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ახალი ეკონომიკური შესაძლებლობების ინიციატივა

ANNUAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

Project Results through September 30, 2014

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ACRONYMS

AIC	Abkhazintercont
CBO	community-based organization
CHCA	Charity Humanitarian Center Abkhazeti
CIDA	Civil Development Agency
EDP	economic development plan
EPI	USAID/Economic Prosperity Initiative
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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INTRODUCTION

Background. The NEO project has been designed to improve community-level economic development planning, rural economic development, strengthen highly vulnerable households and individuals, and promote the sustainability of IDP houses being rehabilitated with support from the USG. In addition to these four components, NEO had a built-in disaster response mechanism valued at up to [redacted]. 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 which will be tracked through the life of the project from April 2011 to December 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 2014 HIGHLIGHTS

Component 1. By the end of this reporting period, NEO has provided assistance to 66,834 households, including 65,677 rural households. This figure represents 90 percent of the life of project (LOP) target of 74,000 households in NEO municipalities. Of the 66,834 households assisted to date, 14,243 households in 71 communities have benefited from NEO's small-scale infrastructure projects, including rehabilitation of potable water supply systems (29), flood protection gabions (11), rural roads (13), kindergartens (6), sports fields/parks/markets (4), drainage channels (5) and irrigation channels (3). NEO has exceeded its targets in terms of securing cost-shares for these projects. Though the project requires partner municipalities to contribute [redacted] in cost-share towards each community-level infrastructure project, for the 71 projects completed through FY 2014, local government and other donors' have committed [redacted] in cost-share contributions [redacted] of the total value of these projects, and implemented [redacted] of this amount to date.

By the end of FY 2014, NEO finalized EDPs in all 85 target communities, which were presented to municipal officials for consideration in municipal budget discussions. To enhance the sustainability of the EDP process, NEO also established EDP monitoring groups from all 85 communities in which we work to update and promote EDP priority activities in their communities.

To identify resulting changes in the perception of local government, 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 percent increase over baseline figures in the number of individuals who perceive that the 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 focuses on increasing farmers' knowledge and introducing new crops and agricultural technologies to optimize farmers' harvests and incomes. In FY 2014, NEO provided technical assistance and grant support to 65 farmers to establish modern fruit tree, berry, wine grape, ware potato, and greenhouse and open-field vegetable demonstration plots – to develop 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, IPM, berry production, greenhouses, and plastic mulch) throughout the production cycle, ensuring quality crop production and proper application of the new methods and technologies. To date, NEO has provided short-term agricultural training to 31,434 individuals and introduced new technologies and practices across 8,897 hectares of land in target regions of Georgia.

As a result of these activities, small-scale farmers, vulnerable beneficiaries, and IDPs assisted by NEO have increased farm-gate sales of agricultural produce by $833,522 just in FY 2014 and $1,024,250 in total sales compared with sales prior to NEO support. NEO helped to catalyze $1,270,965 in new private sector investment in the agricultural sector based on project activities. NEO has also trained or provided consultations in business skills, access to finance, agriculture sector productivity and new technologies to 4,984 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, on-the-job training, livelihood packages, and access to no-interest loans.. In FY 2014, a total of 431 vulnerable individuals and IDPs received workforce development training (including vocational training, on-the-job training, & maintenance training) in beekeeping, apparel-making, cooking/confectionary, hairdressing, carpentry, welding, construction 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 72 percent of all 1,400 WDF graduates—including 76 percent of the 911 vocational training graduates, and 90 percent of the 201 on-the-job training graduates—between FY 2012-2014 obtaining new or improved employment opportunities after completing their training.

In spring 2013, NEO launched its livelihood packages program. By the end of FY 2014, NEO's livelihood service providers AIC and CiDA had delivered 564 livelihood packages (435 agricultural and 130 non-agricultural packages)—small in-kind grants of equipment, combined with technical assistance and training—to help provide sustainable sources of household income for these 686 vulnerable families. As reported in the FY 2014 Annual Report, based on participant assessments, families participating in the livelihood programs have increased their household income by an average of 75 percent after implementing the package activities.

Component 4. NEO 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. Between FY 2012-2014 NEO established 38 HOAs representing 3,087 residents of 40 IDP apartments and 11 TAs representing 5,711 IDPs residing in cottage settlements. To enhance the sustainability of these associations, NEO 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. The final number of HOAs/TAs established during the life of NEO will depend on the number of apartment buildings rehabilitated under USAID's Georgia Municipal Infrastructure and IDP Housing Rehabilitation Project (GMIP).

Cross-cutting. By the end of FY 2014, NEO had provided grant and sub-award support to 5,857 beneficiaries across Component 2, 3, and 4 activities, including:

- 40 rural economic development grants to Component 2 beneficiaries and 1,073 sub-awards (see Annex D);
- 564 livelihood packages delivered to vulnerable beneficiaries (Component 3);
- 784 toolkits delivered to vocational training beneficiaries (632 – vulnerable beneficiaries and 152 IDPs) (Components 3 & 4);
- 49 toolkits granted to the maintenance teams established in NEO supported HOAs/TAs;
- 16 income generation grants delivered to 12 HOA/TAs (Component 4); and
- 3,331 emergency packages delivered to the Mtskheta-Mtianeti population, whose livelihoods were affected by the hail storm in July 2012.

The project made substantial progress against project targets in FY 2014. In many cases, the actual results achieved by the project exceed targets, especially for number of beneficiaries, funds leveraged, income generation and employment rates. The results attained to date show that NEO is on track to meet its contractual obligations and targets for the project's 33 PMP indicators in the last year of implementation, including newly added targets under the extension. 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 FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Target FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	Target FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Target LOP Total Target
USAID PMP OUTCOME/OUTPUT INDICATORS								
4.4.8	Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance	**1,154**	**26,418**	21,070	**25,127**	**52,699**	10,360	**63,059**
4.5.2-13	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	**6,107**	**30,171**	31,013	**30,927**	**65,677**	9,645	**75,322**
4.5.2-5	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	**816**	**10,284**	4,431	**2,431**	**13,531**	2,500	**16,031**
4.5.2-2	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	**1,502**	**6,746**	2,570	**649**	**8,897**	1,100	**9,997**
4.5.2-7	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	**2,608**	**9,512**	23,270	**19,450**	**31,434**	5,900	**37,334**
	Trainings in classroom and demonstration plots	**924**	**2,375**	3,270	**774**	**3,937**	900	**4,837**
	Training via magazines	**1,684**	**1,023**		**0**	**2,707**		**2,707**
	Trainings via multimedia	**0**	**6,114**	20,000	**18,676**	**24,790**	5,000	**29,790**
4.5.2	Number of jobs attributed to NEO implementation	**265**	**2,292**	1,708	**3,354**	**4,486**	870	**5,169**
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**	**77**	30	**26**	**189**	17	**206**
4.5.2-23	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation *(New FTF required indicator)*	**0**	**$190,728**	$849,603	**$833,522**	**$1,024,250**	$400,000	**$1,424,250**
4.5.2-29	Value of agricultural and rural loans *(New FTF required indicator)*	**$36,108**	**$215,044**	$225,000	**$32,362**	**$285,513**	$75,000	**$360,513**
4.5.2-38	Value of new private sector investment in the agriculture sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation	**$160,510**	**$717,001**	$506,800	**$393,453**	**$1,270,965**	$18,000	**$1,288,965**

No	Indicator Name	Actual FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Target FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	Target FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Target 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. *(new FTF indicator)*	**79**	**201**	45	**377**	**657**	71	**728**
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**	**582**	204	**915**	**1,028**	35	**1,063**
4.6.3-4	Number of persons completing USG-funded workforce development programs	**305**	**664**	340	**431**	**1,400**	75	**1,475**
4.7.3-4	Total number of enterprises receiving business development and management practice services from USG assisted sources	**924**	**3,008**	3,549	**1,184**	**4,984**	1,390	**6,374**
4.7.5-11	Number of sector assessments	**68**	**28**	0	**0**	**96**	0	**96**
4.6.2-7	Number of SMEs receiving USG assistance to access bank loans or private equity	**4**	**473**	0	**6**	**483**	440	**923**
NEO INTERNAL INDICATORS								
Component 1								
3.3.1.2	Number of EDPs developed/updated	**55**	**14**	16	**16**	**85**	0	**85**
3.3.1.4	Number of local government staff and community members trained in EDP development/implementation	**275**	**241**	0	**0**	**516**	0	**516**
3.3.1.5	Number of working groups formed/revitalized	**65**	**20**	0	**0**	**85**	0	**85**
3.3.1.6	Number of community members involved in LED planning	**1,556**	**502**	0	**0**	**2,058**	0	**2,058**
3.3.1.7	Number of monitoring groups formed *(new indicator)*	**0**	**11**	60	**74**	**85**	0	**85**
3.3.1.8	Number of community members involved in monitoring groups *(new indicator)*	**0**	**44**	240	**296**	**340**	0	**340**
3.3.2.1	Amount/percentage of funding leveraged from government /other donors/private sector	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
3.3.2.2	Number of LED events held	**68**	**30**	10	**10**	**108**	0	**108**
3.3.2.3	Number of small-scale infrastructure projects implemented	**2**	**28**	50	**41**	**71**	35	**106**

No	Indicator Name	Actual FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	Target FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Actual FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	Cumulative Total	Target FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Target LOP Total Target
NEO INTERNAL INDICATORS (CONT.)								
Component 2 & 3								
3.2.3.1	Number of grants/sub-awards awarded	**953**	**4,094**	1,564	**810**	**5,857**	594	**6,451**
	C2 individual grants	**19**	**14**	21	**7**	**40**	4	**44**
	C2 sub-award grants	**812**	**187**	1,087	**74**	**1,073**	420	**1,493**
	C3 livelihood packages	**0**	**160**	279	**404**	**564**	50	**614**
	C3 vocational training toolkits	**122**	**285**	125	**225**	**632**	35	**667**
	C4 vocational training toolkits	**0**	**107**	--	**45**	**152**	10	**162**
	C4 income generation and maintenance team grants	**0**	**10**	52	**55**	**65**	4	**69**
	Emergency Assistance	**0**	**3,331**	--	**0**	**3,331**	71	**3,402**
3.2.3.3	Number of special funds/loans facilitated	**4**	**347**	0	**8**	**359**	320	**679**
3.2.2.5	Number of clients using the joint-use /extension center	**0**	**0**	2,000	**20**	**0**	1,980	**2,000**
Component 4								
3.3.2.5	Number of HOAs established	**7**	**23**	10	**8**	**38**	4	**42**
3.3.2.6	Number of Tenants Associations (TAs) established	**2**	**9**	0	**0**	**11**	0	**11**
3.3.2.7	Number of IDPs organized in HOAs	**516**	**1,639**	1,288	**932**	**3,087**	890	**3,977**
3.3.2.8	Number of IDPs organized in TAs	**858**	**4,853**	0	**0**	**5,711**	0	**5,711**
3.3.2.10	Number of local government officials trained in housing services	**20**	**22**	0	**18**	**60**	10	**70**

No	Indicator Name	Actuals			Cumulative Total	LOP Total Target
		FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		
NEO OUTCOME INDICATORS						
70,000 households supported through NEO activities		6,291	30,628	30,643	**66,834**	**74,000**
3,500 IDP households supported through Component 4 activities		663	2,192	422	**3,276**	**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	8 HOAs	**11 TAs 38 HOAs**	**11 TAs 44 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 (17% increase measured)		**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, two emergency funded infrastructure projects, and 20 new infrastructure projects in target villages along the ABL to South Ossetia under the project's extension in FY 2015.

