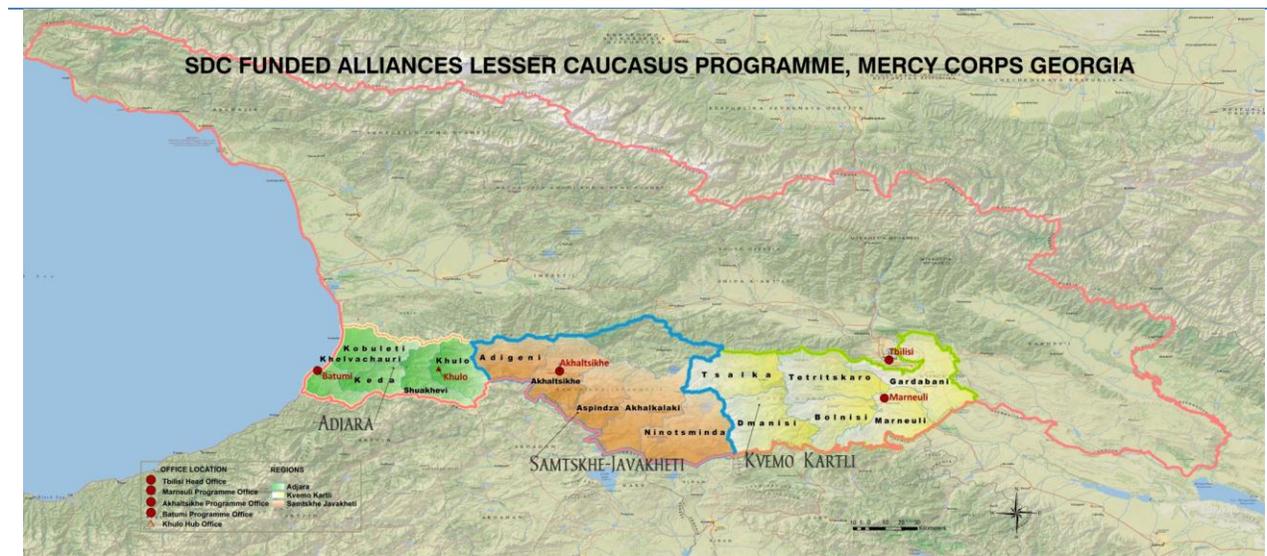


BASELINE SURVEY IN KHULO, SHUAKHEVI, KEDA, KHELVACHAURI AND KOBULETI MUNICIPALITIES OF AJARA REGION OF GEORGIA



ALLIANCES LESSER CAUCASUS PROGRAMME, 2014

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SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND THE RATIONALE OF THE BASELINE SURVEY IN KHULO, SHUAKHEVI, KEDA, KHELVAHAURI AND KOBULETI MUNICIPALITIES OF AJARA REGION OF GEORGIA

The Alliances Lesser Caucasus Programme is an SDC funded Mercy Corps Georgia implemented market development programme run in accordance with the M4P approach working in the dairy, beef and sheep value chains¹, in three different region of Georgia: *Samtskhe Javakheti* (since 2008), *Kvemo Kartli* (Dmanisi, Tetrtskaro and Tsalka since 2011 - I phase, and Bolnisi Gardabani and Marneuli since 2014 – II phase) and *Ajara* (since 2014 – II phase). The baseline survey, was conducted for the regions added in the II phase, the pages below describe the baseline condition in Khulo, Keda, Shuakhevi, Khelvachauri and Kobuleti municipalities of Ajara region of Georgia.

The objective of the study was to assess the condition according to the key indicators for target beneficiaries: rural population in Ajara region (which will form the baseline for the future impact assessment). These indicators are: *Availability of the target services, Usage of the target services and Income from agricultural activities.*

The methods used for and the exact steps of the baseline survey are as follows:

- Define the target population - farmers, livestock producers in the programme area, five municipalities: Khulo, Shuakhevi, Keda, Khelvachauri, Kobuleti of Ajara region;
- Sampling method - Random selection with multi stage clusters for communities (Clusters numbered as follows: Municipality, Ethnicity and then random selection); random sampling for households within the selected communities;
- 360 randomly selected farmers have been interviewed - constituted to 95% significance level and 5% confidence level;
- The actual distribution of gender and ethnicity of target population in Ajara region was reflected;
- The informed persons on agricultural issues were selected within the households;
- The fully structured questionnaire;

As a result, the statistically representative information was collected from: 360 households². The information provided by the survey is representative for household (less for individuals). The majority of the respondents (the most informed persons within the households regarding agriculture) were above 45. The average size of the household is 5.3 person and most are men headed (81%). All (100% of the) respondents are Georgian, and know Georgian language. The more details, including income distributions etc. for the target population are described in the next section: detailed profiles of the beneficiaries of Ajara region, after the following sections describe baseline condition towards programme's target outcomes.

¹ In second phase only for Ajara region Beekeeping sector has been added as well.

²Representative at - 90% confidence level, 3% confidence interval

SECTION 2: PROFILES OF THE TARGET BENEFICIARIES OF AJARA REGION NEW AREA

2.1 Ajara Description of the New Programme Area

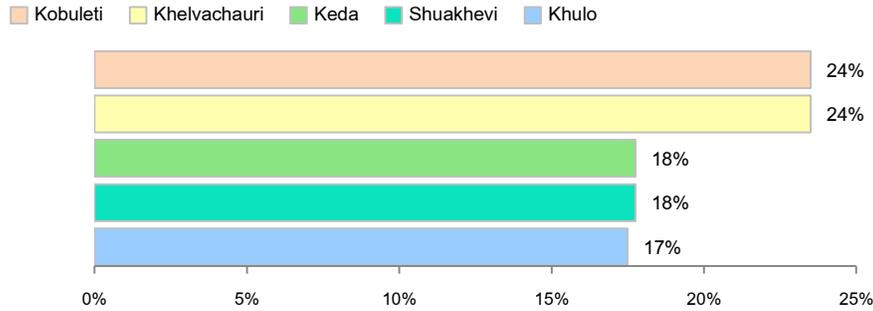


Figure 2.1: % of the Respondents From Each Municipality
(percentage out of whole sample)

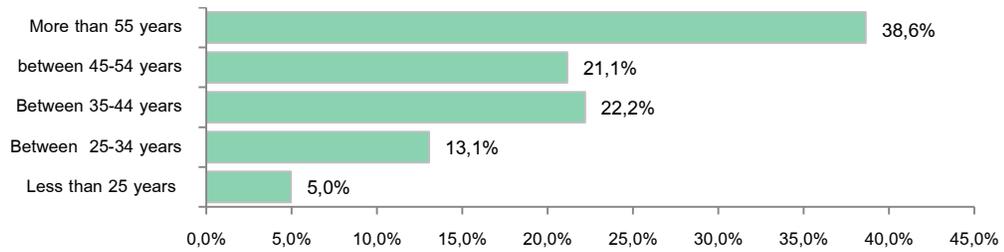


Figure 2.2: Age Distribution
(percentage out of whole sample)

Table 1: Number of the Household Members According to the Different Demographic Groups

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Number of household members	5.32	5.61	4.97	5.19	5.7	5.08

2.2 Respondents' Profiles

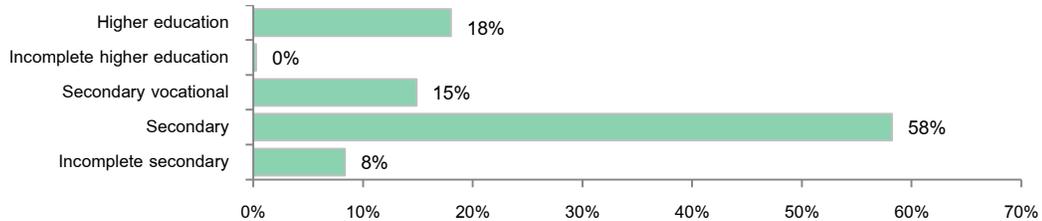


Figure 2.3: Level of Education Attained
(percentage out of whole sample)

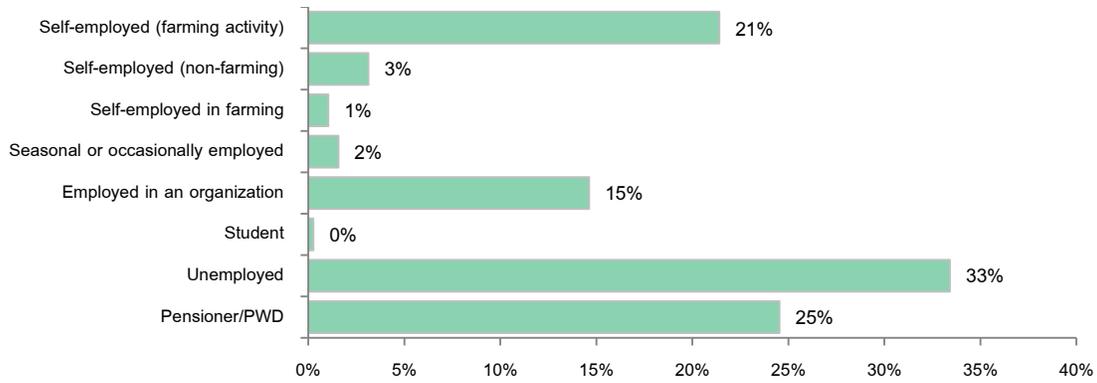


Figure 2.4: Employment Status of the Respondent
(percentage out of whole sample)

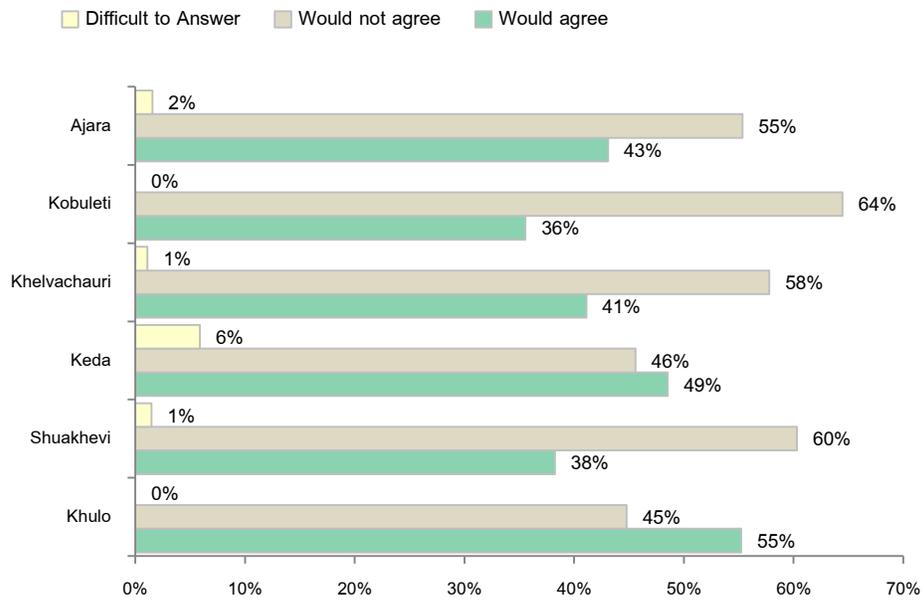


Figure 2.5: Respondent's Readiness, Willingness to Work as a Hired Labourer
(percentage out of corresponding sub group))

Table 2: Respondents Assessment of Their Labour for an Hour - Gel

(Average Gel per hour: 9.34)

Khulo	9.70
Shuakhevi	9.58
Keda	9.76
Khelvachauri	9.08
Kobuleti	8.63
Men	9.98
Women	8.59
General trend	9.34

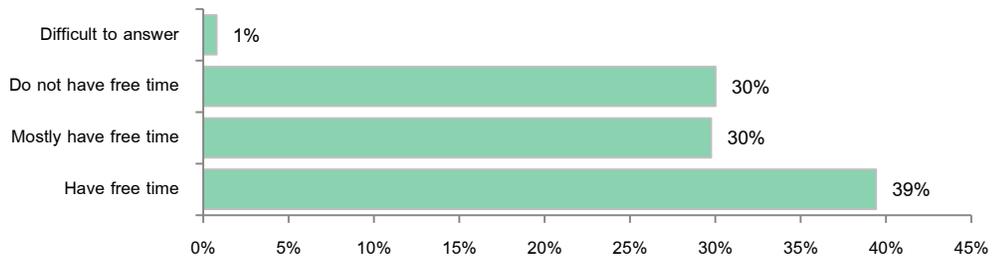


Figure 2.6 a: Availability of Free Time For the Respondent
(percentage out of whole sample)

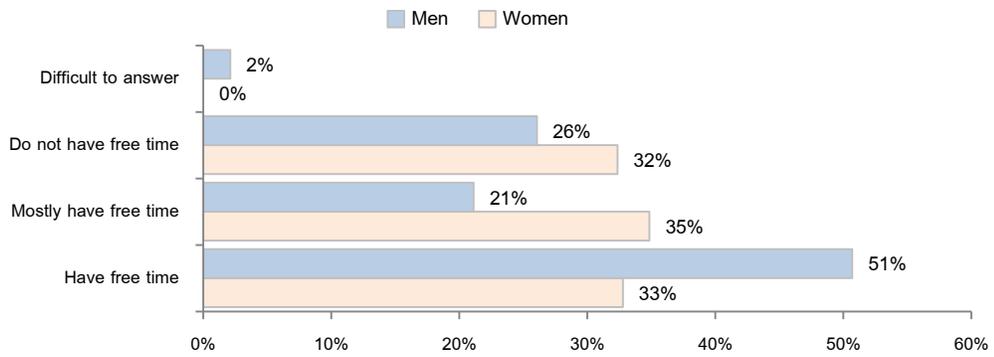


Figure 2.6 b: Availability of the Free Time For the Respondent
(percentage out of corresponding sub group)

2.3 Households Profiles

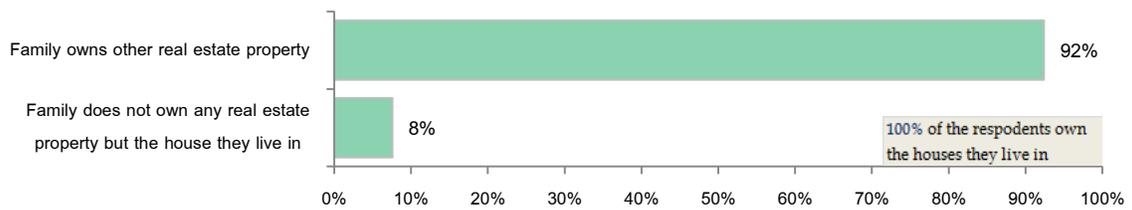


Figure 2.7: Ownership of the Real Estate Property
(percentage out of whole sample)

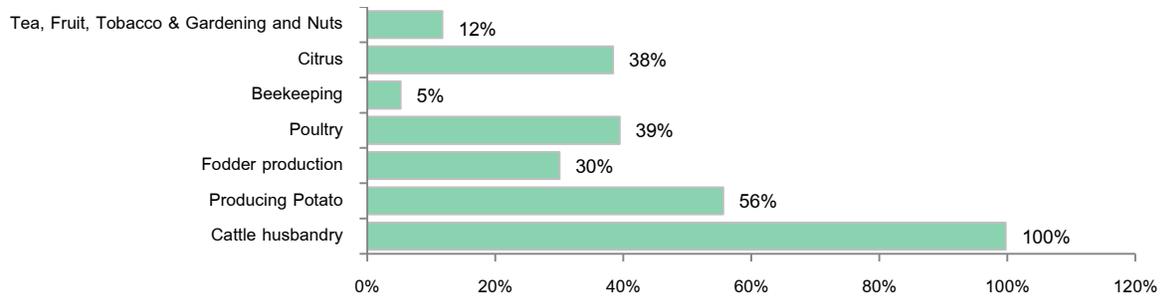


Figure 2.8 a: Respondent Naming the Listed Activities to Be Significant for Their Household
(% out of whole sample)

Table 3 Respondents Naming Beekeeping to be Significant Income Sources for Their Households

Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
0%	4%	4%	7%	10%

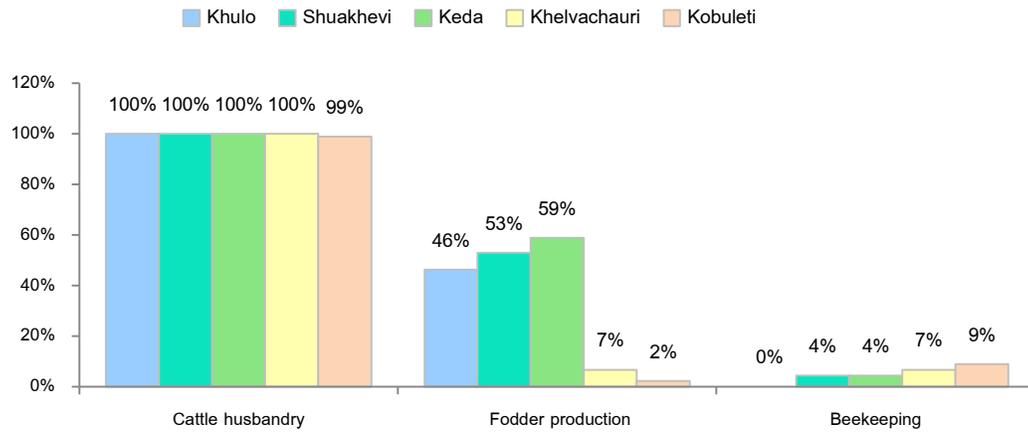


Figure 2.8 b: Respondent Naming the Listed Activities to Be Significant for Their Household
(% out of corresponding sub group)

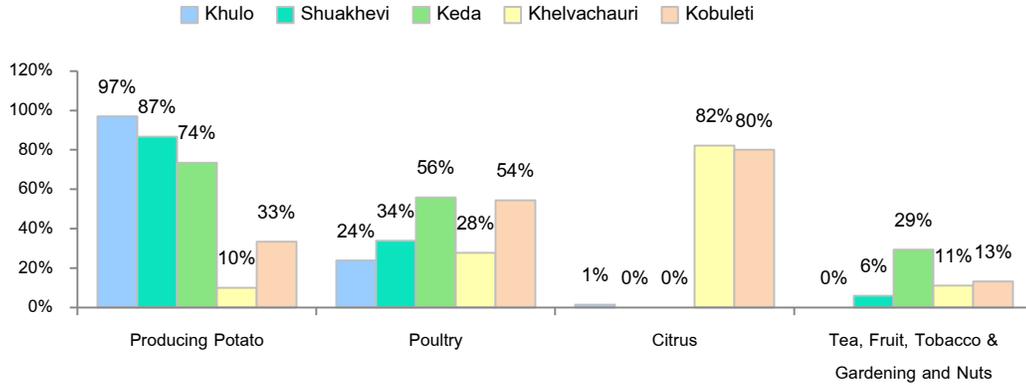


Figure 2.8 c: Respondent Naming the Listed Activities to Be Significant for Their Household
(% out of corresponding sub group)

