

2. 質問状 (グルジア)

QUESTIONNAIRE OF SECTOR SURVY ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

In order to carry out our survey efficiently, we prepared questionnaires shown below. We would like to ask you answer the questions in English. Please note the followings when you answer.

- (1) Questions are shown with “Q-“ and numbers (for example Q-23); all other descriptions (for example “1. BASIC DAT ON AGRICULTURE,” (1) Land use) are headings to classify the questions. Please, do not confuse questions and headings.
- (2) Please type your answer by inserting right after each question, starting with the word of “Answer: “
- (3) There are example answers following the words of “Example Answer:” and sentences are surrounded with rectangular shaped lines. These are just examples to ease your understanding of questions. Please, thus, do not follow contents of the examples but answer the questions from your own viewpoints. I, therefore, would like to ask you to erase these example answers and rectangular lines after understanding the question.
- (4) We have some information collected through past assistance. In order to confirm the correctness of the information, we show these information sentences surrounded with rectangular shaped lines. And we ask whether this information is correct or not. If the information is not correct or you have to add some more information, please modify these sentences. In order to indicate that you have checked the information, please erase the rectangular lines after confirming the correctness or modifying the sentences.
- (5) Since questions are provided for any country, some questions are not suited for you to answer due to too different situation. In this case, please write “Our situation is too different from premise of the question to answer.”
- (6) If it is difficult for you to answer some questions, please skip them.
- (7) Data of “recent five years” means the data of five years of which data are available.

I. BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

(1) Land use

Q-1: Please show land use data of recent five years applying the table form shown below

Form of land use data

Unit: 1,000 ha

Land use \ Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total agricultural land					
Arable land					
Perennials/orchards					
Fallow land					
Grass/hey					
Pastures					
Forest & Bush					
Others					
Total					
Irrigated land					
Drained land					

(2) Soil condition

Q-2: On soil conditions of agriculture, we have the following information. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have to add some more information, please rewrite it.

Soils are generally moderately fertile and easily workable. Soil profiles on sloping land tend to be shallow, often stony, and are generally low humus (2 to 2.5%) content. Soil PH ranges between acidic 4.5 on the podsols of Western Georgia to 8.5 on the calcareous earths of Eastern Georgia.

(3) Hydrologic condition

Q-3: On hydrologic conditions of agriculture, we have the following information. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have to add some more information, please rewrite it.

Geothermal water resources, widely spread throughout the country, are plentiful. Georgia has an estimated 200 to 250 million cubic meters per year reserves. The ten longest rivers are shown below

Name of river	Length, km	Watershed area, square km
Mtkvari	1,515	188,000
Alazani	390	16,920
Iorri	357	4,620
Rioni	327	13,418
Ergurri	221	4,620
Chrami	220	8,340
Tskenis-tskali	183	2,122
Debed	178	4,080
Kvirila	155	3,598
Chobi	150	1,340

(4) Agricultural employment

Q-4: Please show the following data for recent five years.

- ①. Total number of employment on agriculture
- ②. Percentage of the agricultural employment to the whole

(5) Agricultural output of enterprise and households

Q-5: Please show agricultural production in US\$ and the share of agricultural enterprise (big farm) and households (small farm) for recent five years, applying the table form below.

Agricultural output and the share Unit: US\$

		Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Item							
Agricultural output	Enterprise						
	Households						
Plant-growing output	Enterprise						
	Households						
Livestock output	Enterprise						
	Households						

(6) Agricultural production

Q-6: Please show us production data of major crops for recent five year applying the table form below.

Major crop	Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Item					
Wheat	Cultivation area (ha)					
	Production (tons)					
	Yield (tons/ha)					
Maize	Cultivation area (ha)					
	Production (tons)					
	Yield (tons/ha)					
Potato	Cultivation area (ha)					
	Production (tons)					
	Yield (tons/ha)					
Bean	Cultivation area (ha)					
	Production (tons)					
	Yield (tons/ha)					
Suflower	Cultivation area (ha)					
	Production (tons)					
	Yield (tons/ha)					

(7) Self-sufficiency of major food crops

Q-7: Please show data of self-sufficiency on major food crops for recent five years applying the following table form.

Self-sufficiency data of major food crops

Food crop	Year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Item						
Wheat*	①	Production	866	1150	820	935	759
	②	Demand	1556	1911	1441	1445	1253
	Self sufficiency=①/②(%)		55.7	60.2	56.9	64.7	60.6
Maize	①	Production					
	②	Demand					
	Self sufficiency=①/②(%)						
Potato	①	Production					
	②	Demand					
	Self sufficiency=①/②(%)						
Bean	①	Production					
	②	Demand					
	Self sufficiency=①/②(%)						
Sunflower	①	Production					
	②	Demand					
	Self sufficiency=①/②(%)						

Note: * shows example data, and thus these data are not real.

(8) Breeding animals

Q-8: We have the following data. Please update them.

Livestock (1,000)

Year	Cattle		Pig	Sheep and goats	Horses	Poultry
	Total	Cow				
1996	1008.0	543.6	332.5	652.0	26.3	14645.1
1997	1027.2	551.0	330.3	583.5	27.8	15500.0
1998	1008.0	551.0	330.3	583.5	27.8	15541.0
1999	1050.9	575.0	365.9	586.7	30.3	8239.7
2000	1122.1	640.0	411.1	633.4	34.1	8473.3

(9) Agricultural equipment and machinery

Q-9: Please show data of number of major agricultural equipment and machinery for recent five years. The following table shows an example answer.

Example answer of agricultural equipment and machinery

Equipment and Machinery	Year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Item						
Tractors	Total		17818	15639	15644	15314	12037
	per 1,000ha of arable		22	20	21	20	15
Grain Combine	Total		457	1019	1034	973	1113
	per 1,000ha of arable		2	3	4	3.5	4
Lorries	Total		15612	12587	12593	12328	10049
	per 1,000ha of arable		19	16	17	16	13

(10) Output from fishery sector and forestry sector

Q-10: Please show data of output from fishery sector and forestry sector for recent five years applying the following table.

