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New Economic Opportunities Initiative
ახალი ეკონომიკური შესაძლებლობების ინიციატივა

ANNUAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

Project Results through September 30, 2013

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ACRONYMS

AIC	Abkhazintercont
AYEG	Association of Young Economists in Georgia
CBO	Community-based Organization
CHCA	Charity Humanitarian Center Abkhazeti
CIDA	Civil Development Agency
EDP	economic development plan
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	fiscal year
GEL	Georgian Lari
GMIP	USAID/Municipal Infrastructure IDP Housing Rehabilitation Project
HOA	homeowners' association
IDP	internally displaced person
JUC	joint-use center
LED	local economic development team
LOP	life of project
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDF	Municipal Development Fund
MEDP	municipal economic development plan
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NEO	USAID/New Economic Opportunities Initiative
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PMP	performance monitoring plan
TA	tenants' association
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	U.S. Government
WFD	work-force development

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DISCLAIMER

The author’s views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

INTRODUCTION

Background. The NEO project has been designed and implemented to achieve results as set forth in the contract in areas of community-level economic development planning, rural economic development, assistance to strengthen highly vulnerable households and individuals, and promoting the sustainability of IDP houses being rehabilitated with support from the USG. In addition to these four components, NEO has a built-in disaster response mechanism valued at up to ██████ per year. To monitor the progress of these activities, NEO follows a robust Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) which tracks results based on 33 output and outcome indicators, as well as seven key result indicators across the four-year life of the project from April 2011 to April 2015.

NEO tracks project results and accomplishments against each PMP indicator. In addition, this report also includes qualitative data to demonstrate beneficiaries' gains in sales, incomes, and employment status as a result of the project's support.

FY 2013 HIGHLIGHTS

Component 1. By the end of this reporting period, NEO has provided assistance to 36,596 households, including 35,974 rural households. This figure represents 52 percent of the life of project (LOP) target of 70,000 households in NEO municipalities. Of the 36,596 households assisted to date, 7,137 households in 30 communities have benefited from NEO's small-scale infrastructure projects, including potable water supply systems (15), flood protection gabions (4), rural roads (3), kindergartens (3), sports fields/parks (3), and an irrigation channel. NEO has exceeded its targets in terms of securing cost-shares for these projects. Though the project requires partner municipalities to contribute 15 percent in cost-share towards each community-level infrastructure project, for the 28 projects completed in FY 2013 local government and other donors' cost-share amounted to ██████ of the value of these projects, far exceeding expectations.

By the end of FY 2013, NEO finalized EDPs in 69 of 85 target communities. The remaining 16 EDPs have been drafted and will be finalized and presented to municipal officials in early FY 2014. To enhance the sustainability of the EDP process, NEO also began establishing EDP monitoring groups from the community working and focus group members in 25 of the FY 2012 communities to update and promote EDP priority activities in their communities. This activity will be expanded across all target communities through the end of the project.

NEO is also tracking the number of adult individuals that perceive that the local government understands and is responsive to their needs over initial benchmark levels within the project area. Based on the project's mid-term household survey results, there has been a 16.6% increase over baseline figures in the number of individuals who perceive that local government understands and is responsive to their needs. However, we view this percentage increase cautiously since the mid-term survey was conducted in February-March 2013 (approximately four months after the local government elections) and public opinion was still favorable for the newly elected officials. The

final evaluation (early FY 2015) will determine whether NEO's community mobilization efforts and capacity building efforts for local officials will be able to sustain or enhance these results.

Component 2. Recognizing the importance of agriculture in the rural economy, NEO's approach to rural economic development has focused on increasing farmers' knowledge and application of new crops and agricultural technologies to optimize farmers' harvests and incomes. During the reporting period, NEO provided technical assistance and grant support to farmers who were interested in planting strawberries, lettuce, and broccoli – products that are in high demand in local markets and appropriate crops for small plots of land. Farmers received training from local and international specialists on modern agricultural technologies (e.g., seedling production, drip and spray irrigation systems, greenhouses, and plastic mulch) the production cycle, thus enabling farmers to harvest and sell their crops within a short time period (1.5-3 months). NEO also supported rural farm households to establish grapevine, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, apple, pear, plum and cherry nurseries and promoted seed potato production in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti regions. The project's work in seed potato production will allow farmers to access new, higher-quality planting stock during and beyond the life of the project. To date, NEO has provided short-term agricultural training to 10,563 individuals and introduced new technologies and practices across 8,248 hectares of agricultural land plots in target regions of Georgia.

As a result of these activities, NEO's small-scale farmers, vulnerable beneficiaries, and IDPs have increased farm-gate sales of agricultural produce by \$190,728 this fiscal year compared with sales prior to NEO support. NEO has also helped to catalyze \$871,451 in private sector investment in the agricultural sector, such as leverage contributions for NEO grants, such as the two livestock feedmill grantees [REDACTED] contributions from NEO's four beekeepers associations [REDACTED] and the nine nursery grantees [REDACTED], as well as the 65 percent contribution to develop a joint use/farm service center in Zugdidi [REDACTED]). NEO has also trained or provided consultations in business skills, access to finance, agriculture sector productivity and new technologies to 3,873 microenterprises (including individuals, farmers and SMEs).

Component 3. NEO also works to integrate highly vulnerable individuals, including IDPs, into its value chain development activities and provides vocational training, livelihood packages, and access to no-interest loans to these vulnerable groups. In FY 2013, a total of 380 vulnerable individuals and IDPs received vocational training in beekeeping, apparel-making, hairdressing, carpentry, welding, construction works and other high-demand trades. Upon completion of each course, the majority of graduates received professional toolkits which can be used to launch a business or seek employment at an existing business. Results from the training programs have far exceeded expectations, with 76 percent of the 656 graduates of NEO vocational training programs in FY 2012-2013 obtaining new or improved employment opportunities after completing their training.

In spring 2013, NEO also launched its livelihood packages program and has reached 162 of the 450 target vulnerable beneficiary households in FY 2013. The packages include small in-kind grants of equipment, combined with technical assistance and training to help provide sustainable sources of income for these vulnerable families. While it is still too early to report on the results of this activity, the progress and income increases will be closely monitored over the coming

year.

Component 4. NEO's Component 4 aims to ensure the sustainability of IDP housing by establishing homeowners' associations (HOAs) in USG-rehabilitated IDP apartment buildings and tenants' associations (TAs) in IDP settlements. The final number of HOAs/TAs established will depend on the number of apartment buildings rehabilitated under USAID's Georgia Municipal Infrastructure and IDP Housing Rehabilitation Project (GMIP). During FY 2012-2013 NEO established 30 HOAs representing 2,155 residents of IDP apartments and 11 TAs representing 5,711 IDPs residing in cottage settlements. To enhance the sustainability of these associations, NEO also provides business training and income-generation support. NEO also strives to include IDP residents in cross-component activities whenever possible such as vocational and agricultural training to ensure the residents have the financial resources necessary to support both their families and their HOA/TA.

Cross-cutting. By the end of FY 2013, NEO had provided grant and sub-award support to 5,048 beneficiaries across Component 2, 3 and 4 activities, including:

- 33 rural economic development grants to Component 2 beneficiaries and 999 sub-awards (see Annex E);
- 161 livelihood packages delivered to vulnerable beneficiaries (Component 3);
- 514 toolkits delivered to vocational training beneficiaries (407 – vulnerable beneficiaries and 107 IDPs) (Components 3 & 4);
- 9 grants delivered to the maintenance teams established in 9 IDP HOAs/TAs and 1 income generation grant delivered to an HOA in Senaki (Component 4).
- 3,331 emergency packages delivered to the Mtskheta-Mtianeti population, who suffered economic damage to their livelihoods due to natural disasters.

Despite delays in the implementation of small-scale infrastructure projects and delivery of EDP presentations due to changes in the local and regional governments in October 2012, the project has made substantial progress in all project components in FY 2013, in many cases exceeding targets for beneficiaries and fund leveraging. The results attained to date show that NEO is on track to meet its contractual obligations and targets for the project's 33 PMP targets in the last full year of implementation. Moreover the activities that have been initiated and results achieved in the target communities thus far show strong prospects for further growth, expansion, and sustainability beyond the life of the project.

NEO INDICATOR TARGETS AND ACTUAL RESULTS

No	Indicator Name	Actual	Target	Actual	Cumulative Total	Target		
		FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	LOP Total Target
USAID PMP OUTCOME/OUTPUT INDICATORS								
4.4.8	Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance	1,154	20,880	26,407	27,561	21,070	1,765	50,396
4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	6,107	28,543	30,171	35,974	31,013	561	67,548
4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	816	6,286	10,288	11,104	4,431	250	15,785
4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	1,502	4,099	6,746	8,248	2,570	50	10,868
4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	2,608	13,860	9,512	12,063	23,270	0	35,333
	Trainings in classroom and demonstration plots	924	1,485	2,375	3,242	3,270	0	6,512
	Training via magazines	1684		1,023	1,207			1,207
	Trainings via multimedia	0	12,375	6,114	6,114	20,000	0	26,114
4.5.2	Number of jobs attributed to NEO implementation	265	1,078	2292	2,377	1708	84	4169
4.5.2-11	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs), receiving USG assistance.	86	29	77	163	30	0	193
4.5.2-23	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation <i>(New FTF required indicator)</i>	0	TBD	\$190,728	\$190,728	\$849,603	\$710,500	\$1,750,830
4.5.2-29	Value of agricultural and rural loans <i>(New FTF required indicator)</i>	\$36,896	\$140,000	\$210,195	\$247,091	\$225,000	\$50,000	\$522,091
4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation	\$159,298	\$122,051	\$712,153	\$871,451	\$506,800	0	\$1,378,251

No	Indicator Name	Actual	Target	Actual	Cumulative Total	Target		
		FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	LOP Total Target
USAID PMP OUTCOME/OUTPUT INDICATORS (CONT.)								
4.5.2-42	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices. <i>(new FTF indicator)</i>	79	235	88	167	45	0	212
4.6.3-2	Number of people receiving new or better employment (including better self-employment) as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development project	116	250	582	582	204	0	786
4.6.3-4	Number of persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs	305	292	664	969	340	0	1,309
4.7.3-4	Total number of enterprises receiving business development and management practice services from USG assisted sources	924	1,962	3,006	3,873	3,549	10	7,432
4.7.5-11	Number of sector assessments	68	30	28	96	0	0	96
4.6.2-7	Number of SMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity	0	230	470	470	0	0	470
NEO INTERNAL INDICATORS								
<i>Component 1</i>								
3.3.1.2	Number of EDPs developed/updated	55	30	14	69	16	0	85
3.3.1.4	Number of local government staff and community members trained in EDP development/implementation	275	235	241	516	0	0	516
3.3.1.5	Number of working groups formed/revitalized	65	20	20	85	0	0	85
3.3.1.6	Number of community members involved in LED planning	1,556	940	502	2,058	0	0	2,058
3.3.1.7	Number of monitoring groups formed <i>(new indicator)</i>	0	n/a	26	26	30	29	85
3.3.1.8	Number of community members involved in monitoring groups <i>(new indicator)</i>	0	n/a	104	104	120	116	340
3.3.2.1	Amount/percentage of funding leveraged from government /other donors/private sector	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
3.3.2.2	Number of LED events held	68	20	30	98	10	0	108
3.3.2.3	Number of small-scale infrastructure projects implemented	2	48	28	30	50	5	85

No	Indicator Name	Actual	Target	Actual	Cumulative Total	Target		
		FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	LOP Total Target
NEO INTERNAL INDICATORS (CONT.)								
<i>Component 2 & 3</i>								
3.2.3.1	Number of grants/sub-awards awarded	953	518	4095	5048	1,564	10	6,622
	C2 individual grants	19	81	14	33	21	0	54
	C2 sub-award grants	812	--	187	999	1087	0	2,086
	C3 livelihood packages	0	247	161	161	279	10	450
	C3 vocational training toolkits	122	172	285	407	125	0	532
	C4 vocational training toolkits	0	--	107	107	--	--	107
	C4 income generation and maintenance team grants	0	18	10	10	52	0	62
	Emergency Assistance	0	--	3331	3,331	--	--	3,331
3.2.3.3	Number of special funds/loans facilitated	3	27	346	349	0	0	349
3.2.2.5	Number of clients using the joint-use /extension center	0	400	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
<i>Component 4</i>								
3.3.2.5	Number of HOAs established	7	0	23	30	10	0	40
3.3.2.6	Number of Tenants Associations (TAs) established	2	9	9	11	0	0	11
3.3.2.7	Number of IDPs organized in HOAs	516	0	1,639	2,155	1,288	0	3,443
3.3.2.8	Number of IDPs organized in TAs	858	6,253	4,853	5,711	0	0	5,711
3.3.2.10	Number of local government officials trained in housing services	20	20	22	42	0	0	42

No	Indicator Name	Actual	Actual	Cumulative Total	LOP Total Target
		FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)		
NEO OUTCOME INDICATORS					
	70,000 households supported through NEO activities	6,291	30,628	36,596	70,000
	3,500 IDP households supported through Component 4 activities	663	2,184	2,846	3,500
	A long-term sustainable approach/management system to manage and maintain USG-rehabilitated IDP buildings and IDP settlements	2 TAs 7 HOAs	9 TAs 23 HOAs	11 TAs 30 HOAs	11 TAs 37 HOAs
	A sustained increase of at least 20% in the number of adult individuals that perceive that the local government understands and is responsive to their needs over initial benchmark levels	Baseline Index: 2.463	Mid-term Index: 2.873	N/A	Target Index: 2.9959
	A sustained increase of at least 25% in the average value of household production (income + market value of agricultural or other production obtained but not sold) of targeted households	Baseline completed FY 2013		N/A	25%
	A sustained increase of at least 15% in the average value of household production (income + market value of agricultural or other production obtained but not sold) of targeted households	Baseline completed FY 2013		N/A	15%
	25% of targeted vulnerable households and individuals raised to the official subsistence level	Baseline completed FY 2013		N/A	25%

NEO PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS

A. USAID INDICATORS

4.4.8. Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance

This indicator calculates the number of people who benefit from improved infrastructure services due to project assistance. During the life of the project, NEO plans to implement one infrastructure project in each of the 85 target communities. Based on projections from the quick impact infrastructure projects implemented in FY 2012, it was estimated that each small-scale infrastructure project directly benefits approximately 97 households per community. Targets were initially estimated by multiplying the number of projects by the average number of beneficiary households, times the average number of persons per household¹; we then added 30 percent of the total to estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries.

