



**AKHALKALAKI DISTRICT
PARTICIPATORY ASSESMENT AND SURVEY
RESULTS**

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Mercy Corps

Association of Business Consulting Organization (ABCO)

International Association of Agricultural Development (IAAD)

International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN)



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Needs assessment data from Akhalkalaki District

Overview

The European Commission funded *Social and Market Akhalkalaki Linkages* programme began implementation in December 2005. The programme is being implemented by Mercy Corps under the EC Integrated Poverty Reduction Scheme in rural communities of Samtshkhe-Javakheti region. The receiver of the programme is Ministry of Agriculture on behalf of Government of Georgia. Mercy Corps and its local partners conducted a needs assessment survey from February through April of 2006. Mercy Corps partners include: the Association of Business Consulting Organisations of Georgia (ABCO), International Centre on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN), and the International Association of Agricultural Development (IAAD). The survey covered all 22 sakrebulo (21 rural and one town) in the district.

The aim of the survey was to gain a better understanding of the socioeconomic situation and the dynamics of development in the district. It also will be used as a key prerequisite for setting benchmarks to measure the impact of the EC programme.

The following methods were used to gather survey data:

- In-depth interviews with 22 gamgebelis and leaders of Local Self Governments (LSG) of Akhalkalaki district focusing on the priority needs and issues in each sakrebulo.
- Working meetings with focus groups were organized in all 22 sakrebulo with the use of special questionnaires. Through this process, the major socio-economic problems of the region were pinpointed.
- A Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey was conducted in order to record the baseline socio-economic conditions throughout the district. The survey was conducted by 26 interviewers from five active youth groups in Akhalkalaki district. The selected interviewers were trained in survey techniques by experts from ICCN. The interviewers surveyed 882 respondents from 64 villages.
- A district level marketing survey was conducted with approximately 300 respondents.
- Participatory Assessment meetings were conducted in all 22 sakrebulo. The participants of the meetings at the sakrebulo/village level evaluated existing needs and resources related to:
 - Agricultural/Economy
 - Infrastructure
 - Public health
 - Education
 - Marketing
 - Trade/Public Service

In these meetings, the most pressing problems at the sakrebulo and village levels were listed and ranked according to the views of community members. These priority problems will be included in the respective Community Development Plans. Each meeting was attended by 50-100 community representatives, with a minimum 20% female participation.

The needs assessment will help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the needs and resources throughout the district of Akhalkalaki and facilitate high impact program implementation. At the same time the data is essential for the creation of comprehensive sakrebulo/village and district Community Development Plans. These plans will describe those priority problems which must be addressed by the governmental and non-governmental institutions on the village, sakrebulo and district levels as well as human and material resources

existing in the communities. (The outline of Community Development Plan format developed by Mercy Corps and ABCO is attached as Annex 1.)

Data collection tasks were divided between Mercy Corps and our partners as follows:

Mercy Corps

- Focus group discussions on service and trading;
- Focus group discussions on household income and expenses
- Participatory assessment on the sakrebulo/village level

ICCN

- In-depth interviews with Local Self-government members
- Baseline KAP survey
- Focus group discussions on infrastructure
- Focus group discussions on education and healthcare
- Participatory assessment on the sakrebulo/village level

ABCO

- Marketing survey
- Focus group discussions on agriculture
- Focus group discussions on production and processing business
- Participatory assessment on the sakrebulo/village level

IAAD

- Participatory assessment on the sakrebulo/village level

The following information is based on the results of the activities and methodologies described above:

Population

There are officially 61,579 inhabitants in the Akhalkalaki district. Of these, 30,036 are male and 31,543 are female. Of the total population, 10,405 people live in the town of Akhalkalaki and 51,174 people live in rural areas. (Information about the Akhalkalaki district population by village is provided in Annex 2.)

Trading

In rural areas of Akhalkalaki district the number of community members involved in retail trading activity is comparatively small (0.3% of total population). Most of the retail space was built in Soviet times and is now privately owned. About 70% of the available space is in good condition and is being used by small shops. On average there is one small kiosk or shop in each village. A total of 70% of the existing shops, particularly small kiosks, are not legally registered with the tax department, making it very difficult to receive information from the owners about their turnover. Shops with legal status are registered as Limited Liability Companies.

Trade in rural areas mostly involves essential commodities, i.e. flour, sugar, soap, cigarettes, drinks, sweets, etc. Most other goods are purchased in shops or the open agricultural market in Akhalkalaki town. Small local traders often purchase these goods in Akhalkalaki and sell them in their villages. About 10% of these traders (traders from larger villages) regularly purchase

goods in Tbilisi. Rural traders usually do not bring goods in from Armenia because of customs taxes. Small shops are under developed in rural areas in part because customers often purchase their entire winter stock of most commodities during the summer and fall due to poor road conditions in the winter. It is difficult to expand business in these circumstances, and lack of regular and consistent supplies limits growth of shops. Traders from the town of Akhalkalaki also take goods to the rural areas, usually in autumn, and sell or trade them for agricultural products. In total, there are approximately 60 shops in the districts 21 rural sakrebulo. Average turnover of a medium-sized shop in the rural area of Akhalkalaki is 4,000-5,000 GEL per year, and for small kiosk shops about 1,500-2,500 GEL per year.

In the town of Akhalkalaki, up to 3.5% of the population is involved in retail trading activities full time, with an additional 1.5% involved in seasonal trade. Unlike rural areas, where the shop/kiosk owner performs all of the activities of the business, in the town there are a number of hired employees (about 100) working in shops. There is also a special type of seasonal trading undertaken by a part of the town's population. During the harvest season (August-November) these traders purchase agricultural products (fruits, vegetables, grapes, flour, sugar, etc) and other goods (clothes, shoes, essential commodities) from other parts of Georgia or Armenia and sell them in the open agricultural market in Akhalkalaki town and/or barter for them with the rural population. The rural population uses potatoes, meat, eggs, and other products for bartering.

In the town of Akhalkalaki there are up to 50 markets and about 150 shops and kiosks. The average turnover of big markets is about 25,000-75,000 GEL per year. Small shops and kiosks have 5,000-25,000 GEL in turnover per year. There are 2-3 big shops involved in wholesale and retail shopping with a turnover of 100,000-120,000 GEL per year.

Akhalkalaki town's open agricultural market is the primary sales point for agricultural products from the rural areas of Akhalkalaki district and the neighbouring districts of Ninotsminda, and Aspindza. Traders from eastern Georgia and Armenia also sell agricultural products, mainly fruits and vegetables, at the Akhalkalaki market. The rural population of Akhalkalaki sells less than 10% of locally produced agricultural products in the Akhalkalaki market.

Consumer services

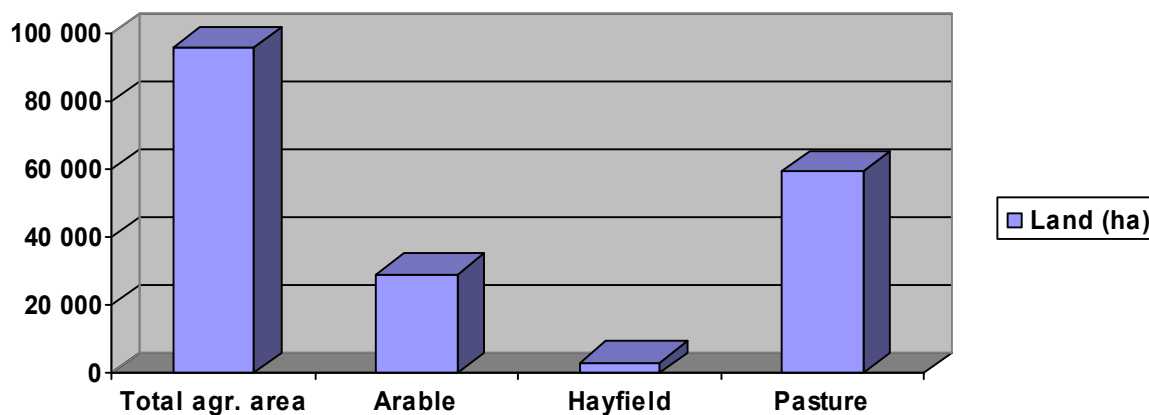
Retail services are very limited in rural Akhalkalaki district. Hairdressers, shoemakers, auto repair and other types of small non-agricultural businesses do not exist in the vast majority of Akhalkalaki district villages. In total there are approximately 15 rural service providers offering small scale commercial services located outside of the main town. More than 90% of consumer service providers are located in Akhalkalaki town. At the same time, there is significant demand for such businesses in rural areas because the population currently has to go to town for consumer services, spending additional time and financial resources.

Agricultural activities

Agriculture is the primary industry in the district, engaging the vast majority of the rural population. As in other parts of Georgia, land privatization took place in Akhalkalaki district from 1992-1996. At present, each household in the district has an average of 1.21 ha of privatized land, almost 100% of which is arable. The total area of Akhalkalaki district consists of 123,497.85 hectares. From this 27,792 hectares are non-agricultural land and 95,705.85 hectares are agricultural land. In Akhalkalaki district 7,072 hectares are used by representatives of other districts of Georgia and from this area 4,500 hectares are used as summer pasture. Of

the land used for agriculture, 29,239 hectares is arable, 3,487 hectares are hayfields, 59,289 hectares are pasture, 70.85 hectares are perennial plants and 3,600 hectares are rested lands.

Distribution of agricultural land by village and sakrebulo is given in Annex 3 and in the chart below:

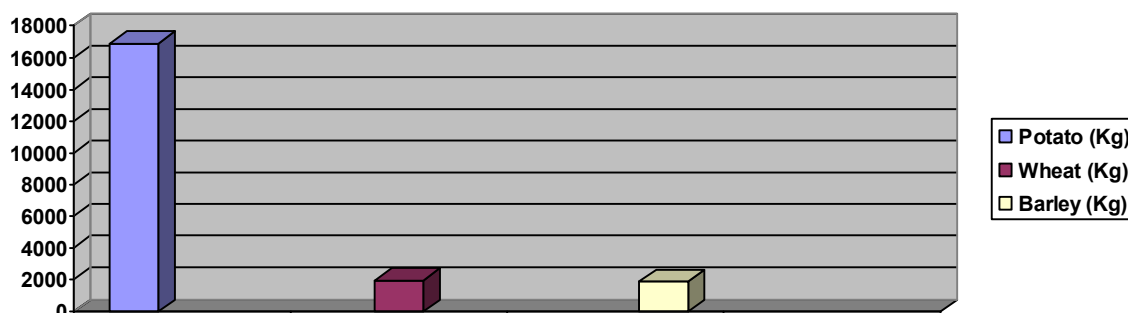


Most of the agricultural machinery in the Akhalkalaki district was produced in the early 1990s in the Soviet Union. This machinery is generally run down and outdated. The machinery produces low quality, inconsistent results and unreliable use, with high maintenance costs. All of this machinery is under private ownership, usually by one or two individuals in the villages who have absolute independence in setting the rates for use of the machinery.

Interviews with farmers have shown a high level of interest in modern agricultural machinery. (A list of machinery requested by farmers during the assessment is provided in Annex 4). It should be noted that requests made by farmers tend to be somewhat biased and only partially reflect the real needs in modern agricultural equipment and machinery. Farmers only have information about a limited range of agricultural machinery/equipment (mainly tractors and combines), while a much bigger range of modern machinery and equipment is available that would significantly increase crop yields and decrease production costs.

From the total amount of arable land in rural areas of the district, only 65% is currently being used for the direct purpose of growing different crops. The remaining 35% is utilized as hayfield and pasture. The diversity of produce grown in the district is quite limited. The three main crops which farmers grow are potatoes (45.5% of total utilized arable land area), wheat (8.1%) and barley (45.3%). In some villages farmers grow carrots, cabbage, and sainfoin, but the area of the land allocated for these crops is very limited. Combined with other crops including beetroot and buckwheat, these crops occupy only 1.1% of utilized land.

Average yields per hectare for potatoes, wheat and barley are given in the chart below:



In total there are 18 varieties of potatoes grown in the area. Currently, the varieties giving the best yield are Marpona, Agria, Marabel (white potatoes), and Dezire (red potato). Most of the farmers named the first two varieties as the most suitable, but it would be possible to promote a range of pre-tested varieties of white and red potatoes that have a short germination period and are suitable for the natural conditions and soil in Akhalkalaki District.

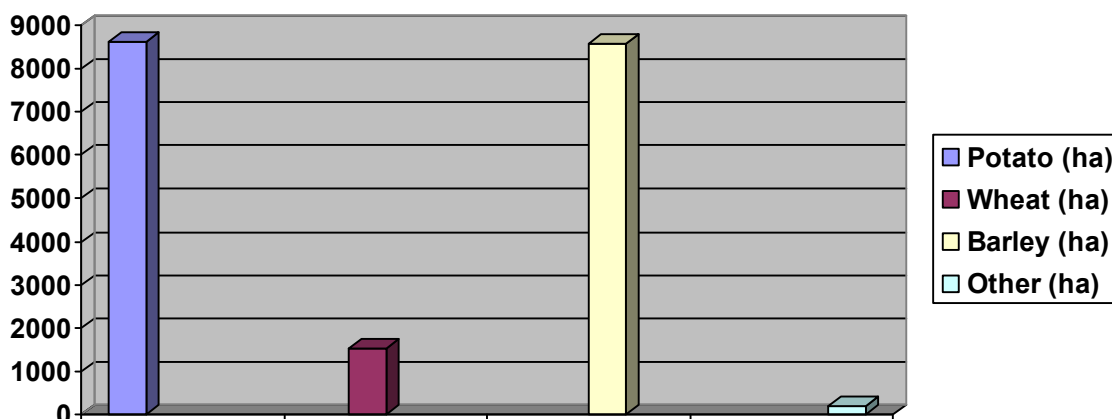
During the Soviet Union, there was tradition of growing buckwheat and beetroot in the district, but now this tradition is almost gone. A lack of equipment for the refining of buckwheat in the district and region is the primary reason for the decline in production. The main reason given for the decline in beetroot is a lack of buyers for the crop.