Output from fishery and forestry		Unit: US\$				
Year		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Item						
Fishery output	Enterprise					
	Households					
Forestry output	Enterprise					
	Households					

2. INFORMATION ON SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (1)

(11) Outline of agricultural production

Q-11: We have the following information. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have to add some more information, please rewrite it.

Regional characteristics of agriculture

About 43% of the land is used for agriculture. The county is divided into two major watersheds which have different climatic and crop production characteristics. In Western region rivers drain westwards into the Black sea, and in Eastern region south-eastwards into Caspian sea. The Western watershed of the country displays more a fruit corn as the most important annual crop in addition to orchards of tea and citrus. The Eastern part has the more temperate climate with the principle annual crop being winter wheat with horticulture characterized by deciduous fruit tree and wine. Over the last decade, the five economically most important annual crops have been maize, winter wheat, beans, sunflower, and potatoes. The crop and horticulture sector dominates primary agriculture with traditionally two third of agricultural output.

Land use evidently varies with local climatic and soil patters. Citrus fruit is heavily concentrated along the Black sea coast, in Abkhazia, Ajara and to a lesser extent, in Guria and Samegrelo. Wine is mainly produced in Kakheti, in Eastern region, with smaller amounts elsewhere. Tea plantations are located in Western region, expacially Abkhagia, Samegrelo, Guria and Ajara, with smaller quantities also in Imereti. The center of fruit growing (other than citrus) is in Shida Kartle, with smaller amounts in Abkhazia and elsewhere. The focus of potato and other vegetable gardening is in Kuvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti.

Livestock is fairly widely spread, subject to conditions of local pasture, which, for example, favor sheep in Kakheri or Shida Kartle, cattle in Kvemo-Kartli.

Production structure

According to the recent survey done for EDPRD, more than half of able to work population of

Georgia is engaged in agriculture and less than half of the population of the country reside in rural areas (as evidenced by the Census of population of 2002, 52.4% in urban places and 46.7% in rural ones). Presently, agriculture provides a large portion of domestic consumption and export. All this stipulates economic and social importance of agriculture and role of the village for Georgia.

Agriculture of Georgia is mainly oriented on growing of perennial culture (vine, tea, tobacco, fruits including hazelnuts and citrus), that the reason of agrarian system stagnancy. Considering the changes of market conjuncture, it will take several years to cultivate the plantations. There is no mechanism which will consider this factor and protect producers from rapid changes of conjuncture.

Technical traits and problems

The great majority of agricultural lands are located on slopes of varying degree, and so the use of machinery is restricted, and often impossible. A significant part of the farm plots are located 1,000m above sea-level or higher. At the same time the area of many plots, especially on the present farms are only 0.5 to 3.0 ha in size, while the amount of space for turning around mechanized equipment like tractors do not exceed 200m, and much time is needed to shift machinery from one place to another, which leads to decrease in their efficiency. Furthermore, the diverse types of crops require an equally diverse array of equipment, while the composition of the majority of soils damages cultivation machines and other tools. These machines are rather old. The critical stage of agriculture will become clear.

Number of mechanized and electrified equipment (not including combines for harvesting potatoes) has decreased, and that practically no new technology has been imported. The shortage of machinery undermines schedules and use of proper methods in agriculture. The level of mechanization and electrification of labor is rather low in agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the process of reform, it became clear that due to the imperfections of the old system, with its outdated, unreliable, energy-devouring machines, agricultural producers were faced with great difficulties in creating economically competitive food products.

2.1 Macro-level Agricultural Policy and Implementation (1-1)

National Level

(12) Economical development program and agricultural development program

Q-12: We understand that your country made Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program (EDPRP) on June 2003 and it is the current economical development program. The former agricultural policy such as DEGREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA No.171 on April 1997 and CONCERNING THE CONCEPT OF AGRARIAN POLICY are still effective, we think despite formulation of EDPRP. Base on this understanding, we summarized your country's economical development program and agricultural development program as shown below.

Is this correct? If your answer is “No.” or you have to modify some information, please rewrite it.

Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program (EDPRP) represents the long-term socio-economic development strategy which will provide its development with new impetus. The program aims at sustainable economic development and substantial reduction of poverty in the country, common weal and conditions of worthy living for the population of Georgia. The program defines the long-term development goals through 2015. It also includes detailed description of the measures for three years perspective. This is the strategic statement of the Government of Georgia (hereinafter “the Government”) to overcome crisis and ensure future development.

In EDPRP, administrative and institutional reform of the agriculture and food sector has been decided to achieve high efficiency of the agriculture and food sector, along with reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MoAF). The ministry will be focused on three major trends.

- Formulation and implementation of a sustainable policy of the sector, development and implementation of priority programs of the country;
- Public control on output quality, utilization of agricultural resources, testing and protection of breeds, food security;
- Sector services, implying facilitation of businesses through consultations, provision of information, scientific development and staff training.

The following measures are identified for development of the sector: completion of the land reform, including privatization and establishment of the land market; also design and development of unified geographic software for the land cadastre, associated national resources and buildings. Establishment of the land market will facilitate introduction of credit and insurance systems in rural areas through interest rate subsidies.

It is important to develop infrastructure in rural areas, industrial capacities, to ensure modernization of material-technical means, and utilization of advanced technologies. Major focus is made on facilitation of export output and support of import substitute sectors of agriculture. Access to credit resources of various regions, the microfinance schemes will be tested on a pilot basis. Considering the seasonal nature of the sector, efficient system of both long and short-term credits will be introduced. Vertical and horizontal cooperation of farmers and enterprises will be facilitated, namely incentives will be provided for improvement of cooperation in distribution and sales, as well as for capacity growth of processing agro-businesses. The focus will be made on rehabilitation of small and medium agro-food enterprises.

Special attention will be made on rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems, central facilities and distribution channels, pumping stations. Several associations have been formed in rural areas by water suppliers. The process will be continued in future and these associations will operate irrigation systems. In addition, the state will retain its responsibility over operation and maintenance solely on

primary systems.