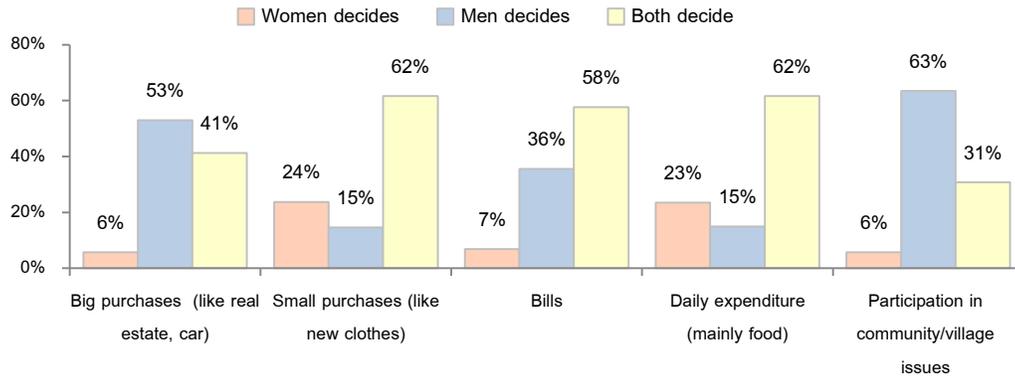


Figure 2.9 a: Decision Making Within the Households Regarding the following activities
(% out of the whole sample)

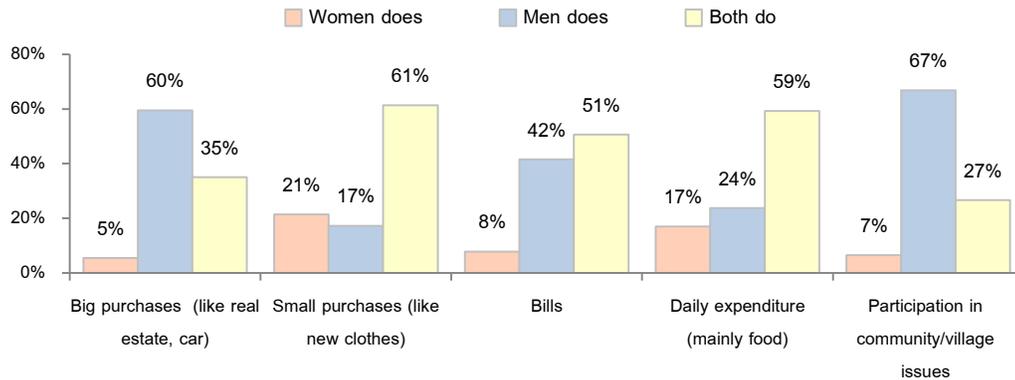


Figure 2.9 b: Function Distribution within the Households Regarding the following activities
(% out of the whole sample)

2.4 Households' Economic Condition

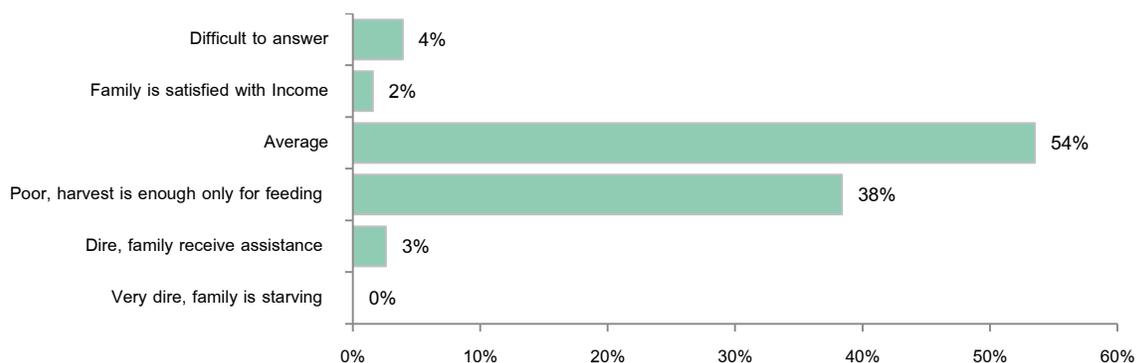


Figure 2.10 a: Farmers' Perception Regarding Their Economic Condition
(% out of whole sample)

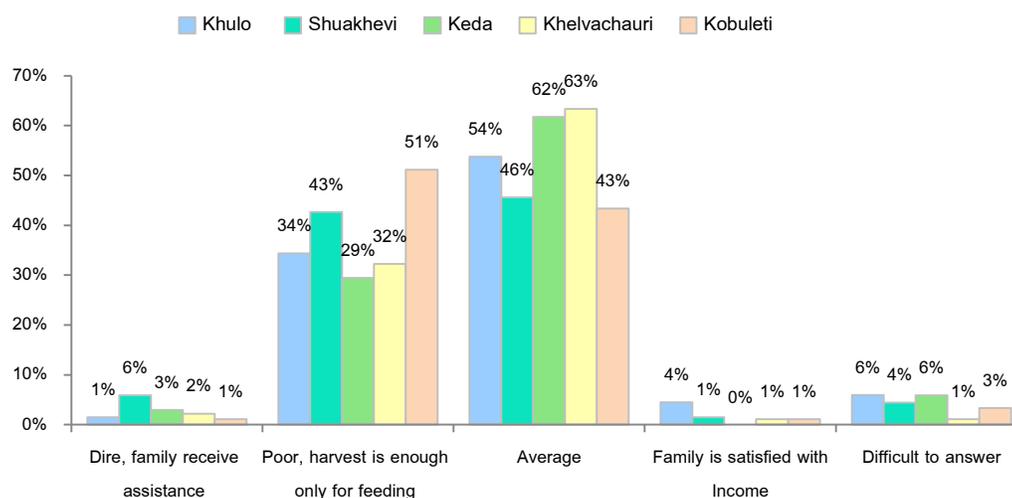


Figure 2.10 b: Farmers' Perception Regarding Their Economic Condition
(percentage out of corresponding sub group)

Table 4: Average Number of Animals Possessed by the Target Households

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Milking cow	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.0
Cow	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Bull	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Calves	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Milking buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Draught animals (horse, donkey, ox)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Young large cattle	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Bee colonies	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7

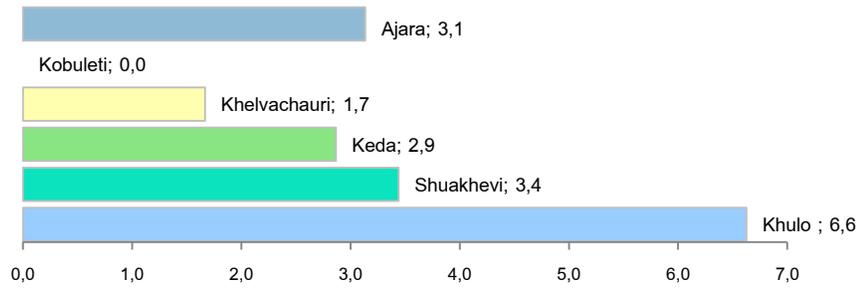


Figure 2.11a: Average Number of Large Cattle Possessed by the Target Households

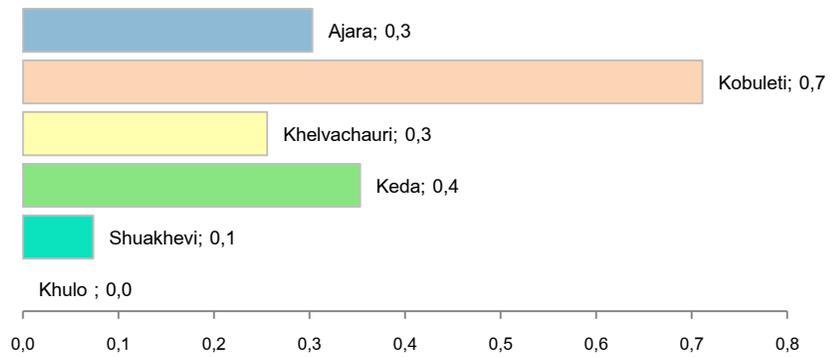


Figure 2.11 b: Average Number of Bee Colonies Possessed by the Target Households
(Average for whole sample interviewed)

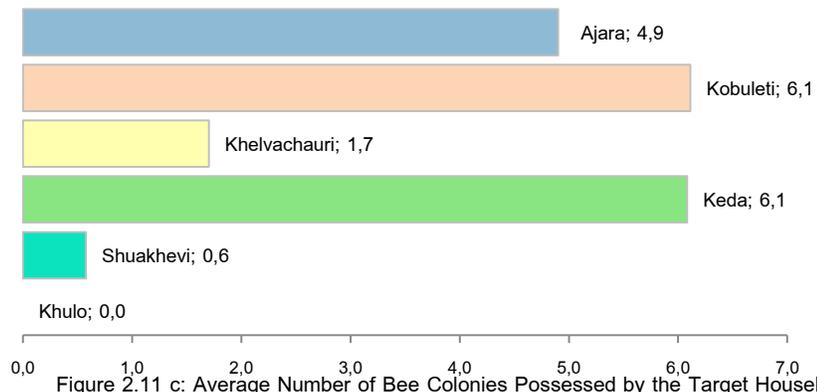


Figure 2.11 c: Average Number of Bee Colonies Possessed by the Target Households
(Average in for those who possess at least one Bee Colony)

Table 5: Average Number of Agro Inputs, Services & Animals Purchased by the Target Households in 2013

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Milking cow	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.00
Bull	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Calf	0.03	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Beehives	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.06
Land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Machinery services	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02
Vet inputs and services	4.09	2.07	1.31	1.65	1.70	11.93
AI services	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.06
Improved Bulls service	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Fodder for livestock	0.95	0.92	0.42	1.29	0.64	1.42

Table 6: Average annual Income in 2013 (Gel)

Source of income	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Sale of cattle	224	565	380	176	54	59
Sale of honey	16	0	3	12	0	56
Sale of other bee products	3	16	0	0	0	0
Sale of raw milk	61	84	12	7	173	12
Sale of other dairy products	121	399	137	50	51	27
Cultivation of land	109	464	25	99	2	23
Sale of citrus	307	0	0	0	563	743
Sale of tea	2	12	0	0	0	0
From other agricultural activities	97	140	188	184	11	17
Income from Agricultural activities	940	1680	745	528	854	937
<i>(Per capita)</i>	177	299	150	102	150	184
Property sale/rental	26	0	0	0	0	111
Salary, Income from private activity	2,279	3,178	2,000	2,164	2,514	1,671
Pension, scholarship, social assistance	1,892	1,921	2,063	2,391	1,870	1,388
Other	63	4	32	66	50	140
Income from non - agricultural activities	4260	5103	4095	4621	4434	3310
<i>(Per capita)</i>	801	910	824	890	778	652
Whole income	5,200	6,783	4,840	5,149	5,288	4,247
<i>(Per capita)</i>	1068	1209	974	992	928	836

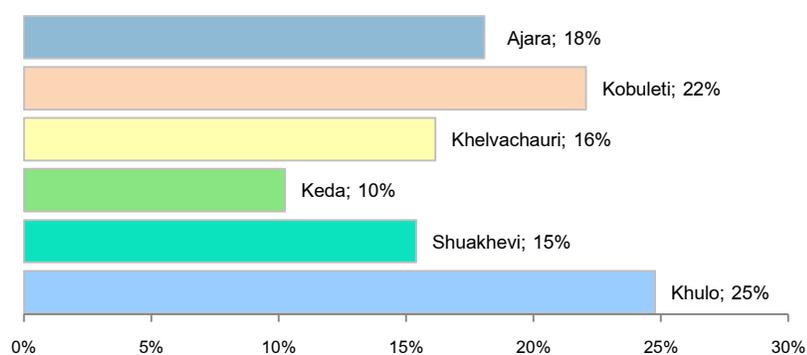


Figure 2.12: Share (%) of Agro Income in Whole Income

2.5 Poverty Level

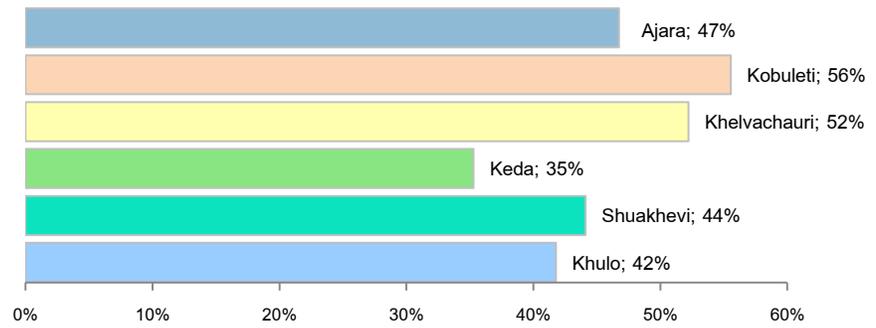


Figure 2.13: Share (%) of Those who Live Below Poverty Line

2.6 Disease spread in the region

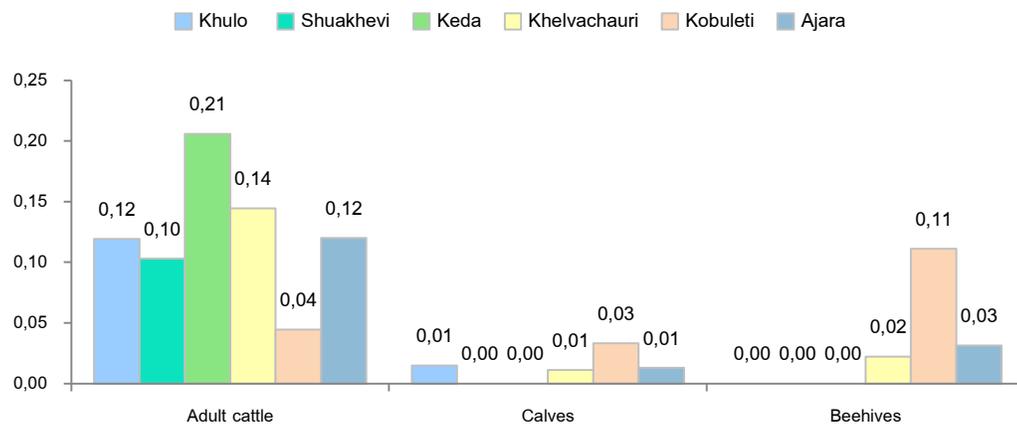


Figure 2.14: Average Number of Animals Diseased
(percentage out of corresponding sub group)

Table 7: Disease & Death Rate, Their Reduction Due to the Vaccination - Calculation

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Adult cattle						
Chances of not getting disease	97%	98%	97%	94%	93%	98%
Disease rate	3%	2%	3%	6%	7%	2%
Death rate	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%
Disease rate among vaccinated	8%	1%	3%	40%	6%	1%
Calves						
Chances of not getting disease	99%	99%	100%	100%	98%	96%
Disease rate	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%
Death rate	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Disease rate among vaccinated	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Beehives						
Chances of not getting disease	90%	N/A	100%	100%	93%	84%
Disease rate	10%	N/A	0%	0%	7%	16%
Death rate	10%	N/A	0%	0%	7%	16%
Disease rate among vaccinated	12%	N/A	0%	0%	15%	16%

2.7 Availability of the Target Services:

Approximately, 70% of the beneficiaries can receive one or more target services within their villages, and all 100% of the target beneficiaries have access to at least one of these services within their communities. Additionally, majority, 98% says that they use these target services as well. It is mainly due to the easy access of the veterinary services – however, the frequency of the usage, as well as satisfaction with the quality of the offered veterinary services, is very low among the target beneficiaries.

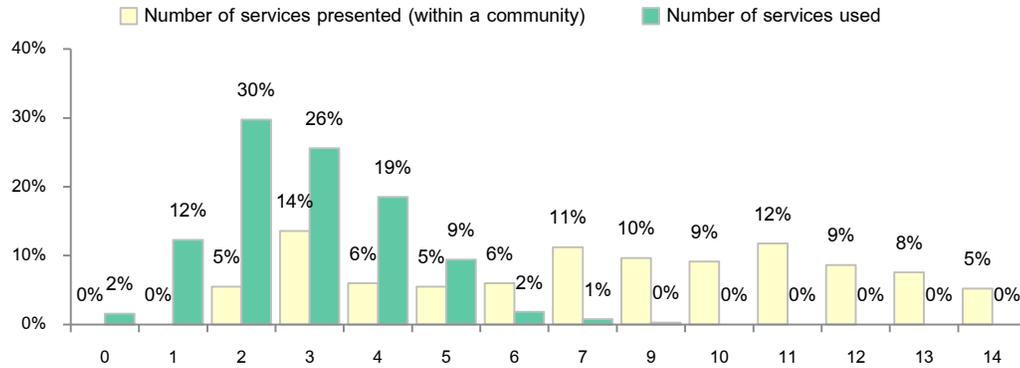


Figure 2.15 a: Percentage of Farmers who Use and Have an Access to the Target Services
(% out of whole sample)

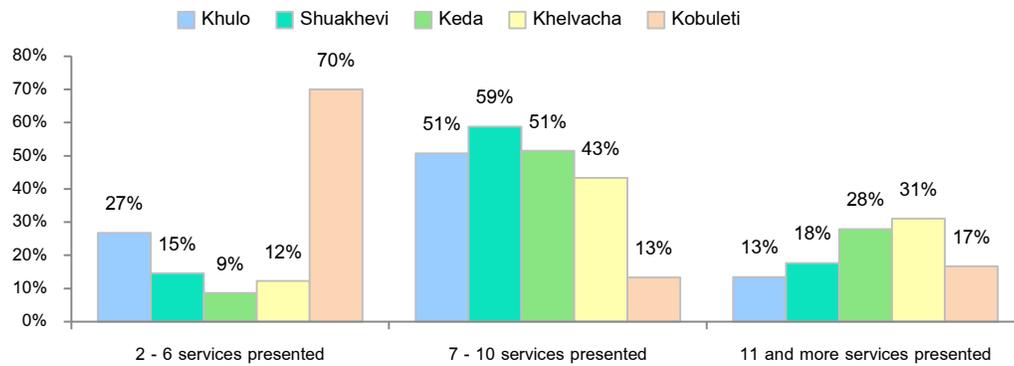


Figure 2.15 b: Percentage of Farmers who have an Access to the Target Services
(percentage out of corresponding sub group)

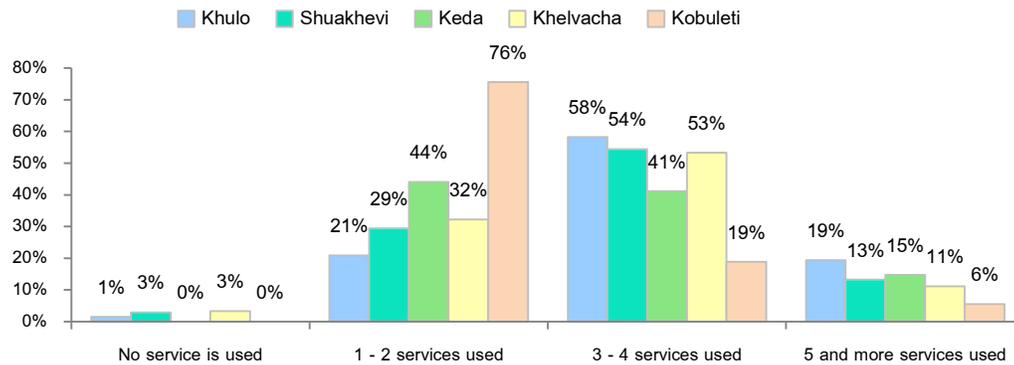


Figure 2.15 c: Percentage of Farmers who Use the Target Services
(percentage out of corresponding sub group)