In FY 2012-2013, NEO completed 30 small-scale infrastructure projects, providing benefits to 27,561 beneficiaries in these target communities. The remaining 55 projects will be completed in FY 2014-2015. The table below indicates the actual number of beneficiaries from the 30 completed infrastructure projects and includes revised targets for the following years.

Table 1. Number of beneficiaries – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
1,154	26,407	27,561	20,880	21,070	1,765	50,396

The distribution of beneficiaries in 33 villages for the 30 completed projects is shown in Annex A.

4.5.2-13. Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

A beneficiary household contains at least one individual who has benefited from a NEO project activity. An individual is a beneficiary if s/he is engaged with a project activity or s/he comes into direct contact with the set of interventions (goods, services, or infrastructure) provided by the project. The actual results and targets are presented below.

Table 2. Rural households benefiting from USG interventions – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total ²	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total

¹ Targets use a multiplier of 3.7 individuals per household, which constitutes the average household occupancy rate in NEO target areas as determined by the NEO baseline and mid-term survey results, and confirmed by the Banyan Global external impact baseline assessment.

² Due to the various forms of employment (part-time, seasonal jobs, full-time, etc.) the status of beneficiaries change between quarters. To account for this, we have removed duplicate beneficiaries from the cumulative total, therefore

6,107	30,171	35,974	28,543	31,013	561	67,548
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NEO exceeded the FY 2013 target due to higher numbers of actual beneficiary households benefitting from infrastructure projects and rural development activities, as detailed in Table 3 below. Due to this increase, the previous total target of 59,574 households has been increased to 67,548 through FY 2015 based on new projections.

The table below identifies the number of rural households participating in and benefiting from NEO activities in FY 2013.

Table 3. Types of rural beneficiary households

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	Total
	30,171
Community members involved in LED planning	502
Beneficiaries households receiving improved infrastructure services	7,137
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom/ demonstration plots training, agriculture magazine and multimedia training participants)	9,512
Component 2 beneficiaries (grantees and employed persons)	1,088
Jobs created through infrastructure rehabilitation projects	117
WFD program beneficiaries (Component 3 on-the-job & vocational training beneficiaries)	335
IDPs in rural HOA/TAs	1,327
Livelihood packages beneficiaries	154
Emergency package beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-component activity beneficiaries (seedling distribution)	956
Meteorological station beneficiaries	5,712

4.5.2-5. Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as result of USG assistance

This indicator measures the total number of farmers and value chain actors (e.g., input suppliers, consolidators, traders, processors, and service providers), who have applied new or improved technologies as a result of USG assistance. This includes innovations such as input supply delivery, production efficiency, value-addition, post-harvest management, marketing, sustainable land and water management and managerial practices. Targets for FY 2014-2015 have been revised to reflect updated Component 2 value chains and planned activities.

Table 4. Number of beneficiaries applying new/improved technologies – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
816	10,288	11,104	6,286	4,431	250	15,785

sum of the FY 2012 and FY 2013 totals do not equal the cumulative total.

New/improved technologies include the following four types:

- *Mechanical and Physical*: New or improved land preparation, production, harvesting, post-harvest handling, processing and energy technologies, mechanical pest control;
- *Biological*: New or improved livestock breeds, plant varieties, soil management practices, and livestock feed and health services, biological pests control;
- *Chemical*: Fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides sustainably and applied in an environmentally safe manner, integrated pest management and soil amendments that increase fertilizer-use efficiencies;
- *Management and cultural practices*: Sustainable water management practices, sustainable land management practices; information technology, improved/sustainable agricultural production and marketing practices, increased use of climate information and energy efficiency.

Table below shows disaggregation of farmers and others who have applied/improved new technologies by types of beneficiaries.

Table 5. Number of beneficiaries applying new technology by types (FY 2013)

Type of beneficiary	Number of those who applied new/improved technologies
Value chain grantees	214
Meteorological Station beneficiaries	5,712
Emergency aid beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-Component beneficiaries	995
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	4
No-interest loan recipients	32
Total	10,288

4.5.2-2. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

This indicator measures the area (in hectares) of land brought under new or improved technology as a result of USG assistance. As mentioned above, relevant technologies include Mechanical and Physical, Biological, Chemical, and Management and Cultural Practices. If more than one of the above technologies were applied to the same land, the hectares were counted once to avoid double counting.

The actual number of hectares under improved technologies for FY 2012-2013 includes 8,248 hectares and includes improvements in crop varieties, improved IPM methods, introduction of drip irrigation and fertigation, as well as modern production methods for open-field, greenhouse, grapevine and honey production. Not all technology or management improvements facilitated by NEO activities, however, are measurable in terms of hectares, for example, improvement in livestock breeds, livestock health services, modern beekeeping practices, and tourism service provision can only be reflected in beneficiary numbers and are not included below.

Targets for FY 2014-2015 have been revised to reflect Component 2 value chains and target

activities planned.

Table 6. Number of hectares under improved technologies – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
1,502	6,746	8,248	4,099	2,570	50	10,868

The table below shows the disaggregation of hectares under new technologies by value chains.

Table 7. Number of hectares under improved technologies by value chains

Value Chain	hectares
Grapevine	1.2
Cane berry	2.3
Fruit	5.5
Greenhouse	0.5
Hazelnut	41.5
Meteorological Station	5,712
Potato	6.5
Strawberry	2.6
Toolkits for Hazelnut Trainees	1,499
Vegetable	15.9
Emergency (seed potato, seed tomato)	960.5
Total	8,248

4.5.2-7. Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training

This indicator tracks the number of individuals who receive NEO-sponsored agricultural training or extension services to improve their knowledge or skills. This includes farmers and value chain actors who receive training in a variety of best practices in production methods, post-harvest management, market linkages, business management, and other related topics.

The indicator captures the number of participants who attend agribusiness trainings in classrooms, nurseries, demonstration plots, as well as recipients of trainings delivered via multimedia or magazine.

In FY 2012-2013, 3,242 farmers received classroom or demonstration plot training, 2,707 received information from and requested additional assistance from NEO- sponsored articles in the *Agrarian Journal*, an agricultural magazine³. In FY 2013, NEO also prepared two videos on agriculture new technologies, which were broadcast on local television stations in the Samegrelo region. The estimated number of video viewers – 5,956 in Samegrelo and 158 in the Adjara

³ NEO distributes 1000 magazines per month to NEO target beneficiaries, which contain articles on new agricultural technologies. Readers can submit questions on the articles or other agricultural queries to NEO via a form included in the magazine. To date, NEO has received and responded to 1,207 queries received from the publications.

Region – was calculated according to media coverage survey data obtained from the Georgian Institute of Polling and Marketing, which measures viewership.

When targets were set, NEO was planning to launch more media training videos in FY 2013. However, the decision was made to first film trainings videos that cover the entire production cycle and to air the videos starting in the winter when farmers had the time to watch the videos and implement the new technologies starting from the new planting season. For this reason, only a portion of the multi-media training beneficiaries was attained this fiscal year, the others have been moved to FY 2014, as shown in the table below.

Table 8. Number of farmers receiving short-term agricultural training – target vs. actual

	Actual			Target			
	FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total ⁴	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
Total	2,608	9,512	12,063	13,860	23,270	0	35,333
Trainings in classroom and on demo- plots	924	2,375	3,242	1,485	3,270	0	6,512
Agriculture magazine responses and readers	1,584	1,023	2,707	--	--	--	2,707
Multimedia trainings	0	6,114	6,114	12,375	20,000	0	26,114

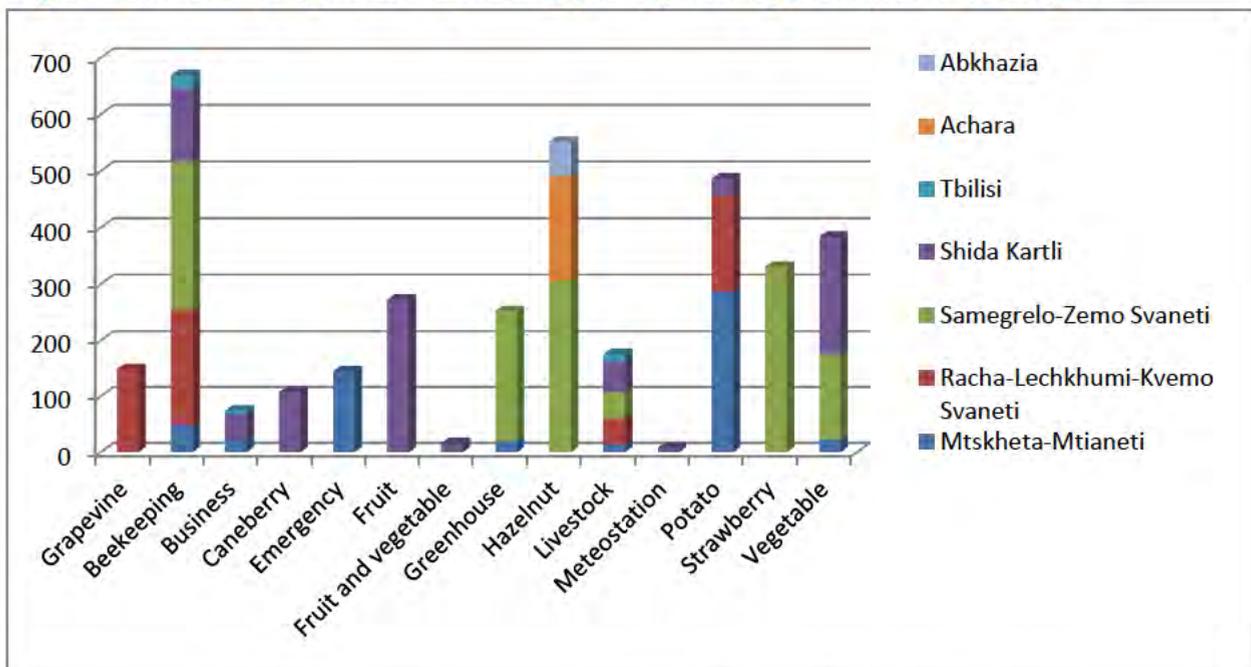
NEO staff and consultants led agricultural trainings in 14 different value chains in NEO target communities across Georgia. The selection of value chains and regions was based on sector assessments and grant activities conducted by the NEO team. The table below presents distribution of training participants by regions and training area.

⁴ The totals exclude double counting of those participants who took part in more than one training course. Therefore the cumulative total is not equal to sum of FY 2012 and FY 2013

Table 9. Number of agricultural training participants by value chain and region

Value Chain	Abkhazia	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Shida Kartli	Adjara	Tbilisi	Total ⁵
Grapevine			149					149
Beekeeping		48	207	261	130		24	670
Business		23			45		7	75
Cane berry					108			108
Emergency		145						145
Fruit					273			273
Fruit and vegetable					16			16
Greenhouse		20		233				253
Hazelnut	61			307		184		552
Livestock		15	46	47	54		14	176
Meteo-station					8			8
Potato		288	168		31			487
Strawberry				331				331
Vegetable		23		152	209			384
Total:	61	562	570	1,331	874	184	45	3,627

Figure 1. Number of agricultural training participants by value chain and region



The gender disaggregation by region reveals the lowest level of female participation in training occurred in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions (26-27%), compared to female participation of 37-39 percent in the other two NEO target regions. This relates, however, to the primary crops in these regions—potatoes, viticulture, hazelnuts, livestock

⁵ The total includes participants who took part in more than one training course.

production and in many cases beekeeping—which are implemented predominately by men. A greater gender balance is found in the vegetable and strawberry sectors, both in regards to training and grantees.

Table 10. Gender disaggregation in agricultural training by region

Region Name	Female		Male		Total:
Abkhazia	30	49%	31	51%	61
Adjara	64	35%	120	65%	184
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	205	37%	357	63%	562
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	154	27%	416	73%	570
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	343	26%	988	74%	1331
Shida Kartli	342	39%	532	61%	874
Tbilisi	25	56%	20	44%	45
Total:	1,163	32%	2,464	68%	3,627
Unique number of participants (excluding those who attended more than one training)					3,242

4.5.2. Number of jobs attributed to NEO implementation

This indicator tracks all types of employment opportunities (full-time, part-time, and/or seasonal) created through NEO activities during the reporting period in agriculture and non-agriculture-related enterprises. To date, NEO activities have led to the creation of 2,377 jobs. The actual number of jobs created in FY 2013 is two-times higher than projected target due a higher rate of vocational graduates obtaining new or improved employment opportunities after graduation (75 percent) and rural development grantees employing a greater numbers of seasonal and farm-workers (1,172) than projected in their grant agreements.