Since the Georgian agriculture depends largely on perennial plants, the insurance mechanisms will be introduced that will expect and safeguard the producers against rapid changes of market situation and natural calamities.

The priority was defined by DEGREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA No.171 on April 1997 and CONCERNING THE CONCEPT OF AGRARIAN POLICY, and these are still effective. The spheres of priority are as follows.

- Provision of food security for the local population is a matter of first priority in the medium term provision.
- The focus should be made on production of traditional and new export products in the longer term, so that the revenues from export could be used not only for the provision of food security, but also for the accumulation of foreign currency to be used in different spheres.

(13) Organization chart of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food

Q-13: Please show the organization chart in which relationships among divisions and units of the headquarters and local branches are presented with systematic chart diagram.

(14) Budget of agricultural development

Q-14: We have budget data as follows. Please fill up the vacant data.

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Budget	5,000	5,000	15,795.6		
Percentage of Practical Budget			63		
Unit	1,000 Lari				

(15) Land ownership/Land reform

Q-15: We have the following information on the land reform. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have latest information or data, please modify the information

Prior to restoration of independence in 1991, Georgian commercial farming was organized in two major ways: the collective kolkhozes and the state owned sovkhoses, both subject to centralized control. The process of land reform began with Government Resolution No. 48 of January 1992. This resolution is generally known as "the land privatization decree," although more properly its objective was land distribution.

The notion of land privatization probably reflects the intention to transfer the distributed land eventually to private ownership. Following this landmark resolution, a "privatization reserve" of 850 thousand ha was established. The reserve included the 200 thousand ha used by household plots at that time and provided an additional 650 thousand ha for augmentation of existing household plots

and creation of new ones.

Under the 1992 land privatization program, land from the privatization reserve was given away free to the eligible beneficiaries. The working population of large-scale farms received land up to maximum holding of 1.25 ha. Other living in villages were given 0.75 ha, while people living in cities were given 0.25ha if they formerly farmed in given village, and if not 0.15 ha.

By April 1, 1999, 918 thousand ha of land were transferred to 1026 families. Approximately 25% of the agricultural land were privatized, including:

- 54.5% of the arable lands,
- 67.4% of the Perennial lands,
- 27.9% of the Mowing lands,
- 4.3% of the pastures.

To this date the main document for issuing agricultural land to households is the “receive-delivery Act.” Due to various reasons, only 50% of the households have paid this act. This document forbids the transfer of the land plots without the enactment “receive-delivery Act” because Registration certificate are now issued.

The Law on Ownership of Agricultural Land was adopted on November 14, 1996. The purpose of the Law is to improve the structure of the agricultural sector and avoid non-rational utilization of the agricultural land. According to this law, non-citizens are not allowed to own the agricultural land although they can rent it.

The Land Lease is regulated by the Civil Code which was adopted on June 26, 1997. The Code is based on recognition of rural rights of participant entities.

(16) Marketing system of agricultural products

Q-16: Please describe your country’s marketing system of agricultural products. How are the products collected and sold to the domestic as well as international market?

(17) Management system of trading agricultural products.

Q-17-1: How does the Government manage trading of agricultural products?

Q-17-2: Does the Government provide a special law or regulation to manage the trading? If it has, please show the name and outline of the law/regulation.

Q-17-3: If the Government provides a special unit such a Trade and Tariff Division, please describe the name, function and organization of the unit.

(18) Agricultural census

Q-18-1: Does the Government have agricultural census?

Q-18-2: If it has the census, what year is the latest published edition?

(19) Capacity development of the central Government

Q-19: What is your training system of the Government staff?

Local level

(20) Local policy

Q-20: We have the following information of regional policy. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have additional/latest information, please modify the followings.

Regional agrarian policy is as follows.

- Preparation of agro-industrial and food sectors development programs in the regions, in the base of natural and economic peculiarities and existing resources, and through definition of medium term and long term priorities;
- Alongside with the processes of production enlargement and increase of productivity, resolution of the employment problems, using the peculiarities of this country in term of populated territories. Development small local production enterprises and social services;
- Formulation and implementation of State programs, supporting the development of farming activities in the mountainous regions, which will incorporate not only the principles of agricultural development but also formation of small and medium industrial and social service enterprises.

(21) Farmers' organization

Q-21-1: Does the Government provide any law or regulation to support formulation of farmers' organization?

Q-21-2: If your answer is "Yes," please list up these laws/regulations and the outlines.

Q-21-3: Are there farmers' organization formulated in you country?

Q-21-4: If your answer is "Yes" what kinds of organization are established?

Q-21-5: If your answer of Q-21-3 is "Yes," please list up these established organizations.

(22) Agricultural extension system

Q-22: We have the following information on agricultural extension system. Is this correct? If your answer is "No." or you have additional/latest information, please modify the followings.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has not agricultural extension service department/divisions. New private farmers have to learn the skills associated with organizing and running private endeavors. No formal livestock extension service is provided either, although individual private farmers obtain technical advice from the technical service staff formerly employed by the state and collective farms.

(23) Local marketing system of agricultural products

Q-23: What is the present condition of local marketing system of agricultural products?

(24) Agricultural credit

Q-24-1: How many credit cooperatives/institutions established?

Q-24-2: How many smallholders receive credit?

Q-24-3: How is the level of credit repayment? (In other words, how many percent of the total credits is repaid?)

(25) Activities of Non Governmental Organization (NGO)

Q-25-1: Are there any NGO for agriculture?

Q-25-2: If your answer is "Yes," please list up these NGOs and describe purpose and outline of activities of each NGO.

2.2 Increase of Agricultural Production and the Productivity (1-2)

2.2.1 Stable seed supply system (1-2-5-2)

(26) Present condition of production and reproduction of seeds and the delivery

Q-26: What is the present condition of production & reproduction of seeds and the delivery?

Example answer:

High yield variety seeds are imported from the international organization such as ICRESAT, and they are reproduced in the National Institute of Agricultural Research. The seeds reproduced are delivered through local Government office.

(27) The way of accelerating extension of the high yield variety

Q-27: In your country, how does the Government promote extension of the high yield variety?