According to the survey, the primary concerns of the region’s potato and cereal growers include the lack of high-quality (super elite, elite, first reproduction) seeds and the need for a mill to process the wheat crop locally. Currently, wheat has to be taken to Akhaltsikhe or Ninotsminda resulting in increased costs and labour. This factor has contributed to a decrease in land used for wheat production from 2,922 ha in 2003 to 1,530 ha in 2006. Some wheat growers have switched to growing potatoes or hay. Since flour is not milled locally, the population purchases or barter (usually with potatoes) for flour brought in to the district by local traders. In the case of bartering the comparative price of potatoes is quite low, about 0.2 GEL per kg.

In addition to the comments above, the needs assessment survey revealed the following concerns by growers and community members:

- Lack of certified fertilizers, chemicals and plant protection means
- Non-existence of soil analysis
- Poor land rotation
- Lack of knowledge about modern agricultural technology
- Lack of modern agricultural machinery, especially harvesters, hillers, and seeders
- Almost complete depreciation of the existing machinery
- Labour intensive nature of potato farming, particularly during harvesting
- Bad roads and high prices for transporting produce
- High fuel prices, which drastically increases cereal production costs
- Problems with selling potatoes, particularly outside of Georgia

Distribution of the crops on utilized arable land and average yield per hectare in the Akhalkalaki district is given in the chart below. (More detailed information per sakrebulo is given in Annex 5)

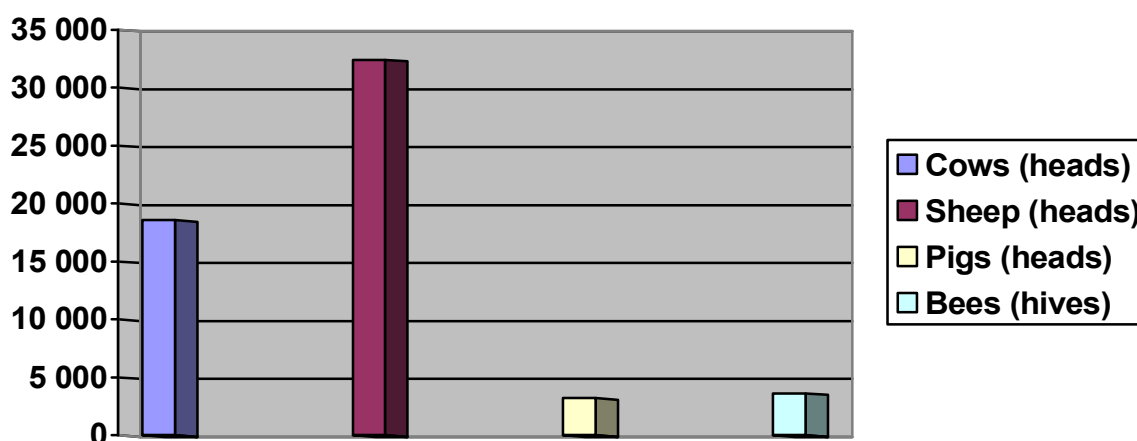


Along with raising crops, the livestock sector is a key economic sector in rural Akhalkalaki. At present there are more than 18,000 cows and more than 32,000 sheep in the district. Milk and cheese production are the most widespread activities in the livestock sector. The average milk yield per cow is up to 1,500 litres per year. Animal husbandry for meat production is considerably less developed. There are no farmers that breed animals specifically for meat production and there is no slaughterhouse in the district or region. Farmers feed animals in winter mostly with hay, do not use silos, and very rarely use combined fodder, the lack of which causes low productivity and loss of weight in livestock.

Problems facing livestock breeders include:

- Inbreeding and low productivity of the cows
- Poor development of an artificial insemination system
- Lack of high calorie feed base, especially winter forage
- Low level of sanitary conditions and hygiene on farms, spread of diseases
- Non-existence of milk collecting and processing equipment
- Lack of livestock blood testing and disease detection
- Limited veterinary services with only three types of vaccinations offered
- Small quantity of marketable dairy products
- Lack of knowledge about modern livestock breeding technologies

The third main direction of agricultural activity in the Akhalkalaki district is apiculture. There are more than 3,500 beehives in the district, with about 60 active professional bee-keepers and about 100 amateur beekeepers, for which apiculture is a supplementary activity alongside other agricultural activities. The main problem in beekeeping is the low quality of honey and marketing of the product. The quantity of livestock and beehives per sakrebulo is given in Annex 6 and in the following chart:



Fish farming

There are up to 15 individual entrepreneurs and LLCs that own fish ponds in Akhalkalaki district. Trout are bred in artificial ponds while carp, whitefish, and other lake fish are bred in natural fishponds. Fish farmers have concerns about the high cost of fish food (1 USD per kg from Batumi and Turkey) and the difficulty in transporting their product to market. Farmers currently sell almost all of their fish locally, but if farmers could identify more distant markets

and had means for transport the capacity of the existing fish ponds would allow production to increase by as much as 50%.

Income and expenditure

Agricultural production is the main source of income, with 77.1% of local families earning revenue from agriculture. In rural areas 100% of the families own privatized arable land and are involved in agricultural production, while some are also involved in trading. The 10% – 15% of the population who migrate to Russia each spring and summer are the only significant portion of the population which is not involved in local agricultural production. The vast majority of seasonal migrants are young males who have left due to lack of adequate employment opportunities. The migration of such a large part of the talented work force has a negative influence on the economic development of the district. In addition to seasonal migration, 10% of Akhalkalaki’s population has immigrated to other countries. Almost 90% of this group have family members and relatives who remain in the Akhalkalaki district, of which many receive remittances from their family members abroad. Remittances are now the second largest source of income in the district with an estimated 23.9% of the families in Akhalkalaki receiving financial support from emigrants or seasonal migrants working abroad. Pensions rank as the third most significant income source in the district with 33.6% of the families receiving a small pension. Employment by the government provides income for 17.8% of the district’s families. An important source of household income in Akhalkalaki town and neighbouring sakrebulos (Diliska, Kartikami, and Khospio) is employment in the Russian military base. Usually respondents give information about this source of income very reluctantly. At the present time about 1,500 people work in the base as army contractors and maintenance staff. Local employment has decreased at the base during the last years due to proposed closure in the near future. The salary of staff in the military base has not been made public, but from indirect sources it can be estimated on average as 200-300 USD per month. In total about 2.5% of the district population receives income from the military base (in the survey results it was indicated mainly as “other” source of income). A vast majority of this number are town inhabitants (about 1000 people). In the town, about 10% of families enjoy direct income from the military base and a majority of these people have no other source of income. Many of the local employees on the base from the villages (Diliska, Kartikami, Khospio and other neighbouring villages) have additional agricultural income.

A total of 90% of the able-bodied population in the rural areas of Akhalkalaki district are involved in farming activities. They can be divided into three groups:

- Small farmers. They own up to 1.25 ha of privatized land and/or 1-2 milking cows;
- Medium size farmers. They own/lease 1.25-10 ha of the land and have 2-10 milking cows;
- Large farmers. They own/lease more than 10 ha of land and have more than 10 milking cows.

Between 50-60% of the population’s total income is received in cash. The remaining income comes from agricultural products produced and utilized by household members.

The average incomes of the main groups of the population in rural area of Akhalkalaki district are given below:

Type of population	Annual income
Small farmers	600-2,000 GEL
Medium size farmers	2,000-5,000 GEL
Large farmers	5,000-20,000 GEL

Pensioners	400-600
Traders/businessmen	3,000-5,000
Public Service	1,200-2,500

Categories of typical expenditures in the rural areas of Akhalkalaki district are given below:

Type of expenditure	Share in the total expenditure
Basic needs and foodstuff	70%
Education	10%
Healthcare	3%
Heating	15%
Communal payments	1%
Sport and culture	1%

Marketing

ABCO consultants, through interviews conducted with target groups in each community, collected information for the marketing survey. The primary purpose of the survey was to study the current situation in the community in terms of agriculture and the marketing of agricultural products.

The data that was collected clearly indicates that the predominant crop grown in the region is the potato with barley and wheat a distant second and third. Vegetable crops such as beets, carrots, and others are also grown in small quantities. Cattle and sheep breeding and to some extent pig breeding, are also well developed in the region. Among these cattle breeding is the most widespread. The main focus of sheep breeding is the production and sale of lambs (70-100 GEL per head). However, wool from the sheep is not sold often due to lack of adequate markets in Georgia.

ABCO consultants also conducted a marketing enquiry in the 22 communities in order to measure the current economic conditions, including: what kind of agricultural inputs and machinery are needed, what kinds of agricultural outputs are for sale, what market linkages and distribution channels are employed, and what would be possible to improve the situation in the future.

This research has identified the following:

Local Selling Prices in GEL

Potato	Wheat	Carrot	Barley	Milk	Cheese	Honey	Beef	Mutton	Pork
1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 l	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg
0.30-0.35	0.18-0.20	0.30	0.2	0.30	2-3	7-8	5-5.5	5-7	6-7

Farmers sell potatoes and carrots and retain the majority of wheat and barley for their own consumption. Also, large volumes of milk are produced in the region, most of which is processed into cheese (about 70%). In the villages there is the system of “Khap”, where groups of farmers informally unite and in turn provide milk to each other for cheese production. The small farmers from the villages located near the town supply milk to the town. The medium and large farmers from the villages around the town and all farmers from remote villages

utilize about 70% of the milk they produce to make homemade cheese. Cheese then is bartered for other products or sold to intermediary traders, who sell it in the larger cities of Georgia.

As was mentioned previously, apiculture is also developed in this region, with 60-100 tons of honey produced per year. Honey selling and bartering is carried out at the place of production with visiting distributors, who in turn sell these products in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, and other markets. Despite the efforts of the producers, they have significant problems with selling their honey.

The study has identified key agricultural inputs that local farmers purchase for their operations. Potato seeds are the most substantial input purchased. Interviews with local farmers have revealed that they prefer the seeds of Marfona and Agria potatoes. Almost all farmers expressed their willingness to purchase the Super Elite or at least Elite seeds of these varieties, noting that they are prepared to pay 1.5-2 GEL per 1 kg of these seed.

Farmers also expressed the desire to purchase various types of fertilizers, particularly nitric, phosphoric, and potassium fertilizers. During more detailed conversations it became clear that the majority of farmers have not conducted soil analysis of their land and therefore do not know what elements their lands lack or have in excess. They also noted that during the sowing and harvesting periods, diesel prices increase significantly and in some occasions, the price of 1 litre of diesel, rises from 1.3 GEL to 1.5 GEL.

Because potatoes are such an important crop in the region, a potato market survey was conducted in Tbilisi, which is one of the biggest consumer markets of this product in Georgia. A telephone survey was conducted for the purpose of identifying what kinds of potatoes consumers prefer. In total, 200 respondents from Vake-Saburtalo, Didube-Stugureti, Gldani-Nadzaladevi, Mtatsminda-Krtsanisi, and Isani-Samgori districts/neighbourhoods of Tbilisi were questioned. The number of respondents was proportionally selected from each district/neighbourhood.

After the survey we received the following results:

Characteristic	Options	Prefer to buy	% positive response
Structure of the skin	- even	160	80.00%
	- rough	40	20.00%
Thickness of the skin	- thin	179	89.50%
	- thick	21	10.50%
Colour of the skin	- yellow	63	31.50%
	- red	71	35.50%
	- dark brown	66	33.00%
Shape of the potato	- round	19	9.50%
	- oval	82	41.00%
	- elongated oval	99	49.50%
Size of the potato	- small	0	0.00%
	- medium	191	95.50%

	- big	9	4.50%
Pulp of the potato	- yellow	101	50.50%
	- white	99	49.50%
Taste	- sweet	23	11.50%
	- neutral	177	88.50%

Transportation of agricultural products

As was mentioned above, the local population transports agricultural products, primarily potatoes and cheese, for selling in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and in other cities of Georgia. Products are transported by specially equipped transport buses and KAMAZ trucks. Transportation cost of the products from the remote villages is 0.08-0.10 GEL per kg of production and 0.06-0.07 GEL for kg from villages with easier access. Transport costs are one of the biggest economic constraints for district farmers. This problem has become even greater now after a new law has been approved that prohibits transport of more than 10 tons by truck. This new legislation has recently increased transport costs by 20 – 30%. High transport costs and the market control of food wholesalers make it very difficult for small farmers to get a fair market price for their production. Wholesalers often buy out all available products and use special methods, which do not let the farmers to sell the product directly with the suitable price and force them to hand over to them with a low price. This allows wholesalers to limit competition and purchase crops at a price that is under the fair market value that would exist in a more competitive wholesale market.

One way transportation of passengers by bus from close villages to the district centre costs 2 GEL per person and from remote village's costs 5-6 GEL per person.

Agricultural enterprises

There are two Soviet era poultry farms in Akhalkalaki district. In one of them 80% of the equipment has been sold and is no longer operating. In the other farm the majority of the equipment is preserved but additional capital investment is needed in order to make it functional. Other agricultural enterprises, which are not functional and possess just the buildings, include:

- Butter and cheese factory with branches in the villages. At present it is privatized but does not function
- Slaughterhouse
- Bakery
- Grass flour production plant
- Pumice quarry

During the Soviet time there was an agricultural machinery service centre in Akhalkalaki town, which now only repairs motors and lathes. The service centre has a branch in the village of Baraleti which is in poor condition and no longer functions.

In the town of Akhalkalaki there are several small enterprises for processing meat (5 workshops), for dairy production (3 workshops), and bakeries (more than 10), etc. All of these enterprises are privately owned and are currently working.

Infrastructure, Education and Healthcare

Education services: Educational infrastructure in the district includes 67 schools, 5 of which are in the town of Akhalkalaki. There are a total of 9,500 pupils and 1,400 teachers in the district schools compared with 12,360 pupils and 1,200 teachers in 2001. The decrease of 2,860 pupils can be attributed mostly to migration. Meanwhile, the number of teachers has increased by 200.

Out of the 67 schools in Akhalkalaki district, 33% are buildings constructed in the 1970s and 1980s (or some in 2004 – 2005), with sports halls and the required amount of classrooms and laboratories for the school population. A total of 67 % of school buildings in the district are less adequate and were built between 1897 and 1960. The vast majority of them do not have sports halls, or the necessary number of the classrooms and laboratories. There are villages where there were no school buildings at all. As a result, currently buildings of sakrebulo, clubs or even cowsheds are used as schools.