Table 11. Number jobs created – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
265	2,292	2,377	1,078	1,708	84	4,169

The number of jobs created during FY 2012-2013 consists of the following:

- 582 vocational/on-the-job/maintenance team training graduates who have gained new or better employment due to the NEO workforce development (WFD) training programs;
- 1,172 jobs created through rural development grant beneficiaries;
- 117 jobs created through infrastructure rehabilitation projects in frame of Component 1;
- 162 jobs created through livelihood packages;
- 344 jobs created through no-interest loan projects.

More precise disaggregation is shown below.

Table 12. Number of people receiving new or improved employment due to WFD trainings (disaggregated by component, training type, and gender)

Component	Training/Course Name	Female	Male	Total:
2	Preparation of Souvenirs	10	0	10
	Rafting-Kayaking		6	6
	Tourist Guides Preparation Course	2	6	8
	Subtotal:	12	12	24
3	Apparel-making	56		56
	Beekeeping	54	76	130
	Carpenter, Wood Carving		6	6
	Confectionary	1		1
	Cooking	36	3	39
	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting		3	3
	Electrician		11	11
	Grafting/Fruit grower		11	11
	Hair dressing, Stylist	94	1	95
	Mountain Guides		7	7
	Plumbing and Tile Setting		43	43
	Welding		19	19
	Subtotal:	241	180	421
4	Apparel-making	13	1	14
	Car repair technician		1	1
	Carpenter, Wood Carving		2	2
	Cooking	6		6
	Electrician		5	5
	Hair dressing, Stylist	13	2	15
	Maintenance Training		76	76
	Plumbing and Tile Setting		10	10
	Stone-mason/Plasterer		2	2
	Tower-Crane operator		1	1
	Welding		5	5
Subtotal:	32	29	137	
Total		285	297	582
Percentage		49 %	51 %	

Table 13. Jobs created through rural development grants/sub-awards (Component 2)

Component	Value Chain	Gender		Total:
		Female	Male	
2	Grapevine	4	25	29
	Beekeeping	26	149	175
	Cane berry	18	24	42
	Fruit	17	55	72
	Greenhouse	45	92	137
	Hazelnut	79	139	218
	Livestock	0	13	13
	Meteorological Station	1	0	1
	Potato	21	81	102
	Strawberry	40	86	126
	Tourism	54	115	169
	Vegetable	20	68	88
Total:		325	847	1172
Percentage		28 %	72 %	

The majority of these jobs are seasonal field workers. While there is greater gender balance in the fruit and vegetable value chains than there is in areas such as beekeeping, livestock, viticulture, and hazelnuts, in general, the agriculture sector in Georgia is predominately male.

Table 14. Jobs created due to infrastructure rehabilitation projects (Component 1)

Sector	Male	Total:
Drainage System	3	3
Irrigation System	11	11
kindergarten	10	10
Public Park	5	5
River Bank Reinforcement	6	6
River Gabions	6	6
Road	6	6
Sports Field	10	10
Water Supply	60	60
Total:	117	117

Table 15. Jobs created through no-interest loans programs (Components 3 & 4)

Sector	Loan Recipients		
	Female	Male	Total
Agricultural	56	68	124
Food Chain	32	9	41
Non-Agricultural	127	52	179
Total	215	129	344
Percentage	62.5 %	37.5 %	

Table 16. Jobs created due to livelihood packages (Component 3)

Component	Value Chain	Package Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
3	Apparel-making	9	0	9
	Auto Services	0	1	1
	Beauty salon	4	1	5
	Beekeeping	23	30	53
	Cane berry	2	1	3
	Carpentry	1	3	4
	Confectionery	3	0	3
	Electrical Services	0	1	1
	Fast food	1	0	1
	Felt	1	0	1
	Fruit	7	9	16
	Goldsmith	0	1	1
	Mechanization	0	3	3
	Mowing-machine	1	0	1
	Poultry	36	11	47
	Shop	3	2	5
	Strawberry	1	1	2
Tourism	5	1	6	
Total		97	65	162
Percentage		60 %	40 %	

As for disaggregation according to agriculture/non-agriculture related jobs, it is the following:

Table 17. Number of agricultural/non-agricultural jobs created during FY 2012-2013

Sector	Female	Male	Total
Agriculture & Food Value Chain	529	954	1483
WFD training beneficiaries gained/improved employment	97	90	187
Jobs created through rural development grants	271	732	1003
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	73	55	128
No-interest loan recipients	88	77	165
Non-Agricultural	393	501	894
WFD training beneficiaries gained/improved employment	188	207	395
Jobs created rural development grants (tourism)	54	115	169
Jobs created due to infrastructure rehabilitation projects	0	117	117
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	24	10	34
No-interest loan recipients	127	52	179
Total	922	1455	2377
Percentage	39 %	61 %	

4.5.2-11. Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producer organizations, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs), receiving USG-assistance

This indicator captures the total number of private enterprises, cooperatives, producers, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, service providers, sector associations, community-based and other organizations, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support that aims at improving organizational functions such as: member services, production, storage, processing and other downstream techniques; management, marketing and accounting; and community mobilization.

This indicator tracks the number of groups formed or assisted through capacity building (grant or training). The figures reported under this indicator have been calculated by adding the number of Community Working Groups (Component 1), HOAs and TAs (Component 4), and other types of associations or organizations assisted in other components. In the case of training or assistance to farmer’s association or cooperatives, producers’ organizations, sector associations, individual farmers are not counted separately, but as one entity.

Table 18. Number of organizations receiving USG assistance – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
86	77	163	29	30	0	193

The table below shows the number of CBOs, HOA/TAs and other associations/private enterprises established with NEO support during FY 2012-2013.

Table 19. Type of CBOs, HOAs, TAs or Associations/Private Enterprises assisted by municipality

Region	Component 1	Component 4		Component 2		Total
	Community Working Groups	Homeowner's Associations	Tenants Associations	Agricultural Associations	Private Enterprises	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	11		2	5	1	19
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14			2	2	18
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25	5		3	15	48
Shida Kartli	35		9	3	6	53
Kvemo Kartli		2				2
Imereti		23				23
Total	85	30	11	13	24	163

4.5.2-23. Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FTF implementation

This indicator attributes to the value of agricultural sales collected at farm level earned by project grantees and sub-grantees. This is a new FTF indicator added by USAID in FY 2013, therefore there were no targets established for FY 2013. As many of NEO beneficiaries—fruit, berry, and grapevine nurseries; seed potato associations; Joint Use Center (JUC); hazelnut farmers; and new greenhouse, vegetable, and intensive fruit farmers—will achieve their initial harvests and/or sales post-NEO assistance starting in spring 2014, the bulk of new or enhanced farm-gate sales are expected in FY 2014.

The value of actual agricultural sales collected at farm level in FY 2013 comprised [REDACTED] including sales from rural development grantees, Income Generation and Business Support Initiative (IGBSI) loan recipients, and vulnerable beneficiaries of livelihood packages.

Table 20. Value of incremental sales – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
n/a	\$190,728	\$190,728	n/a	\$849,603	\$710,500	\$1,750,830

4.5.2-29. Value of agricultural and rural loans

This indicator accounts for the value of agricultural or rural loans accessed by NEO beneficiaries. Sources of loans/financing included CHCA and AIC’s no/low interest loan program, MFIs, banks/formal lending institutions, and farm service centers (FSCs) or the NEO-supported JUC, which provide input financing to beneficiaries. The actual numbers and estimated targets are listed in the table below. The actual figures from FY 2012 include loans received by NEO tourism grantees. FY 2013 figures include agricultural and rural loans delivered through the IGBSI no-interest loan program (which amounted to [REDACTED]), and loans used as cost-share contributions by livestock grantees [REDACTED] to construct and purchase equipment for NEO-sponsored feed mill grants.

Table 21. Value of agricultural and rural loans – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
\$36,896	\$210,195	\$247,091	\$140,000	\$225,000	\$50,000	\$522,091

4.5.2-38. Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation

Investment is defined as any use of private sector resources intended to increase future production levels, improve the sustainable use of agriculture-related natural resources, or improve water or land management. “Private sector” refers to any privately-led agricultural activity managed by a for-profit company, although community-based organizations’ or NGO resources may be included if the entity engages in for-profit agricultural activities. “Leveraged by FTF implementation” means that the new investment was directly encouraged or facilitated by activities funded by the NEO FTF initiative. However, the investments do not include the funds received by the investor from USG as part of a grant or other award.

Targets for this indicator were calculated as the sum of the cost-share provided by NEO grantees. The cost share required for rural economic grants is a minimum of 25 percent. For grantees considered vulnerable, the cost-share requirement is a minimum of 5 percent and in-kind contributions (labor, materials, etc.) are usually accepted. As it is not possible to project private sector investment levels, targets were estimated based on expected grant contributions only.

The actual figures include match contributions leveraged by a third-party as part of a NEO-funded grant (related to agricultural and food chain grants), as well as match contributions from IGBSI no-interest loan recipients and loans facilitated by CHCA. The actuals far exceed the targets primarily due to the no-interest loan contributions, coming from an unsolicited grant not foreseen at the time of target establishment.

Table 22. Value of private sector investment – targets vs. actuals

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
\$159,298	\$712,153	\$871,451	\$122,051	\$506,800	0	\$1,378,251

Table 23. Value of private sector investment by components

Component	Match Contribution & Loan (GEL)		Match Contribution & Loan (USD)	
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2013
C2 Grantees	262,842	972,003	\$ 159,298	\$ 589,093
C3 Livelihood packages	0	19,580	0	\$ 11,867
C4 loans	0	183,469	0	\$ 111,193
Total	262,842	1,175,052	\$ 159,298	\$ 712,153

4.5.2-42. Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices.

This indicator tracks the total number of private enterprises, cooperatives, producers, service provider organizations, water users associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, sector associations, community-based and other organizations that applied new technologies or management practices. Under NEO, this assistance includes support that aims at organizational functions, including: establishment of Homeowners and Tenants’ Associations in IDP residences; establishment of agricultural associations to introduce new technologies and farm management practices. This assistance also includes support to introduce or improve member services; production, storage, processing and other downstream techniques; and management, marketing, and accounting.

This indicator also captures results achieved by EDP Working Groups (Component 1), HOAs and TAs (Component 4), and other types associations/organizations/private enterprises assisted through NEO capacity building.

Table 24. Number of organizations/enterprises applying new technology – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
79	201	280	235	45	0	212

The table below shows the number of CBOs, HOA/TAs and other associations/private enterprises using new technologies with NEO support during FY 2012-2013.

Table 25. Type of CBOs, HOAs, TAs or Associations/Private Enterprises using new technologies

Region	Component 1	Component 4		Component 2		Component 3	Total
	Community Working Groups	Home Owners Associations	Tenants Associations	Agricultural Associations	Private Enterprises	Private Enterprises	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	11		2	5	5	17	40
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14			2	2	14	32
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25	5		3	15	21	69
Shida Kartli	35		9	3	6	61	114
Kvemo Kartli		2					2
Imereti		23					23
Total	85	30	11	13	28	113	280

4.6.3-4. Number of persons completing USG-funded workforce development (WFD) programs

This indicator tracks the total number of individuals who have benefitted from NEO’s workforce development activities, including graduates of vocational education courses, as well as beneficiaries completing on-the-job training programs and maintenance trainings.

The table below shows the actual results for FY 2012-2013 and targets for FY 2014.

Table 26. Number of persons completing WFD programs – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
305	664	969	292	340	0	1,309

WDF activities fall under Components 2, 3 and 4. The majority of participants have been vulnerable individuals or IDPs completing vocational training. Other participants have included IDPs trained in home maintenance, and tourism grantees trained as mountain guides and instructors.

The tables below shows disaggregation of WFD activities by type of training and trade:

Table 27. Number of persons completing vocational training programs by component, trade and gender

Training/Course	Component 2			Component 3			Component 4			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Apparel-making				72		72	14	1	15	87
Beekeeping				54	76	130				130
Car repair technician								2	2	2
Carpenter, Wood Carving					6	6		5	5	11
Confectionary				5		5				5
Cooking				38	5	43	10		10	53
Drywall Installer, Construction Painting					3	3		4	4	7
Electrician					15	15		9	9	24
Grafting/Fruit grower					11	11				11
Hair dressing, Stylist				123	1	124	16	3	19	143
Mountain Guides					10	10				10
Plumbing and Tile Setting					75	75		14	14	89
Rafting-Kayaking		6	6							6
Stonemason/Plasterer								12	12	12
Tourist Guides (including first aid)	3	13	16							16
Tower-Crane operator								2	2	2
Welding				1	32	33		15	15	48
Total:	3	19	22	293	234	527	40	67	107	656
%	14%	86%	100%	56%	44%	100%	37%	63%	100%	

Table 28. Number of persons completing maintenance trainings by gender

Training/Course	Female	Male	Total
Maintenance Training	19	220	239
Percent	7.9%	92.1%	

Construction skills and building maintenance is traditionally considered “mens’ work” in Georgia. Accordingly, members selected by the HOA/TA’s to participate on the maintenance teams are all male. Female training participants represent the HOA/TA management and chairpersons who attended the training programs, will supervise the use of the HOA/TA maintenance tools, and will assist the maintenance teams to establish regular maintenance schedules.