Based on projections from the quick impact infrastructure projects implemented in FY 2012, it was estimated that each small-scale infrastructure project would directly benefit approximately 97 households in each 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 household[1]; we then added 30 percent of the total to estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries. For the 20 new infrastructure projects which will be implemented during the project extension period, the target is 2,000 households, multiplied by the average number of persons per household[2].

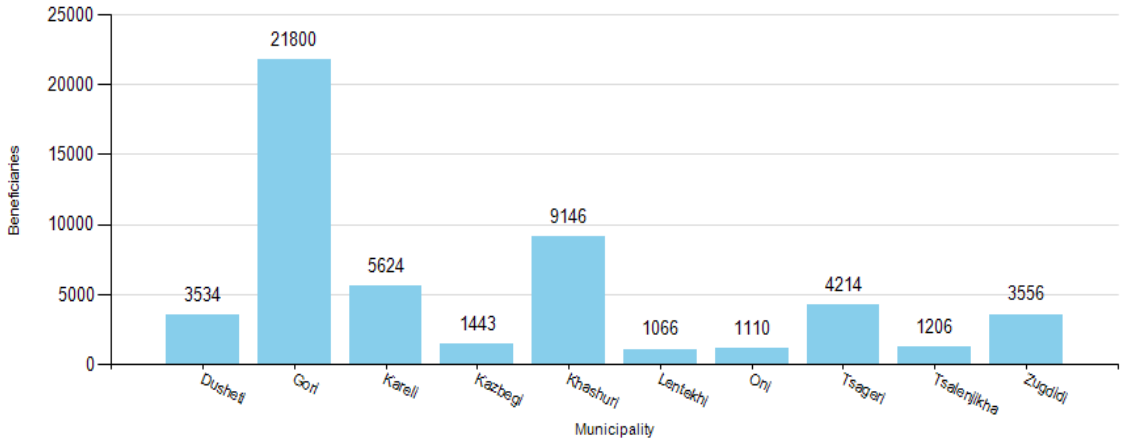
In FY 2012-2013, NEO completed 30 small-scale infrastructure projects, providing benefits to 27,561 beneficiaries in those target communities. In FY 2014, NEO completed 41 small-scale infrastructure projects, providing benefits to 25,127 beneficiaries. The remaining 35 projects[3] (15 community-level projects and 20 new village-level projects) will be completed in FY 2014-2015. The table below indicates the actual number of beneficiaries from the 71 completed infrastructure projects and includes revised targets for the following years.

Table 1. Number of beneficiaries – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
1,154	**26,418**	**25,127**	**52,699**	21,070	10,360	63,059

[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] ibid
[3] The small-scale infrastructure project in Plevi community of Khashuri Municipality was dropped in late FY 2014 under mutual agreement with the Municipality.

Chart 1. Number of beneficiaries by municipality



The distribution of beneficiaries for the 71 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			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
6,107	**30,171**	**30,927**	**65,677**	31,013	9,645	75,322

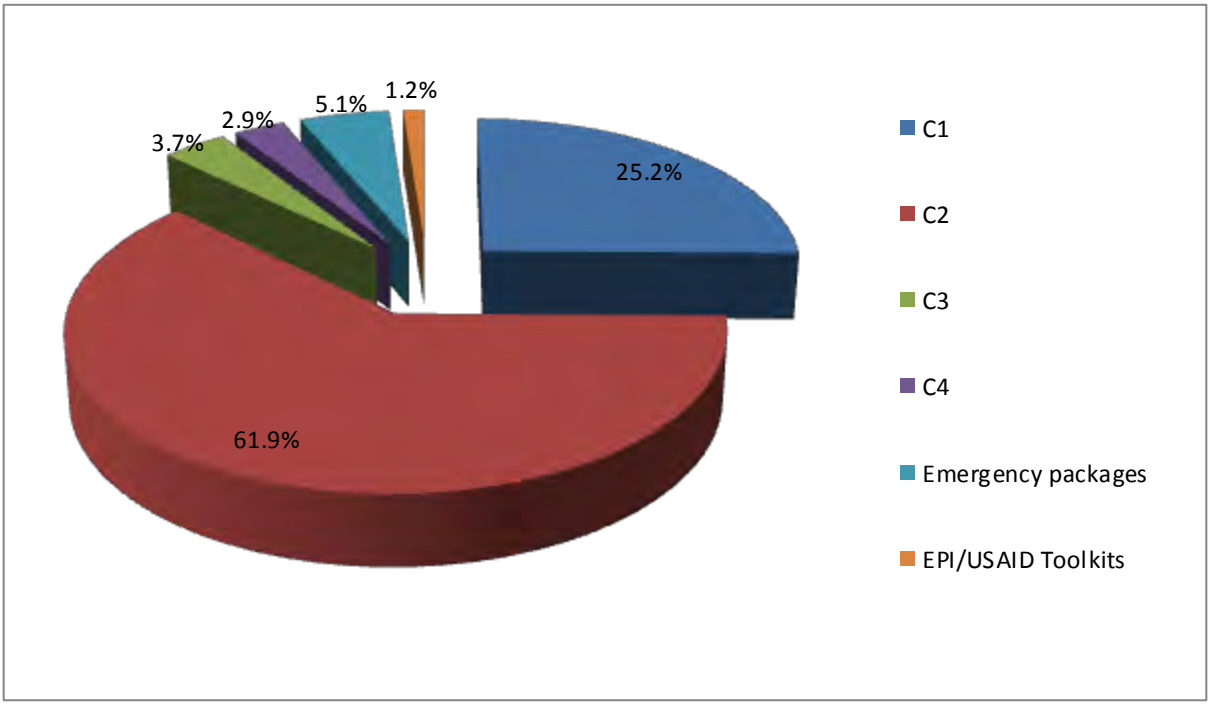
While NEO reached a higher than expected number of beneficiaries with infrastructure projects in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the project fell just shy of the FY 2014 target, due in part to postponement of the launch of the joint use center (JUC) in Zugdidi until early FY 2015. With the addition of 20 new infrastructure projects and livelihood outreach activities planned under the extension, the target of 67,548 households has been increased to 75,322 through FY.

The table below identifies the number of rural households participating in and benefiting from NEO activities through FY 2014.

Table 3. Types of rural beneficiary households

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	Total
	65,677
Community members involved in LED planning	2,032
Beneficiaries households receiving improved infrastructure services	14,240
Farmers trained by EPI/USAID and delivered the toolkits by NEO	802
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom/ demonstration plots training, agriculture magazine and multimedia training participants)	31,434
Component 2 beneficiaries (grantees and employed persons)	2,023
Jobs created through infrastructure rehabilitation projects	251
WFD program beneficiaries (Component 3 on-the-job & vocational training beneficiaries)	803
IDPs in rural HOA/TAs	1,596
Livelihood packages beneficiaries	625
Emergency package beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-component activity beneficiaries (seedling distribution)	1,328
Meteorological station beneficiaries	7,212

Chart 2. Number of beneficiaries by component



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.

In March 2014, NEO transferred the project-developed *Database on the Movements and Impacts of Hazelnut Pests* to the Agricultural University of Georgia (AUG). Because AUG assumed responsibility for management of the database system at the time of transfer, NEO cancelled FY 2014 plans for a second round of testing pest management approaches on new hazelnut demonstration plots. In addition, because of delays in the launch of the JUC and its veterinary, insemination, soil/leaf labs, training and extension activities were postponed until FY 2015 causing FY 2014 actuals to be lower than projected. Targets for FY 2015 have been revised to reflect these changes, as well as include Component 2 livelihood and value chains activities planned under the extension.

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

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
816	**10,284**	**2,431**	**13,531**	4,431	2,500	16,031

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 pest 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.

The table below shows the disaggregation of beneficiaries who have applied/improved new technologies by types of beneficiaries.

Table 5. Number of beneficiaries applying new technology by types under NEO

Type of beneficiary	Number of those who applied new/improved technologies
Value chain grantees	297
Meteorological Station beneficiaries	7,212
Emergency aid beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-Component beneficiaries	1,387
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	470
No-interest loan recipients	32
Farmers trained by EPI/USAID and delivered the toolkits by NEO	802
Total	13,531

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. 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 only counted once.

The actual number of hectares under improved technologies for FY 2012-2014 includes 8,897 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. It is important to note that not all technology or management improvements facilitated by NEO can be measured by hectares. For example, improvement in livestock breeds, livestock health services, modern beekeeping practices, and tourism service provision can only be reflected in beneficiary numbers so are not included in the numbers below.

Targets for FY 2015 have been revised to include Component 2 livelihood and value chains activities planned under the extension.

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

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
1,502	**6,746**	**649**	**8,897**	2,570	1,100	9,997

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	8.5
Greenhouse	1.0
Hazelnut	41.5
Meteorological Station	6,312
Potato	13.7
Strawberry	2.7
Toolkits for Hazelnut Trainees	1,499
Vegetable	22.0
Emergency (seed potato, seed tomato)	960.5
Livestock	24.8
Cross Component	4.1
Berry	1.1
Vineyard	2.5
Total	**8,897**

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, value chain actors, and IDPs who receive training in a variety of 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.

While the FY 2014 actual is slightly below the target due to the delay in the launch of JUC extension/training activities until FY 2015, and the cancellation of the second-round of hazelnut IPM grants and demonstration trainings, overall NEO has provided short-term agricultural training to 31, 434 individuals. By the end of FY 2014, 3,937 farmers received classroom or demonstration plot training, 2,707 received information and requested additional assistance from NEO-sponsored articles in the *Agrarian Journal,* an agricultural magazine[4], and 24,790 estimated viewers[5] in the Shida-Kartli, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Tbilisi, and Abkhazia viewed NEO-prepared videos on agriculture new technologies. This was calculated according to media coverage survey data obtained from the TV stations.