The older schools are in extremely bad condition, with crumbling roofs, ceilings, and walls. Not all the schools have electricity. Because of the shortage of classrooms, children attend school in two shifts, the later group often having to study in darkness. The schools need to be completely rehabilitated, and in some villages the dilapidated buildings need to be completely destroyed and replaced by new buildings. In almost all schools there is also a need to replace the glass in windows, and for new doors. School toilets do not have water or sewage systems. One of the priorities for the improvement of the educational process is the proper heating of the schools during the winter and the establishment of central heating systems. Common problems for all schools include the absence of laboratories and didactic materials, methodical guidelines and textbooks, shortage of school and sports equipment, and a lack of computers.

Public health services: In the district there are a total of 21 rural medical ambulance stations (RMA). Additionally, there is a hospital/polyclinic, dermatovenerologic station and a public health centre in the town. There are 58 doctors and 225 other medical personnel (mainly nurses) in the entire district. Twenty one medical brigades have been created and operate in the district's rural areas. The brigades consist of one doctor and nurse and they provide health services in the village RMAs. Each brigade serves 3,000 people. Out of the 21 doctors in the medical brigades, six of them live and work in villages, while the other 15 live in Akhalkalaki town and regularly visit the villages according to an approved schedule. Ten RMA buildings are located in medical out-patient clinic buildings, while the other 11 RMAs are located in sakrebulo buildings, schools, or libraries. There are 2 pharmacies in the Baraleti and Azarveti sakrebulo. Only 21 doctors with an average salary of 135 GEL per month and 21 nurses with an average salary of 70 GEL are funded from the central budget. Twenty one medical brigades are able to cover only 50% of the district's villages with medical services, while the remaining 50% of the villages basically are without medical services. It is important to note that in all villages of the district there are medical nurses, but they are not paid from the budget and in emergency situations they assist people with free of charge or take a small fee for the service.

In the majority of villages there are no buildings designed for medical stations/clinics and rural medical ambulance stations (RMAs) for providing basic medical services. The RMA buildings that do exist are in very poor condition or require extensive repairs. RMA buildings lack electricity, appropriate medical equipment, medicines, functioning toilets, and water and sewage systems. As RMA buildings fall into seriously poor condition, in some villages the RMA is transferred to the sakrebulo building. There is also a lack of doctors, nurses and pharmacies with even the most basic medicine. The real problems with the state of the public health services in the villages arise in the winter period, when part of rural roads is closed for

one or two months. People are cut off from the regional centre and the central hospital, where there are qualified doctors and appropriate equipment.

In the villages, where there are no appropriate facilities or medical equipment, nurses do not have a state license which gives permission to deliver a child. This causes serious discontent in the villages, because even during the extreme conditions in the winter when roads are closed, village medical nurses are not permitted to deliver babies. If nurses in the villages deliver the children, then parents have problems in obtaining a birth certificate. The majority of children in rural areas are delivered in homes, where there is no appropriate medical equipment, and in many cases children are delivered with complications.

Community and public centres

In the town of Akhalkalaki there is a Regional House of Culture (RHC), a cinema, a music school, an art school, a museum, and the central library which is located in the same building as the RHC. There are seven other Houses of Culture in the district, located in Alastani, Lomaturtskhi, Burnasheti, Baraleti, Diliska, Kartikami and Khando villages. In other villages there are 24 clubs. There are also 65 library branches in the villages and a museum in Alastani's school, which was created by a local initiative group.

Community ritual houses for weddings and funerals are among the most frequently used public centres in the villages, which in the majority of villages were built or renovated by the communities. There are ritual houses in almost every village of the district. The remarkable aspect of the existence of ritual houses is that they were created based on the initiative of the rural community members and are used free-of-charge by each villager as all of them contributed during the construction or rehabilitation work.

All community and public centres were constructed between 1970 and 1980. Now all of these buildings need rehabilitation. In 33 villages of Akhalkalaki district there are no clubs or public centres. The majority of the libraries in villages are located in the librarians' homes because of the absence of suitable buildings. In total 96 people work for the district department of culture located in the villages. Their work is regarded as part time by the state and they receive 16 GEL per month for their salary.

Water supply systems

In the rural areas of Akhalkalaki district there are 24 drinking water pipeline systems with a total length of 216 kilometres. Fourteen of these systems are owned and maintained by the LTD Selvodoprovod (Rural plumbing). The other 10 drinking water systems belong to the Local Self Governments and their maintenance is funded from the LSG budget. Rural water pipes are made of steel, cast iron, and asbestos-cement and their diameters vary from 100 to 250 mm.

The villages Modigam, Burnashet, Azarveti, Kochio, Alastani, Zaki, Balkho, Merenia, and Big and Small Samsari are being supplied with potable water from springs located near the villages. In the other villages rural drinking water systems are supplied by the Ablar, Dilif, Okami, Ekhtila and Bejano springs. Drinking water supply systems do not exist in the villages of Khorenia and Khospio. In Varevani village, the system was rehabilitated, but at the present time it is damaged and does not work.

The town drinking water supply system consists of four main pipelines of potable water. The length of each pipe is 11 kilometres, and all of them are being supplied from the Ablar and Almali spring sources. Pipes installed during the 1950s are made from cast iron and their diameter is 200 mm, and the pipes installed between 1965-82 are made from steel with a diameter of 200-400 mm.

There are specific problems in each village regarding water supply. One of the most common problems is the use of asbestos material in pipes laid 50 -60 year ago, which is creating health concerns. Another issue is that often pipes do not maintain pressure, which means that much of the potable water is lost before it reaches anyone. In those villages that have steel water pipes there are problems with rust and corrosion, which leads to water loss. The unsanitary condition of pool and tank reservoirs is perhaps a more serious problem. Construction of some of the main reservoirs is not completed causing leakage which prevents water from reaching the consumer. Reservoirs are commonly open to the air, and the water in them is not chlorinated, and in general they do not meet sanitary standards. Service and repair is not conducted on rural potable water supply systems, because residents do not pay for this kind of service.

In town, the collection rate for water bills is about 90%. The basic problem is that there are not separation wells in the town and during emergencies or repairs, the whole town is without water. It is necessary to restore the clear water reservoir in the headwork in Ablari in order to meet standards of sanitation. Other problem of the town water system is the low pressure of the water, which means that on some streets there is no water.

Electric power supply system

Electricity enters into the central Akhalkalaki electro-substation through high-voltage power lines known as Javakheti and Vardzia, each of them with power of 110 KW and also through the power line Tsunda with capacity of 35 KW with extends towards Ashotsk-Ninotsminda. Electricity cannot come from the three lines simultaneously, as only one line can be connected at a time. From the Akhalkalaki central electro-substation located in the town, electricity is distributed in three directions to cover the district through power lines with a capacity of 35/10 KW:

1. Akhalkalaki direction with capacity of 10 KW to feeders (oil switches) #1, #2 in the town, #5 Abuli, #6 Kotelia, #7 Diliska, #8 water pumping station, #10 Khospio. Through this direction power is provided to the town plus 30 villages and 2 enterprises.
2. Akhalkalaki -Okami direction with capacity of 35 KW, then from Okami distributed by power lines with power of 10 KW to the feeders in Apnia, Khaveti, Sulda, TV in Vachiani. Through this direction 14 villages receive electric power.
- 3) Akhalkalaki – Godolari direction with capacity of 35 KW. It is distributed by power line with power of 10 KW to the feeders: Khando; Tabitskhuri and Turtskhi, through this direction 20 villages receive electricity.

All households are connected to the districts electrical supply system, from them 11,500 have meters.

The district-wide power line with a capacity of 10 KW stretches 250 kilometres in total. The power line with a capacity of 0.4 KW distributed inside the town and villages covers a total of 550 kilometres including the internal town system.

In the villages there are transformers with capacities for 63, 100,160, 250 and 400 KW, while in the town of Akhalkalaki the capacity of the transformers is 630 KW. The capacity of transformers depends on the number of consumers and the amount of electricity consumed.

Most electricity poles are made of wood and were erected in the 1960s. Since then, many have rotted and fallen down. The main problem is that damage occurs on sagging 10KW and 0.4 KW electric lines (the total length of these lines is 800 kilometres), and short circuits occur even in light wind. In each village people complain that there are problems almost daily and that besides being an inconvenience, the frequent short circuits damage household electrical equipment. Electrical transformer are very old and in poor condition. Community members are unhappy with the system of calculation of electricity bills by the electric company because usually they add to the sum for power used by the family an extra charge (about 30-100% of initial amount) based on the indication of public meters.

Heating

The common method of heating homes during the winter is with wood delivered from Bakuriani and Chobareti. The average quantity of wood utilized per family per year is 10 m³, which costs 700 GEL. For those families that can afford to use coal, the average use is 1-2.5 tons each, and usually between 2 and 10 families use coal. The cost of coal is USD 180-220 per ton. In the villages where livestock breeding is developed, people use pressed dung for heating with quantity of 6-7 m³ per family per year, but at the same time wood is also used.

The population also uses liquid gas for food preparation and heating. One balloon with 10 kilograms of propane costs 15-17 GEL. According to the research done, one family purchases an average of one balloon per month in the winter, and two balloons per month in summer.

One of the important problems with heating is the cost of firewood, which is the most common material used for heating in the winter. The alternatives to firewood, coal and diesel, are very expensive and not accessible to everyone. People don't know about alternative and more economical energy sources. They have heard about the use of biogas, but do not know where to access the equipment adapted to the cold conditions of the local climate. The government plans too begin the construction of natural gas pipeline in the near future and if this is done, the heating problem in the district would be solved.

Basic requests in sakrebulo and villages

Education: In the majority of schools people want sport halls and properly equipped toilets with functional plumbing and proper sanitation. In non-typical schools, if complete reconstruction is not possible, people ask to construct additional buildings to increase the number of classrooms, laboratory rooms, sport halls, etc.

Almost all schools share the common need to update school equipment such as desks, chairs, and blackboards, and modern didactic materials, maps, and visual aids. Also, most schools have no sports equipment. The majority of schools prioritize heating needs because the very low temperatures in the district often interrupt the educational process.

Public health services: All 21 rural medical ambulance stations (RMAs) require major rehabilitation, and RMAs need to be equipped with the necessary medical equipment for primary medical care. In those villages where medical nurses do not have a regular state salary, even in the winter period, when roads are closed, the need is to provide them with at least a

minimal salary. There are no licensed pharmacies in the rural areas. There are only two in Akhalkalaki town and one in the hospital. If medical nurses will be funded by the state budget, the distribution of medicines in the villages also can be done through them. This will also help with the monitoring of births and the provision of preventative healthcare measures for the rural population.

Infrastructure: Villagers consider the rehabilitation or construction of drinking water supply systems in villages as a top priority. Properly functioning drinking water systems would improve living conditions generally, especially easing the work of women, and would also lead to improved sanitation. The construction of roads, ones within villages and those running to the regional and district centre, is the next priority. The improvement of the roads would lead to cheaper and easier transportation of goods to and from the regional centre. The third highest ranked need was for the processing and selling of agricultural production.

The results of the Participatory Assessment, conducted in 22 sakrebulo of Akhalkalaki district, including the town of Akhalkalaki itself, are provided in annex 7. The annex lists priorities according to the following topics:

- Agriculture/Economy
- Infrastructure
- Public health
- Education
- Marketing
- Trade/Consumer Service

The problems were selected and ranked at community meetings by community members in each sakrebulo.

Recommendations and proposed activities

From the research that was conducted, it is clear that most of the infrastructure in the district, including buildings and facilities for education and public health services, are outdated and depreciated. It became clear that in the majority of sakrebulo, there are similar problems, caused by poor organization and a lack of finances. It is necessary to have a comprehensive approach for the rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure on the sakrebulo and village level. The proposed reform of the local self-governance system in Georgia provides an opportunity to address these problems properly and to resolve the most important issues.

There is potential for the development of public non-agricultural services, i.e. hairdressers, shoemakers, community baths, etc., in villages that have higher populations and are relatively accessible from neighbouring villages. They also must be a certain distance from Akhalkalaki town so that it would be easier for customers to go to the village public services.

The main infrastructure problem connected with agricultural development is the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. At present only about 15% of arable land is irrigated. Almost all of this area is utilized for potato production. In certain sakrebulo (for example, Khaveti, Turtskhi) the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation system is identified by the population as the main agricultural problem.

The natural conditions in the Akhalkalaki district are excellent for potato production, and especially potato seed production. Farmers in the district have extensive experience in growing

potatoes. There are also special fields for potato testing in Diliska village that belonged to the State Inspection of Crop Testing, and the land is suitable for seed potato production. Elite and first generation potato seeds can be sold to farmers in the lowlands of Georgia, in the regions of Kvemo Kartli, and Samtskhe-Javakheti, and exported outside of Georgia, especially to Azerbaijan.

There is a possibility of increasing the production of wheat in the district, which significantly decreased (48% compared to 2003) due to the absence of a mill in the district. Currently, 90% of wheat produced is for home consumption (flour, bran, etc), but it is still not enough to meet local needs. In 2006 it is anticipated that about 2,800 tons of wheat will be produced in the district, while 8,000-9,000 tons are needed to satisfy the district's needs only in bread consumption. Establishment of a mill would prompt the local population to increase the land area allocated for wheat production, and the provision of high-quality seeds would also increase the average yield per ha from 1.8 tons up to 3 tons.

Barley, which occupies almost the same area of arable land as potatoes, is mostly used for feeding livestock. As with potatoes and wheat, farmers use low-quality seeds that they produce themselves. The use of elite and first generation seeds would increase production from 1.8 tons to 2.5 tons per hectare. There is also the possibility of establishing relationships with Georgian beer producers as an alternative barley market. In this case introduction of new varieties of barley could be introduced to the district.

The diversification of crops produced in the district is also very important. There are certain traditions coming from Soviet era production of buckwheat, beet-root, carrots, and perennial grasses. If markets can be re-established, revival of these crops in the district will allow the farmers to diversify their production and potentially increase their income.