Table 29. Number of persons completing on-the-job trainings programs by component, trade and gender

Training/Course	Component 2		Component 3			Total:
	Female	Total:	Female	Male	Total:	
Apparel-making			16		16	16
Bakery			7		7	7
Car Wash				1	1	1
Carpenter, Wood Carving				8	8	8
Grafting/Fruit grower			1	10	11	11
Hair dressing, Stylist			9	1	10	10
Hotel Maid			2		2	2
Jewelers			1	3	4	4
Preparation of souvenirs	12	12				12
Printing Service			1	2	3	3
Total:	12	12	37	25	62	74
%	100%		60%	40%		

The table below shows the number of training participants from each NEO-target region by trade.

Table 30. Disaggregation of workforce development programs by trade

Training/Course	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Mtskheta -Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhum	Samegrelo	Shida Kartli	Total:
Apparel making	4		3	3	55	38	103
Bakery					7		7
Beekeeping				80	50		130
Car repair technician					2		2
Car Wash				1			1
Carpenter, Wood Carving				5	3	11	19
Confectionary			2			3	5
Cooking	6		7		35	5	53
Drywall Installer, Construction Painting						7	7
Electrician	2		1		4	17	24
Grafting/Fruit grower				11		11	22
Hair dressing, Stylist	10		9	3	88	43	153
Hotel Maid					2		2
Jewelers						4	4
Maintenance Training	93	10	38		25	73	239
Mountain/Tour Guides			26				26
Plumbing and Tile Setting	2		6		45	36	89
Souvenir production			12				12
Printing Service					3		3
Rafting-Kayaking			6				6
Stonemason/Plasterer,						12	12
Tower-Crane operator					2		2
Welding	1				37	10	48
Total:	118	10	110	103	358	270	969

4.6.3-2. Number of people gaining employment or better employment as a result of participation in USG-funded workforce development programs

This indicator measures the total number of people gaining employment or improving their employment status within six months of participation in USG-funded WFD activities. Improved employment status is based on the participant's perception of improvement, whether through higher income, increased number of clients, promotion, or improved work schedule.

NEO facilitated WFD trainings/courses for 969 individuals in FY 2012-2013. To measure the rate of employment following the trainings, NEO interviewed the training beneficiaries on quarterly basis, asking them if they had started a new job or improved their employment status due to NEO training courses. The results are detailed below:

Table 31. Number of people gaining new or better employment – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
116	582	582	250	204	0	786

The share of trainees who gained employment or improved their employment status as of FY 2013 is 60 percent; however, this rate is expected to increase in FY 2014 as NEO continues to track the employment status and income levels of beneficiaries who participated in FY 2012-2013 workforce development initiatives, as well as those who will complete ongoing or new trainings in FY 2014.

Table 32. Number of people gaining new or better employment by gender and training type

Training Type	Female	Male	Total
Vocational	275	221	496
On-The-Job	10	0	10
Maintenance	0	76	76
Total	285	297	582
Percent of Total	43%	57%	
Total Trained	404	565	969
Percent Employed	42%	58%	60%

The results of NEO’s vocational training provide the highest rates of post-training employment. Of the 656 persons completing NEO-funded vocational training programs during FY 2012-2013, 76 percent have obtained new or improved employment opportunities following the training. Part of this result may be due to the inclusion of trade-specific toolkits which successful graduates—to date 514 of the 656 graduates (78 percent)—receive upon training completion to better qualify them to put their skills to work or initiate self-employment opportunities.

Table 33. Number of trainees provided with toolkits vs. employed

Component	Training Course Name	Number of trained	Number of toolkit beneficiaries	Number of employed	% of employed out of trained
2	Tourist Guides Preparation Course	16	0	8	50 %
	Rafting-Kayaking	6	0	6	100 %
	Total:	22	0	14	64 %
3	Apparel-making	72	53	56	78 %
	Grafting/Fruit grower	11	11	11	100 %
	Electrician	15	14	11	73 %
	Hair dressing, Stylist	124	86	95	77 %
	Welding	33	16	19	58 %
	Plumbing and Tile Setting	73	28	41	56 %
	Beekeeping	130	130	130	100 %
	Cooking	43	43	39	91 %
	Confectionary	5	5	1	20 %
	Carpenter, Wood Carving	6	6	6	100 %
	Mountain Guides	10	10	7	70 %
	Plumbing	2	2	2	100 %
	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting	3	3	3	100 %
	Total:	527	407	421	80 %
4	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting	4	4	0	0 %
	Welding	15	15	5	33 %
	Carpenter, Wood Carving	5	5	2	40 %
	Stonemason/Plasterer, Tile Fitting	12	12	2	17 %
	Electrician	9	9	5	56 %
	Car repair technician	2	2	1	50 %
	Tower-Crane operator	2	2	1	50 %
	Plumbing and Tile Setting	14	14	10	71 %
	Hair dressing, Stylist	19	19	15	79 %
	Apparel making	15	15	14	93 %
	Cooking	10	10	6	60 %
Total:	107	107	61	57 %	
Total		656	514	496	76 %

4.7.3-4. Total number of enterprises receiving business development and management services from USG-assisted sources

The indicator measures the number of microenterprises (including individuals, farmers, SMEs) operating independently or participating in value chains, which received business development services through USG sources, including consultations, trainings (business skills, access to finance/loans, agriculture sector productivity and new technologies) and livelihood packages.

The actual figures far exceed the targets due to the addition of 470 vulnerable individuals and IDPs who received business and access to finance training under the unsolicited IGBSI grant, as well as the addition of Component 3 vulnerable beneficiaries who receive business acumen

training as part of their livelihood packages. Neither activity was considered or expected at the time the original targets were established.

Table 34. Number of sector assessments – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
924	3,006	3,873	1,962	3,549	10	76,432

4.7.5-11. Number of sector assessments

This indicator measures the number of sector assessments conducted by NEO over the LOP. Assessments include Economic Development Plans (EDPs) developed under Component 1 in each of the 85 target communities, as well as sector/value chain assessments conducted in Component 2 and Component 4.

Actual results for FY 2012-2013 include 85 draft EDPs, 10 sector assessments under Component 2, and a sector assessment for Component 4 IDP housing.

Table 35. Number of sector assessments – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
68	28	96	30	0	0	96

Table 36. Sector assessments by quarters and component

FY	Component	Sector					Total
		Agriculture	Economic Development	Financial	Legal	Non Agriculture	
FY12	Component 1		57				57
	Component 2	7		1		2	10
	Component 4				1		1
	Total	7	57	1	1	2	68
FY13	Component 1		28				28
	Total		28				28
Total		7	85	1	1	2	96

4.6.2-7. Number of SMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity

This indicator refers to training activities that improve enterprises' (individuals, farmers, small and medium enterprises) capacity to understand, apply for, or obtain financing from banks or microfinance organizations.

Targets were initially set based on the assumption that the project would provide access to finance training to Component 2 agricultural beneficiaries as part of value chain trainings. During implementation, the project team decided to delay access to finance trainings until FY 2014. However, NEO facilitated SMEs' access to finance in early FY 2013 through a grant to CHCA. Using grant funds, CHCA delivered Access to Finance training and facilitated access to no-interest loans for vulnerable individuals and IDPs in target communities. Under the IGBSI grant, CHCA trained 470 persons interested in applying for low- and no-interest loans in FY 2013.

Table 37. Number of enterprises receiving assistance to access bank loans/private equity – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
0	470	470	230	0	0	470

B. NEO INTERNAL INDICATORS

3.3.1.2. Number of EDPs developed/updated

The community-level EDPs outline community economic development priorities in the agricultural, non-agricultural (business), infrastructure and social sectors. NEO developed an EDP model, and began implementation of EDP activities in September 2011; community mobilization, EDP development, community and municipal presentations and monitoring and updating of EDP will continue throughout the life of the project in each of the 85 target communities.

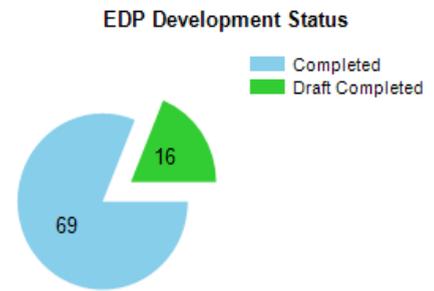
By the end of FY 2013, NEO had finalized 69 of the 85 EDPs. The remaining 16 EDPs have been drafted and will be finalized and presented to municipal officials in early of FY 2014. While NEO had planned to finalize all 85 EDPs in FY 2013, the changes in municipal and local governments following the results of the October 2013 required NEO to delay the presentation of the final EDPs until new government bodies had been appointed and were ready to discuss local and community-level priorities.

Table 38. Number of EDPs developed – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
55	14	69	30	16	0	85

Table 39. EDP development status by region

Region	Municipality	Draft Completed	Completed	Total
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	0	8	8
	Kazbegi	0	3	3
	Total:	0	11	11
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	2	2	4
	Oni	1	4	5
	Tsageri	0	5	5
	Total:	3	11	14
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	2	6	8
	Zugdidi	3	14	17
	Total:	5	20	25
Shida Kartli	Gori	3	13	16
	Kareli	2	7	9
	Khashuri	3	7	10
	Total:	8	27	35
Total:		16	69	85



3.3.1.4. Number of local government staff and community members trained in EDP development/implementation

This indicator tracks the number of local government staff (i.e., individuals employed by the government at the municipal or community level) and community members trained in EDP development/implementation. Community members who had served on working or focus groups were included in the trainings along with local government officials to promote the sustainability and community ownership of EDPs and the EDP process.

The results are disaggregated by local government staff and community representatives. To date, NEO has trained 516 individuals in EDP development and implementation—275 in FY 2012 and 241 in FY 2013. This includes 355 community representatives and 161 local and municipal government officials.

Table 40. Number of local government staff and community members trained – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
275	241	516	235	0	0	516

The table below shows the disaggregation of local government and community representatives trained by gender and regions/municipalities. Results show a slightly higher representation of male versus female participants in the trainings (56% - male, 44% - female).

Table 41. Number of local government staff and community members trained

Region	Municipality	Community Representative (Working/Focus Group)			Gangeoba/Sakrebulo Representative			Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	13	17	30	7	5	12	42
	Kazbegi	4	14	18				18
	Total:	17	31	48	7	5	12	60
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	12	8	20	19	8	27	47
	Oni	8	22	30	2	5	7	37
	Tsageri	3	11	14	4	2	6	20
	Total:	23	41	64	25	15	40	104
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	11	20	31	6	9	15	46
	Zugdidi	25	47	72	5	12	17	89
	Total:	36	67	103	11	21	32	135
Shida Kartli	Gori	34	27	61	24	7	31	92
	Kareli	12	26	38	10	15	25	63
	Khashuri	17	24	41	10	11	21	62
	Total:	63	77	140	44	33	77	217
Total:		139	216	355	87	74	161	516

3.3.1.5. Number of working groups formed/revitalized

This indicator tracks the number of working groups comprised of community members formed to work on an EDP established or updated by NEO. Working groups comprise representatives of the private sector, local government, and other community members. By the end of FY 2013, the number of working groups is equal the number of NEO target communities.

Table 42. Number of working groups formed – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
65	20	85	20	0	0	85

After forming working groups, focus groups were tasked with identifying development priorities in four sectors: infrastructure, social, agriculture, and business. The working group members and other community members are sub-divided into the four sectoral focus groups. Under this indicator, NEO attributes one working group and one focus group per community.

Table 43. Number of working groups and focus groups formed by regions and quarters

Region	Municipality	Focus Group	Working Group
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	8	8
	Kazbegi	3	3
	Total:	11	11
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	4	4
	Oni	5	5
	Tsageri	5	5
	Total:	14	14
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	6	8
	Zugdidi	15	17
	Total:	21	25
Shida Kartli	Gori	14	16
	Kareli	7	9
	Khashuri	10	10
	Total:	31	35
Total:		77	85

3.3.1.6. Number of community members involved in Local Economic Development (LED) planning

LED Planning is the process which results in development of the EDPs. The number of community members involved in LED planning varies from community to community. Therefore approximate targets were set using an average of 24 members per community.

The original target included 340 representatives of EDP monitoring groups, which have now been split out into indicator 3.3.1.8 below. Therefore the actual appears low in respect to the target, but is current and on target with the expected number of members for working/focus groups. The total number of community members (working group/focus group members) involved in LED planning during FY 2012-FY 2013 is 2,058 in total.