[4] 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.

[5] Viewership calculated according to media coverage survey data obtained from the local TV stations airing the videos.

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

	Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
	FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
Total	**2,608**	**9,512**	**19,450**	**31,434**	23,270	5,900	37,334
Classroom and Field-based training	**924**	**2,375**	**774**	**3,937**	3,270	900	4,837
Agriculture magazine responses and readers	**1,584**	**1,023**	**--**	**2,707**	--	--	2,707
Multimedia trainings	**0**	**6,114**	**18,676**	**24,790**	20,000	5,000	29,790

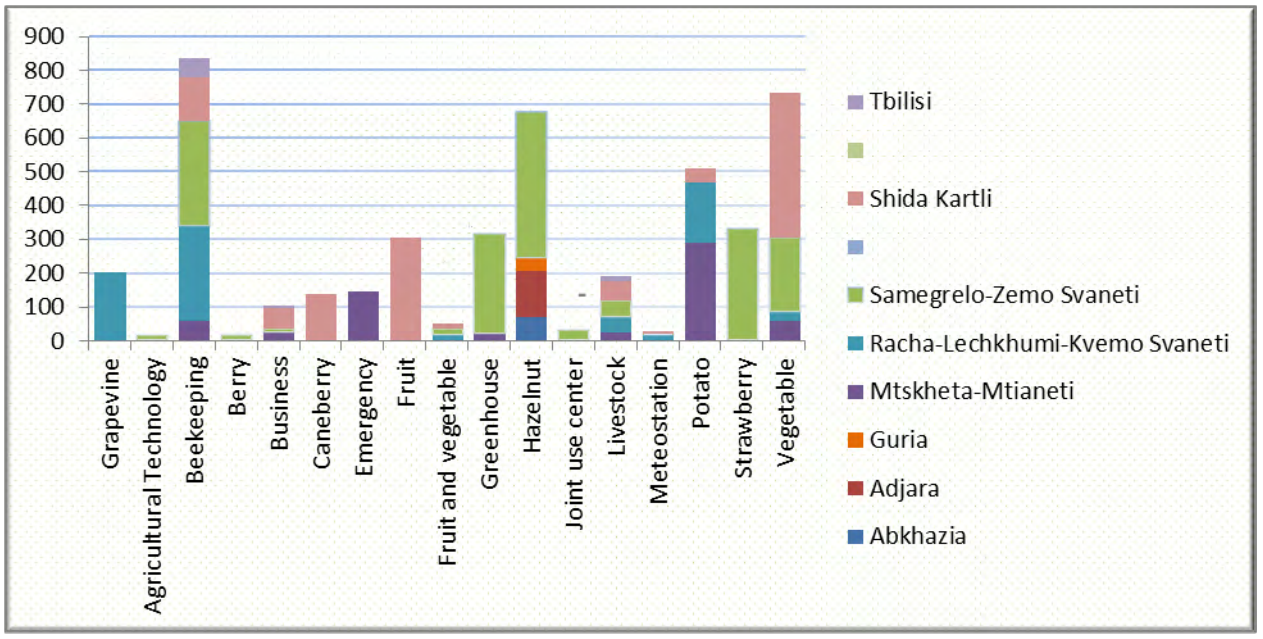
NEO staff and consultants led agricultural trainings in 17 different value chains in target communities across Georgia. The selection of value chains and regions was based on sector assessments and grant activities conducted by the NEO team. The table below presents distribution of training participants by regions and training area.

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	Guria	Tbilisi	Total[6]
Grapevine			202						**202**
Beekeeping		59	278	312	130			56	**835**
Business		23		13	59			7	**102**
Cane berry					139				**139**
Emergency		145							**145**
Fruit					304				**304**
Fruit and vegetable			18	17	16				**51**
Greenhouse		20		296					**316**
Hazelnut	71			430		134	40		**675**
Livestock		22	46	50	57			14	**189**
Meteo-station			16	4	8				**28**
Potato		288	178		42				**508**
Strawberry				331					**331**
Vegetable		57	26	222	428				**733**
Agrocultural technology				16					**16**
Berry				18					**18**
Joint use center (fruit&Vegetable)				32					**32**
Total:	**71**	**614**	**764**	**1741**	**1183**	**134**	**40**	**77**	**4624**

[6] The total includes participants who took part in more than one training course.

Chart 3. Number of agricultural training participants by value chain and region



The gender disaggregation by region reveals that the lowest level of female participation in training occurred in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions (28 percent), compared to 35-36 percent participation in two other NEO target regions and 45 percent in Abkhazia. This disparity related to the primary crops in low participation regions—potatoes, viticulture, hazelnuts, livestock 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 number of grantees.

Table 10. Gender disaggregation in agricultural training by region

Region Name	Female		Male		Total:
Abkhazia	32	45%	39	55%	**71**
Adjara	46	34%	88	66%	**134**
Guria	15	38%	25	62%	**40**
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	221	36%	393	64%	**614**
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	213	28%	551	72%	**764**
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	480	28%	1,261	72%	**1,741**
Shida Kartli	411	35%	772	65%	**1,183**
Tbilisi	30	39%	47	61%	**77**
Total:	**1,447**	**31%**	**3176**	**68.9%**	**4,624**
Unique number of participants (excluding those who attended more than one training)					**3,937**

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 in both agriculture and non-agriculture-related enterprises) created through NEO activities during the reporting period. To date, NEO activities have led to the creation of 4,486 jobs. The actual number of jobs created in FY 2014 is almost two-times higher than projected target due a higher rate of vocational graduates obtaining new or improved employment opportunities after graduation (76 percent) and rural development grantees employing greater numbers of seasonal and farm-workers, including vulnerable individuals and IDPs from their respective communities, than projected in their grant agreements.

Table 11. Number jobs created – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
265	**2,292**	**3,354**	**4,486**	1,708	870	5,169

The number of jobs created between FY 2012-2014 consists of the following:

- 1,028 vocational/on-the-job/maintenance team training graduates who have gained new or better employment due to the NEO workforce development (WFD) training programs;
- 2,023 jobs created through rural development grant beneficiaries;
- 251 jobs created through infrastructure rehabilitation projects in frame of Component 1;
- 686 jobs created through livelihood packages;
- 187 jobs created through on-the-job training programs; and
- 311 jobs created through no-interest loan projects.
- In total 2,833 jobs for men and 1,653 for women.

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	Souvenir production	12		12
	Rafting-Kayaking		6	6
	Tourist Guides	3	7	10
	Subtotal:	15	13	28
3	Apparel-making	105		105
	Auto Service		14	14
	Bakery/Confectionary	28		28
	Beekeeping	63	82	145
	Car Wash Services		3	3
	Carpenter, Wood Carving		31	31
	Cereal production	3	1	4
	Cooking	38	4	42
	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting		3	3
	Electrician		14	14
	Grafting/Fruit grower	1	21	22
	greenhouse and intensive fruit garden	4	6	10
	Hair dressing, Stylist	133	3	136
	Hotel Maid	3		3
	Intensive vegetable growing	2	9	11
	Jewelers	2	5	7
	Miller	1	2	3
	Mountain Guides		10	10
	Mushroom production	3	3	6
	Plumbing and Tile Setting	0	63	63
	Printing Service	1	2	3
	Service sector	13	1	14
	Typography service	1	4	5
	Welding		31	31
	Well cleaning	1	2	**3**
	Subtotal:	402	314	716
4	Apparel-making	20	1	21
	Car repair technician		2	2
	Carpenter, Wood Carving		4	4
	Cooking	10		10
	Confectionary	12		12
	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting		3	3
	Electrician		9	9
	Hair dressing, Stylist	28		28
	Maintenance Training	1	146	147
	Plumbing and Tile Setting		20	20
	Stone-mason/Plasterer		12	12
	Tower-Crane operator		2	2
	Welding		14	14
	Subtotal:	71	213	284
	Total	**488**	**540**	**1028**
	Percentage	**47%**	**53%**	**100%**

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

Component	Value Chain	Gender		Total:
		Female	Male	
2	Grape	5	26	31
	Beekeeping	34	189	223
	Berry	3	15	18
	Cane berry	21	32	53
	Fruit	23	122	145
	Greenhouse	85	198	283
	Hazelnut	100	222	322
	Livestock	1	79	80
	Joint use center	0	20	20
	Meteorological Station	1	0	1
	Potato	53	165	218
	Strawberry	54	107	161
	Tourism	67	140	207
	Vegetable	70	160	230
	Total:	**518**	**1,505**	**2,023**
	Percentage	**26%**	**74%**	**100%**

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

Sector	Male	Total:
Drainage System	27	27
Irrigation System	17	17
Kindergarten Rehabilitation	22	22
Public Park	5	5
Public Market	5	5
River Bank Reinforcement	35	35
River Gabions	6	6
Road	28	28
Sports Field	10	10
Water Supply	93	93
Water Supply and Sewage	3	3
Total:	**251**	**251**

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

Sector	Loan Recipients		
	Female	Male	Total
Agricultural	50	63	113
Food Chain	117	45	162
Non-Agricultural	28	8	36
Total	**195**	**116**	**311**
Percentage	**63%**	**37%**	**100%**

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

Component	Sector	Package Beneficiaries		
		Female	Male	Total
3	Agricultural	269	343	556
	Food Chain	7	2	9
	Non-Agricultural	67	54	121
Total		**343**	**343**	**686**
	Percentage	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**

Table 17. Jobs created through On-the-Job Training Programs

Business	OTJ Trainees			Beneficiaries Employed			Percent Employed
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Apparel-making	30	0	30	28	0	28	93%
Auto Services	0	16	16	0	14	14	86%
Hair dressing	9	1	10	8	1	9	90%
Souvenir production	12	0	12	12	0	12	100%
Car wash services	0	3	3	0	3	3	100%
Hotel Maid	3	0	3	3	0	3	100%
Printing Service	1	2	3	1	2	3	100%
Grafting/Fruit growing	1	10	11	1	10	11	100%
Jewelers	2	5	7	2	5	7	100%
Carpenter, Wood Carving	0	17	17	0	15	15	88%
Bakery	18	0	18	18	0	18	100%
Intensive vegetable growing	2	9	11	2	9	11	100%
Typography service	1	4	5	1	4	5	100%
Miller	1	2	3	1	2	3	100%
Well cleaning	1	2	3	1	2	3	100%
Cooking and confectionary	10	0	10	8	0	8	80%
Mushroom production	3	3	6	3	3	6	100%
Cereal production	3	1	4	3	1	4	100%
Service sectors	15	2	17	13	1	14	82%
Greenhouse and intensive fruit growing	4	8	12	4	6	10	83%
TOTAL	**116**	**85**	**201**	**109**	**78**	**187**	**93%**

Table 18. Number of agricultural/non-agricultural jobs created during FY 2012-2014

Sector	Female	Male	Total
Agriculture & Food Value Chain			
WFD training beneficiaries gained/improved employment (Maintenance&Vocational Trainings)	125	97	222
Jobs created through rural development grants	451	1,365	1,816
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	276	289	565
On-the-job Training beneficiaries	39	29	68
No-interest loan recipients	78	71	149
Non-Agricultural			
WFD training beneficiaries gained/improved employment	254	365	619
Jobs created rural development grants (tourism)	67	140	207
Jobs created due to infrastructure rehabilitation projects	0	251	251
Livelihood Package beneficiaries	67	54	121
On-the-job Training beneficiaries	70	49	119
No-interest loan recipients	117	45	162
Total	**1,544**	**2,755**	**4,299**
Percentage	**36%**	**64%**	**100%**

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, and community-based and other organizations, that received USG assistance related to food security during the reporting year. This assistance includes support to improve 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 grants or training. It is made up 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, and sector associations, individual farmers are counted as one entity rather than individually.