SECTION 3: BASELINE CONDITION TOWARDS PROGRAMME TARGET OUTCOMES – OUTCOME1

Table 8: Access to Target Services and Markets

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Outcome 1						
% of target beneficiaries saying they can find at list one service in the village or community	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average number of services presented	7.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	5.1	7.6
% of target beneficiaries using at least one service	98%	97%	97%	100%	96%	100%
Average number of services used	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.3

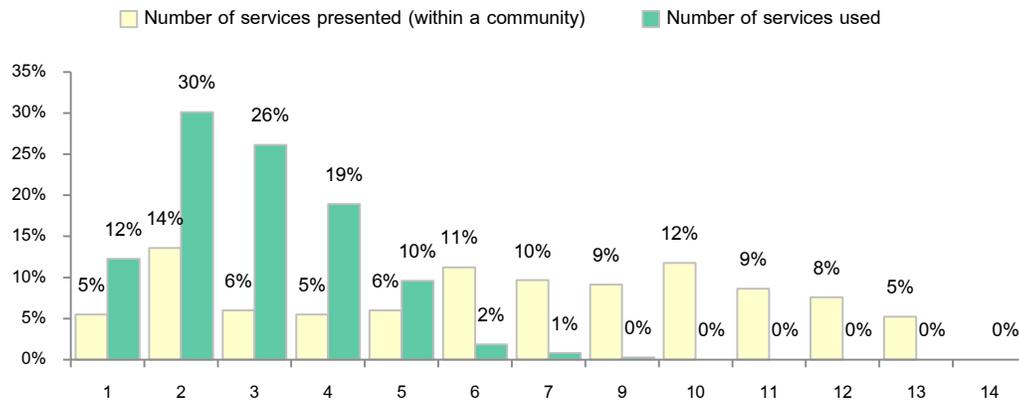


Figure 3.1 a: Percentage of Farmers who Use and has an Access to Target Services - Unde Outcome 1
(% out of whole sample)

3.1 Output 1.1: Facilitated improvements to business practices and outreach of animal health services & input providers to access wider SSLP markets with affordable, appropriate and quality products

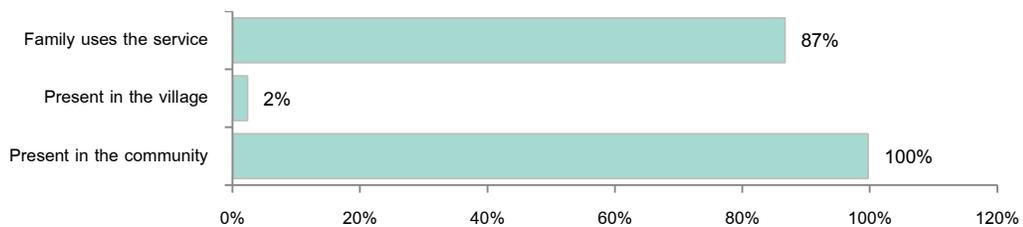
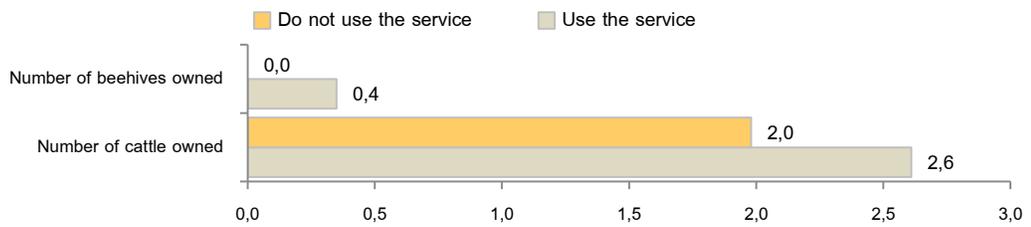
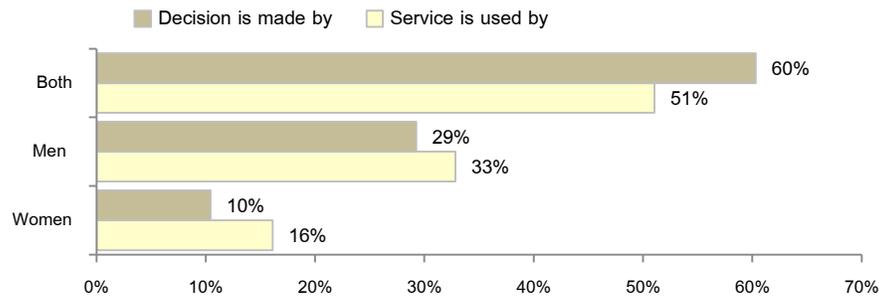
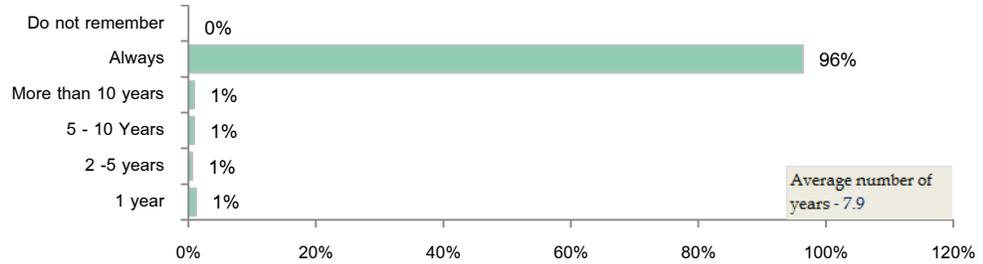
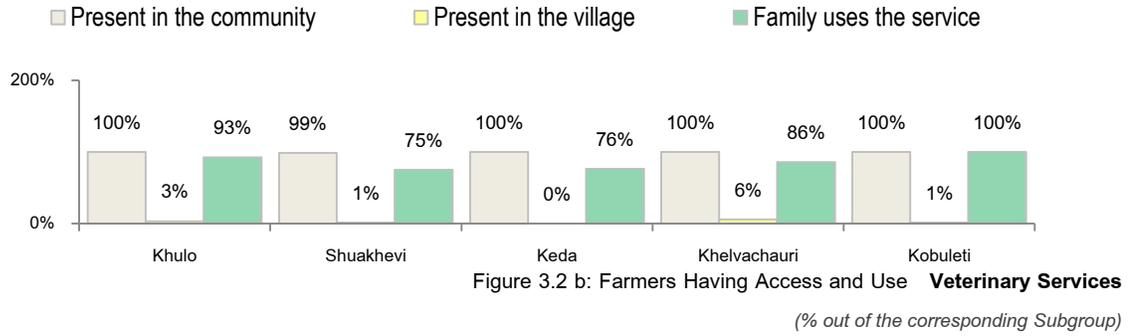


Figure 3.2 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Veterinary Services**
(% out of the whole sample)



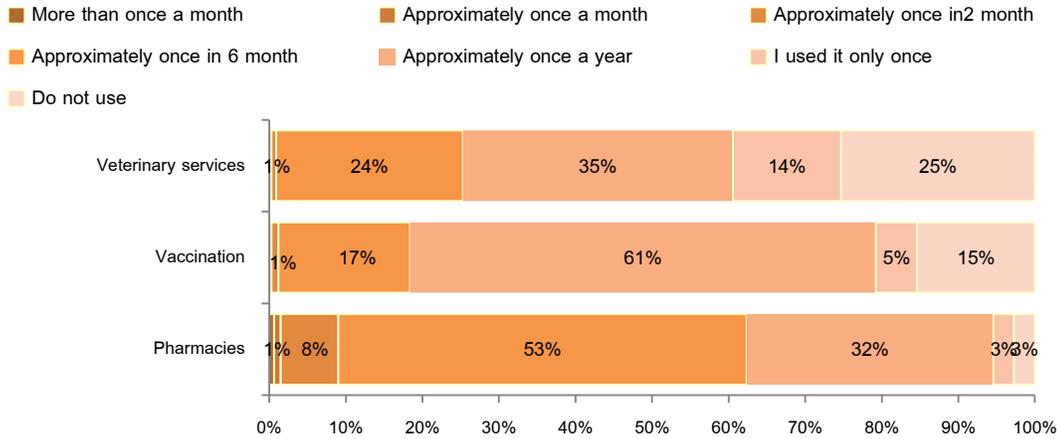


Figure 3.6: Frequency the **Vet Pharmacies** are Visited for Different Purposes
(% out of those who use the service)

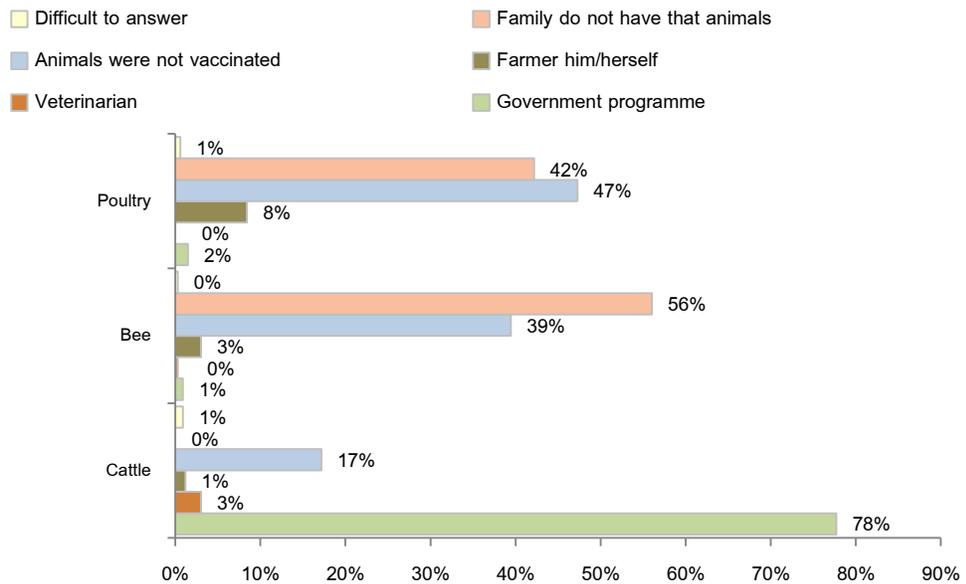


Figure 3.7: The Ways Farmers Have Used to **Vaccinate** Their Animals
(% out of those who use the service)

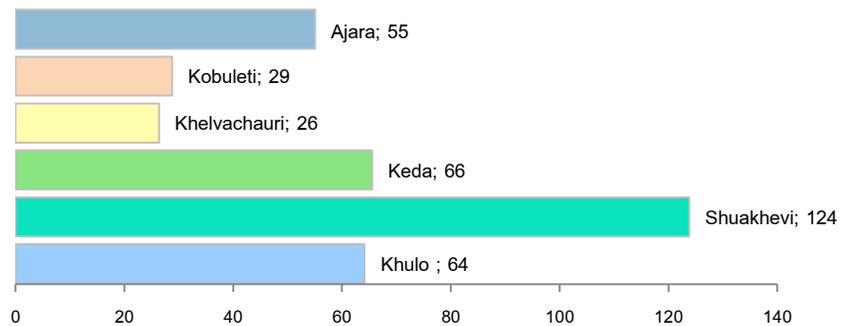


Figure 3.8: Average Number of Minutes Needed to Reach the Nearest **Vet Pharmacy**

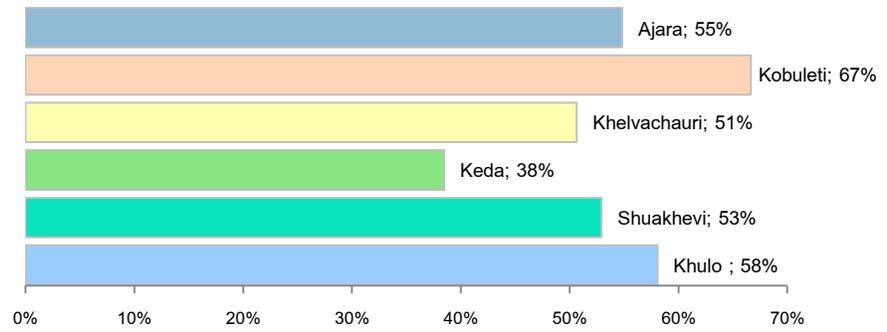


Figure 3.9: Farmers Having Contact information of **Vet Pharmacies**
(% out of those who uses the service)

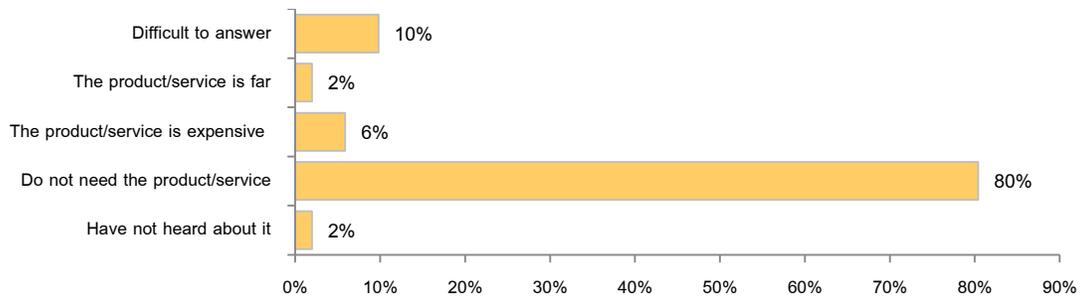


Figure 3.10: The Reasons Why **Veterinary Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 9: The Reasons Why **Veterinary Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Ajara	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	2%	0%	6%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Do not need the product/service	80%	88%	65%	20%	82%	81%	100%	0%
The product/service is expensive	6%	6%	6%	20%	6%	6%	0%	0%
The product/service is far	2%	3%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to answer	10%	3%	24%	20%	12%	13%	0%	0%

3.2 Output 1.2: Facilitated improvements to business practices and outreach of livestock breeding service providers to access wider SSLP markets with affordable & appropriate products

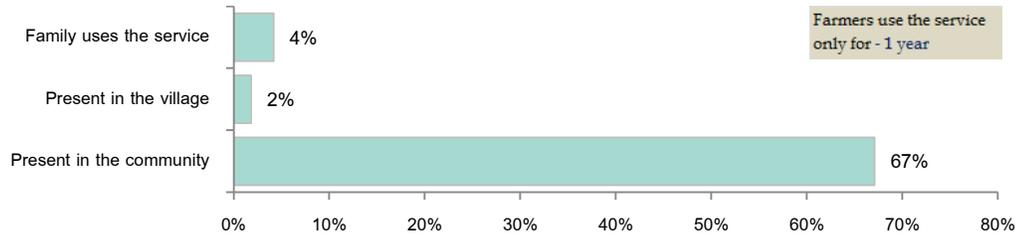


Figure 3.11a: Farmers Having Access and Use AI Services

(% out of the whole sample)

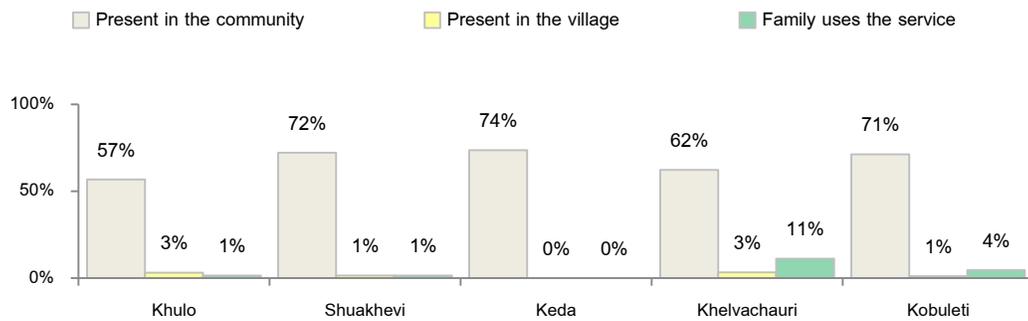


Figure 3.11.b: Farmers Having Access and Use AI Services

(% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

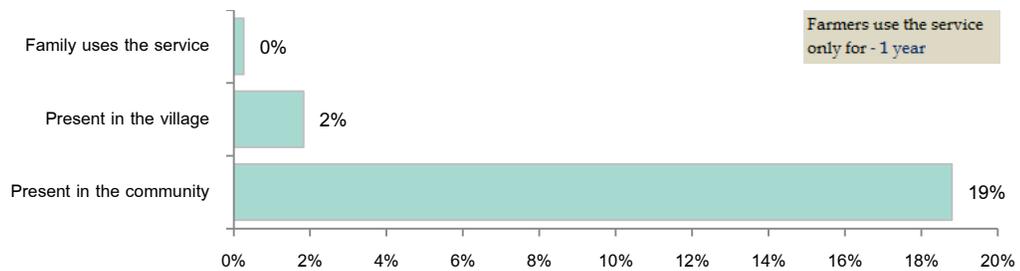


Figure 3.12.a: Farmers Having Access and Use Breeding Services

(% out of the whole sample)

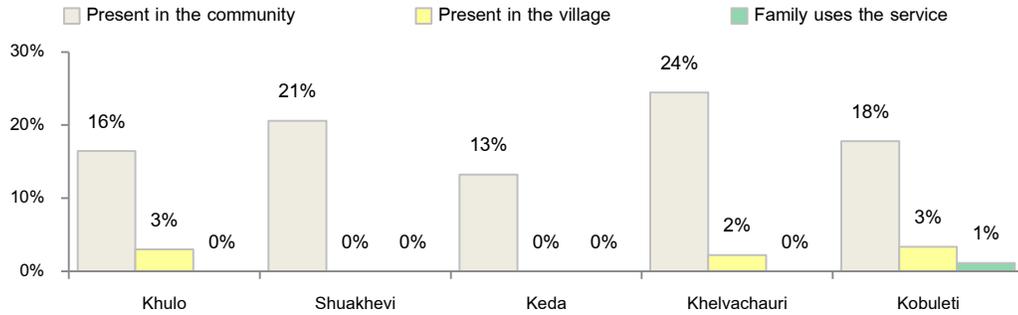


Figure 3.12.b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Breeding Services**
 (% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

In case of using improved breed bull services, decision is made and the service is used, only by men

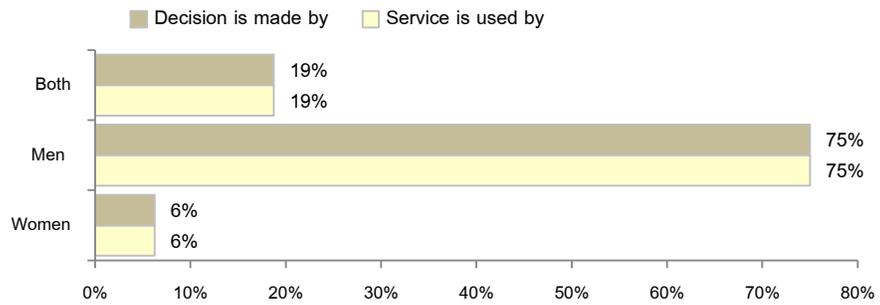


Figure 3.13: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **AI Services**
 (% out of those who use the service)