Livestock breeding is one of the most developed agricultural sectors in Akhalkalaki district. There are possibilities for developing this field by increasing milk production, establishing meat production-oriented livestock breeding, creating small dairy collection and processing points, and increasing cheese production. At the same time it is very important to improve the sanitary condition of the farms and veterinary supervision of the livestock, introduce artificial insemination, improve the quality of the animals, and establish an effective feeding system. These measures would significantly increase the quantity and quality of milk and cheese produced. For the proper marketing of dairy products, especially cheese, quality improvement must be done and proper packaging created, which could lead to higher sales in the bigger cities of Georgia. A good example of this is the company Foodimpex Georgia, which buys smoked cheese from local producers, packages it in Tbilisi and sells it at a 50% mark-up.

At present the biggest problem is selling the honey that is produced (50-70% of the quantity) in the region. The main reason for this is the low quality of the honey and its unmarketable form, for example improper packaging. The priorities for beekeeping in the district are improving the quality of honey produced, ensuring its constant provision on the market, and assisting farmers with marketing. The market survey conducted in Tbilisi supermarkets showed that there is the possibility to sell high-quality honey if a constant supply is provided to consumers. The introduction of new products is another possibility.

In selling products, the cost of agricultural production, as well as packaging and taste of the product play a huge role. For example, when manufacturing cheese the quality will improve if there are special standard moulds for cheese and if there is training on the manufacture of different grades of cheese. It is possible to offer such help to almost all small facilities with 2-3 cows.

The survey demonstrated that local farmers' awareness of modern agricultural production/processing technology, machinery, and equipment is very limited, so trainings and seminars on these issues are very important for them. This process must be followed with the purchase and provision of modern machinery and equipment, especially equipment that is very targeted to crop and potato growing and does not exist at present time in the district.

The survey has shown that a majority of farmers do not understand the benefits of forming cooperatives and associations, because they do not know the advantages that such unions would bring. One additional reason for this is the negative experience with the Soviet kolkhoz system. However, in many ways unification can be beneficial, and these benefits have to be clearly explained to the farmers. The establishment of farmers' groups would give the following advantages to its members:

- Purchase agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, plant protection means, etc.) in bigger consignments and for lower prices
- Solve transport problems together and comparatively easily
- Unite land plots and therefore reduce cultivation costs
- Purchase or rent agricultural machinery jointly, which would allow them to meet agricultural terms and reduce the costs of various agricultural activities
- Become more suitable partners for financial and credit institutions
- Organize production of homogeneous commodity products and sell them together at more appropriate prices, thereby solving marketing problems
- Help each other find solutions to various financial, agricultural and social problems

Baseline (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) survey

Methodology

Based on in-depth interviews conducted with representatives of all Sakrebulo LSGs, a standard questionnaire was developed, to which a number of additional items were then added. This questionnaire was used when polling the inhabitants of all populated areas. There were 882 respondents, all of whom were over the age of 18. All interviewers were given special training before the survey was conducted.

Sampling: Sampling of the respondents took place both randomly and in correspondence with pre-established quotas. Considering the size of the sample and in order to secure proper representation, quotas on gender and nationality/ethnicity had been defined in advance in order to maintain proportional representation. In the framework of these quotas and preserving the principle of randomness, the nearest birth date method was applied. In cases where a person selected from a given household did not meet the quota, the interviewer switched to the next household, until he/she came across the desired respondent.

Results and analysis.

As mentioned before, the total number of respondents was 882, of whom 49.1% were males and 50.9% females. The age range was the following:

18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	missing
8	13.7	19.3	24.9	18.0	15.0	1.1

tab.1

National/ethnic redistribution is shown in tab 2.

Arm	Geo	Greek	other	missing
90.8	6.9	0.6	0.1	1.6

tab.2

Level of education:

basic	incomplete secondary	secondary	higher	missing
2.6	9.6	60.4	25.1	2.3

tab.3

Sources of family income

agriculture	public service	business	from abroad	pension	dependant	other	missing
77.1	17.8	6.5	23.9	33.6	6.0	2.5	0.5

tab.4 (The total is more than 100%, since more than one response was possible)

As expected, the majority of the population works in the agricultural-farming sector, which is the main source of income. Individuals working in the field of public service are mainly based in Akhalkalaki. Income received from abroad is significant, as it once again points to the high level of migration among the working population.

Family annual income

600 GEL or less	600-1000	1000-2500	2500-5000	+5000	missing
27.4	24.6	25.9	14.1	6.0	2.0

What income, corresponding to reality, do you consider be enough for satisfactory standard of living (GEL, per month).

30-100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	1000+	missing
0.5	14.5	36.3	27.0	15.7	6.0

What language do you use in every-day life?

(The total is more than 100% since more than one response was possible).

Georgian	Armenian	Russian	Other	Missing
14.1	92.5	14.6	0.1	2.7

Family monthly expenses (approx., in GEL)

Electricity

0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	40+	missing
54.2	30.2	8.8	2.3	3.2	1.3

Clothes

0-20	21-50	51-100	100+	missing
15.0	29.5	29.8	19.0	6.7

These results are quite unexpected. It is hard to imagine that in today's Georgia, especially in an economically impoverished area, more than half of the population is spending 50 and more GEL per month on clothes (per family). It is possible that many respondents assumed that the question addressed their annual expenses on clothes, rather than what they spend in a month.

Medical service/Medicine

0-10	11-30	31-50	51-100	100+	missing
19.6	28.3	23.1	16.4	7.4	5.2

Interestingly, the level of expenses does not correlate with age. This is a characteristic that is typical for communities who have lived for long periods in collectives. Expenses needed for a given person are covered from the general family budget.

Leisure

0 or missing	5-20	21-50	51-100	100+
57.8	4.9	12.0	14.3	11.0

Heating fuel

0-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	200+	missing
6.7	15.4	49.2	12.2	14.6	1.9

Food

0-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	200+	missing
5.5	21.2	39.0	24.5	7.1	2.7

Petrol/diesel

0 or missing	5-20	21-50	51-100	101-200	200+
18.5	16.9	29.6	21.1	9.3	4.6

As we can see, expenses on petrol are quite high, which points to the underdevelopment of the public transport network in the region. It is not surprising that the high price on oil/petrol is seen as a serious problem (see below).

Savings

0 or missing	1-10	11-50	51-100	100+
92.5	2.4	2.6	1.7	0.8

Family possessions:

	yes	no	missing
Household appliances (TV sets, refrigerator, washing machine etc.)	92.2	6.5	1.3
Car	38.3	58.7	3.0
Agricultural machines (tractor etc.)	17.5	47.1	35.4
Electric cooker	34.4	64.6	1.0
Computer	6.1	92.6	1.3
Telephone	70.4	28.8	0.8
Generator	6.3	92.3	1.4

Farmyard size

Privatized land – 1.21 hectares per household; leased land – 2.5 hectares per household.

Household

	yes	no	missing
Water supply	58.2	37.5	4.3
Buildings for cattle, poultry	77.3	19.6	3.1
Harvest storage	58.3	38.8	2.9
Irrigation	8.6	88.1	3.3
Water pump	7.9	89.2	2.9

Have you ever applied to official institutions to obtain information about the region?

yes	no	missing
12.9	85.2	1.9

If yes, what were the results of your inquiry?
(Only those who applied, 147 respondents in total)

met official needed	got required information in written	was not received
29.9	9.6	60.6

Does the activity of local authorities correspond to your economic interests?

yes	no	don't know	missing
6.9	69.5	22.9	0.7

Are you aware of the local budget?

yes	no	never been	missing

		interested	
3.4	53.6	41.7	1.3

The distribution of answers on the last four questions is typical for the post-Soviet space and indicates the social split between the government and population, especially in provinces. On the one hand, the population does not view the government as being at the service of citizens and representing their opinion. On the other hand, officials mostly serve their own interests and don't regard themselves as subject to public and state control.

What are the financing sources of your private business, if any?

savings	debt	bank credit	other	missing
7.4	12.5	0.5	0.9	78.7

How urgent are the problems listed below for your village/town?

(1 – not at all, 2 – not very, 3- hard to answer, 4 - urgent, 5 – highly urgent)

PROBLEM	SIGNIFICANCE (mean)
roads	4.8
price of fuel	4.5
withdrawal of Russian military base	4.5
fertilizers	4.4
medical centres	4.4
sale of agricultural products	4.4
seeds	4.2
unemployment	4.2
irrigating water	4.1
schools	4.1
gas	4.1
drinking water	4.0
lack of specialists	4.0
migration	3.9
leisure	3.7
transport	3.7
TV/radio	3.7
electricity	3.4
pasturage	3.4
corruption	2.8
clans	2.7
inter-ethnic	2.6
inter-religious	2.5
gender problems	2.5
crime	2.2
drug use	1.9

The table shows that the problem of roads is considered to be the most acute. The next in the list is the problem of withdrawal of Russian military bases. (We assume the problem is linked with a fear of being deprived of employment opportunities and considerable income as a result). Also, the population might associate the military base with the security of the region. High fuel prices are considered to be as important as the previous problem.

The problems that are considered to be slightly less important are lack of market for agricultural products, lack of fertilizers, and the poor condition of the health care system.

Of less importance are the problems of seeds, schools, water for irrigation, gas supply infrastructure, drinking water, and the lack of qualified human resources (the data obtained from interviews indicates that respondents mostly mean teachers, medical personnel, and veterinarians). On the margin of two clusters is the problem of migration (3.9).

The following problems were listed as less important (shown in order of increasing importance): drug consumption, criminality, gender, religious and ethnic problems, clans and corruption.

Interestingly, there are no major differences in answers according to the gender of respondents. However, there are slight differences in the assessment of four issues - male respondents paid more attention to high fuel prices and problems with pastures, while female respondents were more concerned with unemployment and transport problems.

One possible explanation for the similarity between genders is the high level of collectivism in the family – family members share common problems, and problems lose their gender aspect.

The problems of seed quality, schools, health care, migration, free time, electricity supply, gas supply, pastures, transport, television and radio, gender problems, corruption, lack of market, deficit of human resources, clans, and Russian military bases were assessed by Georgians as less urgent on average. The difference was slight in most cases (5-7 %), except in the case of military bases (up to 30%).

Respondents' education levels showed a number of slight, but statistically valid correlations with the assessments of several problems. In particular: Fertilizers (-0.14), pastures (-0.12), drug addiction (-0.11), criminality (0.12). (All indicators are valid $p^1 < 0.01$). Links are evident - respondents with more education see social problems more clearly, while those with less education associate problems with their daily work - agriculture and stock-breeding.

A similar picture can be seen while analyzing the correlation between income level and the assessments of several problems: Seeds (-0.25), fertilizers (-0.2), drug consumption (0.15), ethnic problems (0.1), religion (0.11), television and radio (-0.1 - one may assume that rich people have better access to satellite antennas), criminality (0.18), gender problems (0.18 – an interesting result; Individualism, which in our opinion might grow with welfare, helps better realize gender problems).

Who should be responsible, in your opinion, for the urgent problems (1 – should not be responsible at all; 2 – should pay some attention; 3 – that's their obligation; 4 – cannot answer. The last response was excluded when calculating the means; thus, the highest possible response is 3.0)

	Village	Sakrebulo	District
Central authorities	2.2	2.5	2.7
Governor	2.4	2.5	2.6
Local Authorities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Community	2.1	2.0	2.0

¹ P – possibility of the statistical error

International organizations	2.1	2.1	2.1
Local businessmen	1.9	1.9	1.9
Diaspora	1.9	2.0	2.0
Armenia	2.1	2.1	2.1

The highest expectations are associated with central authorities, governors, and the local government. This reflects the Soviet way of thinking – less importance is attached to local initiatives.

In reality, how are the indicated agencies taking care of the urgent problems, in your view (1 – do not take care at all; 2 – pay some attention; 3 – do their best; 4 – do not know. The last response was excluded when calculating the means; thus, the highest possible response is 3.0)

	Village	Sakrebulo	District
Central authorities	1.3	1.4	1.5
Governor	1.3	1.4	1.5
Local Authorities	1.6	1.6	1.6
Community	1.7	1.5	1.5
International organizations	1.6	1.6	1.6
Local businessmen	1.5	1.4	1.4
Diaspora	1.5	1.5	1.6
Armenia	1.6	1.6	1.7

The population is less satisfied with the work of the agencies listed in the previous comment. This becomes even clearer while analyzing the table below. However, in absolute quantities, the activities of local authorities are given more positive assessments.

Armenia receives the highest score. The score of international organizations is slightly lower. While comparing expectations and reality, the slightest difference is with the Armenian Diaspora and local businessmen. We can say, however, that none of the mentioned actors enjoy popularity among the population.

Differences between the assessments of the real situation and the situation expected

	Village	Sakrebulo	District
Central authorities	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2
Governor	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
Local Authorities	-1	-0.9	-1.0
Community	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
International organizations	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Local businessmen	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Diaspora	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Armenia	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4

Conclusion of the baseline (KAP) survey

Results of the survey indicate a complicated situation in Akhalkalaki region. The level of education in the region is rather high and we can assume that results reflect the problems of the region more or less adequately.

The general impression is that the population of the region is characterized by a high level of collectivism. We assume that the youth are under the efficient control of parents and

community (low rates of drug addiction and criminality can be seen as an indicator of this). These data differ from those of most other regions in Georgia.

There is a great social divide between the authorities and the population. Hence, discontent with the work of government structures at all levels is evident. Attitudes towards international organizations are positive in general, although respondents of interviews, with rare exceptions, could not recall any large-scale projects financed by international organizations. According to the data obtained, free enterprise and the banking-credit system are in their initial stages.

The extreme climate and remote location complicates the situation in the region. This is exacerbated by a lack of attention from central authorities, and the lack of target programs and investments in the region.

Problems linked to the economic situation in the region are considered to be the most acute, including roads (this problem is far ahead of all others on the list), fuel prices, lack of a market for selling agricultural products, water supply, seed quality, and the lack of fertilizers. The pending closure of the Russian military base, which is regarded by population as very important, could also have economic roots because a significant part of the local population is employed at the base. The condition of schools and medical agencies is also considered to be poor, and there is a lack of qualified human resources.