NEO was essentially on target for FY 2014. The actual is slightly below target because four IDP collective centers in Zestaponi decided to combine efforts and create two-joint HOAs thereby reducing the number of HOAs for FY 2014 from ten to eight. In addition, as mentioned above, NEO also cancelled the second round of hazelnut demonstration/test plots planned for FY 2014, which would have been organized through an additional association.

Table 19. Number of organizations receiving USG assistance – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
86	**77**	**26**	**189**	30	17	206

The table below shows the number of CBOs, HOA/TAs, and other associations/private enterprises established with NEO support through the end of FY 2014.

Table 20. Type of CBOs, HOAs, TAs or Associations/Private Enterprises assisted by Regions

Region	Component 1	Component 4		Component 2		Total
	Community Working Groups	HOAs	TAs	Agricultural Associations	Private Enterprises	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	11		2	9	1	23
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14			5	4	23
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25	5		6	16	52
Shida Kartli	35	1	9	7	8	60
Kvemo Kartli		3				3
Imereti		27		1		28
Total	**85**	**36**	**11**	**28**	**29**	**189**

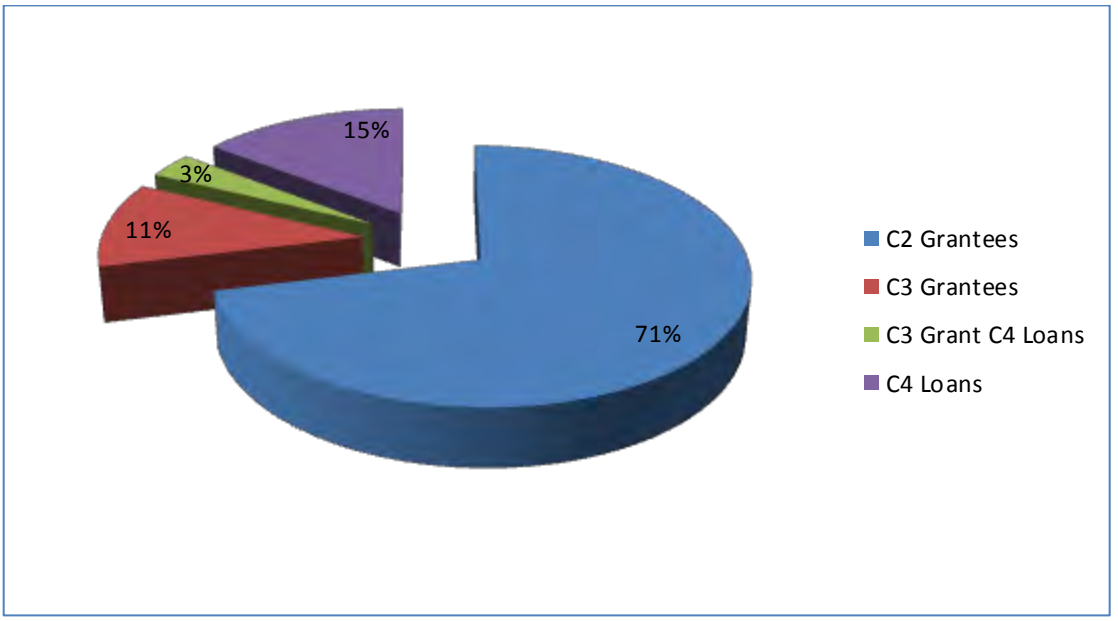
4.5.2-23. Value of incremental sales (collected at farm level) attributed to FTF implementation

This indicator attributes to the value of farm-level agricultural sales 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 have had initial harvests and/or sales staring in spring 2014, the bulk of new or enhanced farm-gate sales were achieved as expected in FY 2014.

Table 21. Value of incremental sales – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
n/a	**$190,728**	**$833,522**	**$1,024,250**	$849,603	$400,000	$1,424,250

Chart 4. Value of incremental sales – by component through FY 2014



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, farm service centers (FSCs), and 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 $137,195), and loans used as cost-share contributions by livestock grantees ($73,000) to construct and purchase equipment for NEO-sponsored feed mill grants. FY 2014 totals include loans taken by greenhouse grantees ($27,998), beekeepers ($2,858), and low-interest loans provided by AIC to livelihood package beneficiaries ($1,515). As noted above, Due to programmatic changes, such as the cancelation of the second round of planned hazelnut IPM grants and a table grape nursery, the decision not to approve additional feed mill grants, and the delay in the launch of fruit-drying facilities; the actual number and amount of loan proceeds projected for FY 2014 is below the target.

FY 2015 targets include extension activities, including a new round of IGBSI no-interest loans for target HOA/TAs and beneficiaries from ABL-target villages.

Table 22. Value of agricultural and rural loans – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
$38,108	**$215,044**	**$32,362**	**$285,513**	$225,000	$75,000	$360,513

Table 23: Value of agriculture and rural loans by value chain

Value Chain	Value of loan
C2 Agricultural Grantee's Loan	$109,907
Strawberry	$1,212
Livestock	$73,000
Greenhouse	$32,836
Beekeeping	$2,860
Tourism loan	$36,896
AIC no interest loan	$1,515
IGBSI no-interest loan	$137,195
Total	**$285,513**

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 from a USG 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 through NEO activities. Overall grantee cost-share contribution levels total 33 percent. For Component 2 grantees, average cost-share contributions equal 74 percent overall, well above the 25 percent grant requirement. However, with the reduction in the number and amount of grants awarded in FY 2014[7] and delay in launch of JUC activities the actual level of private sector investment leveraged in FY 2014 was lower than projected.

[7] As mentioned above, NEO canceled plans for a second-round of hazelnut demonstration plots after transferring the management and responsibility for the Database for the Movement of Hazelnut Pests to AUG, for table grape nursery grant due to limited, and reduced the number of fruit-drying facilities grants to ensure quality of assistance and to ensure results within the life of the project.

Table 24. Value of private sector investment – targets vs. actuals

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
$160,510	**$717,001**	**$392,696**	**$1,270,207**	$506,800	$18,000	$1,288,207

Table 25. Value of private sector investment by components

Component	Match Contribution & Loan (USD)		
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
C2 Grantees	[redacted]		
C3 Livelihood packages			
C3 Loans			
C4 Loans			
Total			

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, and community-based and other organizations that applied new technologies or management practices. Under NEO, this assistance includes support for 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. The substantial increase above the target is due to the large number of small enterprises established and/or strengthened through the livelihood assistance program, which was not expected at the time projections were set.

Table 26. Number of organizations/enterprises applying new technology – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
79	**201**	**377**	**657**	45	71	728

The table below shows the number of CBOs, HOA/TAs and other associations/private enterprises using new technologies with NEO support during the FY 2012-2014 implementation period.

Table 27. 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	HOAs	TAs	Agricultural Associations	Private Enterprises	Private Enterprises	
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	11		2	9	5	76	103
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14			4	2	35	55
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25	5		5	15	130	180
Shida Kartli	35	1	9	7	7	222	281
Kvemo Kartli		3					3
Imereti		27		1		7	35
Total	**85**	**36**	**11**	**26**	**29**	**470**	**657**

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 2012-2014 and targets for FY 2015, including the new extension activities.

Table 28. Number of persons completing WFD programs – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
305	**664**	**461**	**1,400**	340	75	1,505

WDF activities fall under Components 2, 3, and 4. The majority of participants have been vulnerable individuals or IDPs completing vocational and on-the-job training programs. Other participants have included IDPs trained in home maintenance, and tourism grantees trained as mountain guides and instructors. In FY 2014, NEO facilitated vocational training programs for a higher number of vulnerable and IDP beneficiaries than projected in the targets, in addition, under the livelihood assistance programs, AIC and CiDA organized on-the-job training opportunities with local enterprises for 187 vulnerable beneficiaries, more than double the original number (90) planned.