Table 44. Number of community members involved in LED planning – target vs. actual

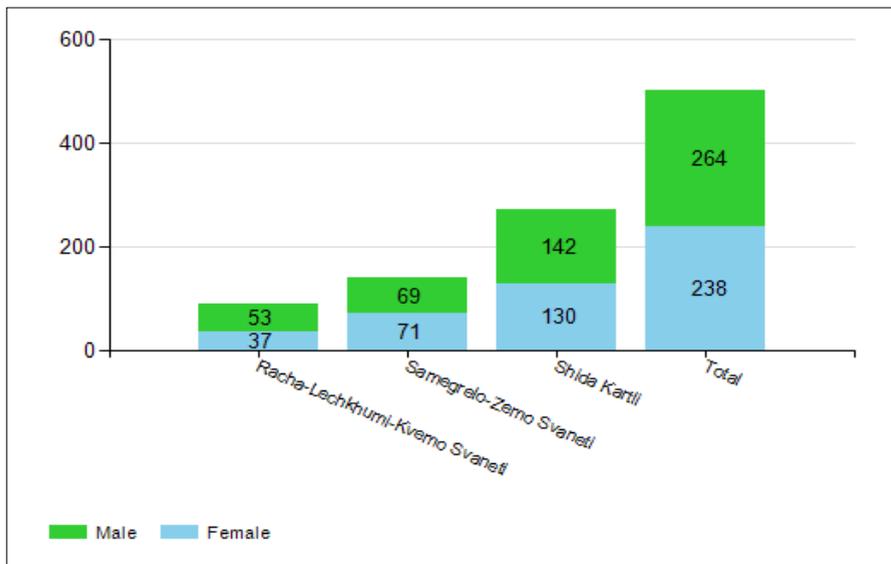
Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
1,556	502	2,058	940	0	0	2,058

The percentage of female representatives varies between 33-42 percent in NEO target regions, with an average of 39 percent female participation in LED planning process.

Table 45. Number of community members involved in LED planning by gender and municipality

Region	Municipality	Female	Male	Total:
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	78	116	194
	Kazbegi	7	53	60
	Total:	85	169	254
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	55	67	122
	Oni	26	70	96
	Tsageri	43	82	125
	Total:	124	219	343
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	95	135	230
	Zugdidi	157	253	410
	Total:	252	388	640
Shida Kartli	Gori	179	224	403
	Kareli	85	124	209
	Khashuri	80	129	209
	Total:	344	477	821
Total:		805	1253	2058

Figure 2. Number of community members involved in LED planning by region and gender



3.3.1.7. Number of monitoring groups formed (*new indicator*)

This indicator was added to the FY 2014 revised PMP to the number of monitoring groups established in each NEO-target community, in order to promote the sustainability of community-level EDP activities. Monitoring groups are comprised of members of the working groups and

focus groups formed to monitor implementation of the EDPs in their community. The number of monitoring groups should equal the number of communities targeted – 85 by the end of the project.

Table 46. Monitoring groups formed – targets and actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
n/a	26	25	n/a	30	29	85

3.3.1.8. Number of community members involved in monitoring groups (new indicator)

The indicator was added to the FY 2014 revised PMP to track the number of members of the EDP monitoring groups organized to monitor and update the EDPs in their community. The number of community members involved in EDP implementation monitoring will vary from community to community; an average of 4 members per community was used to establish the target levels.

Table 47. Community members involved in monitoring groups – targets and actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
n/a	104	104	n/a	120	116	340

Table 48. Number of monitoring groups and community members by region

Regions	Number of Group	Number of Group Members
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7	28
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	4	16
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	4	16
Shida Kartli	11	44
Total	26	104

3.3.2.1. Amount of funding leveraged from government, other donors, or private sector

This indicator measures the funding leveraged in support of NEO activities within the target communities. Funding sources may include government, other donors, and/or the private sector for coordinated actions aimed at improving community infrastructure. NEO targets were estimated based on the assumption that local governments would fulfill the minimum required 15 percent cost-share for each of the 85 community-level infrastructure projects, as agreed to in

MOUs with each municipality.

The actual level of local government and other donors' cost-share leveraged for the 28 infrastructure projects completed in FY 2013 equals [redacted] percent of the total cost value of all projects.

Each community in Georgia receives an annual budget allocation (village fund) based on population for community-level projects, infrastructure improvements, etc. As many of NEO's target communities are small and located in remote areas of the Georgia, the available village funds are insufficient to implement larger scale water, road, or other infrastructure upgrades. The communities have realized that by combining their resources with NEO inputs, they can implement higher quality, larger rehabilitation works, more efficiently than would be possible with the village funds alone.

Table 49. Amount of funding leveraged – target vs. actual

FY	Old format of targets	New format of targets ⁶	Actual	Percentage Leveraged	Notes
2012	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2013	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2014	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2015	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Actual funding leveraged from local government/other donors for each completed infrastructure is detailed in Annex B.

3.3.2.2. Number of LED events held

An LED event is defined as an event that is organized for the purpose of coordinating, promoting, or improving economic development planning. Such events include community meetings, EDP presentations, events marking the signing of memoranda of understanding (MOUs), or events with partner municipalities and/or ministries. This indicator measures the effectiveness of NEO's efforts to promote LED planning and implementation. The target number of LED events was set according to the number of communities, assuming that there would be at least one community meeting in each community.

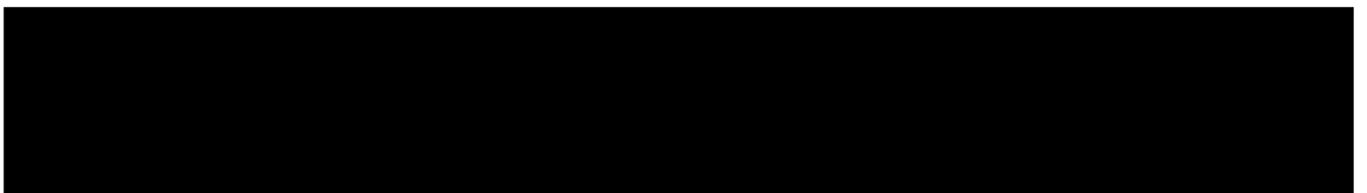


Table 50. LED events – target vs. actuals

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
68	30	98	20	10	0	108

A full list of events by region/municipality is included in Annex C.

3.3.2.3. Number of small-scale infrastructure projects implemented

This indicator highlights the number of infrastructure projects implemented in NEO target communities. This includes infrastructure projects prioritized in an EDP, emergency rehabilitation initiatives, or grant-funded development programs.

Under NEO’s contract, one small-scale infrastructure project will be implemented in each community. Due to delays caused by the local government election in October 2012, implementation of small scale infrastructure projects was delayed slightly in FY 2013. By the end of September 2013, 28 small-scale infrastructure projects had been completed out of the 48 planned; an addition 20 projects were under construction at the end of the FY. The remaining 55 projects are now scheduled for completion in FY 2014-2015.

Table 51. Small-scale infrastructure projects –targets vs. actuals

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
2	28	30	48	50	5	85

A complete list of completed infrastructure projects is included in Annex A and Annex B.

3.2.3.1. Number of grants/sub-awards awarded

The number of grants awarded includes the cash or in-kind grant assistance provided by NEO to support business productivity, employment, income generation and/or food security activities. To account for all types of grants, NEO has recommended including sub-awards, as well as prime grants in this indicator. Sub-awards include funding or in-kind assistance delivered to NEO beneficiaries by a NEO sub-contractor or grantee.

Calculations include grant and sub-award estimates for Components 2, 3 and 4. The actual number of grants/sub-awards during FY 2012-2013 includes:

- 33 rural economic development grants (Component 2 beneficiaries) and 999 sub-awards (complete list of NEO grants is included in Annex D);
- 161 livelihood packages delivered to vulnerable beneficiaries (Component 3);
- 514 toolkits delivered to vocational training beneficiaries (407 – vulnerable beneficiaries and 107 IDPs) (Components 3 & 4);

- 9 grants delivered to the maintenance teams established in 9 IDP HOA/TAs and 1 income generation grant delivered to an HOA of Senaki IDP settlement (Component 4).
- 3,331 emergency packages delivered to Mtskheta-Mtianeti population who suffered the damage due to natural disasters.

Table 52. Number of grants/sub-awards –target vs. actual

Indicator Name	Actual			Target			
	FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
Number of grants/sub-awards awarded	953	4,095	5,048	518	1,564	10	6,622
C2 individual grants	19	14	33	81	21	0	54
C2 sub-award grants	812	187	999	--	1087	0	2086
C3 livelihood packages	0	161	161	247	279	10	450
C3 vocational training toolkits	122	285	407	172	125	0	532
C4 vocational training toolkits	0	107	107	--	--	--	107
C4 income generation and maintenance team grants	0	10	10	18	52	0	62
Emergency Assistance	0	3,331	3,331	--	--	--	3,331

Eighty percent of Component 2 grants have been for agricultural activities, which have a higher percent of male participants – especially in the more male-dominated value chains of beekeeping and hazelnut cultivation, which account for the majority of sub-awards. Female representation is therefore lower at 10 percent among Component 2 than among Component 3 activities, such as livelihood packages and vocational training, where female beneficiaries make up 60 percent of sub-awards for poultry production, confectionary, apparel-making, and guesthouse development.

Table 53. Component 2 grants/sub-awards by gender, sector and regions

Value Chain	Region	Sub Awards/Grants		
		Male	Female	Total
Grapevine	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
Beekeeping	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	8	0	8
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	6	0	6
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	8	1	9
	Shida Kartli	10	1	11
Cane berry	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Fruit	Shida Kartli	5	0	5
Greenhouse	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	0	6
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	11	0	11
Hazelnut	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	78	5	83
Livestock	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
Meteorological station	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Potato	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	0	4
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	7	1	8
Strawberry	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	7	3	10
Toolkits for Hazelnut Trainees	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	749	52	802
Tourism	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	2	8
Vegetable	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7	9	18
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	15	19	34
Joint Use Center	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
Total		936	93	1032
Percentage		90%	10%	

Table 54. Component 3 livelihood packages by gender, sector and regions

Value Chain	Region	Sub Awards/Grants		
		Male	Female	Total ⁷
Apparel making	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	5	5
	Shida Kartli	0	4	4
Auto Services	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Beauty salon	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	1	2
	Shida Kartli	0	2	2
Beekeeping	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	4	3	7
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	11	3	14
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	9	8	17
	Shida Kartli	6	9	15
Cane berry	Shida Kartli	1	2	3
Carpentry	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	1	3
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Confectionery	Shida Kartli	0	3	3
Electrical Services	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Fast food	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
Felt	Shida Kartli	0	1	1
Fruit	Shida Kartli	9	7	16
Goldsmith	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Mechanization	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	0	2
Mowing-machine	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Poultry	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	7	8
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	9	22	31
	Shida Kartli	1	6	7
Shop	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	1	2	3
Strawberry	Shida Kartli	0	1	2
Tourism	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	4	5
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Total		64	97	162
Percentage		40%	60%	

3.2.3.3. Number of special funds/loans facilitated

The number of special funds/loans facilitated includes loans or microloans from banks, microfinance institutions, and other lending organizations, as well as any type of special funding from a donor or government agency, such as a grant, which was supported through project assistance, provided via training, capacity building delivered through team members, and/or grant.

⁷ Number of livelihood packages delivered as of September 2013 is 161, however one package was shared between two vulnerable families, thus the total number of beneficiary families is 162.

NEO is tracking the number of individuals trained in access to finance (indicator 4.6.2.7), but to measure the effectiveness of the capacity building activities, the amount of funding secured should also be tracked. Values will be tracked, but cannot be estimated as targets. During FY 2012, three tourism grantees obtained loans due to NEO grant support. During FY 2013 NEO's two livestock grantees obtained loans, NEO's facilitation of no- and low-interest loan programs for vulnerable and IDP beneficiaries covered 344 beneficiaries. The actuals far exceed the targets due to the inclusion of the IGBSI program no-interest loans facilitated through an unsolicited grant not foreseen at the time of target establishment.

Table 55. Number of special funds/loans facilitated – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
3	346	349	27	0	0	349

3.2.2.5. Number of clients using the joint center services

A Joint-use/extension center (JUC) is an entity designed to support economic growth in a community by providing multiple types of services to clients (training, extension, meeting spaces, etc.). During FY 2013 NEO selected a grantee to establish the JUC. Construction is currently ongoing, and the JUC will open in Zugdidi municipality in FY 2014, thus targets for this indicator had been set for FY 2014 and relevant activities are accordingly planned.

Table 56. Number of clients using the joint center services - targets

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
0	0	0	400	2000	0	2000

3.3.2.5. Number of HOAs established

NEO's Component 4 aims to ensure the sustainability of IDP housing by establishing HOAs in USG-rehabilitated IDP apartment buildings. The number of HOAs established was conditional on the number of apartment buildings scheduled for rehabilitation under the USAID/GMIP and MDF projects. Thus targets were estimated based on the pilot program and FY 2013 projections. During FY 2012-2013 NEO established HOAs in 30 IDP apartments.

MDF is scheduled to open and settle up to 10 new buildings in FY 2014. NEO has agreed with USAID to establish HOAs and provide capacity building training to new IDP-buildings, as long as they are occupied by December 31, 2013; otherwise there will be insufficient time within the NEO project to establish and promote sustainability in these new building.

Table 57. Number of HOAs established – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
7	23	30	30	10	0	30

The detailed list of HOA apartments is given in the Annex E.

3.3.2.6: Number of Tenants Associations (TAs) established

Similar to indicator 3.3.2.5 – NEO has established Tenants’ Associations (TAs) in IDP cottage settlements. The number of TAs established was conditional on the number of settlements scheduled for rehabilitation under the USAID/GMIP and MDF projects and indicator targets were estimates based on the pilot program and FY 2013 projections.