Annex 1. Community Development Plan Outline

Part I. Description of Target Area

- A. Geographic location of villages in the Sakrebulo
- B. Sakrebulo villages
- C. Population of villages
- D. Conditions and needs in public infrastructure

Social infrastructure

- Community/Sport centers
- Clubs/theaters
- Healthcare facilities
- Educational institutions

Economic infrastructure

- Water supply systems
- Sewage systems
- Irrigation systems
- Roads and bridges
- Energy infrastructure
- Transportation
- Telecommunications and information systems
- Additional infrastructure

- E. Utilization and usage opportunities for the Sakrebulo's natural resources
- F. Environmental conditions, protection and threats in Sakrebulo villages

Part II. Economic data

A. Agricultural sector

- Land and land distribution (according to the categories and assignment, actual utilization, the reasons non usage, to grouping according to the types of owners/leasers).
- Cereal production (approved varieties, quality and sources of seeds)
- Vegetable and potato growing (approved varieties, quality and source of seeds)
- Fruit growing (approved varieties, quality and source of seeds)
- Livestock breeding (quantity of animals, breeds, milk yield, possibilities for improvement)
- Poultry breeding
- Apiculture (bees and honey)
- Obstacles to agricultural development
 - General obstacles
 - Community specific obstacles

B. Production and processing

- Existing agricultural enterprises

- Existing non-agricultural enterprises
 - Prospective/necessary agricultural enterprises
 - Prospective/necessary non-agricultural enterprises
- C. Service sector
- Service
 - Trading
 - Tourism
 - Future trends and potential for service sector development
- D. Agricultural machinery - equipment in the sakrebulo, the demand for machinery, agricultural activities and utilized machinery/equipment, operational costs of machinery
- E. Agricultural inputs including unmet needs and potential for supply/quality improvements
- Seeds/seedlings
 - Chemicals
 - Fertilizers
 - Livestock breeds
 - Veterinary service
- F. Marketing - existing and potential markets, development directions
- G. Employment data by Sakrebulo and prospects for job creation
- H. Analysis of the population's income and expenditures
- I. Financial services in targeted area and the potential for improvement in this sector
- J. Sakrebulo budget and sources of funds

Part III. Existing organizations and implemented projects

- A. Community based organizations in sakrebulo, their usefulness and future
- B. Implemented projects in sakrebulo, their funding sources and results
- C. Agricultural organizations in sakrebulo
- D. The potential and future of agricultural organizations

Part IV. SWOT analyses

A. Social environment SWOT analyses

- Strength
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

B. Infrastructure SWOT analyses

- Strength
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

C. Economic sector SWOT analyses

- Strength
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

Part V - Recommendations for the target area

A. Priorities issues selected by villages

- Social development (education, health)
- Power engineering and infrastructure
- Service and trade
- Utilization of natural resources
- Economic sector (Agricultural production, processing and selling)

B. Necessary activities to address village priorities

- Social development (education, health)
- Power engineering and infrastructure
- Service and trade
- Utilization of natural resources
- Economic sector (Agricultural production, processing and selling)

C. Priorities selected by communities in each Sakrebulo

- Social development (education, health)
- Power engineering and infrastructure
- Service and trade
- Utilization of natural resources
- Economic sector (Agricultural production, processing and selling)

Part VI. Strategic development plan and its proposed implementation

- Strategic Development Plan summary
- Goals of strategic development in area
- Activities for implementation of strategic development plan
- Human resources needed for the implementation of the strategic plan
- Local recourses needed/available for implementation of the strategic plan
- Possible sources of finance for the plan activities

Annex 2. Population of Akhalkalaki District

№	Sakrebulo	Villages in Sakrebulo	Population			
			Man	Woman	Total	Household
1	Town Akhalkalaki	Town Akhalkalaki	4974	5431	10405	2750
2	<i>Azavreti</i>	Azavreti	734	757	1491	409
		Burnasheti	397	406	803	209
		Godolari	324	328	652	205
		Lomaturtskhi	270	252	522	166
		Total in Sakrebulo	1725	1743	3468	989
3	<i>Alastani</i>	Alastani	513	620	1133	387
		Varevani	367	412	779	281
		Gokio	274	275	549	140
		Total in Sakrebulo	1154	1307	2461	808
4	<i>Aragva</i>	Aragva	579	627	1206	392
		Korkhi	449	474	923	368
		Matchatia	762	771	1533	459
		Ordja	359	419	778	302
		Totkhami	151	162	313	124
		Total in Sakrebulo	2300	2453	4753	1645
5	<i>Barleti</i>	Bareleti	458	511	969	299
		Ikhtila	633	625	1258	319
		Merenia	533	558	1091	279
		Big Samsari	194	185	379	139
		Little Samsari	264	284	548	184
		Total in Sakrebulo	2082	2163	4245	1220
6	<i>Vachiani</i>	Vachiani	1110	1097	2207	641
		Murdjakhети	219	224	443	141
		Chandura	320	334	654	224
		Total in Sakrebulo	1649	1655	3304	1006
7	<i>Gogasheni</i>	Gogasheni	172	177	349	175
		Aphnia	58	53	111	83
		Total in Sakrebulo	230	230	460	258
8	<i>Dliska</i>	Diliska	1444	1446	2890	1303
9	<i>Zaki</i>	Balkho	336	386	722	213

		Bughasheni	371	373	744	260
		Gomani	744	757	1501	422
		Zaki	379	406	785	288
		Olaverdi	435	462	897	224
		Trkna	99	113	212	65
		Total in Sakrebulo	2364	2497	4861	1472
10	Kartsakhi	Kartsakhi	431	460	891	263
		Philipovka	51	50	101	28
		Total in Sakrebulo	482	510	992	291
11	Kartikami	Abuli	325	302	627	179
		Buzaveti	125	127	252	94
		Kartikami	999	1018	2017	610
		Gulikami	999	975	1974	524
		Takhcha	49	57	106	37
		Khulgumo	630	624	1254	358
		Total in Sakrebulo	3127	3103	6230	1802
12	Kotelia	Kotelia	254	236	490	164
13	Kochio	Agana	349	359	708	190
		Alatumani	302	304	606	206
		Bedjano	507	490	997	312
		Kochio	267	273	540	188
		Modegami	130	129	259	80
		Sirkva	80	79	159	56
		Total in Sakrebulo	1635	1634	3269	1032
14	Kumurdo	Kumurdo	1246	1229	2475	743
		Kirovakani	226	231	457	155
		Total in Sakrebulo	1472	1460	2932	898
15	Okami	Azmana	61	64	125	54
		Kartsepi	66	90	156	57
		Okami	264	288	552	227
		Total in Sakrebulo	391	442	833	338
16	Ptena	Ptena	148	162	310	129
17	Sulda	Bozali	80	98	178	71
		Dadeshi	406	496	902	439
		Miasnikiani	67	72	139	43

		Sulda	402	513	915	387
		Total in Sakrebulo	955	1179	2134	940
18	Turtskhi	Turtskhi	642	765	1407	483
19	Khaveti	Davnia	70	64	134	51
		Khaveti	187	182	369	114
		Erindja	35	28	63	22
		Total in Sakrebulo	292	274	566	187
20	Khando	Khando	1258	1281	2539	815
21	Khospio	Bavra	624	677	1301	404
		Martuni	108	124	232	110
		Khospio	224	247	471	179
		Khorenia	325	342	667	195
		Total in Sakrebulo	1281	1390	2671	888
22	Chunchkha	Chunchkha	177	182	359	105
	Total in the district		30036	31543	61579	19523

Annex 3. Distribution of the Land

Sakrebulo (with villages)			Agricultural land												Non-agricultural land, ha	Total land area, ha
			Total agricultural land area, ha	Arable			Heyfield			Pasture			Other agricultural land under state ownership			
				Total, ha	State ownership, ha	Privatized, ha	Total, ha	State ownership, ha	Privatized, ha	Total, ha	State ownership, ha	Privatized, ha	Perennial plants, ha	Rested lands, ha		
1	<i>Akhalkalaki</i>	Akhalkalaki town	11,09	11,09	-	11,09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,15	209,24
2	<i>Azavreti</i>	Azavreti	2 083,00	492,00	103,00	389,00	221,00	95,00	126,00	1 370	1 370,00	-	1,00	169,00	859,00	5 176,00
		Burnasheti	790,00	269,00	105,00	164,00	105,00	27,00	78,00	416,00	416,00	-				
		Godolari	786,00	241,00	52,00	189,00	66,00	30,00	36,00	479,00	479,00	-				
		Lomaturtskhi	488,00	238,00	33,00	205,00	50,00	20,00	30,00	200,00	200,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	4 317,00	1 240,00	293,00	947,00	442,00	172,00	270,00	2 465	2 465,00	-				
3	<i>Alstani</i>	Alastani	1 885	793,00	369,00	424,00	65,00	65,00	-	1 02	1 027,00	-	1,00	410,00	1 484,00	5 862,00
		Varevani	1 252	617,00	262,00	355,00	-	-	-	635,00	635,00	-				
		Gokio	830,00	339,00	162,00	177,00	12,00	12,00	-	479,00	479,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	4 378	1 749,00	793,00	956,00	77,00	77,00	-	2 141	2 141,00	-				
4	<i>Aragva</i>	Aragva	1 683	599,00	129,00	470,00	25,00	25,00	-	1 059	1 059,00	-	15,50	158,00	1 451,00	7 668,50
		Korkhi	1 174	521,00	99,00	422,00	-	-	-	653,00	653,00	-				
		Matchatia	1 475	556,00	183,00	373,00	15,00	15,00	-	904,00	904,00	-				

		Ordja	1241,00	775,00	400,00	375,00	-	-	-	466,00	466,00	-				
		Totkhami	471,00	201,00	48,00	153,00	7,00	7,00	-	263,00	263,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	6217,50	2 652,00	859,00	1793,00	47,00	47,00	-	3 345	3 345,00	-				
5	Barleti	Bareleti	2126,00	876,00	502,00	374,00	151,00	151,00	-	1 099	1 099,00	-	1,00	368,00	1 389,00	9 507,00
		Ikhtila	1081,00	401,00	-	401,00	100,00	100,00	-	580,00	580,00	-				
		Merenia	1423,00	346,00	175,00	171,00	66,00	52,00	14,00	1 011	1 011,00	-				
		Didi Samsari	1514,00	301,00	149,00	152,00	151,00	131,00	20,00	1 062	1 062,00	-				
		Patara Samsari	1605,00	476,00	270,00	206,00	43,00	18,00	25,00	1 086	1 086,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	8118,00	2 400,00	1 096,00	1304,00	511,00	452,00	59,00	4 838,	4 838,00	-				
6	Vachiani	Vachiani	2 911,00	1 219,00	425,00	794,00	4,00	4,00	-	1 688	1 688,00	-	-	125,00	684,00	5 714,00
		Murjakheti	616,00	282,00	112,00	170,00	-	-	-	334,00	334,00	-				
		Chandura	1 378,00	885,00	607,00	278,00	-	-	-	493,00	493,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	5030,00	2 386,00	1 144,00	1242,00	4,00	4,00	-	2 515	2 515,00	-				
7	Gogasheni	Gogashebi	1236,00	689,00	436,00	253,00	-	-	-	547,00	547,00	-	3,00	-	389,00	2 228,00
		Apnia	600,00	252,00	149,00	103,00	-	-	-	348,00	348,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	11839,00	941,00	585,00	356,00	-	-	-	895,00	895,00	-				
8	Diliska	Diliska	3 932,00	2 362,00	719,00	1643,00	-	-	-	1 568	1 548	20	2,00	-	691,00	4 623,00
9	Zaki	Balkho	947,00	260,00	125,00	135,00	120,00	32,00	88,00	567,00	567,00	-	1,60	332,00	1 632,00	8 026,60
		Bughasheni	890,00	190,00	30,00	160,00	50,00	36,00	14,00	650,00	650,00	-				
		Gomani	1 505,00	210,00	-	210,00	157,00	68,00	89,00	1 138	1 138,00	-				
		Zaki	906,00	312,00	8,00	304,00	140,00	140,00	-	454,00	454,00	-				
		Olaverdi	1 636,00	252,00	37,00	215,00	198,00	102,00	96,00	1 186	1 186,00	-				

		Trkna	177,00	63,00	10,00	53,00	44,00	44,00	-	70,00	70,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	6 394,60	1 287,00	210,00	1 077,00	709,00	422,00	287,00	4 065	4 065,00	-				
10	Kartsakhi	Kartsakhi	5 229,00	1 031,00	576,00	455,00	213,00	213,00	-	3 985	3 985,00	-	-	654,00	1 667,00	8 190,00
		Philipovka	640,00	126,00	86,00	40,00	11,00	11,00	-	503,00	503,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	6 523,00	1 157,00	662,00	495,00	224,00	224,00	-	4 488	4 488,00	-				
11	Kartikami	Abuli	1 714,00	480,00	192,00	288,00	121,00	121,00	-	1 113	1 113,00	-	14,75	316,00	1 636,00	9 887,75
		Buzaveti	1 006,00	112,00	25,00	87,00	45,00	10,00	35,00	849,00	849,00	-				
		Kartikami	2 155,00	693,00	201,00	492,00	26,00	26,00	-	1 436	1 436,00	-				
		Gulikami	1 810,00	486,00	55,00	431,00	40,00	40,00	-	1 284	1 284,00	-				
		Takhcha	505,00	221,00	175,00	46,00	32,00	32,00	-	252,00	252,00	-				
		Khulgumo	731,00	391,00	14,00	377,00	-	-	-	340,00	340,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	8 251,75	2 383,00	662,00	1 721,00	264,00	229,00	35,00	5 274	5 274,00	-				
12	Kotelia	Kotelia	1 660,00	846,00	629,00	217,00	251,00	251,00	-	563,00	563,00	-	-	-	178,00	1 838,00
13	Kochio	Agana	536,00	189,00	-	189,00	12,00	10,00	2,00	335,00	335,00	-	-	407,00	1 072,00	6 691,00
		Alatumani	858,00	191,00	-	191,00	-	-	-	667,00	667,00	-				
		Bedjano	2 219,00	252,00	-	252,00	132,00	36,00	96,00	1 835	1 835,00	-				
		Kochio	801,00	274,00	-	274,00	-	-	-	527,00	527,00	-				
		Modegami	616,00	85,00	-	85,00	78,00	55,00	23,00	453,00	453,00	-				
		Sirkva	182,00	41,00	-	41,00	5,00	5,00	-	136,00	136,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	5 619,00	1 032,00	-	1 032,00	227,00	106,00	121,00	3 953	3 953,00	-				
14	Kumurdo	Kirovakani	946,00	408,00	213,00	195,00	-	-	-	538,00	538,00	-	3,00	124,00	396,00	3 931,00
		Kumurdo	2 462,00	1 206,00	289,00	917,00	-	-	-	1 256	1 256,00	-				