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

Table 29. Number of persons completing vocational training programs by component, trade and gender

Training/Course	Component 2			Component 3			Component 4			
	Female	Male	Total:	Female	Male	Total:	Female	Male	Total:	Total:
Apparel-making				120	1	121	24	1	25	**146**
Beekeeping				80	100	180				**180**
Car repair technician								2	2	**2**
Carpenter, Wood Carving					16	16		5	5	**21**
Confectionary				5		5				**5**
Cooking				68	5	73	10		10	**83**
Cooking and confectionary							17		17	**17**
Drywall Installer, Construction Painting					3	3		4	4	**7**
Electrician					15	15		9	9	**24**
Grafting/Fruit grower					11	11				**11**
Hair dressing, Stylist				150	4	154	29		29	**183**
Mountain Guides					10	10				**10**
Plumbing					2	2		7	7	**9**
Plumbing and Tile Setting					99	99		15	15	**114**
Rafting-Kayaking		6	6							**6**
Stonemason/Plasterer, Tile-setting								12	12	**12**
Tourist Guides	3	13	16							**16**
Tower-Crane operator								2	2	**2**
Welding					48	48		15	15	**63**
Total:	**3**	**19**	**22**	**423**	**314**	**737**	**80**	**72**	**152**	**911**
	13.6%	**86.4%**	**100.0%**	**57.4%**	**42.6%**	**100.0%**	**52.6%**	**47.4%**	**100.0%**	

Table 30. Number of persons completing maintenance trainings by gender

Training/Course	Female	Male	Total
Maintenance Training	24	264	288
Percent	**8**	**92**	**100**

Construction skills and building maintenance is traditionally considered "men's 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 31. Number of persons completing on-the-job trainings programs by component, trade and gender

Training/Course	Component 2		Component 3			
	Female	Total:	Female	Male	Total:	Total:
Apparel-making			30		30	**30**
Auto service				16	16	**16**
Bakery			18		18	**18**
Car Wash				3	3	**3**
Carpenter, Wood Carving				17	17	**17**
Cereal production			3	1	4	**4**
Cooking and confectionary			10		10	**10**
Grafting/Fruit growing			1	10	11	**11**
greenhouse and intensive fruit production			4	8	12	**12**
Hair-dressing			9	1	10	**10**
Hotel Maid			3		3	**3**
Intensive vegetable production			2	9	11	**11**
Jewelers			2	5	7	**7**
Miller			1	2	3	**3**
Mushroom production			3	3	6	**6**
Souvenir production	12	12				**12**
Printing Service			1	2	3	**3**
Service sector			15	2	17	**17**
Typography service			1	4	5	**5**
Well cleaning			1	2	3	**3**
Total:	**12**	**12**	**104**	**85**	**189**	**201**
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**55.0%**	**45.0%**	**100.0%**	

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

Table 32. Disaggregation of workforce development programs by trade

Training/Course	Imereti	Kvemo Kartli	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Shida Kartli	Tbilisi	Total:
Apparel-making	7		5	13	93	58		**176**
Auto-service			4		12			**16**
Bakery					7	11		**18**
Beekeeping				95	85			**180**
Car repair technician					2			**2**
Car Wash			2	1				**3**
Carpenter, Wood Carving				17	10	11		**38**
Cereal Production						4		**4**
Confectionary			2		5	3		**10**
Cooking	6		7		65	5		**83**
Cooking and confectionary	7		5		10			**22**
Drywall Installer, Construction Painting						7		**7**
Electrician	2		1		4	17		**24**
Grafting/Fruit grower				11		11		**22**
Greenhouse and intensive fruit gardening			7		5			**12**
Hair-dressing	13		9	13	101	57		**193**
Hotel Maid					3			**3**
Intensive vegetable production			11					**11**
Jewelers						7		**7**
Maintenance/Repair	93	15	38		25	80		**251**
Miller						3		**3**
Mushroom production						6		**6**
Plumbing						9		**9**
Plumbing and Tile Setting	39		6		63	43		**151**
Souvenir production			12					**12**
Printing Service					3			**3**
Rafting-Kayaking			6					**6**
Service Sector					17			**17**
Stonemason/Plasterer, Tile Fitting						12		**12**
Mountain/Tourist Guides			22				4	**26**
Tower-Crane operator					2			**2**
Typography service						5		**5**
Welding	1				52	10		**63**
Well cleaning					3			**3**
Total:	**168**	**15**	**137**	**150**	**567**	**359**	**4**	**1400**
%	**12.0%**	**1.1%**	**9.8%**	**10.7%**	**40.5%**	**25.6%**	**0.3%**	

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 who have gained employment or improved 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 an improved work schedule.

NEO facilitated WFD trainings/courses for 1,430 individuals between FY 2012 and 2014. To measure the rate of employment following the trainings, NEO interviewed the training beneficiaries on a quarterly basis, asking them if they had started a new job or improved their employment status due to NEO. The results are detailed below:

Table 33. Number of people gaining new or better employment – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
116	**582**	**915**	**1,028**	204	35	1,063

The share of trainees who gained employment or improved their employment status as of FY 2014 is 72 percent; however, this rate is expected to increase in FY 2015 as NEO continues to track the employment status and income levels of beneficiaries who participated in FY 2102-2014 workforce development initiatives, especially those who graduated in late FY 2014 and those who will complete ongoing or new trainings in FY 2015.

Table 34. Number of people gaining new or better employment by gender and training type

Training Type	Female	Male	Total
Vocational	378	316	**694**
On-The-Job	109	78	**187**
Maintenance	1	146	**147**
Total	**488**	**540**	**1,028**
Percent of Total	47.7%	52.3%	
Total Trained	**646**	**754**	**1,400**
Percent Employed	75.5%	71.6%	73.4%

The results show that NEO's vocational training led to the highest rates of post-training employment. Of the 911 persons who completed NEO-funded vocational training programs during FY 2012-2014, 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 773 of the 911 graduates (85%)—receive upon training completion to give them better opportunities to put their skills to work.

Table 35. 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	Tour Guide Preparation Course	16	0	10	63 %
	Rafting-Kayaking	6	0	6	100 %
	Total:	22	0	16	73 %
3	Apparel-making	121	98	77	64%
	Grafting/Fruit grower	11	11	11	100%
	Electrician	15	14	14	93%
	Hair dressing, Stylist	154	112	127	82%
	Welding	48	37	31	65%
	Plumbing and Tile Setting	99	60	61	62%
	Beekeeping	180	180	145	81%
	Cooking	73	73	42	58%
	Confectionary	5	5	2	40%
	Carpenter, Wood Carving	16	16	16	100%
	Mountain Guides	10	10	10	100%
	Plumbing	2	2	2	100%
	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting	3	3	3	100%
	Total:	737	621	541	73 %
4	Drywall Installer, Construction Painting	4	4	3	75%
	Welding	15	15	14	93%
	Carpenter, Wood Carving	5	5	4	80%
	Stonemason/Plasterer, Tile Fitting	12	12	12	100%
	Electrician	9	9	9	100%
	Car repair technician	2	2	2	100%
	Tower-Crane operator	2	2	2	100%
	Plumbing	7	7	7	100%
	Plumbing and Tile Setting	15	15	13	87%
	Hair dressing, Stylist	29	29	28	97%
	Apparel making	25	25	21	84%
	Confectionary	17	17	12	71%
	Cooking	10	10	10	100%
	Total:	152	152	137	90%
Total		**911**	**773**	**694**	**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) 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.

In FY 2014, NEO began delivering introductory business skills trainings to members of NEO-supported agricultural associations in the Shida Kartli and Samegrelo regions. In the third quarter

of 2014, the EU ENPARD project, which aims to assist associations in developing their capacities and transforming themselves into cooperatives, began activities. So as not to duplicate efforts in this area, NEO met with representatives of an ENPARD implementer, Mercy Corps, and provided NEO-supported agricultural associations and association members with information about opportunities with ENPARD to further develop their association activities, and give information on application procedures for ENPARD's grant competition. With the transfer of business / cooperative development activities to ENPARD in FY 2014, the actual number of enterprise receiving business/management services through NEO were below the original targeted amount.

Table 36. Number of enterprises receiving business development or management services – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
924	**3,008**	**1,184**	**4,984**	3,549	1,390	6,374

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. No new EDPs or sector reports were anticipated or provided in FY 2014.

Table 37. Number of sector assessments – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
68	**28**	**0**	**96**	0	0	96

Table 38. 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.

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 individuals interested in applying for low- and no-interest loans in FY 2013. While, NEO activities were not originally expected to necessitate or facilitate any new lending in FY 2014, NEO grants helped to facilitate loans for greenhouse farmers, beekeepers, and livelihood package recipients in Samegrelo to expand activities.

A new round of no-interest loans has been initiated for NEO HOA/TA beneficiaries and beneficiaries in ABL-target villages under the extension and the FY 2015 target has been revised to include these activities.

Table 39. Number of enterprises receiving assistance to access bank loans/private equity – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
4	**473**	**6**	**483**	0	440	923

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 through the end of 2014 in each of the 85 target communities.

By the end of FY 2014, NEO had finalized all 85 EDPs and helped community working groups to form monitoring groups to update and revise FY 2012/2013 EDPs. As NEO will be working in target villages located within existing NEO-target communities[8] along the ABL with South Ossetia, no new targets have been added for FY 2015 related to number of EDPs developed.

[8] Each community (Sakrebulo) is comprised of a number of villages. Under the extension, NEO will be working at the village level, but not necessarily in all villages of a community. While NEO will prepare a priority list (short assessment form) for each village, no new community-level EDPs will be prepared under the extension.

Table 40. Number of EDPs developed – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
55	**14**	**16**	**85**	16	0	85

Table 41. EDP development status by region

Region	Municipality	Completed	Updated
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	8	8
	Zugdidi	17	17
	Total:	25	25
Shida Kartli	Gori	16	16
	Kareli	9	9
	Khashuri	10	10
	Total:	35	35
Total:		**85**	**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. Through FY 2014, NEO 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. No new training activities in EDP development/implementation is envisioned under the extension in FY 2015.

Table 42. Number of local government staff and community members trained – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
275	**241**	**0**	**516**	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 percent - male, 44 percent - female).

Table 43. Number of local government staff and community members trained

Region	Municipality	Community Representative (Working/Focus Group)			Gamgeoba/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 45. Number of working groups formed – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
65	**20**	**0**	**85**	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 46. 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 the 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 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 47. Number of community members involved in LED planning – target vs. actual

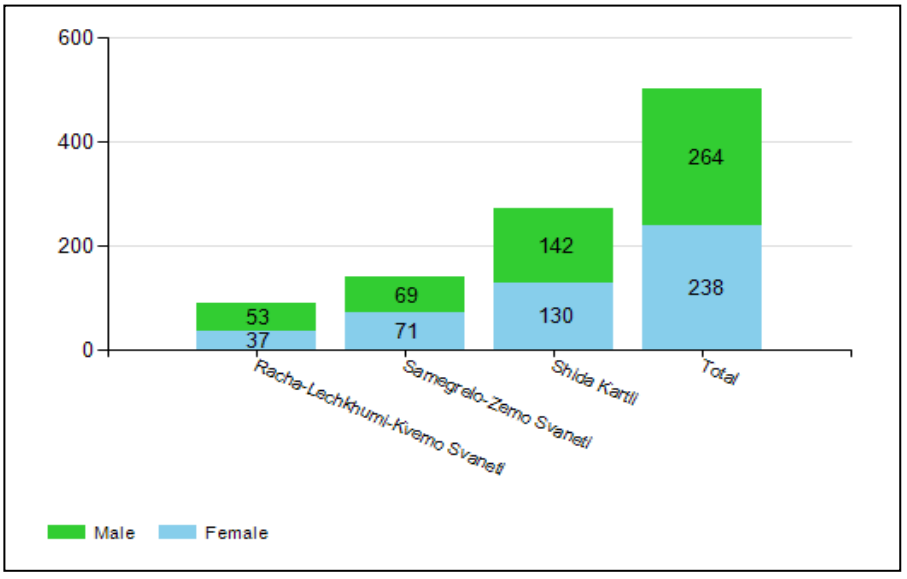
Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
1,556	**502**	**0**	**2,058**	0	0	2,058

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 48. 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**

Chart 5. Number of community members involved in LED planning by region and gender



3.3.1.7. Number of monitoring groups formed

This indicator was added to the FY 2014 revised PMP to reflect 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. As the EDP development and revision process has been completed, the number of monitoring groups equals the number of communities targeted – 85.