Example answer:

The Government will establish farmer-to-farmer extension system for the promotion. In this system we train selected farmers as model farmers, and then we deliver the seeds through the model farmers to the neighboring farmers.

(28) Self-reproduction of seeds by smallholders

Q-28-1: In your country, do farmers reproduce seeds at their farms?

Q-28-2: If your answer is “Yes,” does the Government support to improve their self-reproduction techniques?

Q-28-3: If your answer of Q-28-2 is “Yes,” please describe the supporting system.

2.2.2. Stable supply of fertilizer and the suited application (1-2-5-4)

(29) Present condition of fertilizer application

Q-29: Please describe the present condition of fertilizer application.

Example answer:

According to the indices of 2002-2003, application of fertilizer per hectare per season did not exceed 74 kg/ha, which is lower than the ideal supply rate. The reason of this small supply is financial constraints of smallholder farmers. In order to recover the smallness of fertilizer supply, we recommend application of organic fertilizer that is self-produced. Extension of applying the organic fertilizer is however very limited due to very small number of extension units..

(30) Amounts of chemical fertilizer application for recent five years

Q-30: We have the following data. Please update the data.

Chemical Fertilizer supply (in 1,000 tons)

Year	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994
Nitrogen	123	112	64	31	12
Phosphorus	81	75	26	8	0
Potassium	44	40	4	0	0
Total	255	226	95	39	12

Source: Saksoplnaqopiereba

(31) Provision of fertilizer application criteria and the contents

Q-31-1: Does the Government provide fertilizer application criteria?

Q-31-2: If your answer is “Yes,” please describe outline of the criteria.

(32) Provision of quality evaluation criteria and fertilizer registration system

Q-32-1: Does the Government provide quality evaluation criteria and fertilizer registration system?

Q-32-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe outline of the criteria and registration system.

(33) Conditions of soil diagnosis, fertilizer selection and capability of evaluation institute

Q-33-1: Does the Government carry out soil diagnosis service for farmers?

Q-33-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe outline of the service system.

Q-33-3: Does the Government carry out fertilizer recommendation service for the result of soil diagnosis?

Q-33-4: If your answer of Q-33-3 is "Yes," please describe outline of the service system.

Q-33-5: If your answer of Q-33-1 is "Yes," please describe the capability of the evaluation institutes such as number of institute, total number of researchers and staff, list of test items of evaluation.

(34) List of imported fertilizer and total import amount per year

Q-34: Please list up the imported fertilizer, total imported amount per year for recent five years and names of the exporting countries, applying the following form.

List and amounts of fertilizer import (in 1,000 tons)

Maker's name of fertilizer and name of exporting country	Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003

(35) List of domestic fertilizer and total import amount per year

Q-35: Please list up the fertilizers that are produced in your country, and production amounts per year for recent five years, applying the following form.

Amounts of domestic fertilizer supply (in 1,000 tons)

Fertilizer	Year				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nitrogen					
Phosphorus					
Potassium					
Total					

(36) Condition of organic fertilizer application

Q-36: What is the present condition of organic fertilizer application?

Example answer:

According to the indices of 2002-2003, application of organic fertilizer per hectare per season was very small, only 10 kg/ha. The reason of this small supply is labor constraints of smallholder farmers.

2.2.3. Suited application of agricultural chemical (1-2-5-3)

(37) Amounts of agricultural chemicals' application for recent five years

Q-37: Please show amounts of agricultural chemicals' application for recent five years, applying the following table form.

Supply of agricultural chemicals (in tons)

	1,999	2,000	2,001	2,002	2,003
Pesticide					
Herbicides					
Insecticides					
Fungicides					
Total					
Weed controlling chemical					

(38) Criteria of tolerance for agricultural chemical residue and standards of chemical application

Q-38-1: Does the Government provide the criteria of tolerance for agricultural chemical residue and standards of chemical application?

Q-38-2: If your answer is "Yes," please list up these criteria and standards, and describe outline of each criterion and standard.

(39) Alternatives of applying agricultural chemicals

Q-39-1: Do your country farmers apply alternatives of agricultural chemicals such as natural enemies of pests?

Q-39-2: If your answer is "Yes," please list up the alternatives.

Q-39-3: If your answer of Q-39-1 is "Yes," how does the Government extend these alternatives?

(40) Monitoring of agricultural chemicals and publication system

Q-40: What is the Government's monitoring and publication system of applying agricultural chemicals?

2.2.4 Agricultural machinery and equipment (1-2-5-1)

(41) Present conditions of using agricultural machinery and equipment

Q-41: We have the following information on the present condition of agricultural machinery. Is this correct? If your answer is "No" or you have to update the information, please modify the following sentences.

The great majority of agricultural lands are located on slopes of varying degree, and so the use of machinery is restricted, and often impossible. In addition, a significant part of the plots are located 1,000 m above sea-level or higher and the area of many plots, especially on the present farms, are only 0.5 to 3.0 ha in size, while the amount of space for turning around mechanized equipment like tractors does not exceed 200 m. Much time is needed to shift machinery from one place to another, which leads a decrease in their efficiency.

Furthermore, the diverse types of crops require an equally diverse array of equipment, while the composition of the majority of soils damages cultivation machines and other tools.

The machines applied are rather old. In recent years, the number of mechanized and electrified equipment (not including combines for harvesting potatoes) has decreased, and that practically no new technology has been imported. The shortage of machinery undermines schedules and use of proper methods in agriculture.

The level of mechanization and electrification of labor is rather low in agriculture and animal husbandry. In the process of reform, agricultural producers were faced with great difficulties in creating economically competitive food products due to the imperfections of the old system with its outdated, unreliable energy-devouring machines. In a market economy, the expenditure of 40% of working time and 20% of principal capital for the prevention of damage, technical attendance and repair of machines is simply not permissible.

In reality, the whole fleet of machines and tractors needs to be replaced. The former type of tractor requires 1.7 to 2.2 times more fuel than analogous machines produced in developed countries, its technical maintenance is 2.2 to 1.7 times more labor-intensive, and their reliability is much lower as well.