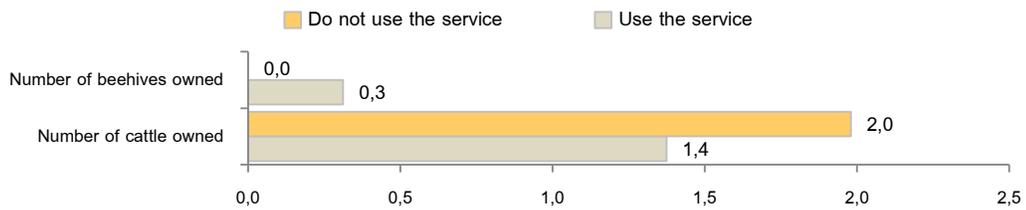


Figure 3.14: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **AI Services** and by Those Who Do Not

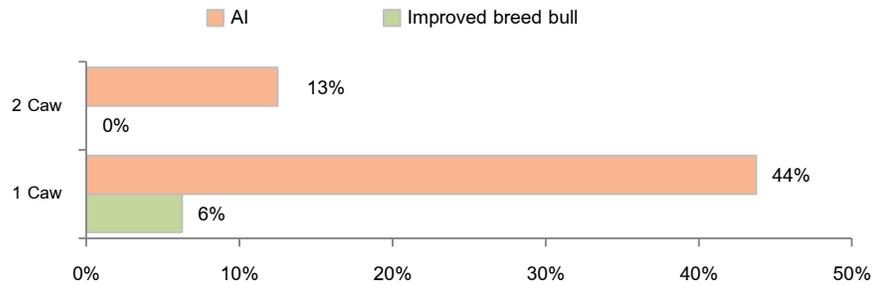


Figure 3.15: Number of Caws Farmers Have Used Breed Improvements Services for
 (% out of those who use the service)

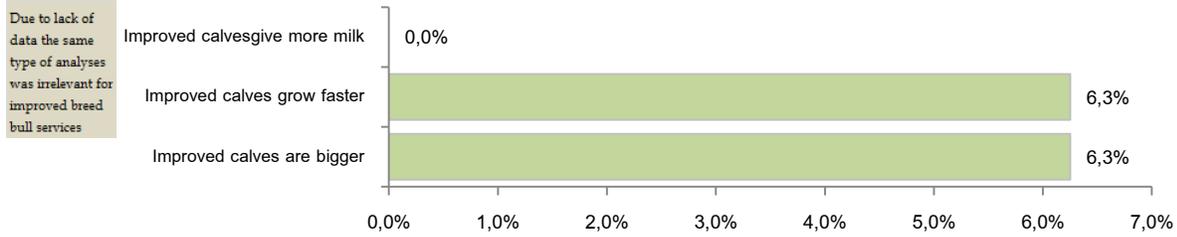


Figure 3.16: Farmers Evaluate the Usefulness/Outcomes of the **AI Services**

(% out of those who use the service)

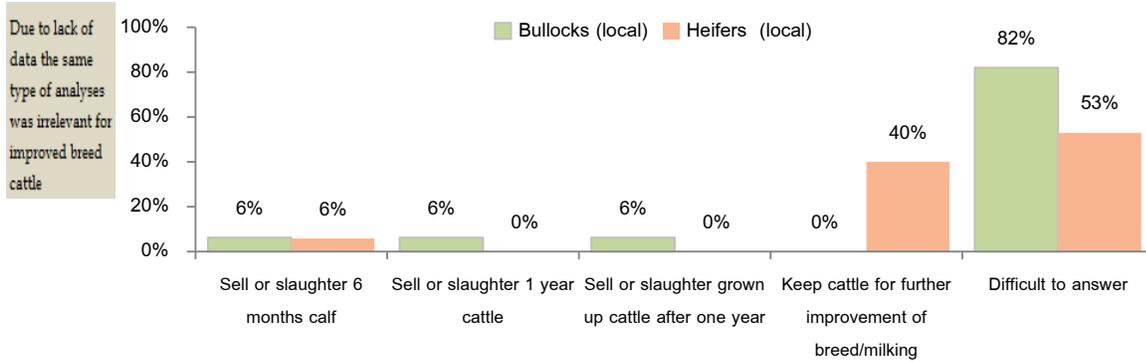


Figure 3.17: Farmers Selling and /or Keeping Local Breed Heifers and Bullocks

(% out of those who use the service)

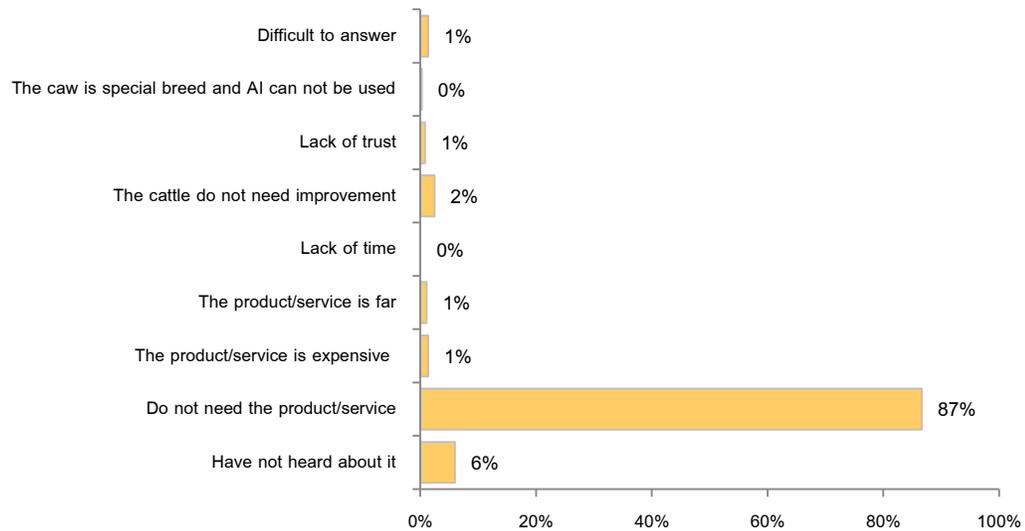


Figure 3.18: The Reasons Why **AI Services** are Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

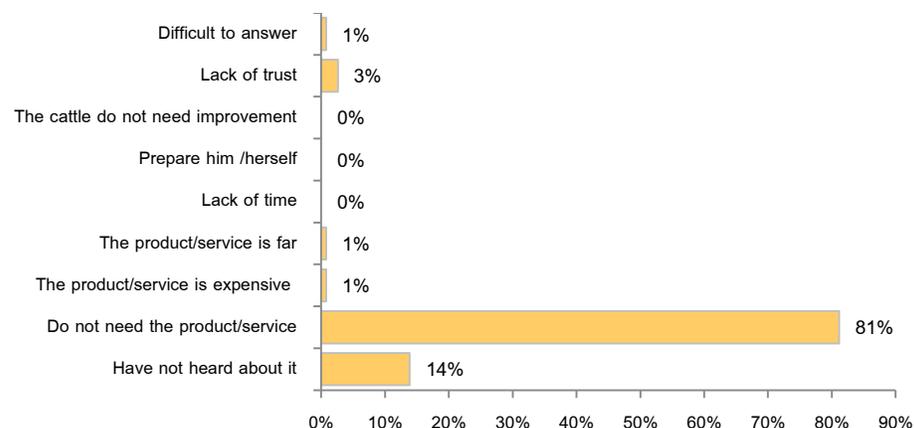


Figure 3.19: The Reasons Why **Improved Breed Bull Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 10: The Reasons Why **AI Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	8%	3%	6%	1%	1%	19%	1%
Do not need the product/service	86%	88%	80%	97%	93%	71%	93%
The product/service is expensive	2%	1%	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%
The product/service is far	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Lack of time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
The cattle do not need improvement	2%	3%	6%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Lack of trust	0%	1%	2%	0%	3%	0%	1%
The cow is special breed and AI cannot be used	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Difficult to answer	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%

Table 11: The Reasons Why **Improved Breed Bulls' Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	14%	13%	9%	6%	18%	30%	4%
Do not need the product/service	80%	83%	76%	91%	82%	67%	91%
The product/service is expensive	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The product/service is far	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Lack of time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prepare him /herself	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The cattle do not need improvement	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lack of trust	2%	3%	9%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Difficult to answer	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%

3.3 Output 1.3: Facilitated improvements to business practices and outreach of nutritional input & service providers to access wider SSLP markets with affordable & appropriate products

None of the interviewed has mentioned that they use combined feed but the majority of them use bran and other nutritional inputs as additional nutritional inputs to hay and grass (e.g.: vegetables).

Singular cases of using brewer’s grains have been captured: 2 households in Kobuleti and 2 from Khelvachauri have mentioned that they purchase brewers grains in a beer factory in Batumi (they use these brewers for their own cattle).

Besides, the programme knows that in Khulo there are 2 intermediaries supplying brewers’ grains to 75 households in Khulo.

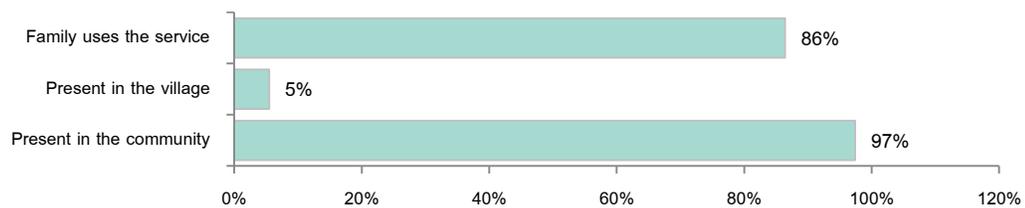


Figure 3.20 a: Farmers Having Access and Purchase/Use **Bran**
(% out of the whole sample)

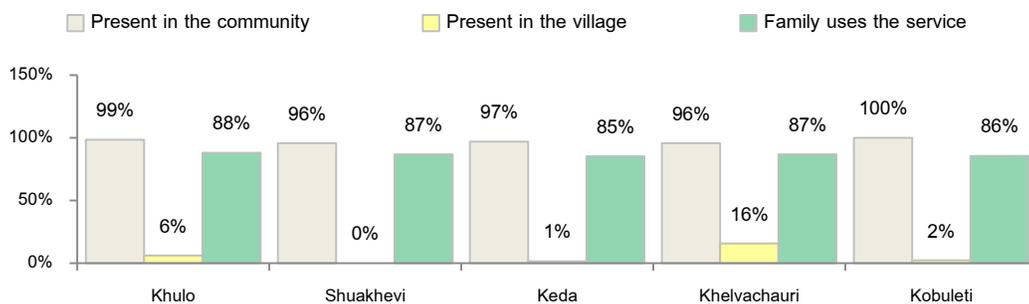


Figure 3.20 b: Farmers Having Access and Purchase/Use **Bran**
(% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

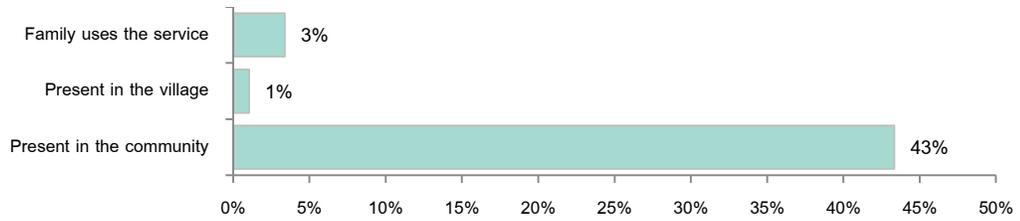


Figure 3.21: Farmers Having Access to Market of and Purchase/Use **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)**
 (% out of the whole sample)

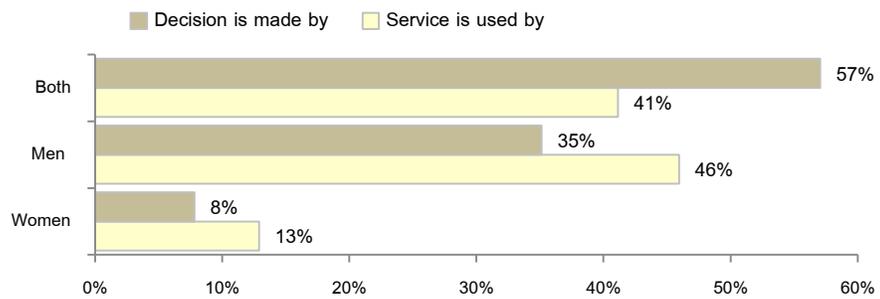


Figure 3.22: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Bran**
 (% out of those who use the service)

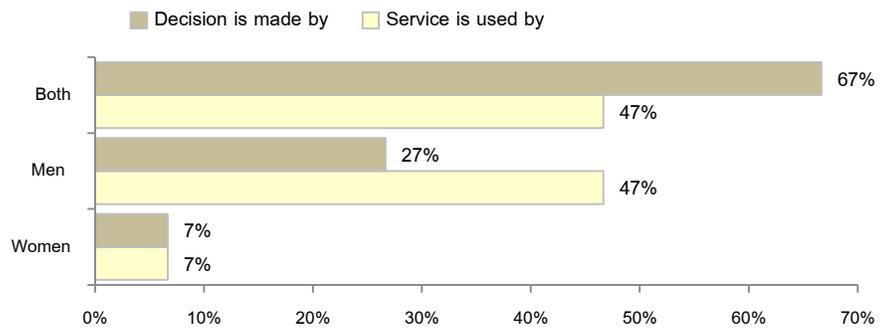


Figure 3.23: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)**
 (% out of those who use the service)

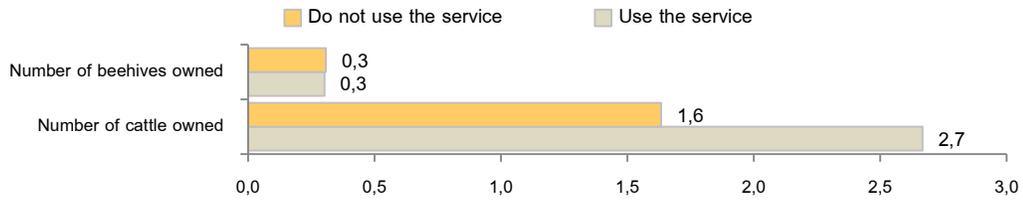


Figure 3.24: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **Bran** and by Those Who Do Not

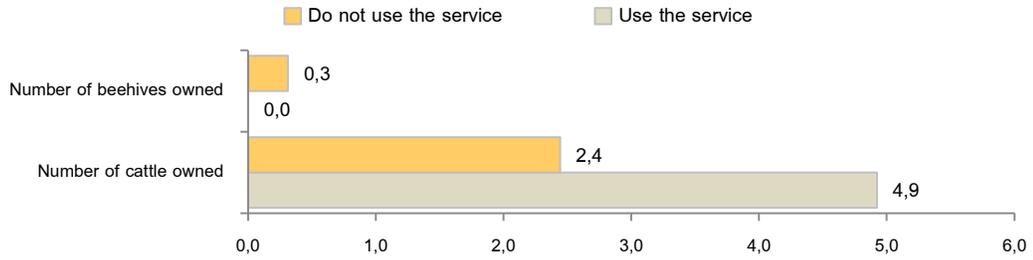


Figure 3.25: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)** and by Those Who Do Not

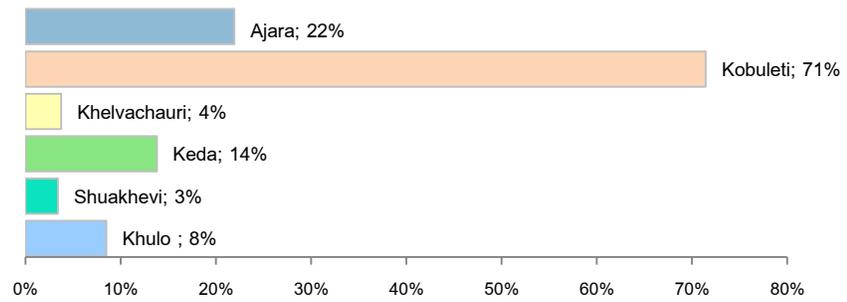


Figure 3.26: Farmers Who Use **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)** (% out of whole sample)

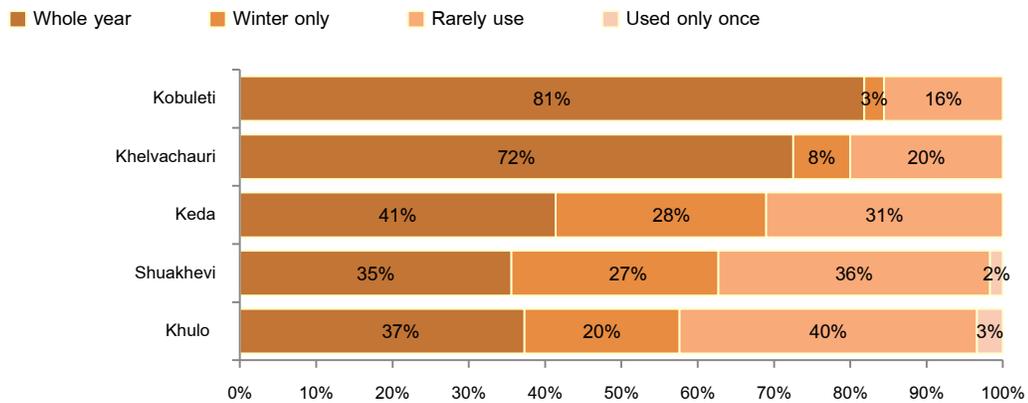


Figure 3.27: Frequency **Bran** is Used by Farmers (% out of those who use the service)

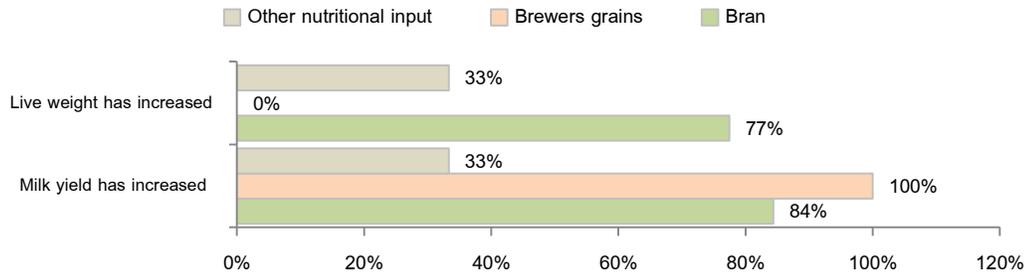


Figure 3.28: Farmers Evaluating the Effectiveness of Provided Nutritional Input
(% out of those who use the service)

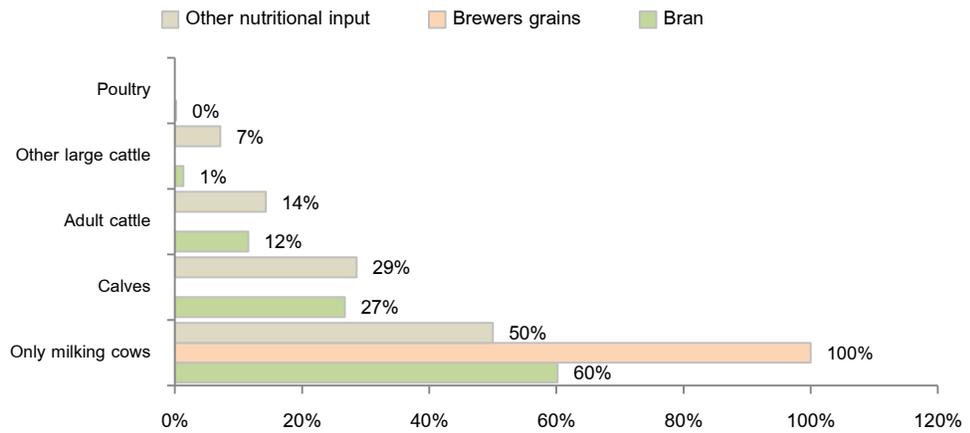


Figure 3.29: % of Farmers Feeding Following Animals any type of **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)**
(% out of those who use the service)