		Total in Sakrebulo	3 535,00	1 614,00	502,00	1 112,00	-	-	-	1 794	1 794,00	-				
15	Okami	Azmana	784,00	212,00	143,00	69,00	65,00	55,00	10,00	507,00	507,00	-	-	-	580,00	4 228,00
		Qartsuphi	992,00	422,00	351,00	71,00	25,00	25,00	-	545,00	545,00	-				
		Okami	1 872,00	810,00	529,00	281,00	35,00	35,00	-	1 027	1 027,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	3 648,00	1 444,00	1 023,00	421,00	125,00	115,00	10,00	2 079	2 079,00	-				
16	Ptena	Ptena	1 226,00	433,00	256,00	177,00	-	-	-	707,00	707,00	-	2,00	84,00	239,00	1 465,00
17	Sulda	Bozali	712,00	95,00	61,00	34,00	104,00	49,00	55,00	513,00	513,00	-	-	154,00	797,00	7 120,00
		Dadeshi	2 568,00	801,00	327,00	474,00	170,00	132,00	38,00	1 597	1 597,00	-				
		Miasnikiani	498,00	133,00	80,00	53,00	50,00	50,00	-	315,00	315,00	-				
		Sulda	2 391,00	530,00	61,00	469,00	170,00	170,00	-	1 691	1 691,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	6 323,00	1 559,00	529,00	1 030,00	494,00	401,00	93,00	4 116	4 116,00	-				
18	Turtskhi	Turtskhi	698,00	408,00	1,50	406,50	3,00	3,00	-	246,00	246,00	-	1,00	40,00	251,00	949,00
	Khaveti	Davnia	518,00	83,00	45,00	38,00	-	-	-	435,00	435,00	-	-	81,00	137,00	2 789,00
		Khaveti	1 793,00	258,00	140,00	118,00	175,00	167,00	8,00	1 360	1 360,00	-				
		Erindja	260,00	42,00	23,00	19,00	-	-	-	218,00	218,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	2 652,00	383,00	208,00	175,00	175,00	167,00	8,00	2 013	2 013,00	-				
20	Khando	Khando	1 921,00	1 244,00	221,00	1 023,00	-	-	-	662,00	662,00	-	15,00	-	583,00	2 504,00
21	Khospio	Bavra	819,00	409,00	8,00	401,00	-	-	-	410,00	410,00	-	-	142,00	492,00	3 846,00
		Martuni	828,00	311,00	177,00	134,00	-	-	-	517,00	517,00	-				
		Khospio	691,00	267,00	42,00	225,00	2,00	2,00	-	422,00	422,00	-				
		Khorenia	874,00	361,00	114,00	247,00	-	-	-	513,00	513,00	-				
		Total in Sakrebulo	3 354,00	1 348,00	341,00	1 007,00	2,00	2,00	-	1 862	1 862,00	-				

22	<i>Chunchkha</i>	Chunchkha	1 436,00	525,00	379,00	146,00	-	-	-	869,00	869,00	-	6,00	36,00	316,00	1 752,00
	Total in the district per sakrebulo		87 083,94	29 404,09	11 112,50	18 291,59	3555	2 672,00	883,00	50 458	50 438	20	66,85	3 600	17 121,15	104 205,09
	Experimental farm		23	23	23										4	27,00
	State livestock breeding farm		31	27	27				4	4					0	31,00
	State land fund		5915						5915	5915					533	6 448,00
	Forest fund		30				30	30							4013	4 043,00
	Lands of town and villages		85,91	13,91	13,91				68	68		4			194,85	280,76
	Lands of enterprises and transport		44	44	44										2021	2 065,00
	Water fund		0												1757	1 757,00
	Total for the other land users		6128,91	107,91	107,91	0	30	30	0	5987	5987	0	4	0	8522,85	14 651,76
	among them: land utilized in other districts of Georgia		2075	326	326		113	113		1636	1636				356	2 431,00
	Lands in Akhalkalaki district under utilization of other districts of Georgia		4568	53	53		15	15		4500	4500				2504	7 072,00
	Total land in Akhalkalaki district		95 705,85	29 239,00	10 947,41	18 291,59	3 487	2 604,00	883,00	59 309	59 289	20	70,85	3 600	27 792,00	123 497,85

**Annex 4. Machinery Needs Broken Down by Sakrebulo
(based on survey of local residents in Akhalkalaki District)**

N	Name of sakebulo	Villages, including sakrebulo	Type and amount of necessary machinery
1.	Akhalkalaki town	Akhalkalaki	Combine – 1 unit
2.	Azavreti	Azavreti, Burnasheti, Godolari, Lomaturtskhi	Combine – 8-10 units, Tractor DT-75 - 10 units, Tractor Belarus - 20 units and mini tractor
3.	Alastani	Alastani, Varevani, Gokio	Tractor Belarus – 4 units, Combine – 3 units, Tractor DT-75 3 units, mini tractors – as many as possible
4.	Aragva	Arakova, korkhi, Matchatia, Ordja, Totkhami	Tractor Belarus – 15 units, Combine – 5-6 units, Tractor DT-75 – 3 units, mini machinery
5.	Baraleti	Baralti, Ikhtila, Merenia, Didi Samsari, Patara Samsari	Tractor DT-75 – 15 units, Combine – 3 units
6.	Vachiani	Vachiani, Murdjakheti, Tchandura	Tractor DT-75 – 5 units, existing machinery needs capital repairing
7.	Gogasheni	Aphnia, Gogasheni	Tractor Belarus – 8 units, Tractor DT-75 – 6 units, Combine – 4 units
8.	Diliska	Diliska	Potato seeder machinery, existing machinery needs repairing
9.	Zaki	Balkho, Bugasheni, Gomani, Zaki, Olaverdi, Trkna	Potato seeder machinery, Combines and mini tractors
10	Kartsakhi	Kartsakhi, Philipovka	Combine – 5 units, mini machinery required
11.	Kartikami	Abuli, Buzaveti, Kartikami, Gulikami, Takhtcha, Khulgumo	Tractor Belorus – 10 units, Tractor DT-75 – 5 units, Combine – 1 unit, mowing machine – 15 units, potato seeder – 5 units, cereal seeder – 2 units, and mini tractors
12.	Kotelia	Kotelia	Combine – 2 units
13.	Kochio	Agana, Alatumani, Bedjano, Kotchio, Modegami, Sirkva	Tractors - Belarus, Tractor DT-75; Combines, mini tractors. Road building machinery required
14.	Kumurdo	Kirovakani	Combine – 3 units, tractor Belorus – 4 units (with assemblies), tractor DT-75 – 3 units,
		Kumurdo	Combine – 5 units, tractor Belorus – 10 units(with assemblies), tractor DT-75 – 6 units, reaping-machine – 1 unit
15.	Okami	Azmana, Qartsephi, Okami	Tractor DT-75 – 3-7 units, tractor Belarus – 5 units (with assemblies), Combine – 5 units
16.	Ptena	Ptena	Tractor Belarus – 4 units, tractor DT-75 – 4 units, Combine – 2 units
17.	Sulda	Bozali, Dadeshi, Miasnikiani, Sulda	Potato seeder machinery, Combines and mini tractors

18.	Turtskhi	Turtskhi	Tractor belarus – 5 units, Combine – 1 unit, tractor DT-75 – 1 unit, potato seeder – 1 unit, potato harvester – 2 units
19.	Khaveti	Davnia, Khaveti, Erindja	Potato seeder machinery, Combines and mini tractors
20.	Khando	Khando	Combine – 6 units
21.	Khospio	Bavra, Martuni, Khospio, khorenia	Combine – 2 units
22.	Chunchkha	Chunchkha	Combine – 4 units, potato seeder – 2 units, mowing machine – 3 units, tractors trailer – 4units.

Annex 5. Utilization of arable land in rural areas

№	Sakrebulo	Area of utilized arable land and yield								Note
		Total utilized arable land, ha	Potato, ha	Potato average yield, t/ha	Wheat, ha	Wheat average yield, t/ha	Barley, ha	Barley average yield, t/ha	Other, ha	
1	<i>Akhalkalaki</i>	11.09	6	20.0					5.09	Vegetables, fruits
2	<i>Azavreti</i>	650.0	350.0	25.0	0.0		300.0	3.0		
3	<i>Alstani</i>	940.0	370.0	15.0	50.0	2.0	520.0	1.5		
4	<i>Aragva</i>	1400.0	600.0	15.0	0.0		800.0	1.2		
5	<i>Baraleti</i>	1900.0	1000.0	20.0	300.0	3.0	600.0	3.5		
6	<i>Vachiani</i>	2216.0	1150.0	18.0	50.0	1.6	1010.0	1.5	6.0	vegetables
7	<i>Gogasheni</i>	190.0	140.0	15.0	10.0	1.5	40.0	1.5		
8	<i>Diliska</i>	1980.0	1000.0	14.0	300.0	2.6	680.0	1.5		
9	<i>Zaki</i>	860.0	360.0	17.0	40.0	1.5	460.0	1.5		
10	<i>Kartsakhi</i>	320.0	120.0	20.0	0.0		200.0	1.8		
11	<i>Kartikami</i>	1650.0	620.0	19.0	200.0	2.0	820.0	2.0	10.0	cabbage
12	<i>Kotelia</i>	501.0	250.0	25.0	100.0	2.0	150.0	2.5	1.0	buckwheat
13	<i>Kochio</i>	860.0	510.0	15.0	20.0	2.5	250.0	2.5	80.0	carrot, beetroot
14	<i>Kumurdo</i>	1020.0	200.0	14.0	0.0		820.0	1.5		
15	<i>Okami</i>	870.0	285.0	12.0	190.0	1.5	395.0	1.3		
16	<i>Ptena</i>	140.0	60.0	12.0	50.0	1.5	30.0	1.2		
17	<i>Sulda</i>	850.0	500.0	18.0	0.0		350.0	1.2		
18	<i>Turtskhi</i>	460.0	210.0	15.0	50.0	2.0	200.0	3.0		
19	<i>Khaveti</i>	32.0	32.0	15.0	0.0		0.0			
20	<i>Khando</i>	1100.0	350.0	18.0	50.0	1.8	600.0	2.0	100.0	sainfoin
21	<i>Khospio</i>	696.0	420.0	18.0	0.0		276.0	1.5		
22	<i>Chunchkha</i>	280.0	80.0	15.0	120.0	1.8	80.0	1.8		
	Total in District	18926.1	8613.0		1530.0		8581.0		202.1	
	Percentage		45.51%		8.08%		45.34%		1.07%	

Annex 6. Quantity livestock and bee-hives per rural sakrebulo

	Sakrebulo	Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Bee-hives
1	<i>Akhalkalaki</i>	175	25	68		130		230
2	<i>Azavreti</i>	450	13	202	1200	19	10	98
3	<i>Alastani</i>	1076	34	410	878	28		513
4	<i>Aragya</i>	1189	36	63	328	183		100
5	<i>Baraleti</i>	1400	38	600	3000	400		45
6	<i>Vachiani</i>	1500	50	800	200	380		13
7	<i>Gogasheni</i>	388	8	115	800	70		70
8	<i>Diliska</i>	968	24	514	80	700		500
9	<i>Zaki</i>	1385	27	512	2020			232
10	<i>Kartsakhi</i>	1000	50	450	3000	170		140
11	<i>Kartikami</i>	650	8	300		400		20
12	<i>Kotelia</i>	310	4	160	600			100
13	<i>Kochio</i>	998	12	240	7000	300		200
14	<i>Kumurdo</i>	1050	15	420	2690	61		113
15	<i>Okami</i>	1202	24	404	2598	61	248	400
16	<i>Ptena</i>	210	3	45	42			0
17	<i>Sulda</i>	2578	55	1150	5198			440
18	<i>Turtskhi</i>	310	7	176		100		0
19	<i>Khaveti</i>	400	9	186	900			85
20	<i>Khando</i>	350	7	201		150		60
21	<i>Khospio</i>	563	26	100	1151			203
22	<i>Chunchkha</i>	398	4	233	720	50		60
	Total in the district	18550	479	7349	32405	3202	258	3622

Annex 7. Priorities of Akhalkalaki district sakrebulo/villages

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Akhalkalaki</i>	Akhalkalaki	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture processing plants (cheese-batter plants, slaughter-house, and meat processing plant) doesn't work 2. Destroyed machinery service centre in town Akhalkalaki 3. All state organizations, which was providing agricultural service, are dissolved (agriculture department, breed improvement centre, primary processing points, etc) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged internal roads in the town, which are almost impassable (especially, roads to University and Hospital) and need urgent rehabilitation 2. Headwork, main pipeline and internal network of the drinking water are damaged and need rehabilitation 3. No central sewage system and cleaning facilities, damage of internal sewage network 4. Electric power lines, transformers and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation; illegal connections to the electric wires 5. Outdated and depredated automatic telephone exchange in the town, problems with internet connections 6. Weak TV signal of Georgian channels (only Public TV and Imedi) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of population has lack of the finances and can't apply to the doctor in all necessary situations 2. Unsatisfactory conditions of majority of public healthcare buildings including poor sanitary conditions 3. Part of the hospital still needs rehabilitation (only part of the hospital was rehabilitated) 4. Outdated medical equipment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All school buildings, except school #4 need rehabilitation 2. Lack of laboratories in the schools, lack of visual aids 3. School sport halls don't have heating system, so in winter they can't be used 4. Damaged central heating systems (except school #3), which need rehabilitation 5. Lack of school books 6. Infant schools and kindergartens need capital rehabilitation, equipment is outdated 7. No school feeding system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-existence of any kind of marketing and extension service system 2. All investments goes only to trading sector, not in production or marketing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low level of Consumer Service development in the town 2. Unsatisfactory control of the quality of the production 3. No wholesale market, existing agricultural market can't satisfy trade demands