Two-third of farmers surveyed have no farm machinery of any kind. Among others, mini-tractors and sprayers are the most widespread prices of equipment. On average 20% to 30% of farmers purchase various farm inputs, mainly from private individuals and definitely not from the traditional centralized channels. Availability of farm inputs is not a problem, and the main complaint is high prices

(42) Renting system of the machinery

Q-42-1: Do farmers rent agricultural machinery?

Q-42-2: If your answer is “Yes,” please describe the conditions such as how many farmers rent, what kinds of machinery are rent and others.

(43) Domestic industry of producing agricultural machinery and equipment

Q-43: Please list up name, capital and number of employees of the domestic maker of agricultural machinery and equipment.

2.2.5 Post harvest (1-2-2-4)

(44) Present conditions of post harvest

Q-44: Please describe the present conditions of threshing, drying, milling, maintaining quality and freshness of food, and storing, processing, selecting and wrapping agricultural products.

Example answer:

There are big losses through carrying, storing, processing and trading the agricultural products. Although it is needed to harvest at the suited time to dry and process, trading at the farm gate worsens the quality and lowers the price.

(45) Quality criteria

Q-45: Please list up the available quality criteria.

(46) Safety inspection system

Q-46: Please describe how the Government checks safety of food?

2.3 Agricultural Infrastructure and the Operation and Maintenance (1-2-1)

2.3.1 Land reclamation (1-2-1-2)

Q-47: What is the present implementation and progress of land reclamation or land development for agricultural use?

2.3.2 Soil conservation (1-2-1-2)

(48) Damage condition of soil erosion and soil conservation measures

Q-48: We have the following information to present the conditions of soil erosion and conservation measures. Is this correct? If your answer is “No” or you have to update the information, please modify the following sentences.

The ecological state of the land is critical. Many areas suffer from erosion and deflation process going on in the soil, arable lands need complex restoration, and the structure of growing of crops and

the sizes of land plots both work against prosperity. Specifically, an increase in share of fields dedicated to cereal resulted in increased erosion and decreased productivity. Likewise adverse ecological effects were induced by the sharp increase in sunflower seed production (vegetable oil), in which the humus of the soil has decreased.

The intensity of destructive processes increases as a result of a lack of anti-erosion measures and the violation of technological recommendations. The quality of land also suffered as a result of the turmoil accompanying privatization. The redistribution of land plots resulted in a lack of crop rotation, measures for environmental protection were not taken, and agro-technical norms were not observed.

(49) Soil pollution/deterioration

Q-49: We had the following information to present soil pollution/deterioration. Is this correct? If your answer is "No" or you have to update the information, please modify the following sentences.

The rate of deterioration of the humus layer exceed that of replenishment because straw is not used for organic fertilizer but used for animal feed or burning in the plots.

(50) Damage of agricultural land due to flood

Q-50: If your country has flood damage on agricultural land, please describe it.

2.3.3 Provision of irrigation and drainage facilities (1-2-1-3)

(51) Present condition of irrigation and drainage facilities

Q-51: Please describe the present condition of irrigation and drainage facilities.

Example answer:

The Government of R provided irrigation facilities principally to irrigate maize, soybeans, wheat, sunflower and sugar beet from 1950 to the late 1980s. By the end of 1980s, there were about 100 irrigation systems in operation commanding about 3 million hectares of agricultural land as shown in Table 1. About 2 million hectares are in the southern part of the country along the Dan River, which is the main source of water in irrigation. There are two problems met for these irrigation facilities.

The first problem is too large-scale irrigation facilities. Most of the irrigation systems were fit for large-scale collective farms or state cooperatives before 1989. After the land law was enacted in 1991, millions of small-scale private farmers became to be beneficiaries of the irrigation systems. In order to support such farmers, suitable irrigation systems are seriously required.

The second problem is high water cost. Irrigation areas are situated on terraces high above the water source. In some instances, systems have been developed to irrigate land more than 200 meters above

the source of water. The energy requirements for pumping, re-pumping and pressuring the sprinkler irrigation systems for a number of these systems are considerable. Despite the Government subsidy, the water fee is costly for small farmers.

On drainage, lowland area neighboring Dan River has periodical floods due to fluctuation of river water level at the maximum of 10 m. The Government of R provided drainage canals; total length of the canal in the country is about 1,000 km. Due to poor budget, however, 40% of the canal is not well functioned according to the survey results done by the World Bank.

(52) Deterioration of irrigation facilities and the Government's countermeasures

Q-52: Please describe deterioration of irrigation facilities and the Government's countermeasures.

Example answer:

Another problem is deterioration of the facilities. Most irrigation systems made in the past 30 years were constructed with severe limitations in the use of modern equipment from the world market and in material consumption. Due to this limitation, wearing of the equipment appeared after a short time, while low efficiency of the equipment requires high power consumption. The rehabilitation of most of the irrigation systems is strongly required. A lack of irrigation equipment is also suggested in concerned problem to irrigation facilities. As a result, agricultural production from the irrigation systems has been declined. Solution activities are seriously required.

The Government of R has been re-evaluating the requirements of the irrigation and drainage sector in the country with the assistance of a loan from the World Bank and support from a British consultant. The purpose of the overall study is to provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Food with investment plans for the rehabilitation and modernization of the irrigation and drainage systems. The plan is called "Ten Year Development Program."

In the program, R's overall agricultural sector policies have major implications for the irrigation sub-sector. These are reflected in the development strategy, which includes:

- Bringing back under irrigation and ultimately rehabilitating and modernizing all the areas where irrigation is viable;
- Withdrawal of central Government from direct involvement in operational activities;
- Promoting irrigation under a broad range of farm management types, where it is viable;
- Adapting agricultural practices and cropping patterns in systems where irrigation is not viable.

(53) Scale of irrigation facilities and the contents

Q-53: Please describe the scale of irrigation facilities and the contents.