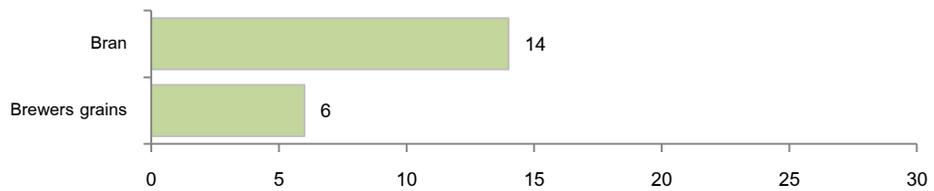


Figure 3.30: Price in Gel for 20 Kg of the Product
(% out of those who use the service)

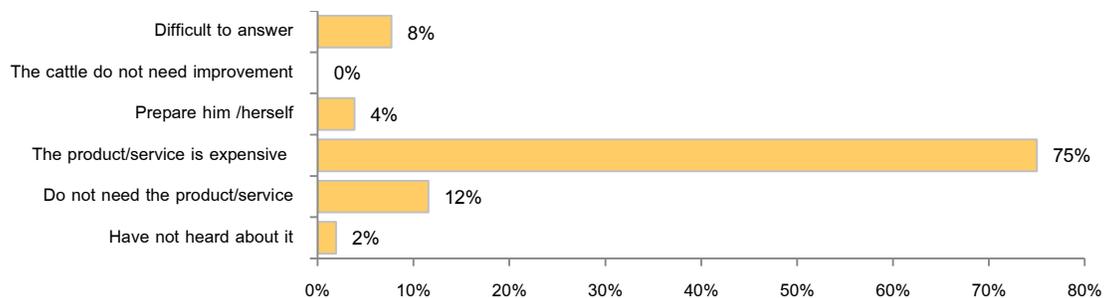


Figure 3.31: The Reasons Why **Bran** is Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

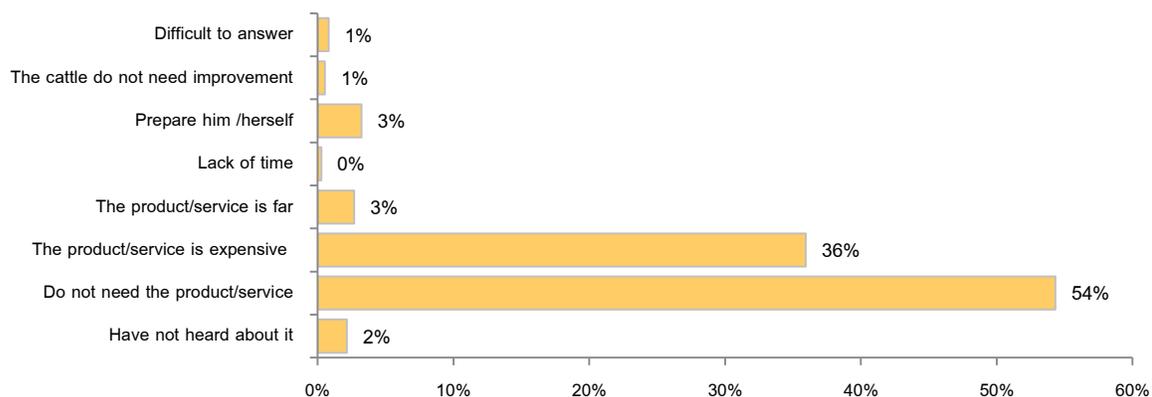


Figure 3.32: The Reasons Why **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)** are Not Purchased
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 12: The Reasons Why **Bran** is Not Used/Purchased
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Do not need the product/service	11%	12%	0%	0%	0%	33%	15%
The product/service is expensive	67%	84%	100%	100%	80%	33%	77%
Prepare him /herself	7%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%
The cattle do not need improvement	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to answer	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	8%

Table 13: The Reasons Why **Other Nutritional Input (mainly residual vegetables)** is Not Used/Purchased
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	3%	1%	3%	0%	2%	5%	1%
Do not need the product/service	56%	51%	39%	42%	42%	56%	82%
The product/service is expensive	35%	37%	48%	46%	52%	31%	12%
The product/service is far	2%	4%	5%	1%	5%	1%	2%
Lack of time	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Prepare him /herself	3%	3%	5%	9%	0%	3%	0%
The cattle do not need improvement	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Difficult to answer	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%

3.4 Output 1.4: Facilitated improvements to access of SSLP’s to appropriate information to support use of target services and decision making related to improved and more secure productivity

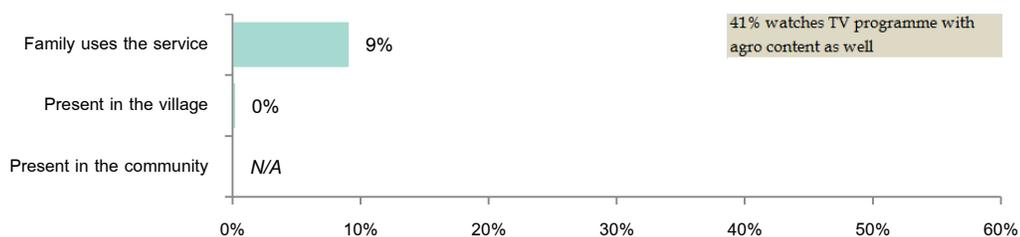


Figure 3.33 a: Farmers Having Access and Purchase/Use the **Newspaper with Agro Content**
(% out of the whole sample)

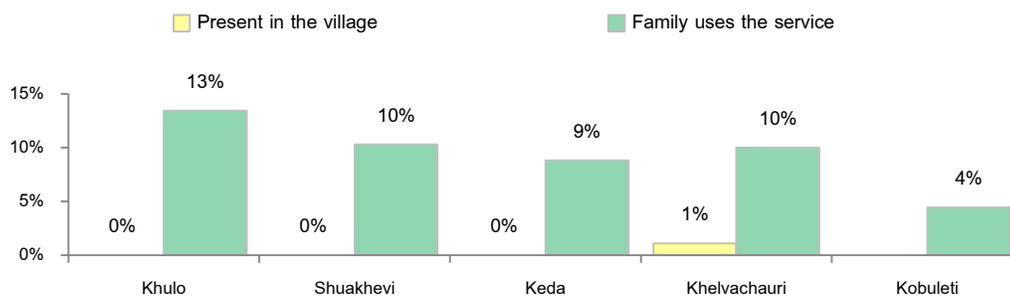


Figure 3.34 b: Farmers Having Access and Purchase **Newspaper with Agro Content**
(% out of the corresponding subgroup)

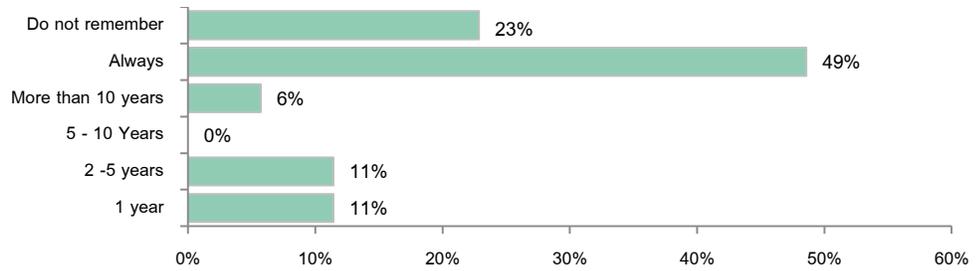


Figure 3.35: Number of Years **Newspaper with Agro Content** Are Purchased/Used
(% out of those who use the service)

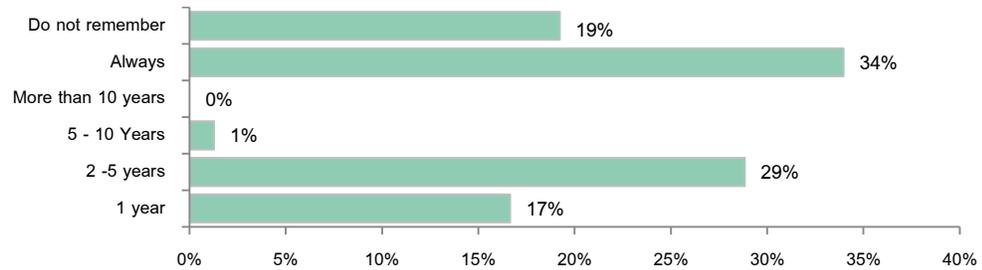


Figure 3.36: Number of Years **TV Programmes with Agro Content** Are Watched
(% out of those who use the service)

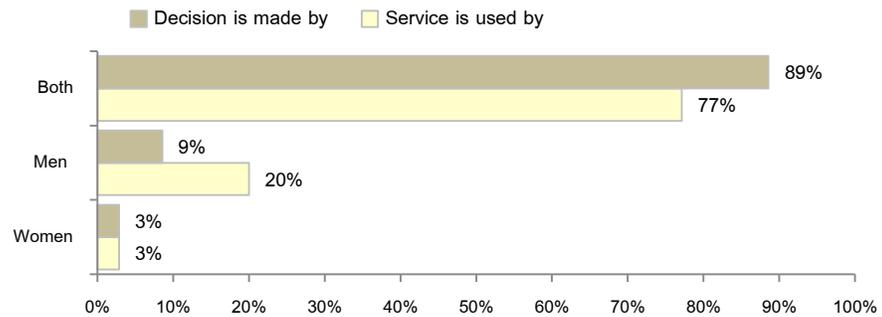


Figure 3.37: Access to and Decision Making over the Purchase/Use of **Newspaper with Agro Content**
(% out of those who use the service)

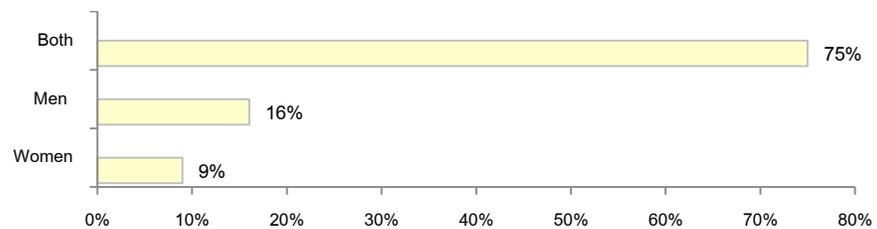


Figure 3.38: Access to the Watch of **TV Programme with Agro Content**
(% out of those who use the service)

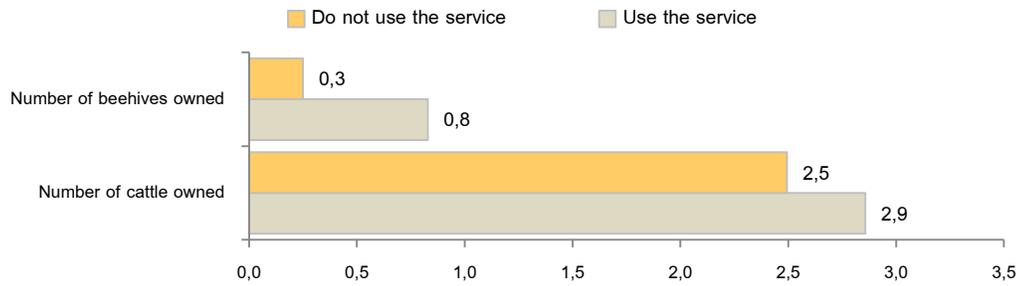


Figure 3.39: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use/Purchase **Newspaper with Agro Content** and by Those Who Do Not

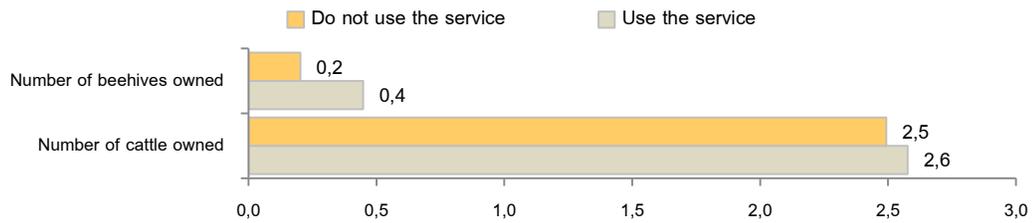


Figure 3.40: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **Newspaper with Agro Content** and by Those Who Do Not

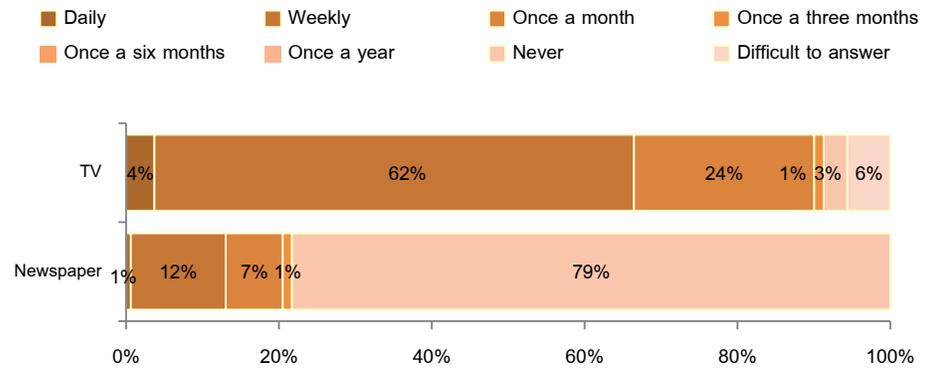


Figure 3.41: Frequency the Farmers Recieve **Agro Information** (% out of those who use the service)

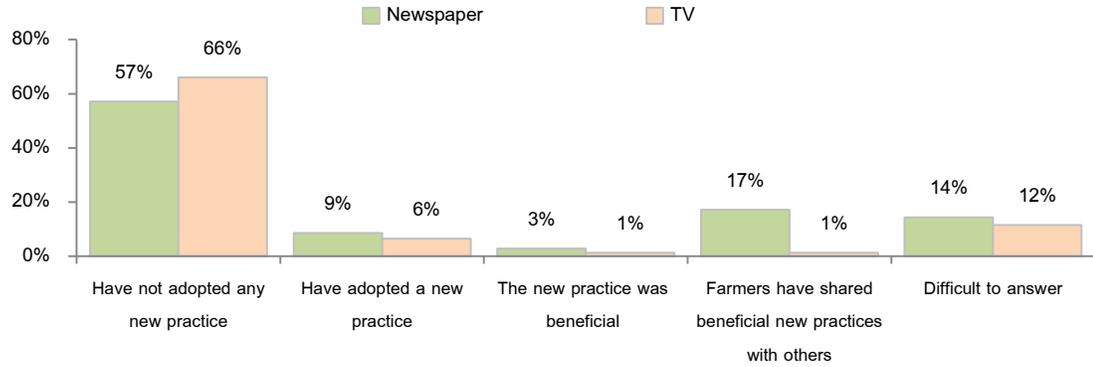


Figure 3.42: Farmers Adopting New Practices from Received **Agro Information**

(% out of those who use the service)

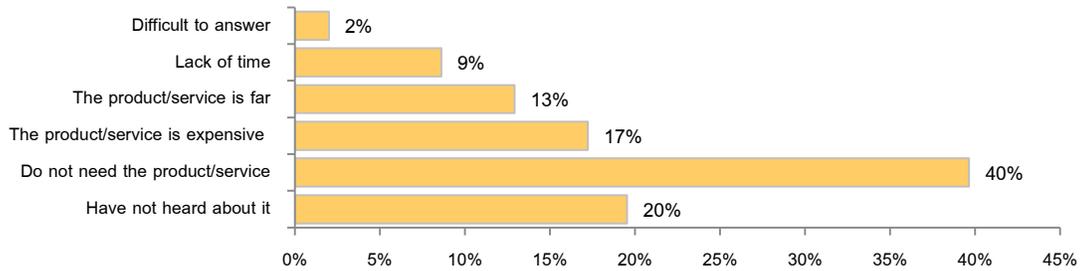


Figure 3.43: The Reasons Why **Newspapers with Agro Content** are Not Purchased/Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

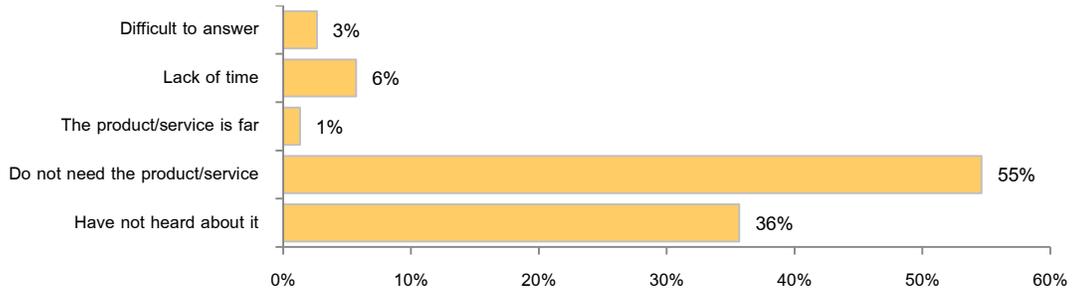


Figure 3.44: The Reasons Why **TV Programmes with Agro Content** are Not Watched

(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 14: The Reasons Why **Newspapers with Agro Content** are Not Purchased/Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	17%	25%	22%	23%	29%	22%	6%
Do not need the product/service	41%	37%	16%	25%	27%	38%	77%
The product/service is expensive	17%	18%	26%	25%	16%	15%	9%
The product/service is far	13%	13%	26%	11%	13%	10%	8%
Lack of time	11%	5%	10%	11%	11%	12%	0%
Difficult to answer	2%	2%	0%	5%	3%	2%	0%

Table 15: The Reasons Why **TV Programme with Agro Content** are Not Watched
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	34%	38%	71%	49%	39%	30%	14%
Do not need the product/service	56%	53%	14%	38%	48%	54%	85%
The product/service is far	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	0%
Lack of time	5%	8%	11%	5%	12%	4%	1%
Difficult to answer	3%	1%	3%	5%	0%	7%	0%

3.5 Output 1.5: Facilitated improvements to access to financial services for livestock market system SMEs & SSLP's

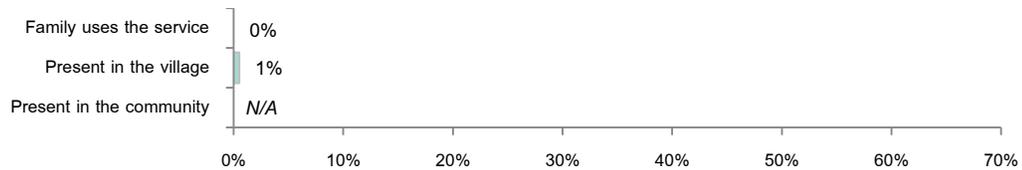


Figure 3.45.a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Agro Loans**
(% out of the whole sample)