Table 49. Monitoring groups formed – targets and actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
n/a	**11**	**74**	**85**	60	0	85

3.3.1.8. Number of community members involved in monitoring groups

This 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 varies from community to community. NEO assumed an average of four members per community to establish the targets for this indicator. In total, 340 community members participate in EDP monitoring groups across the 85 NEO target communities.

Table 50. Community members involved in monitoring groups – targets and actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
n/a	**44**	**296**	**340**	240	0	340

Table 51. Number of monitoring groups and community members by region

Regions	Number of Group	Number of Group Members
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	11	44
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14	56
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	25	100
Shida Kartli	35	140
Total	**85**	**340**

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 71 infrastructure projects completed by the end of FY 2014 equals [redacted] of the total cost value of all projects.

Table 52. Amount of funding leveraged – target vs. actual

FY	Target	USD equivalent of target[9]	Amount Committed	Actual amount Leveraged to date	Percentage Leveraged	Notes
2012	15%	$60,000	$10,213 (GEL 16,853)	$10,213 (GEL 16,853)	[redacted]	
2013	15%	$90,000	$400,741 (GEL 661,223)	$394,395 (GEL 650,752)		
2014	15%	$150,000	$314,653 (GEL 542,777)	$249,401 (GEL 430,216)		
TOTAL (2012-2014)	15%	$150,000	$743,363 (GEL 1,245,126)	$645,354 (GEL 1,080,968)		
2015	15%	$105,000				

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 MOUs, or events with partner municipalities and/or ministries. This indicator measures the effectiveness of NEO's efforts to

[9] [redacted]

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. By the end of FY 2014, NEO had conducted in 108 LED events.

Table 53. LED events – target vs. actuals

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
68	**30**	**10**	**108**	10	0	108

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 or emergency rehabilitation initiatives.

Under NEO's original contract, the target was to implement one small-scale infrastructure project in each of NEO's 85 target communities. In FY 2014, USAID approved two additional, emergency funded infrastructure projects in Shida Kartli, which have been included in the FY 2015 targets, as well as 20 infrastructure projects in priority ABL-villages under the NEO extension.

Despite implementation delays in FY 2012/3 as a result of turnover in local government bodies following elections in October 2012, NEO was able to get back on track in terms of the implementation of infrastructure projects in FY 2014. As of the end of September 2014, 71 small-scale infrastructure projects had been completed and the remaining 15 projects were under contract and in implementation by the end of the fiscal year. One project in Plevi community of Khashuri municipality had to be canceled in late FY 2014, when it became apparent that the municipality was unable to secure the necessary approval from the Ministry of Environment for the works, leaving insufficient time to select, approve, tender, and implement an alternative project within the timeline of NEO activities planned in this community (activities in this particular community are scheduled to reach completion by December 31, 2014).

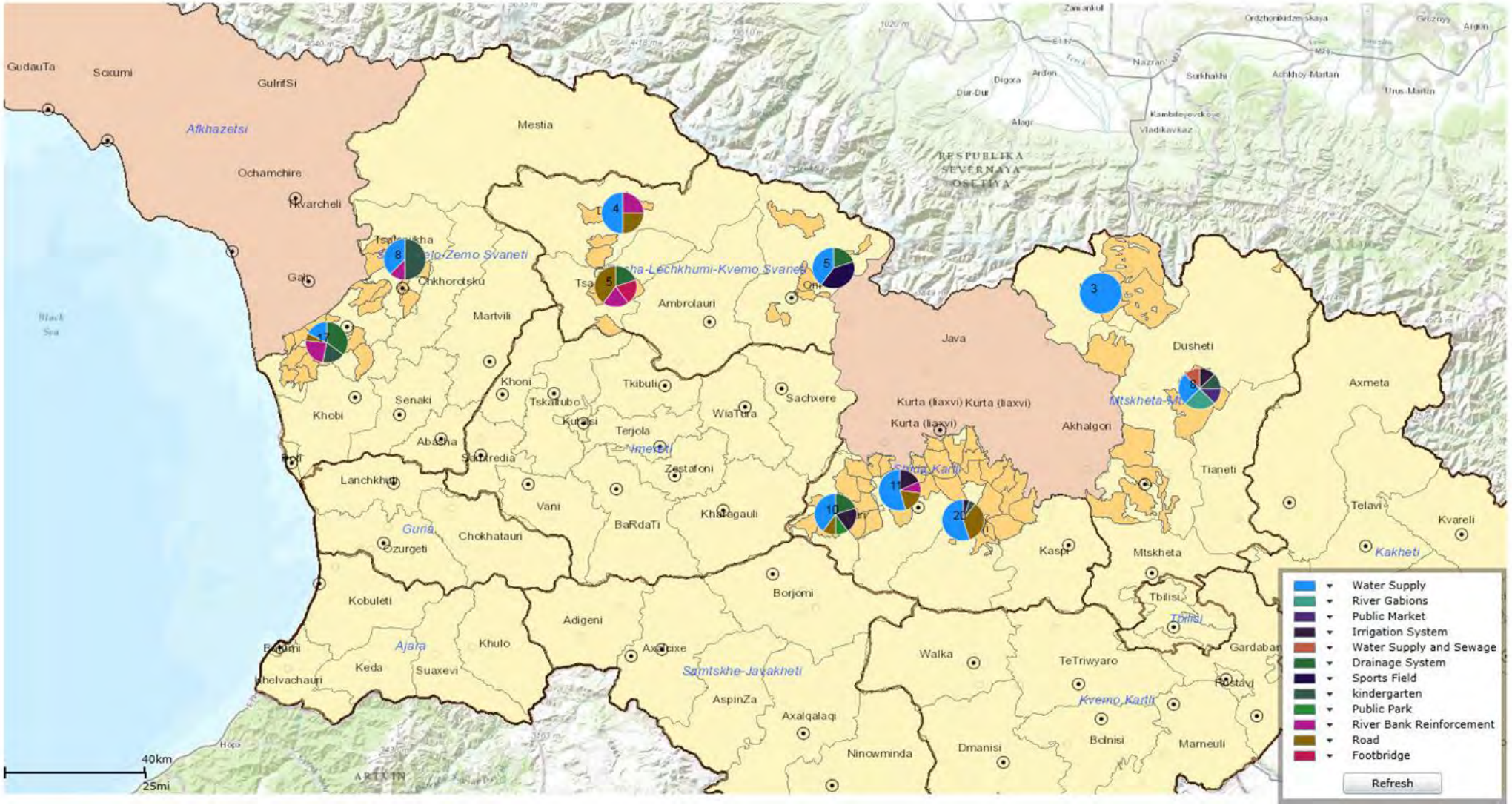
The remaining 35 projects will be completed in FY 2015.

Table 54. Small-scale infrastructure projects –targets vs. actuals

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
2	**28**	**41**	**71**	50	35	106

In addition to the map below, a complete list of completed infrastructure projects is included in Annex A and Annex B.

Chart 6: Map of NEO Infrastructure projects by municipality and type



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 tracks both awards and sub-awards through 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 2012-2014 includes:

- 40 rural economic development grants (Component 2 beneficiaries) and 1,073 sub-awards (complete list of NEO grants is included in Annex D);
- 564 livelihood packages delivered to vulnerable beneficiaries (Component 3);
- 784 toolkits delivered to vocational training beneficiaries (632 – vulnerable beneficiaries and 152 IDPs) under Components 3 and 4;
- 47 Maintenance team and 18 income generation grants delivered to the maintenance teams established in 49 IDP HOA/TAs (Component 4).
- 3,331 emergency packages delivered to Mtskheta-Mtianeti population who suffered the damage due to natural disasters.

Table 55. Number of grants/sub-awards –target vs. actual

Indicator Name	Actual			Target	Target		
	FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sept)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
Number of grants/sub-awards awarded	**953**	**4,094**	**810**	**5,857**	1,564	594	6,451
C2 individual grants	**19**	**14**	**7**	**40**	21	4	44
C2 sub-award grants	**812**	**187**	**74**	**1,073**	1,087	420	1,493
C3 livelihood packages	**0**	**160**	**404**	**564**	279	50	614
C3 vocational training toolkits	**122**	**285**	**225**	**632**	125	35	667
C4 vocational training toolkits	**0**	**107**	**45**	**152**	--	10	162
C4 income generation and maintenance team grants	**0**	**10**	**55**	**65**	52	4	69
Emergency Assistance	**0**	**3,331**	**0**	**3,331**	--	71	3,402

FY 2014 actuals for vocational training and livelihood toolkits far exceeded the targets; however, Component 2 actuals are slightly below targets due to the cancellation of the second round of hazelnut test plots, table grape nurseries, and the reduction in the number of fruit drying facilities supported through NEO's grants pool.

Ninety-nine percent of Component 2 grants have supported 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 lower among Component 2 sub-award recipients (only 10 percent) compared with the recipients of livelihood packages and vocational training under Component 3. Female beneficiaries make up 50 percent of sub-award recipients related to poultry production, confectionary, apparel-making, and guesthouse development.