Example answer of irrigation scale

Table 1 Number of irrigation systems and area of each county

Order	County name	Number of schemes	Irrigation area (ha)
1	Constap	7	420,769
2	Calarp	9	363,712
3	Dopp	7	333,201
4	Teleorrrm	8	307,682
5	Braim	10	305,594
6	Ialomk	6	260,426
7	Oll	7	160,346
8	Tulpp	11	157,309
9	Galap	2	120,920
10	Giurpp	8	105,409
11	Mehedppp	2	94,391
12	Bukk	1	45,379
13	Iall	4	44,379
14	Vrankk	2	29,012
15	Arll	2	28,669
16	Vasll	2	22,642
17	Bucurppp	3	18,605
18	Botoklo	3	14,317
19	Baulk	3	12,240
Total		97	2,845,011

Example answer of the contents:

In order to describe the contents, a typical irrigation system, Giurg-Rasmi irrigation system is nominated for the description, that is located about 70km north from Capital. The system covers an irrigated area of 104,490 hectares. The system was installed between 1974 and 1977.

In this system water is diverted from the Dan by an intake canal and conveyed for a 3km distance to the first pumping station. The canal is 25m of the bottom width and the side slope of 1:3.5. At the end of the canal, there is a main pumping station, which is called SPA. The SPA discharge is 77.5 cu.m/sec that is conveyed into the spilling basin of the SPA with the pumping height of 12 m. It is a floating pumping station, consisting of 5 barges. Four are equipped with 6 V.D. 2-87 pumps coupled to 500kW electric motors, and one only with four pumps of the same type. CA canal is fully lined with a 10cm in situ cast concrete layer and consists of two sections.

Section I takes over the water from SPA with a canal, which conveys water from SPA pumping station up to the limit of the high plain. The canal is 7.55km long, 8.0m in width of the bottom, and

2.9 to 3.45m in depth of water. The inside slope is 1:2 and the outside slope is 1:2.5.

Section II takes over the water lifted by re-pumping station (RPS), and conveys water to the diversion point of two canals that are called CA1 and CA2 respectively. Water is lifted about 70m high at the RPS with 14 pumps coupled to 5000kW electric motors. The leading canal between RPS and the point is 3.0km long. It has a starting discharge of 74 cu.m/sec. The leading canal is a banking canal with 7 to 10m high embankments on the first 2km; the remaining 1km is made by excavation to the depth of 5m. The inside width is 10m and the water depth is 3.5m.

The 74 cu.m/sec flow divided into 30 cu.m/sec for CA1 and 44 cu.m/sec for CA2. CA1 canal is 22.8km long and CA2 canal is 44.0 km long. Water is conveyed with CA1 and CA2 to distribution canals whose total length is 187.5km. They serve the pressure pumping stations (SPPs) for sprinkler irrigation. The lining of these canals is made with large precast reinforced concrete slabs. The water with pressure is delivered through underground distributor system. The provided pressure is 6.6 to 7.2 atm at the station. Irrigation water is supplied through hydrants with mobile irrigation equipment.

The mobile equipment consist of 296m long aluminum laterals, with 17 numbers of sprinklers called "AMJ-1" each; the sprinkler spacing is designed as 18m × 24m.

Irrigation is managed by computing soil water balance. There is a researcher at the Government branch, who measures the initial soil moisture and daily evaporation, and compute the daily water consumption with evaporation coefficients provided by Research Institute of Irrigation (ICITI). When the estimated soil moisture with the water balance reaches the allowable soil moisture, the researcher instructs starting irrigation.

(54) The management system

Q-54: Please describe the irrigation management system.

Example answer:

The facilities from the main pumping station to the hydrants are managed by Bureau of Land Improvement (BLI), and the terminal facilities after the hydrants are managed by farmers. Before irrigation season, BLI make contracts with farmers for irrigation. After the irrigation season, BLI compute the irrigation amounts for each farm and make bills of irrigation fees for farmers. The irrigation fee is 1,000 Peso/ton.

On the field, irrigation is managed by computing soil water balance. There is a researcher at the BLI, who measures the initial soil moisture and daily evaporation, and compute the daily water consumption with evaporation coefficients provided by Research Institute of Irrigation (ICITI). When the estimated soil moisture with the water balance reaches the allowable soil moisture, the

researcher advises starting irrigation to farmers who made irrigation contract with BLI.

2.3.4 Irrigation association (1-2-1-4)

(55) Provision of laws and the contents

Q-55-1: Does the Government provide any law or regulation to support formation of irrigation association?

Q-55-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe outline of the law such as purpose, objectives, definition of the association, support activities, etc.

Q-56 If there are irrigation association that were already established, please list up the associations and summary of their contents.

Example answer:

No.	Name of association	Irrigation system	Contents
1	Adove	Giur system	The member is total 20 farmers covering 300 ha. The association has one Chief, one accountant and on technical staff. Before and after irrigation season, they have general meetings to decide irrigation area and way of collecting fees.
2.			
3			

2.4 Animal Husbandry

(57) Outline of animal husbandry

Q-57: We have the following information and data. Please enrich the information with other detailed contents and modify data with the latest.

Livestock is fairly widely spread, subject to conditions of local pasture, which, for example, favor sheep in Kakheti or Shida Kartli, cattle in Kvemo Kartli.

Output of Livestock Products (1,000 tons)

Year	Meat	Milk	Eggs*	Wool
1995	115.4	475.4	269.4	3.1
1996	117.8	530.3	350.2	3.0
1997	120.0	600.0	370.0	1.7
1998	104.1	634.7	380.4	1.7
1999	100.5	660.3	390.1	1.7

Note: * is given in million ton units.

2.4.1 Stable supply of livestock materials (1-2-5-5)

(58) Present conditions of feedstuff supply

Q-58: Please describe the present conditions of animal breeding, including the following information.

- The feedstuff is produced by the breeding farmer or not.
- The feedstuff is blended by the breeding farmer itself or not.
- How many percent of the total feedstuff is purchased.

(59) Provision of services

Q-59-1: Does the Government provide the services on animal health and breeding such as vaccination and artificial insemination?

Q-59-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe outline of each service.