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Azavreti</i>	Azaverti	1. Irrigation pool doesn't exist in village Azavreti. In the other villages irrigation systems are damaged. 2. Low productive seed material. 3. High cost of fuel. 4. Non-certified plant protection means, chemicals, fertilizers. 5. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery 6. Low level of veterinary service and prophylactic vaccination 7. Low-productive livestock	1. Club-house buildings in Azavreti and Godolari are damaged, in other villages club-house buildings need rehabilitation 2. Roads are damaged, including the main roads, roads, that are linking sakrebulo with villages and domestic village roads. 3. No sport stadiums and places, where young people can gather.	1. No doctor in sakrebulo 2. Bad sanitary conditions 3. Source building of drinking water doesn't work and absence of chlorination of water 4. The absence of medical prophylactic measures 5. Medicaments are expensive and inaccessible. 6. Absence of doctors and nurses at the schools 7. Difficulties with accessibility of the emergency medical service, especially in winter	1. No school building in village Burnasheti (it has been burnt) 2. The school building in Azavreti is damaged. 3. No sport halls in sakrebulo. 4. Shortage of school equipment and handbooks, No computers 5. Shortage of high-qualified teachers 6. No material resources and equipments for the labor lessons 7. Low salaries of the teacher's 8. School handbooks are very expensive except the books, which are obtained from Armenia as the gifts.	1. No agricultural product purchasing points 2. High transportation costs of agricultural products 3. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders frequently set obstacles on the market accessibility 4. Long distance to the selling markets 5. Inaccessibility of Azerbaijan for selling the potato and potato seeds 6. No agricultural product processing small enterprises	1. No Consumer Service objects. 2. The trading system isn't developed.
	Burnasheti						
	Godolari						
	Lomaturtskhi						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Alastani</i>	Alastani	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of high-quality seeds. 2. Outdated agricultural machinery and lack of modern machinery (esp. hiller) 3. High cost of fuel and high-quality chemicals 4. No dairy and meat processing plants 5. Irrigation problems in the half of the sakrebulo 6. Lack of high-quality livestock breeding and testing of animals 7. Need for means to protect plants 8. Rebuilding of mill is required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both main and internal roads are damaged 2. Club house building is damaged 3. Electric power lines and posts need rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No doctor in the sakrebulo 2. Lack of medical equipment and medicaments in the sakrebulo 3. Preventive medical care for children is not available. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of educational and sports equipment as well as educational material 2. No sports halls in Gokio and Varevani schools. 3. Lack of musical equipment for musical study group. 4. Electric wiring in Varevani school needs to be changed 5. No equipment in the school laboratories 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for purchase points for agricultural products 2. Need for refrigeration and storage facilities 3. Intermediate traders set obstacles to market accessibility 4. High transportation costs of production 4. Barter of goods with the traders is carried out in unprofitable conditions for local population 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small number of retail services provided 2. Need refrigeration and storage houses. 3. No currency exchange points
	Varevani						
	Gokio						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Aragva</i>	Aragva	1. Irrigation pump system in Aragva and Orja can't be utilized because of the high cost of electricity 2. Lack of agricultural machinery, existing machinery is depreciated and outdated 3. No high-quality and certified plant protection means and fertilizers 4. Lack of high-quality seeds 5. Lack of high-productive livestock and artificial insemination service	1. Shortage of drinking water in all villages of sakrebulo 2. Internal roads of sakrebulo need rehabilitation. 3. Club buildings exist in all villages of sakrebulo, but they are damaged, can't be utilized and need rehabilitation.	1. Existing out patient clinic in village Aragva, but it's damaged. 2. There was an out patient clinic in village Matchatia, but it wasn't used accordingly and was moved to Kortskhi. 3. Out patient clinic in Kortskhi and Totkhami need rehabilitation	1. All school buildings in the sakrebulo need rehabilitation 2. Teachers need to be trained and improve the qualification 3. Shortage of school equipment and inventory 4. Poor learning of state official Georgian language 5. Poor learning of history of Armenia 6. Problems with understanding and utilization of voucher system	1. No agricultural product purchase points 2. High transportation costs of production 3. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders frequently set obstacles on the market accessibility 4. Long distance to the selling markets 5. Inaccessibility of Azerbaijan for selling the potato and potato seeds 6. No agricultural product processing small enterprises 7. Lack of transport	1.No trade points in villages Kortskhi and Totkhami 2.No Consumer Service facilities
	Korkhi						
	Machatia						
	Ordja						
	Totkhami						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
Baraleti	Baraleti	1. Irrigation system is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. High price of fuel 3. High price of plant protection means and fertilizers 3. Lack of high-quality and certified plant protection means and fertilizers 4. Lack of high-quality seed material 5. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts 6. Absence of modern livestock breeding technologies 7. Lack of veterinary medicines	1. Both main and internal roads are damaged 2. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation 3. Non-existence of telecommunication (internet) 4. Headwork and pipelines of drinking water system are damaged and need rehabilitation 5. Community centers (club buildings) in sakrebulo villages are damaged and need rehabilitation 6. Bridges in Ikhtila, Merenia and Didi Samsari are damaged and need rehabilitation 7. Ritual house buildings in Baraleti and Didi Samsari are damaged and need rehabilitation 8. Cultural heritage buildings are damaged and need rehabilitation	1. Non-existence of medical service clinics in the majority of sakrebulo villages 2. Hospital in Baraleti functions as a polyclinic and doesn't have electricity supply 3. Shortage of medical equipment. 4. Children necessary vaccination isn't carried out at proper time. 5. Emergency medical service doesn't work properly 6. Central heating system of hospital doesn't work 7. Poor supply of medicine	1. Construction works on Armenian school building in village Baraleti is not completed 2. School building in Patara Samsari doesn't exist 3. Shortage of school equipment and books, no computers 4. Heating systems in the schools doesn't work 5. No sport halls in the schools, except village Merenia school	1. No agricultural product purchasing points 2. High transportation costs of agricultural products 3. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders set obstacles on the market accessibility 4. Long distance to the selling markets 5. No livestock market 6. No agricultural product processing small enterprises	1. Limited assortment in existing shops, also non-existence of construction materials. 2. No sanitary control on the selling products 3. High cost of construction materials
	Ikhtila						
	Merenia						
	Didi samsari						
	Patara samsari						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Vachiani</i>	Vachiani	1. Shortage of agricultural machinery, high costs of machinery service 2. High price of fuel 3. Lack of high-quality seeds and fertilizers. 4. Damaged irrigation system Murdjakheti-Vachiani 5. Lack of new agricultural technologies and plant protection means 6. Lack of high-productive livestock	1. Drinking water reservoir construction is unfinished, 80 meter of water pipes need to be changed 2. Both main and internal roads are damaged 3. Poor conditions of club building, impossibility to use it as community centre 4. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation	1. Out patient clinic doesn't work, because there is no doctor 2. Lack of medical staff 3. Shortage of medical equipments, medicines, vaccines 4. Bad sanitary conditions in the sakrebulo 5. No prophylactic vaccination 6. High price of the medicines	1. All school buildings need rehabilitation 2. Shortage of equipment, visual aids, nonexistence of computer equipment 3. Shortage of high-qualified school personnel 4. No heating systems in the schools	1. No agricultural product purchase points 2. No small agricultural product processing plants 3. High level of bartering and as a result, low selling prices of agricultural products 4. High transportation costs of agricultural products 5. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders set obstacles on the market accessibility	1. No bakery 2. Lack of Consumer Service points 3. All shop buildings need rehabilitation
	Murdjakheti						
	Chandura						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
Gogasheni	Gogasheni	1. No mill 2. Outdated agricultural machinery 3. Shortage of farmers' own financial resources 4. Unacceptable credit conditions for agriculture 5. No irrigation system 6. Lack of high-quality seeds 7. Uncertified plant protection means and fertilizers	1. Drinking water system headwork and distribution network is damaged and need rehabilitation 2. Community center and library building need rehabilitation 3. No ritual house 4. No sport stadium and equipment 5. Both main and internal roads are damaged and are impassable in winter	1. No out patient clinic building. 2. No doctor 3. Lack of medicines 4. Poor organization and conduction of vaccination 5. No primary healthcare system 6. Problems with emergency medical service in winter	1. School building needs rehabilitation 2. Lack and high price of fuel for heating 3. Outdated school equipment and visual aids, nonexistence of computers 4. High cost and inaccessibility of the school books 5. Small quantity of schoolchildren because of the voucher system 6. Necessity of trainings and qualification improvement of the teachers 7. Special groups (music, dance) doesn't work	1. Long distance from the markets 2. High transportation costs 3. Obstacles from the intermediate traders on the market 4. High prime cost and low marketability of the production 5. Poor conditions of road system, which creates difficulties with products transportation 6. No agricultural product purchasing and processing points	1. No Consumer Service points 2. High price of fuel for heating 3. No machinery service center
	Aphnia						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Zakvi</i>	Balkho	1. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts 2. High price and low quality of plant protection means and fertilizers 3. High price of fuel 4. Shortage of irrigation water 5. Lack of new high-quality seed material 6. Impossibility to use the summer pastures with full capacity because of frequent theft of the livestock	1. Central and internal roads in sakrebulo are depreciated and damaged and need rehabilitation 2. Depreciated and outdated system of drinking water (built in 1950) 3. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation 4 No club buildings and community centers	1. No hospital building in sakrebulo 2. Unsatisfactory emergency medical service, especially in winter, when the roads are closed 3. Non-existence of medical insurance 4. Non-existence of doctor, existing nurses don't have salaries 5. Lack and high price of the medicines	1. School buildings in villages Balkho and Bugasheni are on the edge of destruction, other school buildings are damaged and need rehabilitation 2. Necessity of trainings and qualification improvement of the teachers 3. Outdated equipment in the schools 4. Poor learning of official (Georgian) language 5. Poor learning of history of Armenia 6. Voucher system created problems with small quantity of schoolchildren in Balkho, Zakvi, Bughasheni schools	1. Long distance from the markets 2. Lack of transport and high transportation costs 3. High level of bartering and as a result, low selling prices of agricultural products 4. High prime cost and low marketability of the production 5. Poor state of road system, which creates difficulties with products transportation 6. No agricultural product purchasing and processing points	1.No machinery service center
	Bughasheni						
	Gomani						
	Zakvi						
	Olaverdi						
	Trkna						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Diliska</i>	<i>Diliska</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High price of fuel 2. Shortage of agricultural machinery and spare parts 3. Lack of High-quality plant protection means and fertilizers 4. Lack of high-productive livestock and fodder 5. Irrigation pump system in Diliska is damaged and need rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsatisfactory condition of drinking water supply system, absence of water analyses and chlorination 2. No drinking water reservoir 3. Damaged internal roads 4. Club building is damaged and need rehabilitation 5. Unsatisfactory supply of electricity, because of damage of power lines 6. Problems with drinking water during irrigation season 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of the doctor 2. No medical equipment, medicines, no pharmacy 3. No dental room 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low salary of the teachers 2. Classrooms are not equipped properly and there is lack of laboratories 3. No sports hall 4. Lack of equipment and visual aids 5. Necessity of trainings and qualification improvement of the teachers 6.No kindergarten 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level of bartering and as a result, low selling prices of agricultural products 2. High prime cost of the production 3. High transportation costs 4. Remoteness of the market and oppression from the intermediary traders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited assortment of the products 2. No Consumer Service points

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
Kartikami	Abuli	1. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts 2. High price and low quality of plant protection means and fertilizers 3. Lack of high-quality seed material 4. Lack of veterinary medicines and unsatisfactory veterinary service 5. Inaccessibility of long term agricultural credits 6. High price of fuel 7. Absence small agriculture processing plants 8. No machinery service centers	1. Unsafficient supply of drinking water system in upper part of Abuli 2. Electric power supply system is depreciated and frequently damages 3. Internal roads in sakrebulo are depreciated and damaged and need rehabilitation, especially roads in the villages Takhcha, Abuli and Buzaveti, which are cut in the winter	1. No medical service points in villages Khulgumo and Takhcha 2. Absence of medical personnel in four villages of sakrebulo (Khulgumo, Takhcha, Abuli, Buzaveti) 3. Shortage of medicines 4. Absence of medical insurance 5. No prophylactic medical measures	1. All schools in the sakrebulo need rehabilitation 2. High price and lack of fuel for heating 3. Non-existence of kindergartens 4. Outdated equipment in the schools 5. Lack and high costs of the school books 6. Schools are not connected with central electricity supply system 7. Poor learning of history of Armenia 8. Teachers, who have received diploma outside of Georgia, don't have possibility to work in the school	1. High prime cost of the products and low competitiveness on market 2. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders frequently set obstacles on the market accessibility 3. No agricultural product purchasing and primary processing points	1. No Consumer Service facilities 2. High level of bartering, which is carried out in unprofitable conditions for local population 3. No special shops for agricultural materials
	Buzaveti						
	Kartikami						
	Gulikami						
	Takhcha						
	Khulgumo						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Kotelia</i>	Kotelia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of irrigated land 2. Low productive seed material and livestock 3. High cost of fuel 4. Lack of high-quality and certified plant protection means and fertilizers 5. Agricultural machinery is depreciated and outdated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortages with drinking water supply because of illegal connections to the pipeline 2. Low sanitary conditions of drinking water 3. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation and are almost impassable in winter 4. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No out patient clinic in the sakrebulo 2. No doctors and nurses in the sakrebulo 3. Absence of primary healthcare 4. Lack of the medicines 5. Lack of the information about state healthcare programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School building in the village Kotelia is damaged and need rehabilitation 2. High cost of fuel for heating 3. Outdated school equipment 4 High cost and shortage of the school books 5. No library 6. Necessity of trainings and qualification improvement of the teachers 7. Special groups (music, dance) doesn't work 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of production transportation 2. Long distance to the selling markets 3. Access to the markets service is expensive and intermediate traders set obstacles on the market accessibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Consumer Service facilities 2. No agricultural machinery service centre