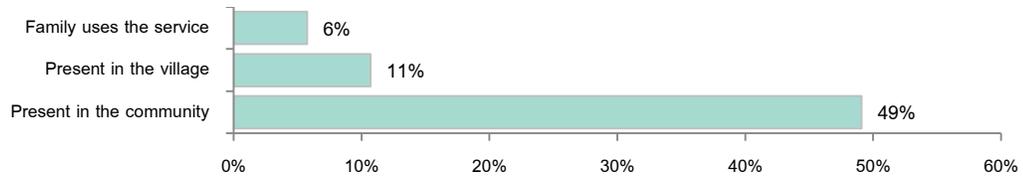


Figure 3.46 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Machinery Services**
(% out of the whole sample)

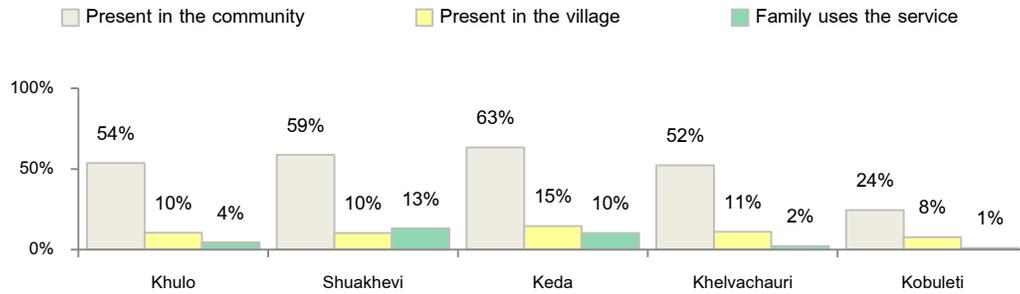


Figure 2.46 b: Farmers Having Access and use **Machinery Services**
(% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

Due to lack of data no similar analyses is doable for Access to Agro Loans

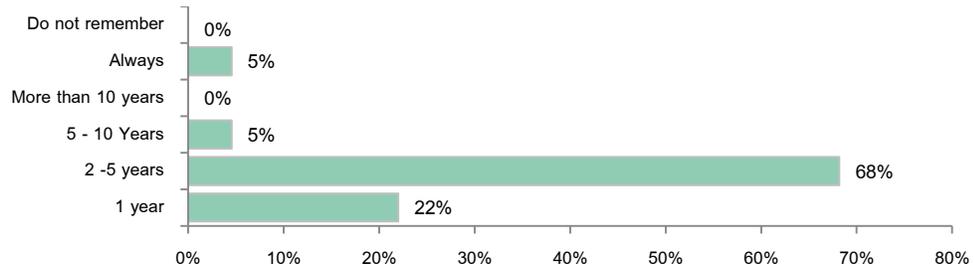


Figure 3.47: Number of Years **Machinery Services** Are Used
(% out of those who use the service)

Due to lack of data no similar analyses is doable for Access to Agro Loans

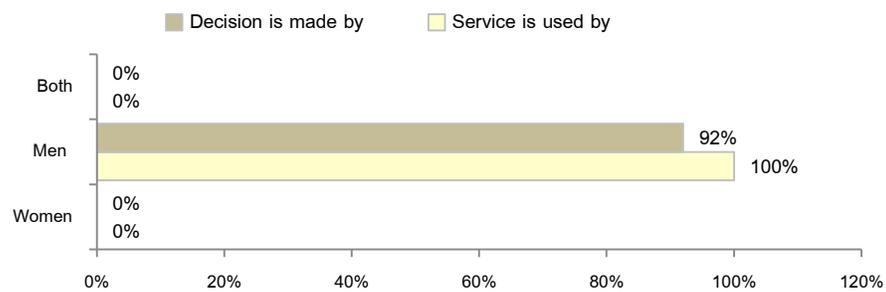


Figure 3.48: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Machinery Services**
(% out of those who use the service)

Due to lack of data no similar analyses is doable for Access to Agro Loans

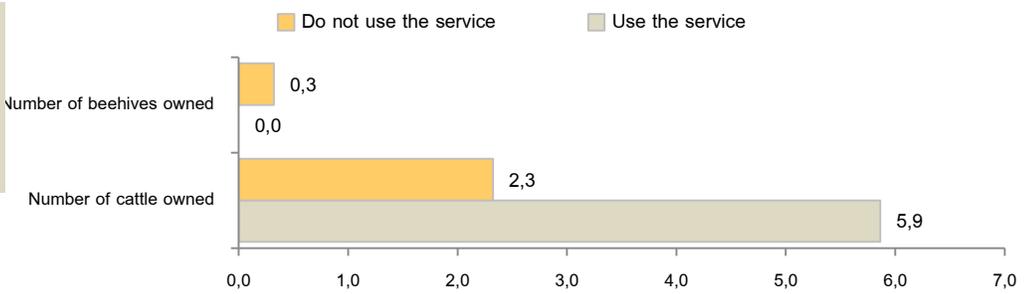


Figure 3.49: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **Machinery Services** and by Those Who Do Not

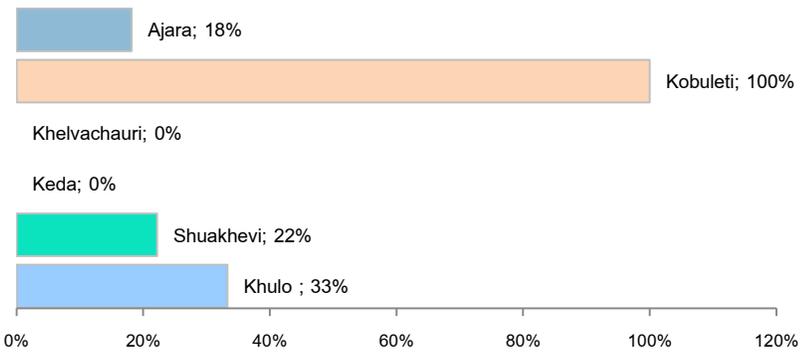


Figure 3.50: Farmers Who Have **Received Loan** from Financial Institution for Purchasing Agricultural Machinery
(% out of those who use the service/ have applied for)

- Farmers can use machinery whenever they need
- Farmers often use machinery
- Farmers rarely use machinery
- There are no machinery available

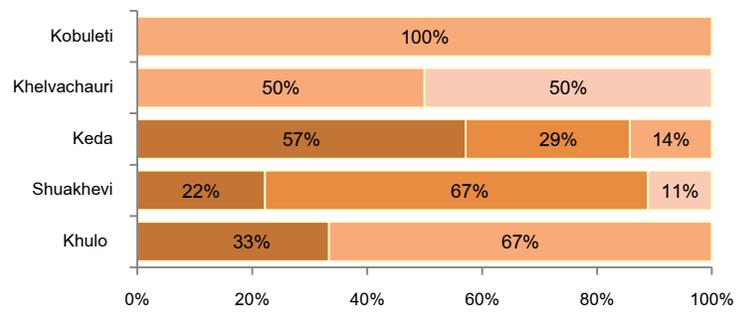


Figure 3.51: Frequency Farmers Can Access **Machinery**
(% out of those who use the service)

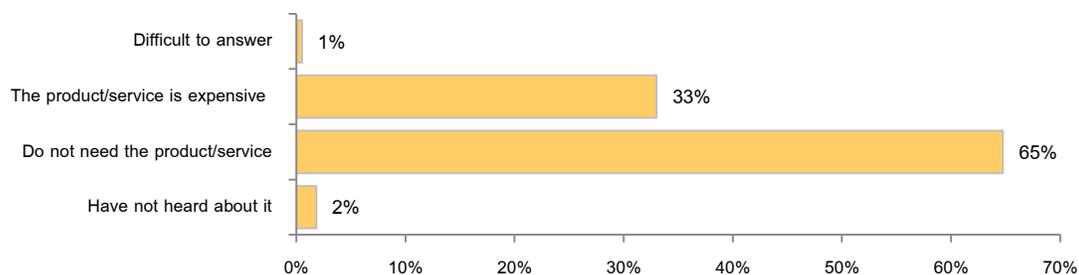


Figure 3.53: The Reasons Why **Agro Loans** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

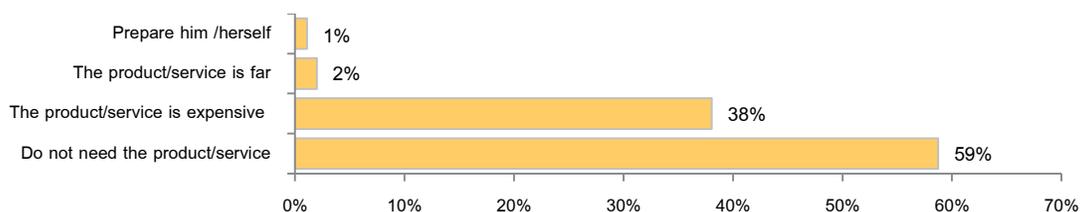


Figure 3.54: The Reasons Why **Machinery Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 16: The Reasons Why **Agro Loans** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Do not need the product/service	65%	65%	43%	47%	53%	77%	91%
The product/service is expensive	32%	33%	55%	51%	47%	20%	4%
Difficult to answer	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%

Table 17: The Reasons Why **Making Machinery Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Do not need the product/service	59%	58%	27%	46%	48%	69%	88%
The product/service is expensive	39%	39%	69%	53%	51%	28%	11%
The product/service is far	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Prepare him /herself	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%

SECTION 4: BASELINE CONDITION TOWARDS PROGRAMME TARGET OUTCOMES – OUTCOME2

Table 18: Access to the Target Services and Markets

	Ajara	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
% of target beneficiaries saying they can find at list one service in the village or community	83%	100%	100%	100%	91%	38%
Average number of services presented	8.49	7.58	7.91	8.75	9.23	9.12
% of target beneficiaries using at least one service	45%	76%	63%	44%	38%	14%
Average number of services used	3.89	3.96	3.67	3.87	3.97	4.23

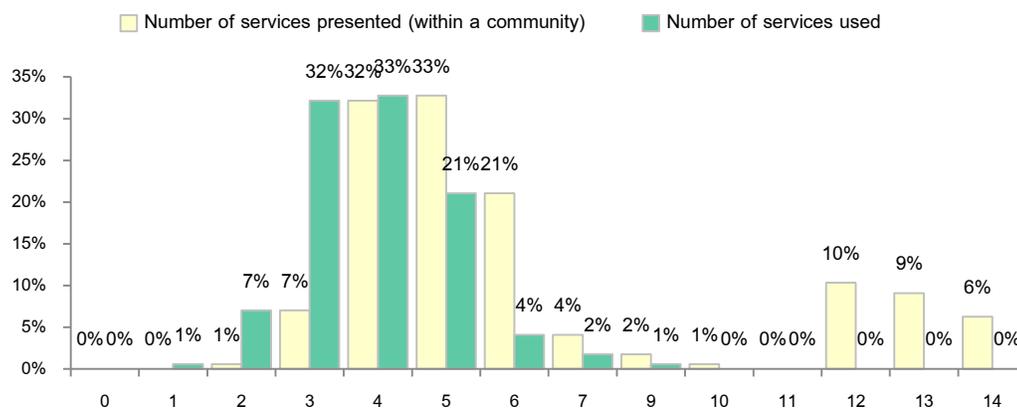


Figure 4.1 a: Percentage of Farmers who Use and has an Access to Target Services - Unde Outcome 2
(% out of those who use outcome 2 services)

4.1 Output 2.1 & Output 2.2: Increased access to FS&H, business & tourism consultancy support services for SME's s supplied by SSLP's facilitated

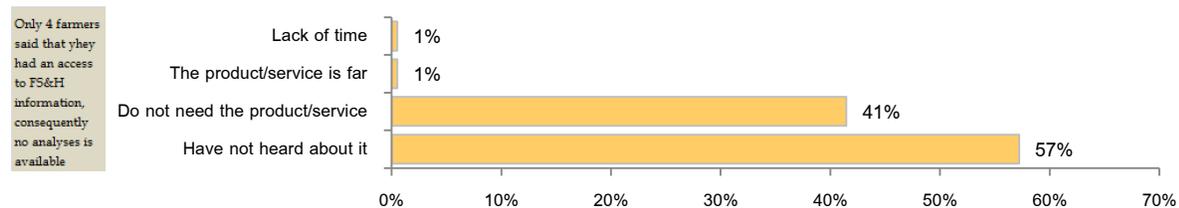


Figure 4.2: The Reasons Why **Food Safety and Higyene Trainings** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 19: The Reasons Why **FS&H Information** is Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	56%	59%	77%	68%	64%	59%	28%
Do not need the product/service	42%	40%	21%	29%	36%	39%	72%
The product/service is far	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Lack of time	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%

4.2 Output 2.3– Beef Sector: Increased volume and value of trade and efficient and cost-effective access to livestock products for intermediaries and processors from SSLP’s facilitated

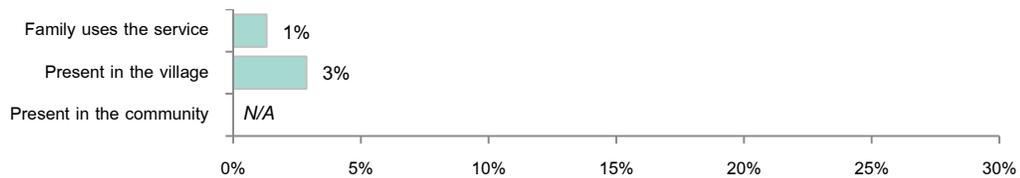


Figure 4.3 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Slaughterhouse Services**

(% out of the whole sample)

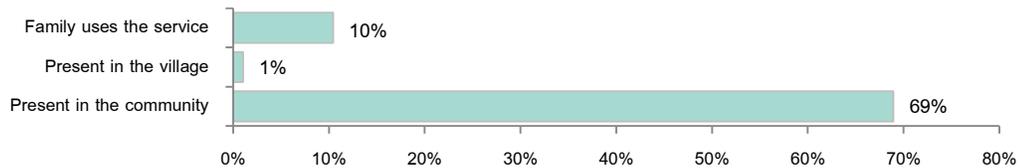


Figure 4.4 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Livestock Market Services**

(% out of the whole sample)

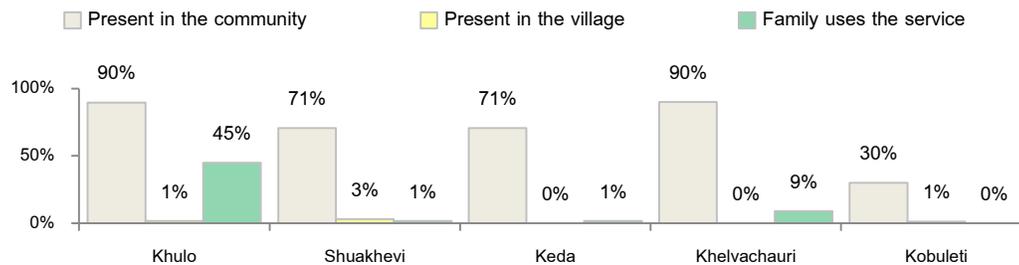


Figure 4.4 b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Livestock Market Services**

(% out of the corresponding subgroup)

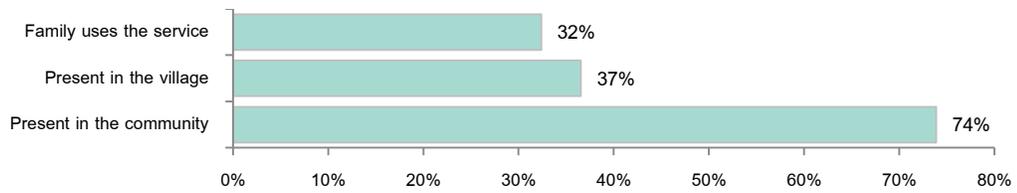


Figure 4.5 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Livestock Intermediaries' Services**

(% out of the whole sample)

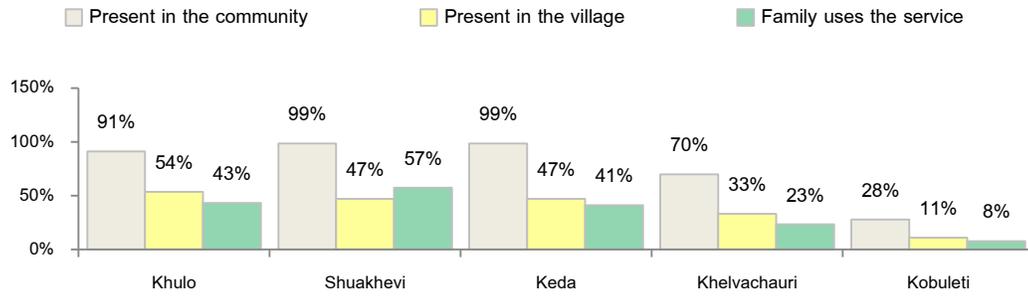


Figure 4.5 b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Livestock Intermediaries' Services**

(% out of the corresponding subgroup)

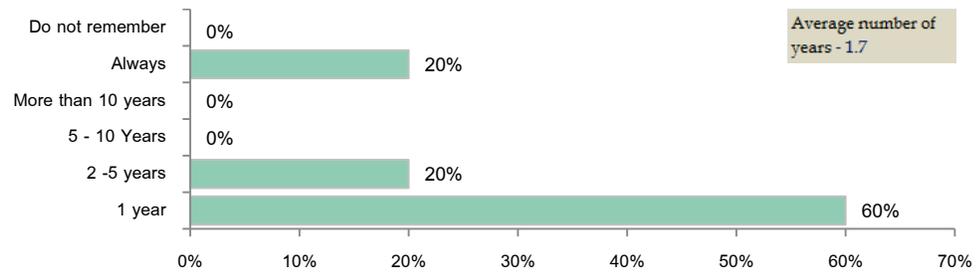


Figure 4.6: Number of Years **Slaughterhouse Services** Are Used

(% out of those who use the service)

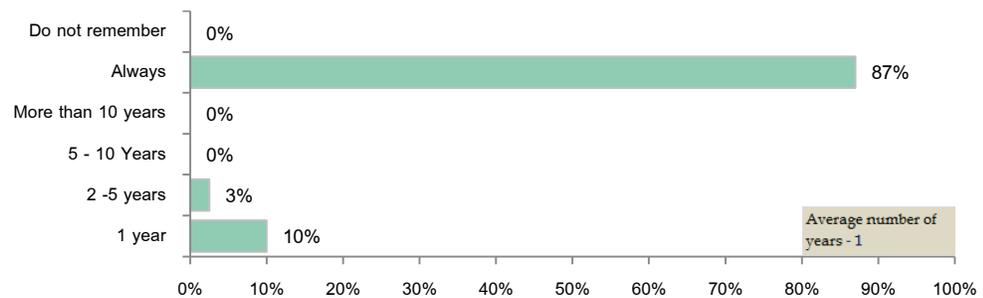


Figure 4.7: Number of Years **Livestock Market Services** Are Used

(% out of those who use the service)