Q-60: What materials do breeding farmers purchase for the barn, stock-farmranch facilities and grassland establishment?

2.4.2 Provision of infrastructure (1-2-1-5)

Q-61: Please show the latest data of total grassland area and the area of one livestock farm household.

Q-62-1: Please describe the condition of providing production facilities such as barn and silo.

Q-62-2: How many percent of the farmers provide these facilities?

Q-62-3: What the contents of these facilities?

2.5 Enforcement of Agricultural Extension (1-2-3)

(63) Number of local extension units

Q-63: Please show the number of local extension units (extension center) for each country (province).

(64) Number of extension worker

Q-64: Please show total number of extension workers who meet farmers and directly give advices.

(65) Main extension method

Q-65: Please show the data of the major extension method and number of implementation for recent five years, by applying the following table.

Data of major extension methods

Year	Provision of demonstration farm	Number of manuals provided	Number of materials for extension service such as brochures, etc.	Number of workshops held
1999				
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				

(66) Training extension workers

Q-66: What is the training method of extension workers?

(67) NGO's extension service

Q-67: If there are NGOs who are doing extension activities, please list up the names with information of number of staff, foreign or domestic and main activities.

2.6 Improvement of Farm Management (1-2-4)

(68) Typical management style of smallholders and large farms

Q-68: We have information of the management style of smallholders and large farms as follows. Is this still correct? If your answer is "No," or you can add some information, please modify the sentences. In addition, please add some more detailed description for state farms.

Half the cultivated land has been distributed to rural households. The remaining land is registered to former collective and state farms, most of which are not active. Agriculture today is thus supported by smallholders. A typical farmer owns 0.75 ha of land, although a small production of farmers lease additional land from the state reserve and cultivate plots of 5 to 10 ha. This country's farms rely on family labor, operating with 2 to 3 workers on average. Household members work mainly part-time on the farm, augmenting the family income with off-farm employment in non-agricultural enterprises and services. Therefore, while farm production is an important source of household income, fully 60% of farms derive more than half their total income from off-farm sources.

There are generally mixed farms, producing crops and animal products in virtually equal productions. The main crop products are wheat, maize, legumes, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and grapes, with most farms growing 2 to 5 different varieties of crops. An average household has two cows and dozen chickens, so that milk and eggs are produced by most farms. Meat is much less widespread among farms. Although farm products are largely used for family consumption, a substantial production of farm output (30% to 40% depending on the product) is sold commercially.

This country clearly has not retreated to subsistence agriculture since independence.

(69) Government subsidy

Q-69: Please describe provision and contents of the Government subsidy.

Example answer:

The Government supports irrigation by paying fuel cost of pumping and only operators' salary is collected from farmers.

(70) Minimum price guarantee

Q-70-1: Does the Government provide systems to control prices of agricultural products?

Q-70-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe contents of the system.

Example answer:

For only rice, the Government provides the minimum price guarantee system. If the rice price at the farm gate is lower than 5 pesos/kg, the Government purchases rice to raise the price. If the rice price at the market is higher than 10 pesos/kg, the Government sells the stock rice to lower the price.

(71) Credit system

Q-71: We have the following information of describing the present condition of credit for farmers. Is this correct? If your answer is "No" or you have to add some information, please modify the sentences.

Private farmers have no access to commercial banks. Very few farmers borrow, and those who do, borrow mainly from their relatives and friends. Half the farmers indicate that they will need credit for farm operations in the coming year, and the borrowing demand is estimated between 1000 lari and 5000 lari per farm (US\$ 850 to 4500). EX. RATE=1.259GEL. Yet despite lack of commercial banking and the anticipated need for credit, private farmers manage to produce, purchase inputs, and make a profit from sale of farm products already under the present circumstances.

(72) Farmers' organization

Q-72-1: Are there farmers' organizations (ex. management cooperative, irrigation association, shipment association) in your country?

Q-72-2: If your answer is "Yes," please list up the kinds of organizations such as management cooperative, irrigation association and shipment association, and describe how these organizations activate.

2.7 Improvement of Environmental Consideration (1-4)

2.7.1 Treatment and recycle of agricultural wastes (1-4-1)

(73) Provision of environmental criteria

Q-73: What criteria are provided for agriculture? Please list up the criteria and briefly describe the contents.

(74) Treatment and recycle of wastes come out from farm households

Q-74: How does the Government recycle agricultural wastes such as stool and waste vinyl or plastic?

2.7.2 Decreasing environmental influence from chemical fertilizers and chemicals (1-4-2)

Q-75-1: Does the Government provide measures of decreasing environmental influence from chemical fertilizers and chemicals? (Example of measures are soil management, application of natural enemies, physical protection, and cultural measure by applying crop rotation.)

Q-75-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe how actively these measures are carried out.

2.7.3 Appear and maintenance of multifunction (1-4-3)

Q-76-1: Does the Government or farmers consider and make special measures to keep multifunction of agriculture such as maintaining landscape, purifying water, replenishing groundwater and others?

Q-76-2: If your answer is "Yes," what are the special measures?

2.7.4 Education of environmental protection (1-4-4)

Q-77-1: Does the Government provide opportunities of giving farmers information and knowledge on environmental protection?

Q-77-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the contents for the opportunities.

3. Research and Education

3.1 Enforcement of research, education and technical development (1-2-2)

3.1.1 Enforcement of research institutes (1-2-2-1)

Q-78: Please show the budget of agricultural research institutes for recent five years.

Q-79: Please describe organization structure of agricultural research institutes.

Example answer:

All the research institutes are organized under Agricultural academy of the Ministry of education and culture. The organizational chart of the academy is shown in Fig.1. **(Please show the chart)**

(80) Kinds and number of institutes and number of researchers

Q-80: Please list up all the agricultural research institutes, number of branches under each institute and number of employees of each institute.

3.1.2 Improvement of production technology (1-2-2-2)

(81) Breeding

Q-81-1: Please list up names of institutes that work for breeding.

Q-81-2: Please list up the new varieties that are made for recent five years.