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Priority Problems	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
Kochio	Agana	1. Lack of high-quality seeds and high productive livestock breeds 2. High price and low quality of plant protection means, fertilizers and veterinary medicines 3. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery 4. High price of fuel 5. Damage of irrigation/melioration systems	1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation and are almost impassable in winter 2. Shortage of drinking water, lack of the water reservoirs, depreciation of the pipeline 3. Depreciation of electric wires and their frequent damage (in sakrebulo there is no electrician) 4. High cost of electricity 5. Club buildings are damaged in the villages Kochio, Alatumani, Agana 6. Weak TV signal	1. Depreciated out patient clinic buildings in Alatumani and Kochio 2. No doctor 3. Lack of medical equipment and medicines 4. Emergency medical service doesn't work properly 5. Unsatisfactory sanitary conditions of the dinking water	1. School building in the village Kochio is damaged and need rehabilitation 2. School sport hall in Koch ion needs floor 3. Outdated equipment in the schools, lack of the computers 4. Lack of sport equipment 5. Lack of the equipment for the laboratories 6. No heating systems, electricity supply, water supply and drainage system in all of the schools	1. No agricultural product purchase points 2. High transportation costs and prime cost of the production 3. Long distance from the market and obstacles from the intermediate traders on the market 4. No small agricultural processing plants	1. Limited assortment of the selling goods 2. No Consumer Service facilities (public bath doesn't work) 3. Village free market doesn't satisfy sanitary conditions 4. No service center of cars, vehicles and agricultural machinery
	Alatumani						
	Bejano						
	Kochio						
	Modegami						
	Sikvra						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Kumurdo</i>	Kirovakani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery 2. Lack of high-quality seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No out patient clinic building in the sakrebulo 2. No doctor in the sakrebulo 3. Lack of medical equipment in the existing ambulatory (located in LSG building) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No proper school building 2. Lack of laboratory rooms and sanitary arrangements in the school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High transportation costs of the production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Consumer Service facilities
	Kumurdo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Lack and high price of high quality of plant protection means and fertilizers 4. High price of fuel 5. No agricultural insurance 5. No mill and fodder production plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Melioration system is damaged and out of service 3. No public centre 4. No kindergarten 5. No sport hall and sport equipment 6. Damaged drinking water system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. High price of the medicines 5. Inaccessibility of prophylactic vaccination 6. No sanitary supervision 7. Lack of the means against rodents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Lack of the equipment in the school 4. Lack of sport equipment 5. Low salaries for teachers and lack of high-qualified staff 6. No heating system in the school and high price of fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No agricultural product purchase points 3. Long distance from the big markets 4. No livestock market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Lack and high price of the fuel for heating 3. Lack of service centers of cars, vehicles and agricultural machinery

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Traffic-Service
<i>Okami</i>	Azman	1. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts and their high cost 2. Lack and high price of high quality of plant protection means and fertilizers 3. High price of fuel 4. Lack of high-quality seeds 5. Lack of high-productive livestock 6. Inaccessibility of high-quality veterinary medicines 7. Belated vaccination of livestock 8. Uncertified chemicals, plant protection means and fertilizers	1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation and almost impassable in winter 2. Depreciation of drinking water supply system and non-existence of headwork 3. Club building is damaged, needs rehabilitation and can't be used as public centre 4. Lack of communication, including mobile and TV broadcast 4. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation, quality of the electricity is unsatisfactory	1. No out patient clinic in the sakrebulo 2. No doctor in the sakrebulo 3. High price of the medicines 4. Inaccessibility of prophylactic vaccination 5. No water chlorination	1. School building is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. High cost of fuel for heating 3. Outdated school equipment 4 High cost and inaccessibility of the school books 5. No library 6. Necessity of trainings and qualification improvement of the teachers 7. Special groups (music, dance) doesn't work	1. High prime cost and low level of marketability of the products 2. Long distance to the selling markets 3. No agricultural products purchasing and primary processing centers 4. No small agricultural processing plants	1. No Consumer Service facilities 2. Lack of trading facilities
	Karcephi						
	Okami						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Ptena</i>	Ptena	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of irrigated land 2. Low productive seed material 3. High cost of fuel 4. Lack of high-quality and certified chemicals, plant protection means and fertilizers 5. Agricultural machinery is depreciated and outdated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortages with drinking water supply because of illegal connections to the pipeline 2. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation, and are almost impassable in winter 3. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation 4. The short connection road to Akhaltsikhe-Akhalkalaki central road is damaged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No out patient clinic in the sakrebulo 2. No doctors and nurses in the sakrebulo 3. Absence of primary healthcare 4. Shortage of the medicines 5. Lack of the information about state healthcare programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The school building area is not sufficient for the children 2. The school building is completely depreciated and can't be rehabilitated 3. Lack of school books and equipment 4. Necessity of training and qualification improvement for teachers 5. Low salaries because of the voucher system 6. Children leave the village because of the poor conditions of the school 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of production and transportation 2. Long distance to markets 3. Access to the market service is expensive and intermediate traders are an obstacle to market accessibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Consumer Service facilities 2. No machinery service centre

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Sulda</i>	Bozali	1. Lack of small machinery 2. Lack of high-quality seeds and high-productive livestock breeds 3. No agricultural processing plants 4. No working irrigation system 5. Lack and high price of high quality chemicals, plant protection means and fertilizers 6. High price of fuel 7. Low level of veterinary service	1. Shortages with drinking water supply because of small water discharge 2. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation, and are almost impassable in winter 3. Low quality of communication, including mobile and TV broadcast 4. Electric power lines and posts are damaged and need rehabilitation	1. Out-patient clinic in the village Sulda is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. Occasional work of the doctor in the Sulda outpatient clinic 3. Lack of medical equipment and medicine 4. High price of medicine 5. Low level of sanitary conditions of drinking water	1. In Sulda Village there is no school building 2. Existing school buildings are damaged and need rehabilitation 3. High cost and inaccessibility of the school books and visual aids 4. Lack of laboratories and laboratory equipment 5. Lack of computers 6. Difficulties with studying in Georgian universities (language barrier) 7. Lack of sport facilities equipment (except village Dadeshi) 8. Low qualification of the teachers 9. There is no English teacher	1. No agricultural product purchase points 2. Long distance from market and intermediate traders are an obstacle to market accessibility 3. High transportation costs and lack of transport machinery 4. Low selling prices of agricultural products 5. Lack of demand for leather and wool 6. No agricultural product wholesale market	1. No shop facilities equipped with refrigerators 2. Limited range of goods in the shops, especially for the everyday needs
	Dadeshi						
	Miasnikiani						
	Sulda						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Turckhi</i>	Turckhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The irrigation system needs rehabilitation and has problems with water supply from Burnasheti village 2. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery 3. Lack of high-quality seed material and high-productivity livestock breeds 4. Lack/high price of good quality and certified chemicals, plant protection means and fertilizers 5. Low level of veterinary service and lack of vaccines 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation, and are almost impassable in winter 2. Depreciation and frequent damage of electric wires 3. Problems with drinking water supply (with assistance of NGO Caritas, the community started rehabilitation of the drinking water pipeline, but because of problems with the Bejano village community, the rehabilitation has been terminated) 4. No club building in the village 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out-patient clinic is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. Doctor works in the village only occasionally 3. Lack of medical equipment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdated school equipment 2. High cost of fuel for heating 3. Lack of school books, visual aids, and computers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of production transportation 2. No agricultural product purchase points 3. Long distance to selling markets 4. High prime cost of the production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Consumer Service facilities 2. High price of the first need products

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Khaveti</i>	Davnia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deprecated and outdated agricultural machinery 2. Inaccessibility of lands in Georgian-Turkish border neutral zone, which were used in Soviet time 3. Low-quality seed material, low productive livestock breeds 4. Expensive, inaccessible and low quality fertilizers, chemicals and plant protection means 5. Because of small area of land plots, it's becoming difficult to cultivate them with machinery. 6. No agricultural product processing small enterprises (especially, mill) 7. Shortage and depreciation of small ponds for irrigation 8. Unsatisfactory veterinary service and lack of vaccines 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation, and are almost impassable in winter. Because of the lack of protection from snow drifts, roads are covered with snow and closed. 2. Depreciated drinking water system, which needs rehabilitation. 3. No community center; club house building is in very poor condition. 4. Lack of communication, including mobile and TV broadcast 5. Depreciation of electric wires and their frequent damage; transformer is damaged and needs rehabilitation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out patient clinic building is damaged, doesn't work and needs rehabilitation 2. No doctor in the sakrebulo. 3. Lack of medicine 4.No water chlorination 5. Vaccination procedures aren't carried out. 6. Difficulties to obtain proper documents for babies born in the village when roads are closed in winter 7. Large number of stray dogs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing school buildings need rehabilitation. 2.Pupils from Davnia and Erindja walk to the Khaveti school 3. Shortage if personnel, especially foreign language teachers 4. Depreciated school equipment and visual aids, no computers 5. Lack of educational spaces in the schools, no heating systems 6. No sport hall and sport equipment 7. No leisure facilities for young people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of marketing information about products selling possibilities 2. Impossibility of selling wool and leather 3. No agricultural product purchase points 4. Long distance from the market and obstacles from intermediate traders on the market 5. High cost of product transportation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of trading points and shops 2. No Consumer Service points. 3. No fuel selling places
	Khaveti						
	Erindja						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Khospio</i>	Bavra	1.Lack/high cost of agricultural machinery 2. Lack of high-quality seed materials 3. Lack/high price of quality plant protection means and fertilizers. 4. High price of fuel 5. No soil analysis 6. No mill and fodder producing equipment	1. Khospio-Martuni bridge is in emergency situation 2. Internal roads in sakrebulo are damaged and need rehabilitation. 3. Two km of road near village Khorenia to be rehabilitated to avoid road cutting in winter 4. Club buildings in sakrebulo are damaged, don't work and need rehabilitation 5. Irrigation pump system (Almali) is destroyed and need rehabilitation	1. School building in Khospio village is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. No electricity supply system in Bavra, Khospio and Khorenia schools. 3. No inner toilets, sewage systems, and water supply in sakrebulo schools 4. Lack of books, equipment, and visual aids, no computers 5. No sport hall, stadium and sport equipment 6. Insufficient area of classrooms and laboratories in the schools, except Khospio school	1. No medicine out-patient clinic building; in Khospio it is located in a rented building 2. Neither clinic nor medical specialists exist in Patara Khorenia village 3. Lack of medical equipment and medicine for primary healthcare	1.Transportation of production for selling is expensive 2. No agricultural product purchase points 3.Long distance to the selling market 4. No slaughterhouse 5. High prime cost of production	1. No Consumer Service center 2. Poor development of trade facilities in Khorenia village
	Martuni						
	Khospio						
	Khorenia						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
<i>Chunchkha</i>	Chunchkha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of agricultural machinery and spare parts 2. High price of fuel 3. Lack/high price of good quality certified chemicals, fertilizers and plant protection means. 4. Low-productive livestock 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of drinking water because of the small diameter of pipelines and illegal connections 2. Both main and internal roads are damaged and need rehabilitation 3. Existing irrigation system is damaged, and lack of irrigation 4. Depreciated electricity supply system 5. No community center 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged out-patient clinic building needs rehabilitation 2. Lack of medicine and medical equipment 3. Inaccessibility to primary healthcare 4. No preventative medical checkups 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School building is damaged and in emergency condition 2. Lack of sport stadiums 3. Lack of books, equipment, and visual aids; no computers 4. Lack of laboratories 5. Low quantity of school children because of the voucher system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No agricultural purchase points. 2. High cost of the product transportation 3. Long distance to the selling market 4. Low quality of the production 5. Lack of the places in the market. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No Consumer Service points 2. Lack of trade facilities 3. Lack of finances and low purchasing capacity of population

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Priority Problems	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Consumer Service/Trade
Kartsakhi	Kartsakhi	1. Low quality seed material, low production with livestock 2. Shortage and high cost of quality and certified plant protection means and fertilizers 3. Depreciated and outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts 4. Low-quality governmental veterinarian service	1. Existing club building is damaged and needs rehabilitation 2. Ritual house needs rehabilitation. 3. Drinking water reservoir is damaged and needs rehabilitation	1. No doctor in sakrebulo 2. Lack of medicine and primary healthcare means	1. Educational plans and textbooks don't coincide with each other 2. Lack of the didactic materials, equipment, and visual aids; no computers 3. Lack of sport equipment 4. Shortage of classrooms and laboratories 5. Lack of wood and coal for heating school 6. Small number of pupils in Philipovka. 7. Kindergarten is damaged and needs rehabilitation	1. No purchase points of agricultural production 2. High cost of agricultural production transportation and lack of transport 3. Long distance from the market and obstacles from intermediate traders at the markets 4. Low competitiveness of production because of high prime cost	1. Small number of shops 2. No Consumer Service points 3. High level of barter in trading
	Philipovka						

	Villages included	Priority Problems					
		Agriculture/Economy	Infrastructure	Public Health	Education	Marketing	Trade/Consumer Service
<i>Khando</i>	<i>Khando</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of high quality seeds and livestock 2. A high price of fertilizers and plant protection means 3. Outdated agricultural machinery, lack of spare parts 4. High fuel prices 5. Low quality governmental veterinary service 6. Low level of development of sheep breeding, low demand on wool 7. Lack of water for irrigation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both main and internal roads are damaged, need rehabilitation 2. Cultural house building in emergency condition 3. Electric power lines need repair; supporting posts need to be replaced; transformer is often out of service 4. Inaccessible of receive TV programs except "IMEDI" 5. No community house and ritual house 6. Lack of leisure facilities for young people 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out-patient clinic is not functioning 2. No doctors 3. Lack of medicine and medical equipment 4. Lack of vaccines 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School building and sport hall need rehabilitation 2. No fence of the school , damaged toilet 3. Lack of computers, equipment, and visual aids 4. Lack of teachers 5. Lack of laboratory rooms and workshops for labor teaching 6. No centralized heating system and power supply in the school 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No agricultural purchase points 2. No agricultural processing plants 3. High transportation costs 4. Long distance from the market and obstacles from intermediate traders at the market 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of basic need products available in markets 2. Lack of retail services 3. Poor sanitation control of the products 4. Shortages with supply of fuel for heating