Table 58. Number of TAs established – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
2	9	11	9	0	0	11

Table 59. TAs established in FY12

	Establishment Date	Region	Settlement
1	FY12	Shida Kartli	Berbuki
2			Khurvaleti
3	FY13	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Frezeti
4			Tsilkani
5		Shida Kartli	Akhalsopeli
6			Karaleti
7			Metekhi
8			Mokhisi
9			Shavshvebi
10			Skra
11			Teliani

3.3.2.7: Number of IDPs organized in HOAs

Tracking the number of IDPs organized in HOA is important to show NEO’s reach and the size of the HOAs. The size of HOAs varies by the size of the apartment building size. Targets use the minimum number of 20 households per apartment building.

Table 60. Number of IDPs organized in HOAs – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
516	1,639	2,155	2,200	1,288	0	2,155

During FY 2012-2013 the number of IDPs organized in 30 HOAs established in Kvemo Kartli, Imereti, Samegrelo regions include 2,155 residents. The table below indicates two types of household counts, a) active households in the HOA, which means that these households include one representative on the HOA, and b) all households covered by HOA (active and non-active), which means the total number of households residing in the building where HOA is operating. These numbers are not equal because several households refused to participate in the HOA. The total number of IDPs was determined by CHCA mobilizers, in some cases when the number of individuals was not known, the number of households were multiplied on average household size (3.7). Due to movement of some households/individuals to other place, this numbers might change slightly from time to time.

Table 61. Number of IDPs in HOAs by regions

Establishment Year	Region	Number of HOAs	Active HHs in HOAs	All HHs covered by HOA	Total # of IDPs
FY12	Kvemo Kartli	2	51	50	177
	Imereti	2	39	44	153
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	3	55	71	186
FY13	Imereti	21	319	411	1482
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	34	45	157
Total		30	498	621	2,155

3.3.2.8: Number of IDPs organized in TAs

Tracking the number of IDPs involved in TAs is important to show the size of the TAs and extent of NEO's direct impact in terms of providing durable housing solutions for IDPs. The size of TAs varies by size of the IDP settlements. In FY 2012 NEO established 2 TAs with IDP 858 residents, and in FY 2013 9 TAs with 4,853.

Table 62. Number of IDPs organized in TAs – target vs. actual

Actual			Target			
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
858	4,853	5,711	6,253	0	0	5,711

During FY 2013 the number of IDPs organized in the TAs established in nine IDP settlements is

4,853. Because several households refused to participate in the TA the table below indicates two types of household count – a) active households in HOA, which means that these households have one representative in TA, and b) all households covered by TA (active and non-active), which means the total number of households residing in the settlement. The actual number of IDPs per settlement was determined by CHCA mobilizers, in some cases when the number of individuals was not known, the number of households were multiplied on average household size (3.7). Due to movement of some households/individuals to other place, this numbers might change slightly from time to time.

Table 63. Number of IDPs per TA

	Establishment Date	Region	Settlement	Active HHs in TA	Total HHs covered by TA	Total # of # of IDPs
1	FY12	Shida Kartli	Berbuki	106	134	454
2			Khurvaleti	108	130	404
3	FY13	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Frezeti	91	130	481
4			Tsilkani	136	250	925
5		Shida Kartli	Akhalsopeli	59	80	280
6			Karaleti	248	468	1732
7			Metekhi	23	30	111
8			Mokhisi	41	56	207
9			Shavshvebi	129	173	640
10			Skra	58	80	296
11			Teliani	33	49	181
				1,032	1,580	5,711

3.3.2.10: Number of local government officials trained in housing services

This indicator tracks the number of government officials working at the regional or community level who participated in NEO training on housing services. (Housing service is defined as a service provided by a local government, which directly supports the upkeep or maintenance of public housing). In FY 2012 NEO Component 4 team trained 20 officials and 22 local government officials in FY 2013.

Table 64. Number of local government officials trained – target vs. actual

	Actual			Target			
	FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Apr)	Total
Revised targets	20	22	42	20	0	0	42

NEO OUTCOME INDICATORS

70,000 households supported through NEO activities

NEO is tasked with supporting 70,000 households⁸ over the life of project in target municipalities. This indicator tracks the number of households receiving assistance directly or indirectly through the NEO project. In addition to households supported in NEO's 85 target communities, this also includes IDP households supported under Component 4, beneficiaries supported by NEO emergency-funded support, and a handful of other beneficiaries who may reside outside of the 10 target municipalities but attended or participated in NEO-supported activities and training.

Through FY 2013, NEO had provided direct and indirect support to 36,596 households through various project activities.

Table 65. Number of households supported through NEO

Actual	Target
FY 2011-2013	Total for LOP
36,596	70,000

The table below lists the distribution of NEO beneficiary households by project activity.

Table 66. NEO beneficiary households by project activity

Number of beneficiary households (2011-2013)	36,765
Community members involved in LED planning	2,032
Beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services	7,449
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom and demonstration plot trainings, agriculture magazine, multimedia training)	12,063
Rural Economic beneficiaries (C2 direct: grantees and employed persons)	1,172
Jobs created through infrastructure projects	117
WFD program beneficiaries (C2 and C3 on-the-job & vocational trainees)	561
IDP households in HOAs	621
IDP households in TAs	1,580
Livelihood package beneficiaries (C3)	162
Emergency aid beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-component seedling distribution beneficiaries	994
Meteorological Station beneficiaries	5,712
Farmers trained by EPI/USAID and delivered the toolkits by NEO	802

⁸ For statistical purposes, in NEO target areas, the average size of a household is 3.7 individuals.

3,500 IDP households supported through NEO activities

Over the LOP, NEO is charged with supporting 3,500 households in HOAs and TAs to support the maintenance, repair and management of USG-rehabilitated IDP apartments and new IDP settlement infrastructure. As there are also IDPs residing in NEO target regions participating in other project activities, NEO has suggested revising the PMP indicator to “IDP households supported through NEO activities.” This will allow NEO to track all IDPs supported by the project.

The total number of target IDP apartment buildings and settlements are contingent on USAID/GMIP and MDF rehabilitation efforts which are not yet finalized. The revised target has been estimated based on FY 2013 projections, but will also depend on how many of the 10 new IDP residences are completed and settled by December 31, 2013.

Table 67. Number of IDP households⁹ supported through NEO activities

Actual	Target
FY 2012-2013	Total for LOP
2,846	3,500

Table 68. Number of IDP households by NEO activity

Number of IDP households (FY 2011-2013)	2846
IDP Community members involved in LED planning	111
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom training and demonstration plots participants)	371
WFD program beneficiaries (C2 & C3 on-the-job & vocational trainees)	163
IDPs in HOAs	621
IDPs in TAs	1,580

A long-term sustainable approach/management system to manage and maintain USG-rehabilitated IDP buildings and IDP settlements

The goal of NEO’s Component 4 IDP-housing activities is to establish sustainable management systems through which the HOAs/TAs can maintain rehabilitated IDP housing infrastructure. As noted above, target IDP apartment buildings and settlements were contingent on USAID/GMIP and MDF rehabilitation activities which were not finalized when the targets were established. The target is based on FY 2013 projections.

Table 69. Number of HOAs and TAs supported through NEO activities

Actual	Target
FY 2012-2013	Total
11 TAs 30 HOAs	11 TAs 37 HOAs

⁹ Includes IDPs under Component 4, as well as those participating in other NEO project activities.

A sustained increase of at least 20% in the number of adult individuals that perceive that the local government understands and is responsive to their needs over initial benchmark levels

This indicator is intended to measure the impact of NEO’s work facilitating LED Planning (Component 1) on public perception of local government’s responsiveness to community needs. NEO will measure the change in perception across NEO target communities via a three-part household survey conducted to obtain baseline, midterm, and final data. NEO contracted a local survey company, GORBI, to conduct the household surveys and analyze the project data. The baseline survey was conducted in spring 2012 and the mid-term survey followed in spring 2013. The final survey will be conducted in early FY 2015.

The baseline and mid-term calculation of the index and target for the LOP 20 percent increase in perception are provided below, and full explanation is detailed in Annex F.

Table 70. Baseline and Mid-Term Index of Public Perception of Local Government Responsiveness

	Baseline Index	Mid-Term Index	LOP Target
	FY2012	FY2013	20% increase
Index (out of 5)	2.463	2.873	2.9959

The index is calculated from the scores of questions related to local government responsiveness assess in NEO-households survey. The questions use a 5-point scale, where:

- A score of 0 indicates that local self-governing bodies are working very inefficiently and citizens do not appeal to local government bodies to resolve economic or legal issues raised by a community.
- A score of 5 indicates that local self-governing bodies are working very effectively and citizens look to local officials to resolve problems.

While the mid-term results show a 16.6% increase over baseline levels, the mid-term survey was conducted in February-March 2013, approximately 4 months after the local government elections when public euphoria for the change in government was still high. The final evaluation will be conducted approximately 2 years after the local government elections, and one year after the presidential election (October 2013). Therefore the final results of the perception index will depend in part, on the fulfillment of campaign promises and ongoing satisfaction with new governmental representation, as well as local community mobilization efforts.

A sustained increase of at least 25% in the average value of household production (income + market value of agricultural or other production obtained but not sold) of targeted households

To evaluate the effectiveness of NEO’s rural economic development activities, this indicator tracks the increase in the average value of household production of grantees benefiting from Component 2 activities. The baseline assessment for this indicator was conducted in spring 2013

with the household survey by assessing 2012 production-levels of new NEO beneficiaries (beneficiaries joining NEO activities in FY 2013). Production-levels based on NEO assistance for 2013 and 2014 harvest seasons will be assessed in the final household survey in early FY 2015 to verify the increases income and productions levels.

A sustained increase of at least 15% in the average value of household production (income + market value of agricultural or other production obtained but not sold) of targeted households.

To evaluate the effectiveness of NEO assistance to vulnerable households, this indicator tracks the increase in average value of household production of beneficiaries supported through Component 3 livelihood packages, on-the-job training, and vocational education activities. The baseline survey for this indicator was conducted in spring 2013 with the mid-term household survey once there were a sufficient number of identified and active project beneficiaries available to assess. The actual sustained increase in production levels will be available with the results of the final household survey in early FY 2015.

25% of targeted vulnerable households have decreased their poverty level as calculated according to incomes, against the official subsistence minimum

NEO's Component 3 activities support those households who are registered with the Social Security Agency, are considered socially vulnerable and/or have been recommended by their local community group as vulnerable. NEO is tasked with decreasing the poverty level of targeted vulnerable households, as calculated according to incomes, against the official subsistence minimum.

The baseline survey of NEO vulnerable beneficiaries was carried out in spring 2013. The final measurement of increases in household income will be available with the results of the final household survey in early FY 2015.

ANNEX A: INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT BENEFICIARIES DURING FY 2012-2013

Region	Municipality	N	Community	Village	Project Name	Direct Beneficiary Households	Indirect Beneficiary Households	Total	Number of Beneficiaries <i>(households multiplied on 3.7)</i>
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	1	Ananuri	Tsikhisdziri	Rehabilitation of water supply for Tsikhisdziri Village	55	0	55	204
		2	Magharoskari	Magharoskari	Rehabilitation of gabions for Magaroskari village	150	0	150	555
		3	Mchadijvari	Mchadijvari	Rehabilitation of the irrigation system in Mchadijvari community	550	0	550	2035
		4	Chonkadze	Aragvispiri	Rehabilitation of gabions for Aragvispiri village	60	0	60	222
	Kazbegi	5	Kazbegi	Gergetis Ubani	Rehabilitation of water supply for Gergeti village	170	0	170	629
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	6	Chkumi	Chkumi	Gabions and bridge pipes	115	0	115	426
	Lentekhi	7	Choluri	Tvibi	Installation of Gabions	237	0	237	877
	Oni	8	Glola	Glola	Rehabilitation of Sports Field for public school	110	0	110	407
		9	Utsera	Utsera	Rehabilitation water supply and organizing stadium	60	0	60	222
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	10	Chale	Chale	Rehabilitation of Kindergarten	112	0	112	414
	Zugdidi	11	Tsaishi	Tsaishi	Rehabilitation of Kindergarten	210	0	210	777
		12	Chkhorია	Chkhorია	Rehabilitation of the potable water supply system	100	0	100	370
		13	Didi Nedzi	Didinedzi	Rehabilitation of Kindergarten	42	0	42	155
Shida Kartli	Gori	14	Ateni	Patara ateni	Rehabilitation of road	1016	0	1016	3759
		15	Akhalubani	Akhrisi	Rehabilitation of water Supply for Akhrisi Village	100	0	100	370
		16	Mejvriskhevi	Didi Mejvriskhevi	rehabilitation of road	250	0	250	925
		18	Nikozi	Kvemo Nikozi	Rehabilitation of water supply for Kvemo Nikozi Village	40	0	40	148
				Zemo Nikozi	Rehabilitation of water supply for Zemo Nikozi Village	65	0	65	241
		19	Shindisi	Shindisi	Rehabilitation of headworks	214	0	214	792