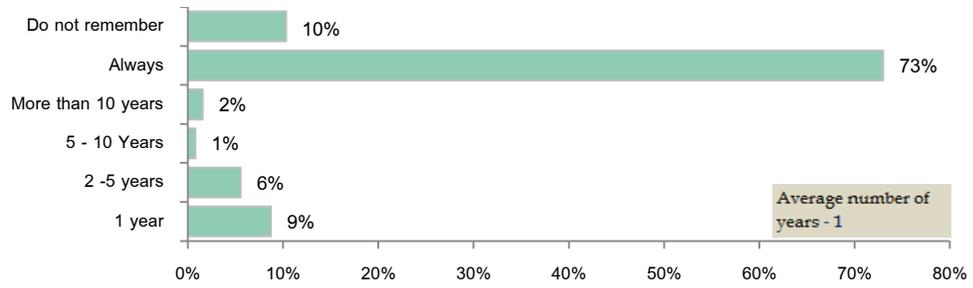


Figure 4.8: Number of Years **Livestock Intermediaries' Services** Are Used
 (% out of those who use the service)

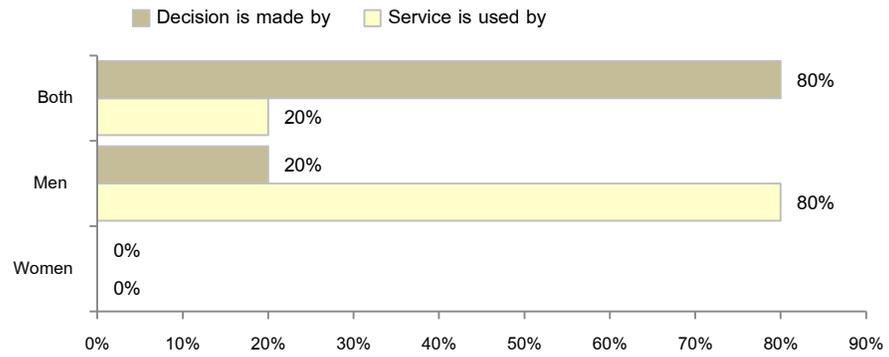


Figure 4.9: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Slaughterhouse Services**
 (% out of those who use the service)

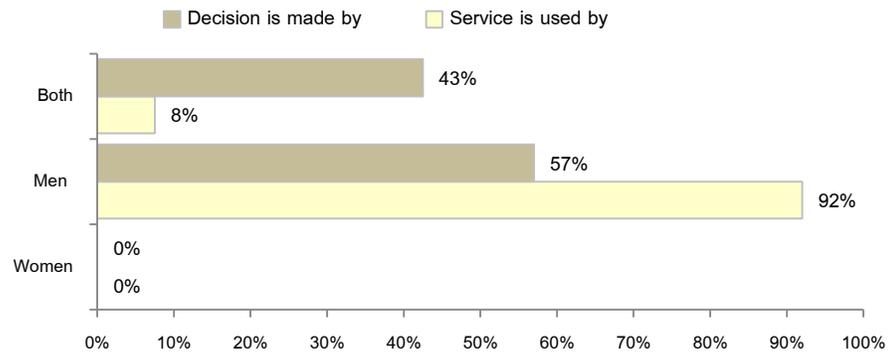


Figure 4.10: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Livestock Market Services**
 (% out of those who use the service)

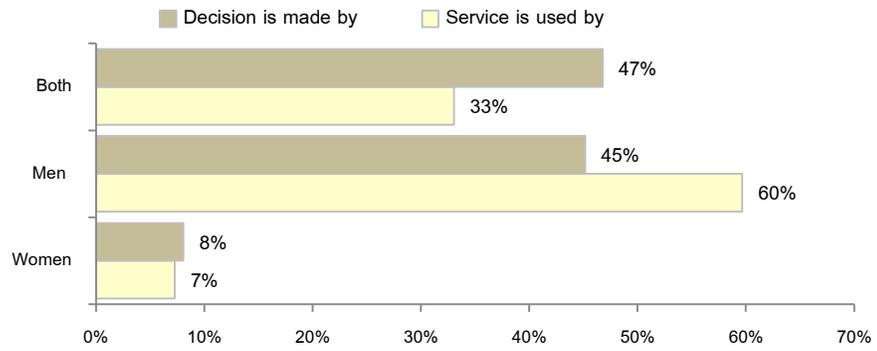
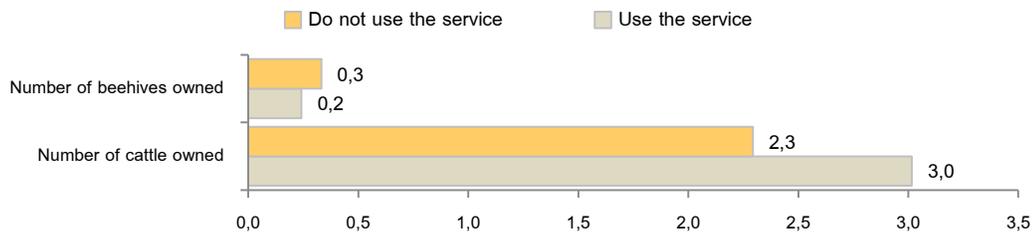
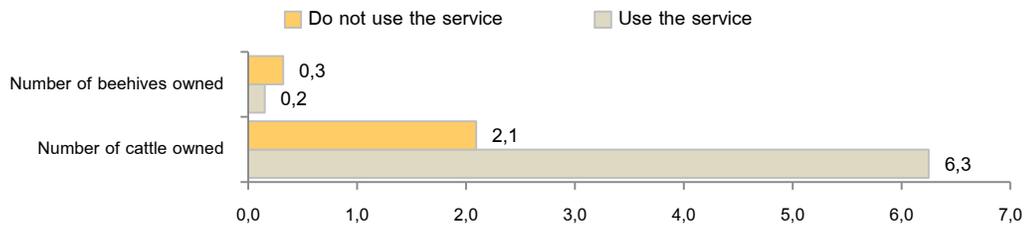
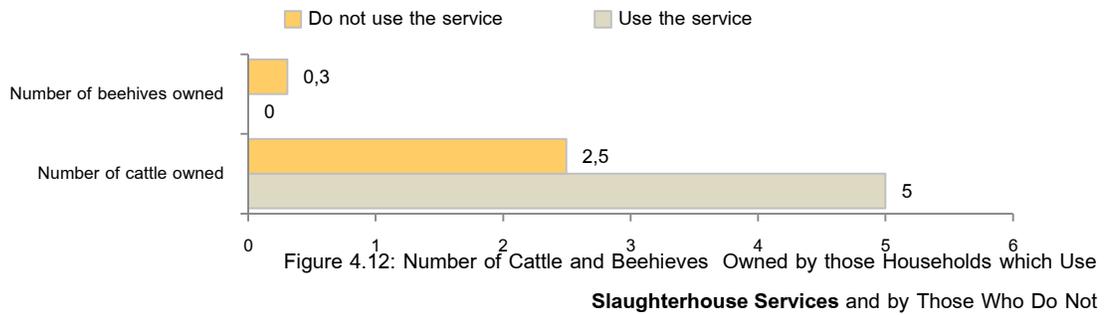


Figure 4.11: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Livestock Intermediaries' Services**
 (% out of those who use the service)



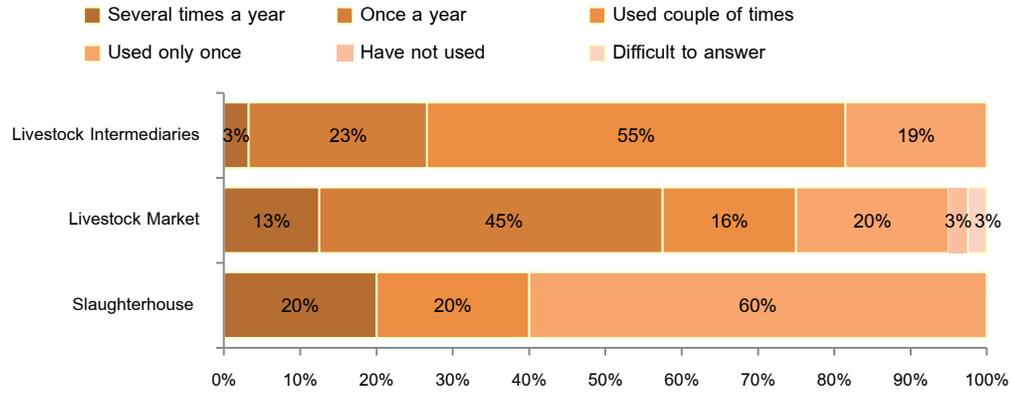


Figure 4.15: Frequency the Slaughterhouse/Livestock Market/ Livestock Intermediary Services are used by farmers
(% out of those who use the service)

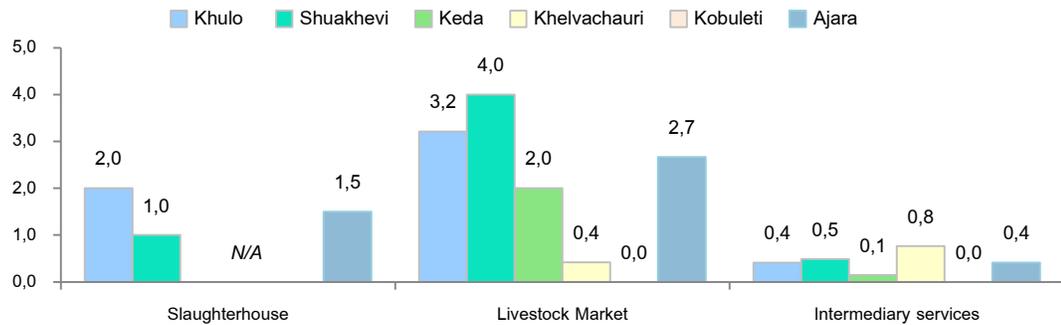


Figure 4.16: Average Number of Hours Needed to Reach Each

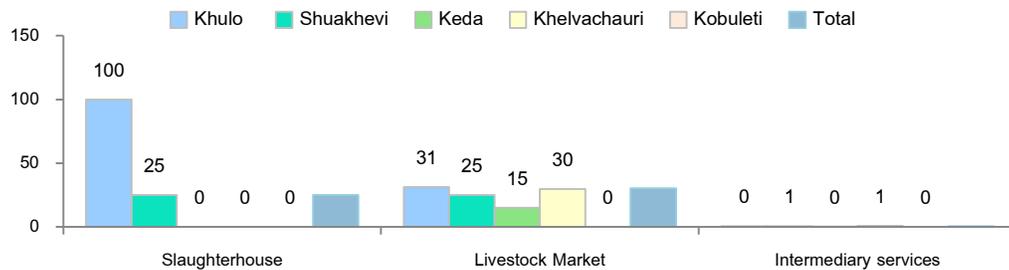


Figure 4.17: Average Transportation Price per Head of Cattle/Livestock - Gel

Table 20: Average Number of Animals Taken to be Sold /Slaughtered Each Time

	Slaughterhouse	Livestock Market	Intermediary services
Milking cow	1.0	0.9	0.9
Bull	0.0	1.3	1.1
calf	3.0	2.2	1.2

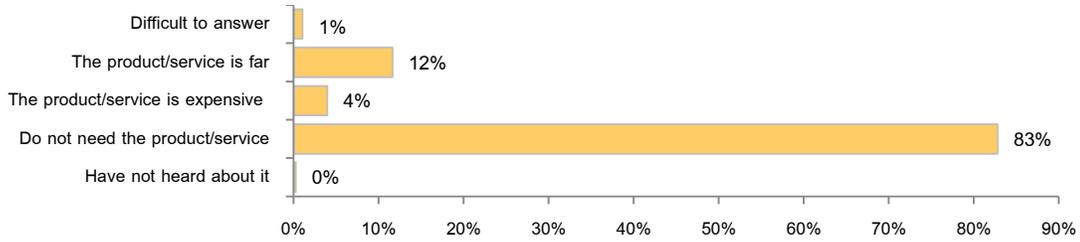


Figure 4.18: The Reasons Why **Slaughterhouse Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

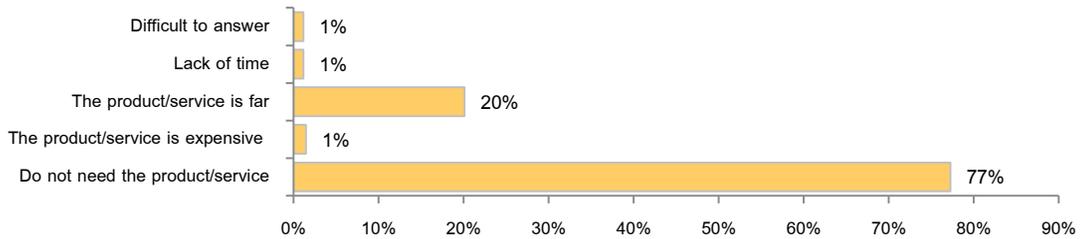


Figure 4.19: The Reasons Why **Livestock Market Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

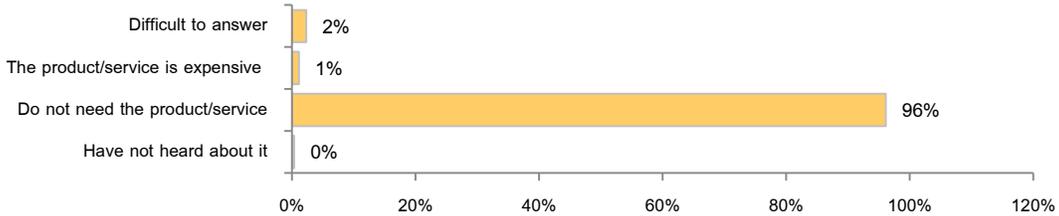


Figure 4.20: The Reasons Why **Livestock Intermediaries' Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 21: The Reasons Why **Slaughterhouse Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Do not need the product/service	87%	76%	70%	80%	74%	90%	96%
The product/service is expensive	2%	7%	15%	4%	1%	1%	1%
The product/service is far	10%	15%	15%	16%	22%	8%	1%
Difficult to answer	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%

Table 22: The Reasons Why **Livestock Market Services** are Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Do not need the product/service	79%	74%	51%	66%	67%	91%	91%
The product/service is expensive	1%	2%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%
The product/service is far	18%	23%	38%	31%	31%	7%	8%
Lack of time	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Difficult to answer	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Table 23: The Reasons Why **Livestock Intermediaries' Services** are Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Do not need the product/service	95%	98%	89%	93%	98%	97%	99%
The product/service is expensive	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to answer	3%	1%	3%	7%	3%	1%	1%

4.3 Output 2.3– Dairy Sector: Increased volume and value of trade and efficient and cost-effective access to livestock products for intermediaries and processors from SSLP's facilitated

The Survey has not captured any raw milk collectors in Keda or Khulo municipalities. However the programme knows that there is at least one cheese producing company operating, and collecting raw milk from farmers in Khulo municipality.

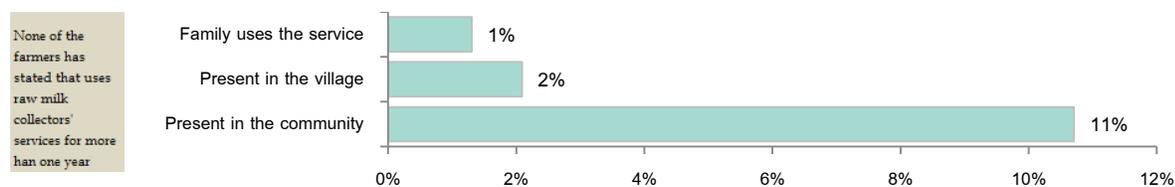


Figure 4.21.a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Raw Milk Collectors' Services**

(% out of the whole sample)

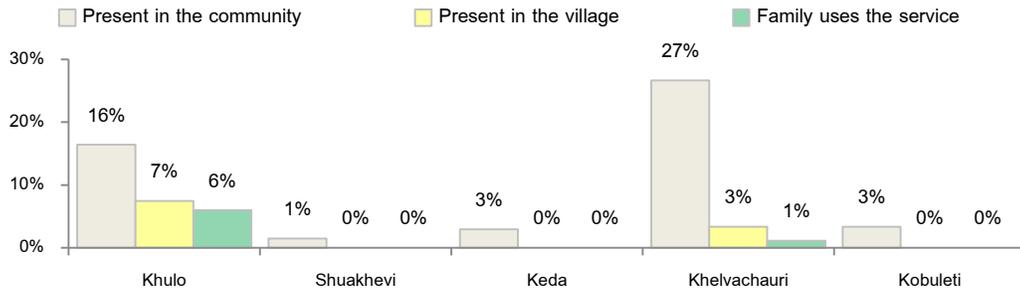


Figure 4.21.b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Raw Milk Collectors' Services**
 (% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

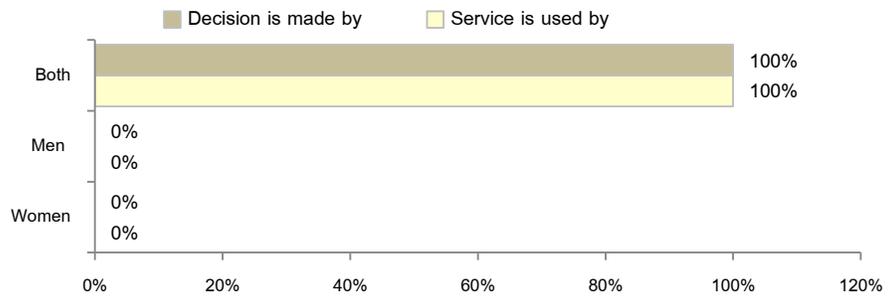


Figure 4.22: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Raw Milk Collectors' Services**
 (% out of those who use the service)

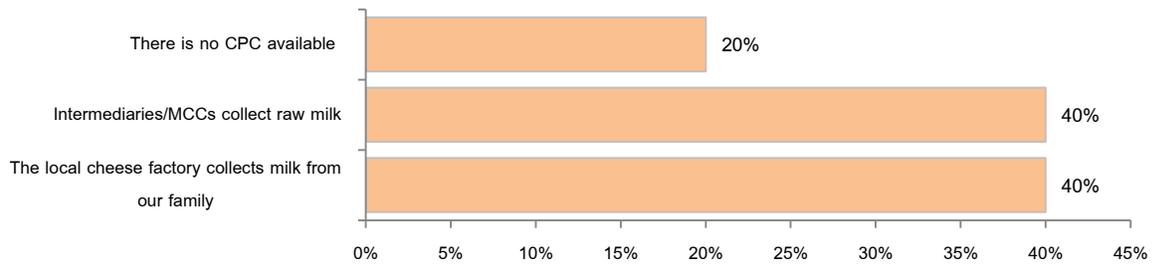


Figure 4.23: Farmers Having Access to **Raw Milk Collectors**
 (% out of those who use the service)

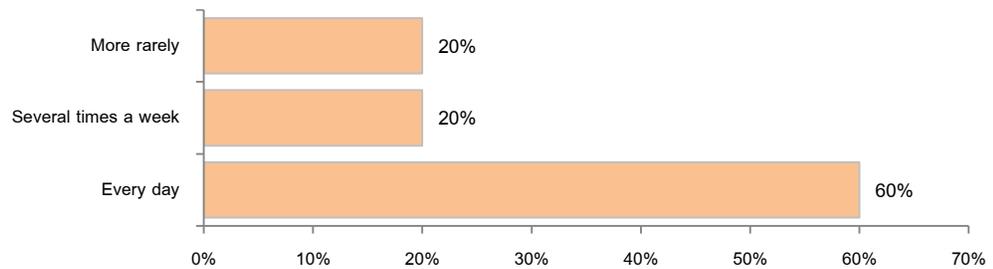


Figure 4.24: Frequency **Raw Milk** is Collected From Farmers
 (% out of those who use the service)

