI by the end of the quarter, in order for the data to be analyzed and reported to USAID in the next Quarterly Program Report.

Mid-Term Learning Workshop The results and recommendations of the Mid-Term Learning Assessment will be presented in a workshop with IPs, TPs, and other stakeholders.

6th Quarter – 15 September 2005 to 14 December 2005

Fifth Quarterly Program Report This will be submitted by the COP by 1 October 2005.

IP Quarterly Reports The IPs submit their reports to DAI by the end of the quarter, in order for the data to be analyzed and reported to USAID in the final Quarterly Program Report.

Continuation of IP training and Supervision

Continuation of TP and Stakeholder Relations

90 Days After Program Completion

6th Quarterly Program Report, to be submitted by the 31st of December 2005

Final Program Report, to be submitted by the 15th of March. DAI's Final Program Report will summarize progress in relation to this Implementation Plan, and any subsequent changes agreed with USAID/Ethiopia. The Final Report will indicate the achievement of the targets laid out in the Implementation Plan, and will summarize significant constraints encountered, lessons learnt and recommendations for future actions.

Implementation Schedule

	Responsible		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	5th Quarter	6 th Quarter
	ECI	IP						
TDY to Ethiopia by Technical Advisors	X		X	X				
Establishment of Core Office	X		X					
Hire Project Staff	X		X	X				
Submit Program Implementation Plan	X		X					
Visit LEAD and ECIAfrica for capacity building	X		X					
Establish Relationships with IPs	X		X	X	X			
Develop Relationships with TPs and stakeholders	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Tender Drip Irrigation Systems	X		X					
Procurement of Drip Irrigation Equipment	X			X				
Office Equipment and Vehicle Procurement	X		X	X				
Establishment of Office Systems	X		X	X				
Quarterly Program Report	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
IP Quarterly Reports		X		X	X	X	X	X
RFA solicitation for IPs	X			X				
Sub-grants to Implementing Partners	X			X	X			
Beneficiary Selection		X		X	X			
Development of agronomic and nutritional training modules	X			X				
Training and Supervising of Implementing Partners Trainers	X			X	X	X	X	X
Collection of Baseline Data	X	X		X	X	X		

	Responsible		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	5th Quarter	6 th Quarter
	ECI	IP						
Distribution of Micro-Irrigation Gardening Systems	X	X		X	X	X		
Training and extension to beneficiary households				X	X	X	X	X
Establishment of Bahir Dar Office					X			
Negotiation of sub-grants with Bahir Dar IPs					X			
Market Linkages					X	X	X	X
Land Use Consultant					X			
Land Use Consultant Report and Workshop						X		
Mid-Term Learning Assessment						X		
Mid-Term Learning Workshop							X	

3. Target Indicators and Outputs

Target Indicators

By the end of its 18-month life, the program will have realized significant progress towards the achievement of USAID/Ethiopia's Improved Family Health Strategic Objective, IR3 Reduced HIV/AIDS Prevalence and Increased Mitigation of the Impact of HIV/AIDS.

In particular, this program is expected to contribute towards the following USAID/Ethiopia HIV/AIDS sub-intermediate results:

- Improved Support to HIV-Infected and Affected Individuals, Households and Communities
- Improved Nutritional Security for People Living with HIV/AIDS and their Families
- Extended Length and Quality of Life of Parents Living with HIV and AIDS.
- Increased Safer Sexual Behavior (through providing alternative livelihoods to economically vulnerable women engaged in, or at risk of engaging in, high-risk survival strategies such as commercial sex work).

ECIAfrica will design a monitoring and evaluation system during the 2nd quarter of the program. The program supports the objectives of both the PEPFAR and the ETAEP program, and will incorporate PEPFAR indicators into the monitoring and evaluation plan. PEPFAR indicators that will be tracked may include the following indicators:

- **Totals for Palliative (non-ART care) Services/Programs:** the definition of palliative care includes all clinic based and home/community base activities aimed at optimizing quality of life of HIV-infected (diagnosed or presumed) clients and their families throughout the continuum of illness by means of symptom diagnosis and relief. This includes social and material support, such as nutrition support.

Indicator: Total number of persons trained in providing palliative care for HIV-infected individuals (nutrition and HNG training).

- **Orphans and Vulnerable Children:** activities aimed at improving the lives of children and families directly affected by AIDS-related morbidity and/or mortality.

Indicator: Number of OVC served by an OVC program, disaggregated by sex.

Indicator: Number of providers/caretakers trained in caring for OVC.

Core Indicator: Percent of orphans and vulnerable children under 18 living in households whose households have received, free of user charges, basic external support in caring for the child.

The monitoring and evaluation plan is expected to include some of the following Target Indicators as a means of achieving progress towards these sub-intermediate results. The first three are quantitative and relatively objective, the final three are qualitative and relatively subjective. In all cases, these Target Indicators will be tracked in a representative sample of 5 to 10% of beneficiaries.

1. Household Production

Vegetables/herbs/fruits produced per quarter, kgs, by type of vegetable/herb/fruit

Note: Success in this indicator implies the *means* to achieve the sub-intermediate results.

2. Utilization of Household Production

Home Consumption, kgs, per quarter

Sales, kgs, per quarter

Traded/Given Away, kgs, per quarter

Spoilage, kgs, per quarter

Note: High levels of consumption of garden produce should be correlated to improved nutritional security and potentially extended life or improved quality of life. Sales should be correlated with income and to decreased risky sexual behavior to earn money for food. Significant levels of spoilage will indicate a programming problem, and the need for corrective actions.

3. Household Income from HNG

Birr per household per quarter

Note: Increased income from sales should be correlated to decreased risky sexual behavior to earn money for food.

4. Use of Nutrition Garden Income

Use of HNG Income

If education - How many children are in school? Are there any children not in school?

If medicine - In the last medical crisis of an adult in the household, were they able to purchase medicine? In the last medical crisis of a child in the household, were they able to purchase medicine?

Note: Other questions will be asked to determine the spending patterns of households. High levels of use of income for food, medicine, education, and other "goods" indicates achievement of the sub-results.

5. Household Nutritional Status, Reported and Observed

Meals per day?

Household nutrition Improved? Stayed the Same? Deteriorated?

Note: This directly tracks the Nutritional Security and Quality of Life sub-intermediate results. During the first quarter, there will be an effort to find a partner to assist with this Target Indicator.

6. Household Behavior Change, Reported and Observed

Use of condom?

Number of sexual partners?

Number of Unprotected Sex Acts?

Note: This indicator directly tracks achievement of the Increased Safe Sexual Behavior sub-intermediate result.

Target Outputs

The table below shows the projected distribution of gardening systems by number of households benefiting:

2 nd Quarter			3 rd Quarter			4 th Quarter					
30 m ² system	100 m ² system	TOTAL	Drum/Bag System	30 m ² system	100 m ² system	TOTAL	Drum/Bag System	30 m ² system	100 m ² system	TOTAL	
200	200	400	900	900	500	2300	1300	1200	700	3200	
100	100	200	350	300	300	950	450	600	400	1450	
300	300	600	1250	1200	800	3250	1600	1800	1100	4500	
		20%				69%					

Acronyms

COP Chief of Party

DAI Development Alternatives Inc

HNG Home Nutrition Garden

IP Implementing Partner

LEAD Linkages for the Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged, a DAI managed program in Zimbabwe

TP Technical Partner