Region	Municipality	N	Community	Village	Project Name	Direct Beneficiary Households	Indirect Beneficiary Households	Total	Number of Beneficiaries <i>(households multiplied on 3.7)</i>
		21	Tirdznisi	Brotsleti	Rehabilitation of water Supplies for Brotsleti and Ergneti villages	35	60	95	352
				Ergneti	Rehabilitation of water Supplies for Brotsleti and Ergneti villages	11	6	17	63
		22	Variani	Akhaldaba	Rehabilitation of Potable water	345	0	345	1277
		23	Zeghduleti	Zeghduleti	Rehabilitation of water well and system	240	0	240	888
		24	Dzevera	Dzevera	Rehabilitation of water Supply for Dzevera village	470	0	470	1739
	Kareli	25	Avlevi	Knolevi	Rehabilitation of water supplies for Knolevi and Tseronisi villages	50	0	50	185
		26	Breti	Breti	Rehabilitation of Internal road for the Brete village	70	0	70	259
		27	Dirbi	Dirbi	Rehabilitation of water Supply for Dirbi Village	156	44	200	740
		29	Dvani	Dvani	Rehabilitation of water Supply for Dvani Village	100	0	100	370
	Takhtisdziri			Rehabilitation of the irrigation system in Takhtidziri village	160	0	160	592	
	Khashuri	30	Tskhramukha	Tskhramukha	Rehabilitation of Internal road for the Tskhramukha village	450	0	450	1665
		31	Osiauri	Zemo osiauri	Rehabilitation of water Supply for Zemo Osiauri Village	428	0	428	1584
		32	Surami	Daba Surami	Rehabilitation of public square in Surami settlement	1000	0	1000	3700
33		Khtsisi	Khtsisi	Rehabilitation of water supply for Khtsisi village	168	0	168	622	
Total						7,339	110	7,449	27,561

**ANNEX B: INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING
LEVERAGED FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DONORS
(Thru FY 2013)**

Region	Municipality	N	Community	Percentage of Funding Leveraged from Government /Other Donors	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	1	Ananuri	20%	
		2	Magharoskari	18%	
		3	Mchadijvari	22%	
		4	Chonkadze	38%	
	Kazbegi	5	Kazbegi	20%	
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	6	Chkumi	32%	
	Lentekhi	7	Choluri	76%	
	Oni	8	Glola	29%	
		9	Utsera	25%	
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	10	Chale	52%	
	Zugdidi	11	Tsaishi	35%	
		12	Chkhorია	83%	
		13	Didi Nedzi	21%	
Shida Kartli	Gori	14	Ateni	17%	
		15	Akhalubani	22%	
		16	Mejvriskhevi	18%	
		17	Nikozi	20%	
		18	Shindisi	36%	
		19	Tirdznisi	45%	
		20	Variani	34%	
		21	Zeghduleti	28%	
	Kareli	22	Dzevera	22%	
		23	Avlevi	23%	
		24	Breti	30%	
		25	Dirbi	38%	
	Khashuri	Khashuri	26	Dvani	15%
			27	Tskhramukha	86%
28			Osiauri	70%	
29			Surami	18%	
30			Khtsisi	35%	
Total				45%	

ANNEX C: LED EVENTS IN FY 2012-2013

Period	N	Name Of Event	Number Of Participants	Region	Municipality	Community
1Q, 2012	1	Community meeting in Akhalubani	64	Shida Kartli	Gori	Akhalubani
	2	Community meeting in Avlevi	27	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Avlevi
	3	Community meeting in Bazaleti	45	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Bazaleti
	4	Community meeting in Breti	49	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Breti
	5	Community meeting in Chale	46	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Chale
	6	Community meeting in Chkhorია	46	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Chkhorია
	7	Community meeting in Didinedzi	132	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Didi Nedzi
	8	Community meeting in Dvani	42	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Dvani
	9	Community meeting in Dzevera	21	Shida Kartli	Gori	Dzevera
	10	Community meeting in Ergeta	66	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Ergeta
	11	Community meeting in Jvari	60	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Jvari
	12	Community meeting in Khtsisi	42	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Khtsisi
	13	Community meeting in Kvesheti	58	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Kvesheti
	14	Community meeting in Kvishkheti	41	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Kvishkheti
	15	Community meeting in Mchadijvari	32	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Mchadijvari
	16	Community meeting in Muzhava	72	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Muzhava
	17	Community meeting in Nikozi	47	Shida Kartli	Gori	Nikozi
	18	Community meeting in Oktomberi	47	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Oktomberi
	19	Community meeting in Orulu	39	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Orulu
	20	Community meeting in Pakhulani	208	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Pakhulani
	21	Community meeting in Sioni	30	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kazbegi	Sioni
	22	Community meeting in Sno	26	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kazbegi	Sno
	23	Community meeting in Stepantsminda	45	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kazbegi	Kazbegi
	24	Community meeting in Surami	50	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Surami

	25	Community meeting in Tsaishi	54	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Tsaishi
	26	Community meeting in Tskhramukha	54	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Tskhramukha
		<i>Total:</i>	<i>1443</i>			
2Q, 2012	27	Community meeting in Akhali Abastumani	51	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Akhali Abastumani
	28	Community meeting in Akhalsopeli	58	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Akhalsopeli (Zugdidi)
	29	Community meeting in Bredza	61	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Bredza
	30	Community meeting in Chonkadze	30	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Chonkadze
	31	Community meeting in Choporti	34	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Choporti
	32	Community meeting in Ghari	40	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Ghari
	33	Community meeting in Giganti	50	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Giganti
	34	Community meeting in Glola	33	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Glola
	35	Community meeting in Kortskheli	66	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Kortskheli
	36	Community meeting in Kvashkhieti	23	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Kvashkhieti
	37	Community meeting in Lailashi	32	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Lailashi
	38	Community meeting in Lasuriashi	56	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Lasuriashi
	39	Community meeting in Magaroskari	32	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Magharoskari
	40	Community meeting in Nakipu	53	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Nakipu
	41	Community meeting in Narazeni	79	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Narazeni
42	Community meeting in Osiauri	64	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Osiauri	
43	Community meeting in Shatili	35	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Shatili	
44	Community meeting in Shavshvebi	47	Shida Kartli	Gori	Shavshvebi	
45	Community meeting in Shindisi	61	Shida Kartli	Gori	Shindisi	
46	Community meeting in Tsalenjikha	43	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Tsalenjikha	

	47	Community meeting in Tsromi	55	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Tsromi
	48	Community meeting in Tvishi	28	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Tvishi
	49	Community meeting in Utsera	38	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Utsera
	50	Community meeting in Variani	62	Shida Kartli	Gori	Variani
	51	MOU Signing / community Working Group meeting to discuss priorities	40	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha Zugdidi	
	52	MOU Signing and community Working Group meeting to discuss priorities	39	Shida Kartli	Gori	Shavshvebi
	53	MOU Signing and community Working Group meeting to discuss priorities	27	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Giganti
		<i>Total:</i>	1237			
3Q, 2012	54	Community meeting in Chkumi	53	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Chkumi
	55	Community meeting in Choluri	36	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	Choluri
	56	Community meeting in Gomi	49	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Gomi (Khashuri)
	57	Community meeting in Gvirishi	67	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Gvirishi
	58	Community meeting in Kekhijvari	61	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Kekhijvari
	59	Community meeting in Mejvriskhevi	61	Shida Kartli	Gori	Mejvriskhevi
	60	Community meeting in Rtskhmeluri	40	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	Rtskhmeluri
	61	Community meeting in Zegduleti	76	Shida Kartli	Gori	Zegduleti
	62	MOU Signing/ Utsera community Working Group meeting to discuss priorities	33	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti		
			<i>Total:</i>	476		
4Q, 2012	63	Community meeting in Chkaduashi	55	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Chkaduashi
	64	Community meeting in Ingiri	48	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Ingiri
	65	Community meeting in Kakhati	47	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Kakhati
	66	Community meeting in Shamgona	55	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Shamgona

	67	Dusheti and Kazbegi MOU and LOI signing / Ananuri and Kvesheti EDP presentations to Dusheti municipality leaders	34	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Dusheti
					Kazbegi	Dusheti
	68	Mujava, Pakhulani, Chale and Jvari EDP presentations to Tsalenjikha municipality Gamgebeli and Council Chair	36	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Tsalenjikha
		<i>Total:</i>	275			
1Q, 2013	69	Community meeting in Agara	36	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Agara
	70	Community meeting in Ali	46	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Ali
	71	Community meeting in Ateni	31	Shida Kartli	Gori	Ateni
	72	Community meeting in Darcheli	68	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Darcheli
	73	Community meeting in Ghebi	42	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Ghebi
	74	Community meeting in Jgali	78	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Jgali
	75	Community meeting in Khidistavi	32	Shida Kartli	Gori	Khidistavi
	76	Community meeting in Khopuri	32	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	Khopuri
	77	Community meeting in Koki	47	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Koki
	78	Community meeting in Lentekhi	31	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Lentekhi	Lentekhi
	79	Community meeting in Mereti	45	Shida Kartli	Gori	Mereti
	80	Community meeting in Orsantia	52	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Zugdidi	Orsantia
	81	Community meeting in Plevi	34	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Plevi
	82	Community meeting in Ptsa	41	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Ptsa
	83	Community meeting in Sachino	52	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	Sachino
	84	Community meeting in Tkviavi	52	Shida Kartli	Gori	Tkviavi
	85	Community meeting in Tsagvli	47	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Tsaghvli
86	Dvani, Avlevi, Dirbi, Bredza, Breti, Kekhijvari and Giganti EDP presentations to Kareli municipality	17	Shida Kartli	Kareli	Kareli	
87	Dzevera, Akhalubani, Nikozi and Tirdznisi EDP presentations to Gori municipality	37	Shida Kartli	Gori	Gori	
88	Stepantsminda, Sioni and Sno EDP presentations to Kazbegi municipality	25	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kazbegi	Kazbegi	

	89	Surami, Khtsisi, Kvishkheti, Tskhramukha, Tsromi, Gomi and Osiauri EDP presentations to Khashuri municipality	25	Shida Kartli	Khashuri	Khashuri
	90	Tvishi, Lasuriashi, Lailashi, Chkhumi and Gvirishi EDP presentations to Oni municipality	29	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	Tsageri
	91	Utsera, Glola, Kvashkhieti and Ghari EDP presentations to Oni municipality	24	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	Oni
		<i>Total:</i>	923			
2Q, 2013	92	Opening ceremony of Potable water supply systems in Ergneti and Brotsleti villages	30	Shida Kartli	Gori	Tirdznisi
		<i>Total:</i>	30			
3Q, 2013	93	Community meeting in Berbuki	29	Shida Kartli	Gori	Berbuki
	94	Community meeting in Kvakhvrela	72	Shida Kartli	Gori	Kvakhvrela
	95	Community meeting in Skra	38	Shida Kartli	Gori	Skra
		<i>Total:</i>	139			
4Q, 2013	96	Opening ceremony of River Bank Reinforcement Gabions in Magaroskari Village	23	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Magharoskari
	97	Shatili EDP presentation to Dusheti municipality	42	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	Shatili
	98	Shindisi, Variani, Zegduleti, Mejvriskhevi and Shavshvebi EDP presentations to Gori municipality	22	Shida Kartli	Gori	Gori
		<i>Total:</i>	87			
Total:			4,610			

ANNEX D: NEO-ISSUED GRANTS

Region	Value Chain	Grantee/Loan Receiver	Start Date
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Toolkits for Hazelnut Trainees	AIC	01/05/2012
	Strawberry	Strawberry Producers' Association of Samegrelo	01/07/2012
	Greenhouse	IE Ruslan Absnadze	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Nugzar Shengelia	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Anatoli Gadilia	01/07/2012
	Greenhouse	Antipho Bukia	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Elguja Belkania	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Giuli Akirtava	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Vakhtang Gochua	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Giorgi Bigvava	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Mamuka Toloraia	27/07/2012
	Greenhouse	Revaz Svirava	01/08/2012
	Greenhouse	Temur Asatiani	01/08/2012
Shida Kartli	Meteostation	LTD Agrokartli	01/09/2012
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Tourism	NGO Khevsureti Development Association	01/04/2013
	Tourism	LTD Zeta	01/08/2012
	Tourism	IE Berdia Tsiklauri	01/07/2012
	Tourism	IE Gugua Marsagishvili	01/07/2012
	Tourism	LTD Aragvi Adventure	01/06/2012
	Tourism	LTD Combimap	01/06/2012
	Tourism	LTD Mountain Travel Agency	01/06/2012
	Tourism	NGO Kazbegi MTH	01/08/2012
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Grapevine	Beka Lachkepani	01/12/2012
	Potato	Seed Potato Production Association	01/11/2012

Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Potato	Seed Potato Production Association	01/11/2012
	Greenhouse	Vegetable Producer' Ass. of Bulachauri	01/01/2013
	Vegetable	Vegetable Producers' Ass. of Mtskheta-Mtianeti	01/02/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Vegetable	IE Iveriko Gelenava	01/02/2013
Shida Kartli	Vegetable	Vegetable Producer' Ass. of Shida Kartli	01/02/2013
	Fruit	IE Levan kechkhuashvili	01/01/2013
	Fruit	IE Mikheil Edilashvili	01/01/2013
	Fruit	IE Nugzar Papunashvili	01/01/2013
	Fruit	IE Tariel Munjishvili	01/01/2013
	Fruit	IE Teimuraz Tielidze	01/01/2013
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Caneberry	Elena Boguslavski	01/02/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Caneberry	Kakha Pazhava	01/02/2013
Shida Kartli	Caneberry	Ioseb Parekhelashvili	01/02/2013
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Beekeeping	Mtskheta-Mtianeti Beekeepers' Association	01/03/2013
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Beekeeping	Racha-Lechkhumi and Svaneti Beekeepers' Ass	01/03/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Beekeeping	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Beekeepers' Association	01/03/2013
Shida Kartli	Beekeeping	Shida Kartli Beekeepers' Association	01/03/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Hazelnut	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Hazelnut Producers' Association	01/05/2013
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Livestock	LTD Shuakhevis Meurneoba	01/08/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Livestock	Bidzina Shengelia	01/08/2013
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Vegetable	Farmer Association of Stepantsminda Municipality	20/05/2013
Shida Kartli	Vegetable	Vegetable Producer IDP Association	14/09/2013
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Joint use center	Euro Nuts Ltd	14/08/2013