Table 56. 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
Berry	Shida Kartli	3	1	4
Cane berry	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti		1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Fruit	Shida Kartli	12	1	13
Greenhouse	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	0	6
	Imereti	1	2	3
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	21	1	22
Vineyard	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	5	0	5
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Hazelnut	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	78	5	83
Livestock	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	8	2	10
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
Meteorological station	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Shida Kartli	1	0	0
Potato	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7	1	8
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	7	1	8
	Shida Kartli	5	1	6
Strawberry	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	3	5
	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	14	9	23
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	4	0	4
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	3	2	5
	Shida Kartli	20	19	39
Joint Use Center	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Total	**1,000**	**109**	**1,109**
	Percentage	90%	10%	100%

Table 57. Component 3 livelihood packages by gender, sector and regions

Value Chain	Region	Sub Awards/Grants		
		Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Packages		**287**	**269**	**556**
Aquaculture	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	2	0	2
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Beekeeping	Imereti	2	2	4
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7	7	14
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	14	7	21
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	23	16	39
	Shida Kartli	26	15	41
Caneberry	Shida Kartli	1	2	3
Dairy Products	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Shida Kartli	0	1	1
Grain/Cereal Production	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	3	3	6
	Shida Kartli	4	12	16
Greenhouse Production	Imereti	0	2	2
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	2	8
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	4	10	14
	Shida Kartli	9	8	17
Fruit Production	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	9	9	18
Mechanization	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	18	8	26
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	6	0	6
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	21	8	29
	Shida Kartli	92	88	180
Mushroom production	Shida Kartli	0	2	2
Poultry production	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	12	18
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	2	3
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	14	29	43
	Shida Kartli	8	16	24
Rabbit production	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Strawberry production	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Shida Kartli	1	1	2
Vegetable production	Shida Kartli	5	2	7
Viticulture	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	2	1	3

Value Chain	Region	Sub Awards/Grants		
		Male	Female	Total
Non-Agricultural Packages		**56**	**74**	**130**
Apparel-making	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	14	14
	Shida Kartli	0	14	14
Auto Services	Imereti	0	1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	19	0	19
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Bakery / Confectionary	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	1	2
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	9	10
	Shida Kartli	0	4	4
Carpentry / Wood Carving	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	0	1
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	17	1	18
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Concrete Works	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Electrical Services	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Fast Food Services	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
Funeral / Ritual Services	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	4	6
Goldsmith	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Hair-dressing	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	4	5
	Shida Kartli	0	2	2
Handicrafts	Shida Kartli	0	1	1
Photo service	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Shoe repair	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Tinsmith / Metal Works	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1
Tourism	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	1	4	5
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Shida Kartli	0	1	1
Trade / Shop Services	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	0	1	1
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	2	0	2
	Shida Kartli	2	2	4
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	5	7
Total		343	343	686
	Percentage	50%	50%	100%

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.

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, four grantees (three tourism, one strawberry) 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 347 beneficiaries. In FY 2014, the beekeepers association of Samegrelo, 5 greenhouse grantees, and 2 livelihood package recipients secured loans based on NEO activities and support. In FY 2015, a second phase of the IGBSI, no-interest loan program will be implemented for HOA/TA beneficiaries and vulnerable beneficiaries from ABL-target villages under the NEO extension activities.

Table 58. Number of special funds/loans facilitated – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
4	**347**	**8**	**359**	0	320	679

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 (e.g., training, extension, meeting spaces, etc.). During FY 2013 NEO selected a grantee to establish the JUC. Construction is in the final stages and the JUC will open in Zugdidi municipality in early FY 2015, thus targets for this indicator that had been set for FY 2014 have been pushed to FY 2015. While NEO will no longer be implementing activities in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region of Georgia in the final year, NEO will continue to monitor the JUC activities through the end of the project.

Table 59. Number of clients using the joint center services – targets

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
0	**0**	**20**	**0**	2,000	1,980	2,000

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 2013/2014 projections. During FY 2012-2014 NEO established HOAs in 38 IDP apartments.

In FY 2014, NEO worked in 10 newly rehabilitated IDP-building. The four new collective centers in Zestaponi made the decision that they would be stronger and have greater resources if they established two larger joint-HOAs, instead of four smaller individual associations. Therefore, while NEO succeeded in establishing HOAs in each of the target IDP-building, the total number of HOAs established is eight – representing 10 buildings. Under the extension, NEO has agreed with USAID to establish HOAs and provide capacity building training in up to four new IDP-buildings (rehabilitated hospitals), as long as they are completed and settled by December 31, 2014; otherwise there will be insufficient time within the NEO LOP to establish and promote sustainability in these new building.

Table 60. Number of HOAs established – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
7	**23**	**8**	**38**	10	4	42

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

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. TA development activities were completed in FY 2013, however NEO through CHCA continues to monitor and assist the TAs, provide assistance with income generating activities, facilitate communication and meetings between the TAs and their municipal representatives, and encourage external employment of maintenance team member, for example on MDF-contracted rehabilitation works within their TA or through use of the maintenance tools outside of their settlements.

Table 61. Number of TAs established – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
2	**9**	**0**	**11**	0	0	11

Table 62. 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

The size of HOAs varies by the size of the apartment building size. The original targets were set using the minimum number of 20 households per apartment building. The FY 2015 targets use the estimated number of housing units for the four targeted rehabilitated hospitals (which are substantially larger than the other IDP-buildings), multiplied by the average household size[10].

Table 63. Number of IDPs organized in HOAs – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
516	**1,639**	**932**	**3,087**	1,288	890	3,977

During FY 2012-2014 the number of IDPs organized in 30 HOAs established in Kvemo Kartli, Imereti, Samegrelo regions include 3,087 residents. The FY 2014 actual numbers reflect actual number of IDPs residing in the newly rehabilitated IDP-buildings. To date, not all apartments in the 10 rehabilitated buildings have been settled or inhabited by the IDP families selected to move into these residences.

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

[10] 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.

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 the movement of some households/individuals to other residences, this numbers might change slightly from time to time.

Table 64. 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	1,482
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	2	34	45	157
FY14	Imereti	6	165	216	757
	Shida Kartli	1	38	44	105
	Kvemo Kartli	1	14	20	70
	Total	**38**	**715**	**901**	**3,087**

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. As noted above, TA development work was completed in FY 2013.

Table 65. Number of IDPs organized in TAs – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
858	**4,853**	**0**	**5,711**	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 an 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 the movement of some households/individuals to other places, these numbers might change slightly from time to time.

Table 66. 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
			Total	**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 body, which directly supports the upkeep or maintenance of public housing). NEO trained 20 local government officials in FY 2012, 22 officials in FY 2013, and 18 new local government officials in FY 2014. In FY 2015, NEO will provide training in HOA services for local government officials responsible for oversight of the newly-rehabilitated hospitals which will become large IDP collective centers in their respective regions.

Table 67. Number of local government officials trained – target vs. actual

Actual			Cumulative Total	Targets		
FY2012 (Oct-Sep)	FY2013 (Oct-Sep)	FY2014 (Oct-Sep)		FY2014 (Oct-Sep)	FY2015 (Oct-Dec)	Total
20	**22**	**18**	**60**	0	10	70

NEO OUTCOME INDICATORS

74,000 households supported through NEO activities

Under NEO's original contract, NEO was tasked with supporting 70,000 households[11] over the life of project in target municipalities. With the extension of the project, an additional 4,000 households in 67 vulnerable villages along the ABL with South Ossetia were added to the NEO mandate. 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, new ABL-beneficiaries in 10 villages in the Kaspi Municipality, and a handful of other beneficiaries who may reside outside of the original 10 target municipalities but attended or participated in NEO-supported activities and training.

Throughout FY 2014, NEO provided direct and indirect support to 66,834 households through various project activities.

Table 68. Number of households supported through NEO

Actual	Revised Target
FY 2011-2014	Total for LOP
66,834	74,000

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

Table 69. NEO beneficiary households by project activity

Number of beneficiary households (2011-2014)	66,834
Community members involved in LED planning	2,032
Beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services	14,240
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom and demonstration plot trainings, agriculture magazine, multimedia training)	31,434
Rural Economic beneficiaries (C2 direct: grantees and employed persons)	2,023
Jobs created through infrastructure projects	251
WFD program beneficiaries (C2 and C3 on-the-job & vocational trainees)	960
IDP households in HOAs	901
IDP households in TAs	1,580
Livelihood package beneficiaries (C3)	686
Emergency aid beneficiaries	3,331
Cross-component seedling distribution beneficiaries	1,382
Meteorological Station beneficiaries	7,212
Farmers trained by EPI/USAID and delivered the toolkits by NEO	802

[11] 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 life of project, 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 is contingent on USAID/GMIP and MDF rehabilitation efforts which are not yet finalized. The revised target has been estimated based on FY 2014 projections, but will also depend on how many of the 4 new IDP residences are completed and settled by December 31, 2014.

Table 70. Number of IDP households[12] supported through NEO activities

Actual	Target
FY 2012-2014	Total for LOP
3,276	3,500

Table 71. Number of IDP households by NEO activity

Number of IDP households (FY 2011-2013)	3,276
IDP Community members involved in LED planning	111
Individuals who have received short-term agricultural sector productivity training (classroom training and demonstration plots participants)	425
WFD program beneficiaries (C2 & C3 on-the-job & vocational trainees)	259
IDPs in HOAs	901
IDPs in TAs	1580

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 2014 revised projections.

Table 72. Number of HOAs and TAs supported through NEO activities

Actual	Target
FY 2012-2014	Total
11 TAs 38 HOAs	**11 TAs 42 HOAs**

[12] 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's approach to measure the change in perception across NEO target communities entails a three-part household survey 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 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 E.

Table 73. 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 based on an analysis of responses to the NEO household survey questionnaire, which is designed to elicit information about community members' perceptions of local government responsiveness. The questions use a 5-point scale, whereby:

- 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 percent increase over baseline levels, the mid-term survey was conducted in February-March 2013, approximately four 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 a little over a 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 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 concurrently with the mid-term household survey, by which time there was 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 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 FY 2015.