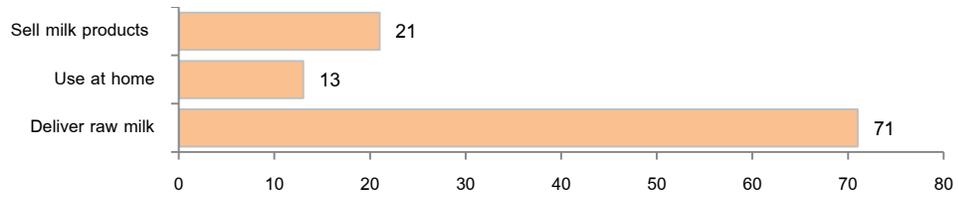


Figure 4.25: The Ways **Raw Milk** is Used by Farmers

(Average % of milk)

Table 24: Average Price of **Raw Milk**

(Gel)

	Ajara	Khulo	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Winter	1.20	0.98	1.50	1.50
Summer	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.50

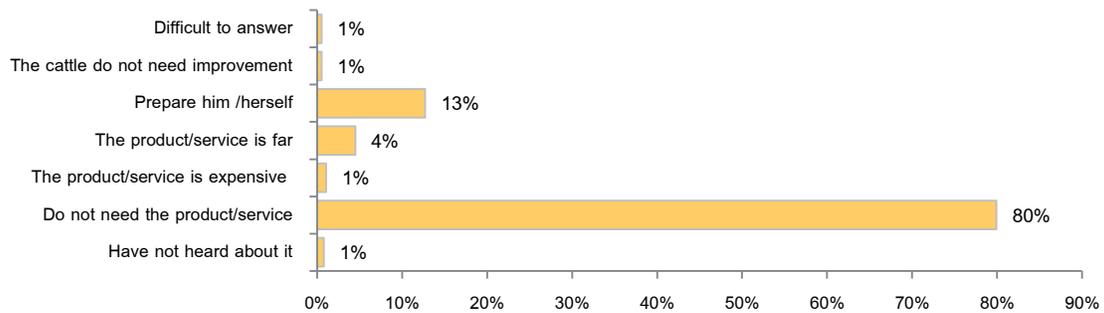


Figure 4.26: The Reasons Why **Raw Milk Collector Services** are Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 25: The Reasons Why **Raw Milk Collectors' Services** are Not Used

(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Do not need the product/service	80%	80%	63%	69%	81%	84%	94%
The product/service is expensive	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The product/service is far	4%	5%	6%	10%	7%	1%	0%
Prepare him /herself	13%	13%	21%	19%	12%	12%	3%
They do not use the services	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Difficult to answer	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%

4.4 Output 2.3– Bee Sector: Increased volume and value of trade and efficient and cost-effective access to livestock products for intermediaries and processors from SSLP’s facilitated

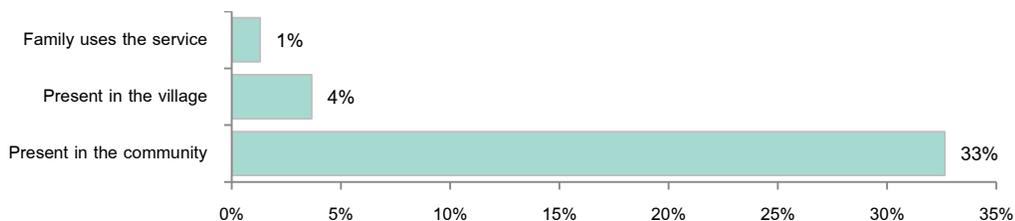


Figure 4.27 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Honey Intermediaries' Services**
(% out of the whole sample)

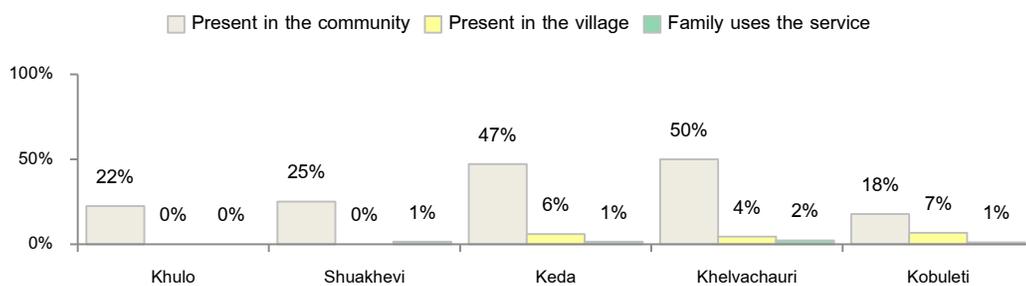


Figure 4.27 b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Honey Intermediaries' Services**
(% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

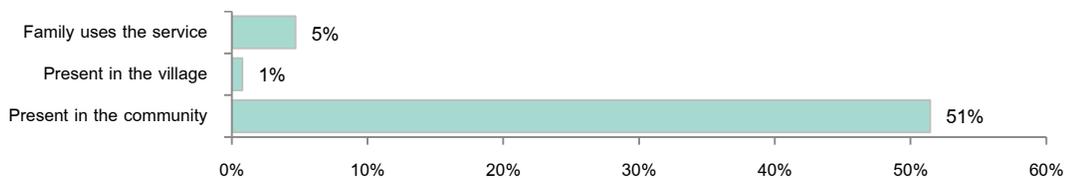


Figure 4.28 a: Farmers Having Access and Use **Beekeeping Input Providers' Services**
(% out of the whole sample)

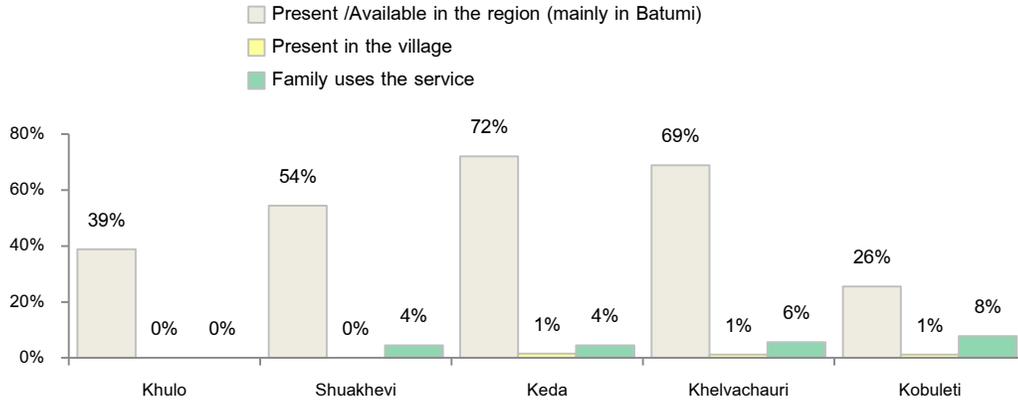


Figure 4.28 b: Farmers Having Access and Use **Beekeeping Input Providers' Service**
 (% out of the corresponding Subgroup)

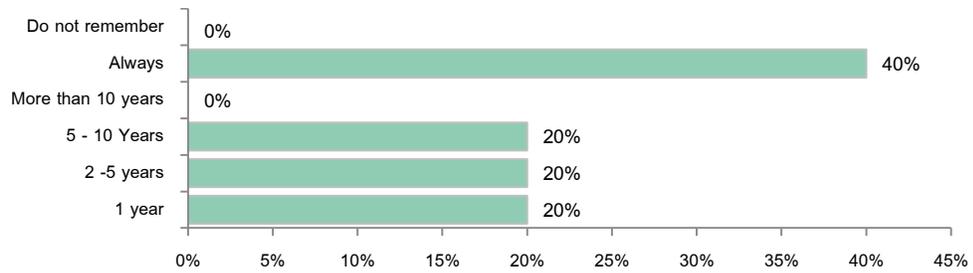


Figure 4.29: Number of Years **Honey Intermediaries' Services** Are Used
 (% out of those who use the service)

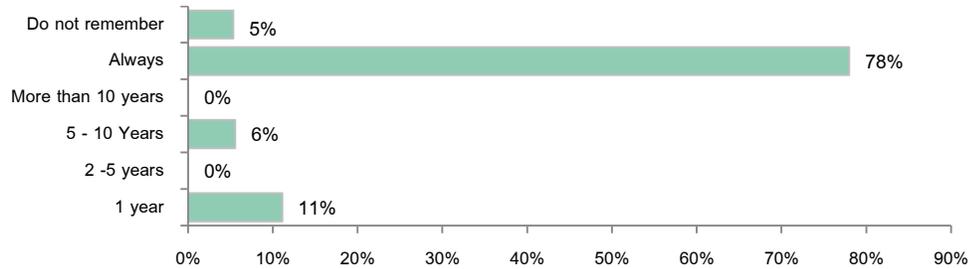


Figure 4.30: Number of Years **Beekeeping Input Providers' Services** Are Used
 (% out of those who use the service)

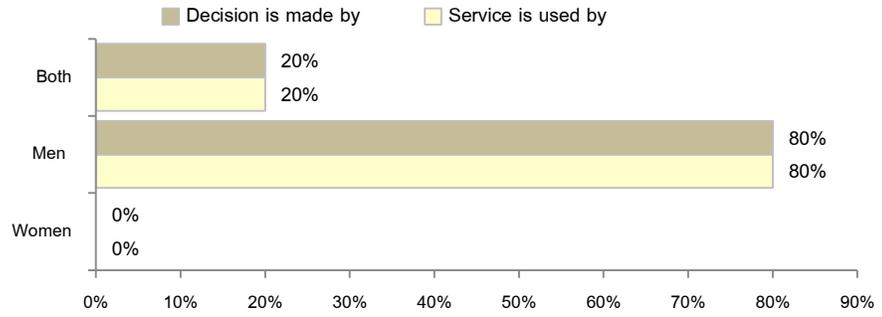


Figure 4.31: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Honey Collectors' Services**

(% out of those who use the service)

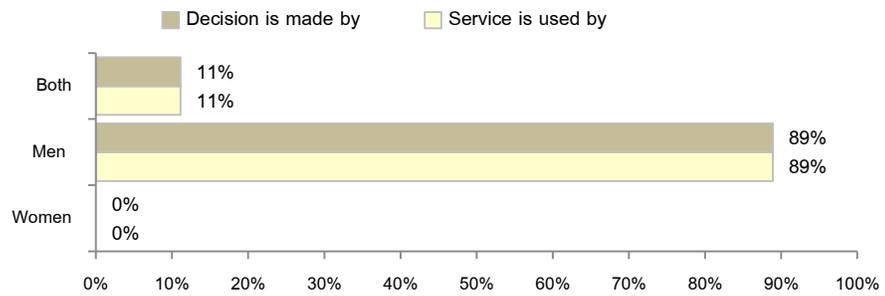


Figure 4.32: Access to and Decision Making over the Use of **Beekeeping Input Providers' Services**

(% out of those who use the service)

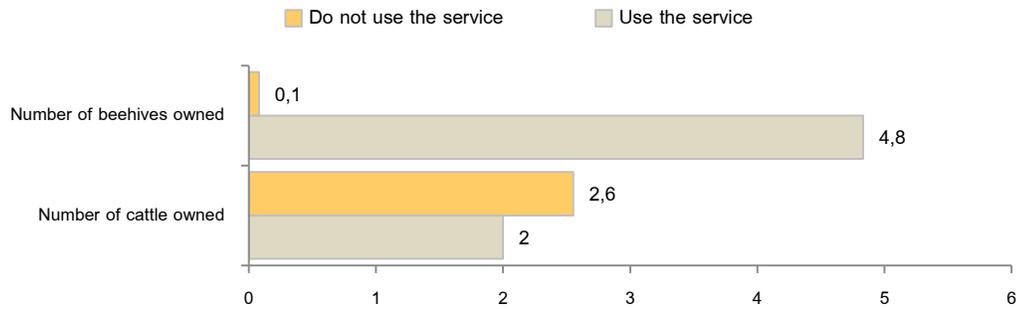


Figure 4.33: Number of Cattle and Beehives Owned by those Households which Use **Beekeeping**

Services and by Those Who Do Not

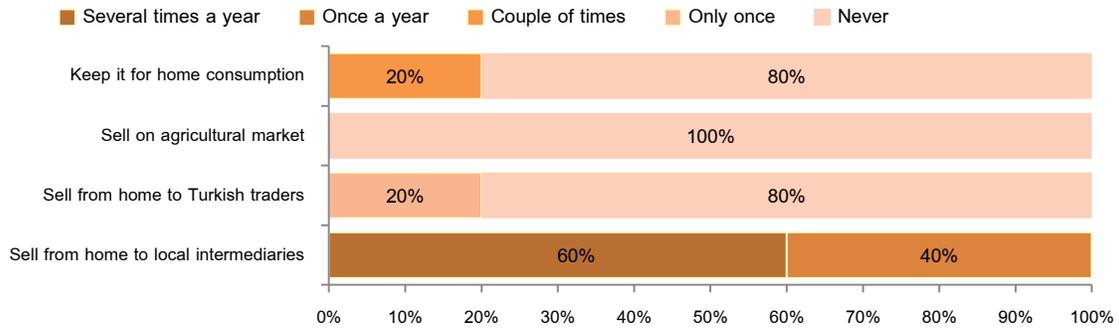


Figure 4.34 a: Frequency Farmers Market **Honey and Bee Products** by means of Different sourceses
(% out of those who use the service)

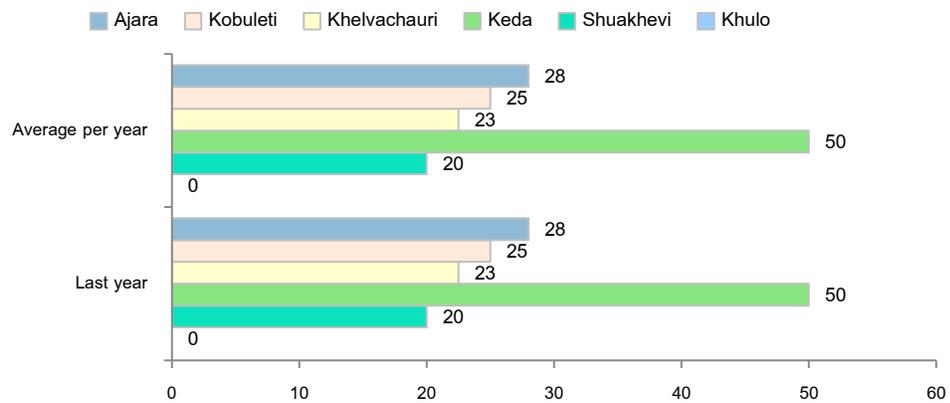


Figure 4.35: Kg of Honey sold by farmers

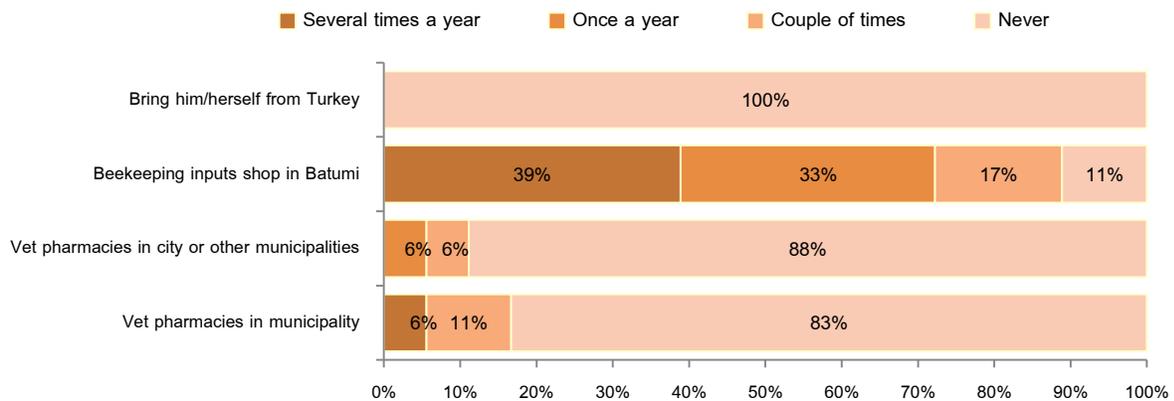


Figure 4.36: Frequency Farmers Purchase Inputs Needed for **Beekeeping** through Different Sources
(% out of those who use the service)

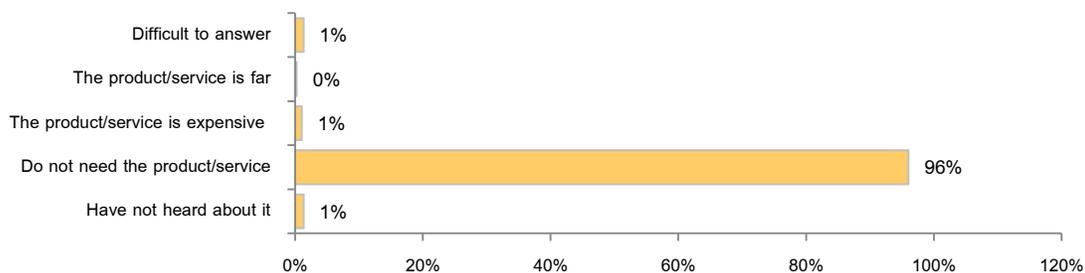


Figure 4.37: The Reasons Why **Honey Intermediaries' Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

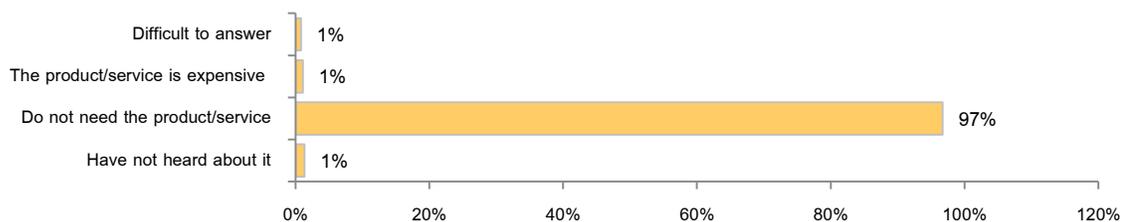


Figure 4.38: The Reasons Why **Inputs for Beekinning** are Not Purchased
(% out of those who do not use the service)

Table 26: The Reasons Why **Honey Intermediaries' Services** are Not Used
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Do not need the product/service	95%	99%	93%	97%	100%	94%	97%
The product/service is expensive	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
The product/service is far	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to answer	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%

Table 27: The Reasons Why **Inputs for Beekeeping** are Not Purchased
(% out of those who do not use the service)

	Women	Men	Khulo	Shuakhevi	Keda	Khelvachauri	Kobuleti
Have not heard about it	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Do not need the product/service	96%	99%	93%	100%	100%	94%	98%
The product/service is expensive	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Difficult to answer	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%