ANNEX E: LIST OF HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATIONS ESTABLISHED

Establishment Date	Region	N	HOA Address	Active HHs	HHs covered	# of IDPs
Q3 FY12	Kvemo Kartli	1	Rustavi, Dosaaf, 2 Graneli st	30	30	101
		2	Rustavi, Turbaza, 28 Tbilisi st	21	20	76
Q4 FY12	Imereti	3	Kutaisi, Avtomshenebeli st	20	21	80
		4	Kutaisi, Nikea, 19	19	23	73
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	5	Senaki, Agro-Economic College#194,mshvidoba Str	18	19	51
		6	Senaki, Railway, 26 Uridia st, Building 1	20	26	68
		7	Senaki, Railway, 26 Uridia st, Building 2	17	26	67
Q3 FY13	Imereti	8	Kutaisi, Asatiani str.143	8	11	39
		9	Kutaisi, Avtomshenebeli st 13 (k/g)	9	12	42
		10	Kutaisi, Avtomshenebeli str. 41 (airport)	9	13	45
		11	Kutaisi, Bukhaidze str 14, dakhelovnebis instituti	16	20	104
		12	Kutaisi, Bukia str 14 /N8 kg	8	12	42
		13	Kutaisi, Gugunava st.22	5	7	30
		14	Tskaltubo, Guramishvili 2-A(AIA)	29	40	140
		15	Kvitiri, K/G	6	8	28
		16	Kutaisi, Lejava str 3, Norchi turistebis saxli	12	16	59
		17	Kutaisi, Nikea 13. (kindergarten 22)	16	24	84
		18	Kutaisi, Nikea II/1 (Kindergarten 24)	12	14	49
		19	Kutaisi, Nikea str II junc #8 Aisi	16	23	80
		20	Vani, Pr. Kolege/Solomon st.35	14	18	63
		21	Kutaisi, Shervashidze str. 3	25	32	112
		22	Kutaisi, Sokhumi str. 13,14,15	7	7	26
		23	Kutaisi, Sul Khan-Saba str 47a, k/g 23	13	19	66
		24	Kutaisi, Tabukashvili srt.6	10	13	56
		25	Kutaisi, Z. Chavchavadze str 16	16	18	54
26	Vartsikhe	13	8	28		
Q4 FY13	Imereti	27	Kutaisi, Culinary School/ Nikea str. 15	25	33	115
		28	Tskaltubo, Tsitlanadze str	50	63	220
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	29	Senaki, Rustaveli str. 112	10	12	42
		30	Zugdidi, Tamar mefe str. 27a; k/k	24	33	115
Total				498	621	2155

ANNEX F: EVALUATION OPTIONS FOR PERCEPTION OF EFFICIENCY AND RESPONSIVENESS OF LOCAL SELF- GOVERNMENT

Based on the NEO household survey questions, GORBI and NEO collaborated to two methods for calculating a method by which to benchmark and measure the NEO outcome indicators of “A sustained increase of at least 20% in the number of adult individuals that perceive that the local government understands and is responsive to their needs.” Two options below were provided by GORBI as alternate methods to calculate the perception changes. NEO has selected Option 2, as it provides a more realistic and tempered assessment of perception changes in the NEO target populations.

A detailed description of both calculation methods and the baseline results from NEO’s initial household survey are provided below.

Option 1

In order to evaluate efficiency of local self-government - C1 indicators), we will use simple scaling of questions M10, M11, M12 and M13, based on the following principle:

M.10. In terms of addressing social and economic problems, what level of government should act in order to receive the best results?

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Local self-government (trustee) | |
| 2. | Municipal self-government; (gamebeli) | - 5 points |
| 3. | Regional government (governor) | - 4 points |
| 4. | Central government (ministry, department) | - 3 points |
| 5. | The highest government body (president, prime-minister, parliament) | - 2 points |
| 6. | None of above mentioned | - 1 point |
| | | - 0 point |

M.11. In terms of addressing legal/rule of law problems, what level of government should be addressed to receive the best results?

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Local self-government (trustee) | - 5 points |
| 2. | Municipal self-government; (gamebeli) | - 4 points |
| 3. | Regional government (governor) | - 3 points |
| 4. | Central government (ministries, line-departments) | - 2 points |
| 5. | The highest governmental body (president, prime-minister, parliament) | - 1 point |
| 6. | None of above mentioned | - 0 point |

M.12. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Local self-government has a lot of authority and it is necessary to reduce it; | - 1 point |
| 2. | Local self-government has a lot of authority and it is desirable to reduce it; | - 2 points |
| 3. | Local self-government has sufficient authority and there is no need to change it; | - 3 points |
| 4. | Local self-government has little authority and it is desirable to increase it; | - 4 points |
| 5. | Local self-government has insignificant authority and it is necessary to increase it; | - 5 points |

M.13. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 1. | Local self-government works very effectively; | - 5 points |
| 2. | Local self-government works somewhat effectively; | - 4 points |
| 3. | Local self-government works somewhat ineffectively; | - 3 points |
| 4. | Local self-government works very ineffectively; | - 2 points |
| 5. | Local self-government doesn’t work at all; | - 1 point |

Distribution of frequencies for each of these questions is as follows:

M10. In terms of addressing social and economic problems, what level of government should act in order to receive the best results?

	Frequency	Percent
Local self-government (trustee)	20999	28.5
Municipal self-government; (gamebeli)	7322	9.9
Regional government (governor)	4234	5.7
Central government (ministry, department)	4880	6.6
The highest government body (president, prime-minister, parliament)	11390	15.5
None of above mentioned	24816	33.7
Total	73642	100.0

M11. In terms of addressing legal/rule of law problems, what level of government should be addressed to receive the best results?

	Frequency	Percent
Local self-government (trustee)	22355	30.4
Municipal self-government; (gamebeli)	7362	10.0
Regional government (governor)	4440	6.0
Central government (ministries, line-departments)	5905	8.0
The highest governmental body (president, prime-minister, pa	12787	17.4
None of above mentioned	20793	28.2
Total	73642	100.0

M12. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

	Frequency	Percent
NR (No Response)	279	.4
Local self-government has a lot of authority and it is necessary to reduce it	12667	17.2
Local self-government has a lot of authority and it is desirable to reduce is	11919	16.2
Local self-government has sufficient authority and there is no need to change it	16188	22.0
Local self-government has little authority and it is desirable to increase it	16476	22.4
Local self-government has insignificant authority and it is necessary to increase it	16113	21.9
Total	73642	100.0

M13. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

	Frequency	Percent
NR (No Response)	120	.2
Local self-government works very effectively	12877	17.5
Local self-government works somewhat effectively	30308	41.2
Local self-government works somewhat ineffectively	13361	18.1
Local self-government works very ineffectively	10486	14.2
Local self-government doesn't work at all	6490	8.8
Total	73642	100.0

Based on the abovementioned scaling principle, frequency of distribution of indicated variables, presented on a single scale, will be as follows:

M10. In terms of addressing social and economic problems, what level of government should act in order to receive the best results?

	Frequency	Percent
0.00	24816	33.7
1.00	11390	15.5
2.00	4880	6.6
3.00	4234	5.7
4.00	7322	9.9
5.00	20999	28.5
Total	73642	100.0

M11. In terms of addressing legal/rule of law problems, what level of government should be addressed to receive the best results?

	Frequency	Percent
0.00	20793	28.2
1.00	12787	17.4
2.00	5905	8.0
3.00	4440	6.0
4.00	7362	10.0
5.00	22355	30.4
Total	73642	100.0

M12. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

	Frequency	Percent
0.00	279	0.4
1.00	16113	21.9
2.00	16476	22.4
3.00	16188	22.0
4.00	11919	16.2
5.00	12667	17.2
Total	73642	100.0

M13. With which statement among those listed below do you most agree?

	Frequency	Percent
0.00	120	0.2
1.00	6490	8.8
2.00	10486	14.2
3.00	13361	18.1
4.00	30308	41.2
5.00	12877	17.5
Total	73642	100.0

After this, the average index of answers to all four questions is calculated, the content of which is as follows:

- 0 means that local self-government bodies are working very inefficiently and no one addresses them for resolution of either economic or legal/rule of law problems and that their authority should be diminished.
- 5 means that local self-government bodies are working very effectively and the population addresses them, first of all, for resolution of problems and that their it is necessary to increase their authority.

All of the scores in-between mean where the perception of local self-government’s work by the population is at. Meanings of indexes themselves are as follows:

	Index
M10	2.2831
M11	2.4326
M12	2.8332
M13	3.4377
Baseline index	2.7467
Forecasted index after the project (20 percent increase)	3.2960

Option 2

One complex variable is formed based on the abovementioned questions. Variable formation takes place in two stages. At the first stage, complex variable is formed based on the questions M10, M11 and M13, specifically:

- 5 points – when the answers to the questions M10, M11 and M13 are 1 or 2 – i.e. when in case of economic and legal problems citizens address local or municipal bodies and evaluate their work as efficient or more or less efficient;
- 4 points – when the answer to the question M10 is 1 or 2, the answer to question M11 is anything except for formulation 6 and the answer to the question M13 is 3 or 4, i.e. when citizens address local or municipal bodies in case of economic problems, but they may go elsewhere for resolution of legal problems, although they do evaluate work of these bodies as inefficient or more or less inefficient – i.e. the answers are 3 or 4;
- 3 points – when the answers to the questions M10 and M11 are 3 or 4 or 5 and the answer to the question M13 is 1 or 2, i.e. when citizens do not address local or municipal bodies in case of economic or legal problems, although the do evaluate work of these bodies as efficient or more or less efficient – evaluation made is purely a matter of attitude and is not based upon real experience;
- 2 points – when the answer to the questions M10 and M11 is 6, i.e. when they do not address any body in case of legal or economic problems, but they still evaluate work of local self-government bodies as efficient – meaning that this evaluation is based on real practice even less than in the previous case;
- 1 point – all the other cases apart from the case when the answer to the questions M10 and M11 is 6, while the answer to the question M11 is 5, i.e. when they do not address anyone and consider that bodies of local self-government are not doing any work at all.
- 0 points – when the answer to the questions M10 and M11 is 6, while the answer to the question M11 is 5, i.e. when they do not address anyone and consider that bodies of local self-government are not doing any work at all.

At the second stage, the identified complex variable is scaled while taking into account the answers to the question M13, where:

- 5 points – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 3, 4 or 5, i.e. average or higher, while the answer to the question M13 is number 3, meaning when the population rates work of local self-government as average or higher and considers its authority adequate;
- 4 points – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 3, 4 or 5, i.e. average or higher, while the answer to the question M13 is number 4 or 5, meaning when the population rates work of local self-government as average or higher and considers it desirable or necessary to increase its authority;
- 3 points – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 3, 4 or 5, i.e. average or higher, while the answer to the question M13 is number 1 or 2, meaning when the population rates work of local self-government as average or higher, but nevertheless considers it desirable or necessary to diminish its authority;
- 2 points – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 1 or 2, i.e. lower than average, while the answer to the question M13 is number 4 or 5, meaning when the population rates work of local self-government as lower than average, but considers it desirable or necessary to increase its authority, in other words: they do not like the status quo but have hope in future perspective;
- 1 point – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 1 or 2, i.e. lower than average, while the answer to the question M13 is number 1, 2 or 3, meaning when the population rates work of local self-government as lower than average and does not consider it desirable or necessary to increase its authority, in other words: they do not like the status quo and have no hopes for its improvement either;
- 0 points – awarded when complex evaluation of work of local self-government is 0, while the answer to the question M13 is any of the options, i.e. evaluation of work efficiency is zero, alteration of the limits of authority notwithstanding.

Evaluations received based on such approach are given in the table below, which shows that 2nd phase of scaling is recommended, since it ensures correction of distribution and makes the index more dynamic, because it awards a dynamic component to the statistical index – evaluation of efficiency of work of self-government bodies, which is expressed in alteration of the limits of their authority.

	Scaling phase	
	Frequency	Percentage
0.00	3692	5.0
1.00	14661	19.9
2.00	21016	28.5
3.00	17765	24.1
4.00	8671	11.8
5.00	7837	10.6
Total	73642	100.0

As to the extreme values of the index of evaluation of efficiency, similarly to the previous case:

- 0 means that local self-government bodies are working very inefficiently and no one addresses them for resolution of either economic or legal problems and that their authority should be diminished.
- 5 means that local self-government bodies are working very effectively and the population addresses them, first of all, for resolution of problems and that their it is necessary to increase their authority.

Meanings of indexes themselves are as follows:

	Scaling
Baseline index	2.4966
Forecasted index after the project (20 percent increase)	2.9959