ANNEX A: INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT BENEFICIARIES DURING FY 2012-2014

Region	Municipality	N	Community	Village	Project Type	Direct Beneficiary Households	Indirect Beneficiary Households	Total	Number of Beneficiaries (households multiplied on 3.7)
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	1	Ananuri	Tsikhisdziri	Water Supply System Rehab	55	0	55	204
		2	Bazaleti	Bazaleti	Water Supply System Rehab	45	0	45	167
		3	Magharoskari	Magharoskari	Installation of Gabions	150	0	150	555
		4	Mchadijvari	Mchadijvari	Irrigation Channel Rehabilitation	550	0	550	2035
		5	Shatili	Shatili	Water Supply System Rehab	25	0	25	93
		6	Chonkadze	Aragvispiri	Installation of Gabions	60	0	60	222
		7	Choporti	Tsitelsopeli	Agrarian Market Rehabilitation	70	0	70	259
	Kazbegi	8	Sioni	Garbani	Water Supply System Rehab	220	0	220	814
		9	Kazbegi	Gergeti	Water Supply System Rehab	170	0	170	629
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	10	Chkumi	Chkumi	Installation of Gabions	118	0	118	437
		11	Lasuriashi	Lasuriashi	Installation of Footbridges	366	0	366	1354
		12	Gvirishi	Sanorchi	Drainage Channel Rehabilitation	528	0	528	1954
		13	Tvishi	Orkhvi	Road Rehabilitation	127	0	127	470
	Lentekhi	14	Choluri	Tvibi	Installation of Gabions	237	0	237	877
		15	Rtskhmeluri	Rtskhmeluri	Installation of Gabions	35	0	35	130
		16	Khopuri	Khopuri	Water Supply System Rehab	16	0	16	59
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Oni	17	Glola	Glola	Sports Field	110	0	110	407
		18	Kvashkhieti	Kvashkhieti	Water Supply System Rehab	55	0	55	204
		19	Ghari	Ghari	Drainage Channel Rehabilitation	75	0	75	278
		20	Utsera	Utsera	Sports Field	60	0	60	222
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	21	Pakhulani	Tskoushi	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	55	0	55	204
		22	Jgali	Jgali	Water Supply System Rehab	48	0	48	178
		23	Jvari	Jvari	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	61	0	61	226
		24	Muzhava	Muzhava	Installation of Gabions	25	0	25	93
		25	Nakipu	Nakipu	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	25	0	25	93
		26	Chale	Chale	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	112	0	112	414

	Zugdidi	27	Akhali Abastumani	Akhali abastumani	Drainage Channel Rehabilitation	45	0	45	167
		28	Akhalsopeli	Akhalsopeli	Installation of Gabions	18	0	18	67
		29	Tsaishi	Tsaishi	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	210	0	210	777
		30	Chkhoria	Chkhoria	Water Supply System Rehab	100	0	100	370
		31	Darcheli	Darcheli	Installation of Gabions	15	0	15	56
		32	Didi Nedzi	Didi nedzi	Kindergarten Rehabilitation	42	0	42	155
		33	Ergeta	Ergeta	Drainage Channel Rehabilitation	50	0	50	185
		34	Ingiri	Ingiri	Water Supply System Rehab	200	0	200	740
		35	Kakhati	Kakhati	Water Supply System Rehab	50	0	50	185
		36	Oktomberi	Oktomberi	Installation of Gabions	112	0	112	414
		37	Orulu	Orulu	Road Rehabilitation	50	0	50	185
		38	Shamgona	Shamgona	Installation of Gabions	17	0	17	63
		39	Chkaduashi	Chkaduashi	Water Supply System Rehab	52	0	52	192
Shida Kartli	Gori	40	Ateni	Patara ateni	Road Rehabilitation	1016	0	1016	3759
		41	Akhalubani	Akhrisi	Water Supply System Rehab	100	0	100	370
		42	Berbuki	Kheltubani	Irrigation channel rehabilitation	1200	0	1200	4440
		43	Mejvriskhevi	Didi Mejvriskhevi	Road Rehabilitation	250	0	250	925
		44	Mereti	Mereti	Road Rehabilitation	300	0	300	1110
		45	Nikozi	Kvemo nikozi	Water Supply System Rehab	40	0	40	148
				Zemo nikozi	Water Supply System Rehab	65	0	65	241
		46	Kvakhvreli	Kvakhvreli	Road Rehabilitation	354	0	354	1310
		47	Shavshvebi	Natsreti	Road Rehabilitation	180	0	180	666
		48	Shindisi	Shindisi	Water Supply System Rehab	214	0	214	792
		49	Skra	Skra	Road Rehabilitation	423	0	423	1565
		50	Tirdznisi	Brotsleti	Water Supply System Rehab	35	60	95	352
				Ergneti	Water Supply System Rehab	11	6	17	63
		52	Tkviavi	Plavismani	Water Supply System Rehab	190	0	190	703
				Tkviavi	Water Supply System Rehab	73	0	73	270
		53	Variani	Akhaldaba	Water Supply System Rehab	345	0	345	1277
		54	Khidistavi	Khidistavi	Road Rehabilitation	320	0	320	1184
		55	Zeghduleti	Zeghduleti	Water Supply System Rehab	240	0	240	888
		56	Dzevera	Dzevera	Water Supply System Rehab	470	0	470	1739

	Kareli	57	Agara	Kvenatkotsa	Road Rehabilitation	800	0	800	2960
		59	Avlevi	Knolevi	Water Supply System Rehab	50	0	50	185
		59	Breti	Breti	Road Rehabilitation	70	0	70	259
		60	Dirbi	Dirbi	Water Supply System Rehab	156	44	200	740
		61	Dvani	Dvani	Water Supply System Rehab	100	0	100	370
				Takhtisdziri	Irrigation channel rehabilitation	160	0	160	592
		62	Ptsa	Ghogheti	Installation of Gabions	70	0	70	259
		63	Kekhijvari	Kobesaanti	Water Supply System Rehab	70	0	70	259
	Khashuri	64	Ali	Ali	Drainage Channel Rehabilitation	50	0	50	185
		65	Tskhramukha	Tskhramukha	Road Rehabilitation	450	0	450	1665
		66	Gomi	Gomi	Irrigation Channel Rehabilitation	96	0	96	355
		67	Osiauri	Zemo Osiauri	Water Supply System Rehab	428	0	428	1584
		68	Kvishkheti	Kvishkheti	Water Supply System Rehab	70	0	70	259
		69	Surami	Daba Surami	Public Park Rehabilitation	1000	0	1000	3700
		70	Tsaghvli	Tsaghvli	Water Supply System Rehab	210	0	210	777
		71	Khtsisi	Khtsisi	Water Supply System Rehab	168	0	168	622
Total:		71				**14,133**	**110**	**14,243**	**52,699**

ANNEX B: INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT COSTS AND FUNDING LEVERAGED FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DONORS (thru FY 2014)

Region	Municipality	N	Community	[redacted]
Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Dusheti	1	Ananuri	[redacted]
		2	Bazaleti	[redacted]
		3	Magharoskari	[redacted]
		4	Mchadijvari	[redacted]
		5	Shatili	[redacted]
		6	Chonkadze	[redacted]
		7	Choporti	[redacted]
	Kazbegi	8	Sioni	[redacted]
		9	Kazbegi	[redacted]
Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	Tsageri	10	Chkumi	[redacted]
		11	Lasuriashi	[redacted]
		12	Gvirishi	[redacted]
		13	Tvishi	[redacted]
	Lentekhi	14	Choluri	[redacted]
		15	Rtskhmeluri	[redacted]
		16	Khopuri	[redacted]
	Oni	17	Glola	[redacted]
		18	Kvashkhieti	[redacted]
		19	Ghari	[redacted]
		20	Utsera	[redacted]
Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Tsalenjikha	21	Pakhulani	[redacted]
		22	Jgali	[redacted]
		23	Jvari	[redacted]
		24	Muzhava	[redacted]
		25	Nakipu	[redacted]
		26	Chale	[redacted]
	Zugdidi	27	Akhali Abastumani	[redacted]
		28	Akhalsopeli	[redacted]
		29	Tsaishi	[redacted]
		30	Chkhoria	[redacted]
		31	Darcheli	[redacted]
		32	Didi Nedzi	[redacted]
		33	Ergeta	[redacted]
		34	Ingiri	[redacted]
		35	Kakhati	[redacted]
		36	Oktomberi	[redacted]
		37	Orulu	[redacted]
		38	Shamgona	[redacted]
		39	Chkaduashi	[redacted]

Region	Municipality	N	Community	[redacted]
Shida Kartli	Gori	40	Ateni	[redacted]
		41	Akhalubani	[redacted]
		42	Berbuki	[redacted]
		43	Mejvriskhevi	[redacted]
		44	Mereti	[redacted]
		45	Nikozi	[redacted]
		46	Kvakhvreli	[redacted]
		47	Shavshvebi	[redacted]
		48	Shindisi	[redacted]
		49	Skra	[redacted]
		50	Tirdznisi	[redacted]
		51	Tkviavi	[redacted]
		52	Variani	[redacted]
		53	Khidistavi	[redacted]
		54	Zeghduleti	[redacted]
		55	Dzevera	[redacted]
	Kareli	56	Agara	[redacted]
		57	Avlevi	[redacted]
		58	Breti	[redacted]
		59	Dirbi	[redacted]
		60	Dvani	[redacted]
		61	Ptsa	[redacted]
		62	Kekhijvari	[redacted]
	Khashuri	63	Ali	[redacted]
		64	Tskhramukha	[redacted]
		65	Gomi	[redacted]
		66	Osiauri	[redacted]
		67	Kvishkheti	[redacted]
		68	Surami	[redacted]
		69	Tsaghvli	[redacted]
		70	Khtsisi	[redacted]
			Total	[redacted]

ANNEX C: NEO-ISSUED GRANTS

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
Berry	Shida Kartli	3	1	4
Caneberry	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	0	1	1
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1
Fruit	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	0	0	0
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	0	0
	Shida Kartli	12	1	13
Greenhouse	Imereti	1	2	3
	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	6	0	6
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	22	1	23
Hazelnut	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	78	5	83
Joint use center	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1

[redacted]

Value Chain	Region	Sub Awards/Grants			
		Male	Female	Total	
Livestock	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	8	2	10	
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	1	0	1	
Meteostation	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	1	0	1	
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	0	1	1	
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1	
Potato	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	7	1	8	
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	7	1	8	
	Shida Kartli	5	1	6	
Strawberry	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	2	3	5	
	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	14	9	23	
	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	4	0	4	
	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	3	2	5	
	Shida Kartli	20	19	39	
Vineyard	Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti	5	0	5	
	Shida Kartli	1	0	1	
	Total	**1,000**	**109**	**1,109**	

[redacted]

ANNEX D: LIST OF HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATIONS ESTABLISHED

Establisment 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, Sulkhan-Saba str 47a	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, Nikea str. 15 (Culinary School)	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
Q2 FY14	Imereti	31	Kutaisi, Dadiani str. 3 (Police Buld.)	19	19	67
		32	Zestafoni, Uznadze str	44	44	154
	Shida Kartli	33	Kareli, Vaja-Pshavela 117	38	44	105
Q3 FY14	Imereti	34	Terjola, 69, Rustaveli str.	29	44	154
		35	Tskaltubo, 9 Aprel str. 3 junc #3	12	17	60
		36	Zestafoni, Rustaveli str 2	37	52	182
		37	Vani, Solomon II /35	24	40	140
	Kvemo Kartli	38	Marneuli, 20 January str.	14	20	70
			Total:	**715**	**901**	**3,087**

ANNEX E: 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; (gamgebeli)	- 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; (gamgebeli)	- 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 is;	- 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; (gamgebeli)	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; (gamgebeli)	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