(82) Improvement of cultivation technology

Q-82-1: Please list up names of institutes that work to improve technologies on seeding, raising of seedling, planting density, pruning, fruit thinning, management practices, protecting disease and insect damage, weed control and cropping pattern.

Q-82-2: Please list up new technologies developed for recent five years.

(83) Agricultural machinery and equipment

Q-83-1: Please list up names of institutes that work to improve agricultural machinery and equipment.

Q-83-2: Please list up new machines or equipment developed for recent five years.

(84) Irrigation and drainage technology

Q-84-1: Please list up names of institutes that work for irrigation and drainage technology.

Q-84-2: Please list up new technologies developed on irrigation and drainage for recent five years.

(85) Soil conservation

Q-85-1: Please list up names of institutes that work to improve soil conservation technology.

Q-85-2: Please list up new technologies developed on soil conservation for recent five years.

3.1.3 Plant genetic resources (1-2-2-3)

Q-86-1: Please describe way of investigation, collection, storage, evaluation, data management and delivery of plant genetic resources.

Q-86-2: What organizations are operating these activities for plant genetic resources?

Q-86-3: How many plant genetic resources do the Government's institutes collect?

3.1.4. Improvement of post harvest technology (1-2-2-4)

Q-87-1: Please list up names of organizations who work for threshing, drying, milling, maintaining quality and freshness of food, and storing, processing, selecting and wrapping agricultural products.

Q-87-2: Please list up new technologies developed for post harvest during recent five years.

3.1.5 Improvement of technology for animal husbandry (1-2-2-5)

Q-88: Please list up organizations that work for development and provision for animal health technology such as vaccination.

Q-89: Please list up names of new vaccine developed for recent five years.

Q-90-1: Please list up institutions that work to improve technologies for breeding, artificial insemination, feeding and management, forage production, improvement of breeding.

Q-90-2: Please list up new technologies developed for animal husbandry during recent five years.

3.2 Higher Education

3.2.1 Base of higher education on agriculture (1-5)

Q-91: Please describe outline of education system.

Example answer:

There are primary school of age 6 to 12 years old, junior high school of age 12 to 15 years old, senior high school of age 15 to 18 years old and university (college) of age 18 to 22 or 24 years old. University (college) requires four years of education except medical science and veterinary of six years. Primary school and junior high school are obligatory education.

Q-92: Please show budget amounts on the higher education (universities and colleges) of agriculture and the share in the total education budget for recent five years.

Q-93: What is the Ministry that is in charge of the higher education (university or college) on agriculture?

Q-94: Please list up names of agricultural higher educational institutions (universities and colleges) and number of students of each institution. The number of students is shown classifying Bachelor, Master and PhD course.

3.2.2 Improvement of educational activities (1-5-1)

Q-95-1: Which educational system is applied in your country, unit system or not?

Q-95-2: How many semesters does your country's university (college) have per year?

Q-96: How the Government approve establishment of a higher educational institute? (In the answer, please include the qualification requirements.)

3.2.3 Enforcement of research function (1-5-2)

Q-97: Please list up the name of academic societies on irrigation provided in your country.

Q-98: Please list up names of transactions that are periodically published on agriculture.

Q-99: How the number of publications is considered for promotion of a researcher?

3.2.4 Improvement of management (1-5-3)

Q-100: How does the Government nominate and approve Dean of a public university (college)?

Q-101-1: Does a public university (college) have other revenue than the national budget such as student fee, and consultation fee?

Q-101-2: What percent of the total revenue is shared with the other revenue than the national budget?

3.2.5 Enforcement of collaboration with the other organizations (1-5-4)

Q-102: Which direction does public universities (colleges) apply for research and education, practice

oriented or basic knowledge oriented?

Q-103-1: Are there some universities (colleges) that conduct joint activities with universities (colleges) in Europe, U.S. or Japan?

Q-103-2: If your answer is "Yes," what joint activities do they conduct?

Q-104-1: Are there some collaboration or connection between public university (college) and local agricultural high school?

Q-104-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe how they are collaborated.

Q-105-1: How many percent of the university (college) graduates have obtained jobs?

Q-105-2: Do public universities (colleges) have some measures to support graduates for obtaining jobs?

Q-105-3: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the measures.

3.2.6 Applying the higher educational organization as an extension unit

Q-106-1: Do public universities (colleges) have extension units to support farmers?

Q-106-2: If your answer is "Yes," please explain the activities of extension units.

4. ENFORCEMENT OF EXPORTING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (1-3)

4.1 Enforcement of Exporting Policy (1-3-1)

(107) Amounts of export and import in agricultural sector

Q-107: We have the following data of export and import on agricultural products. Please update the amounts and add the total amounts for recent five years in the following table.

Export and import of agricultural products (AgP)

Year		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Export (US\$)	Total export					
	Export of AgP					
	Share of AgP in the total (%)					
Import (US\$)	Total export					
	Export of AgP					
	Share of AgP in the total (%)					

(108) Outline of policy to increase agricultural export

Q-108: Please describe the policy outline of increasing the export amounts of agricultural products.

4.2 Institutional System of Increasing Export (1-3-2)

Q-109: What laws and regulations are provided to increase export amounts in agricultural sector?

Q-110-1: Does the Government have diversification strategy of exporting products and countries to export?

Q-110-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the policy.

Q-111-1: Does the Government provide a special organization to promote exporting agricultural products?

Q-111-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the name, purpose and function and activities of the special organization.

Q-112-1: Does the Government provide a special fund to enforce exporting agricultural products?

Q-112-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the name, amounts, outline of the operation and others.

4.3 Enforcement of competitive exporting (1-3-3)

Q-113: We think the Government provides permission criteria or standards to allow exporting agricultural products. Please list up the name of these criteria or standards.

Q-114: How does the Government control the quality of exports on agricultural products?

4.4 Enforcement of international marketing capability (1-3-4)

Q-115-1: Does the Government establish enforcement policy of public organization for international marketing?

Q-115-2: If your answer is "Yes," please explain the policy contents.

Q-116-1: Does the Government provide support services of private foreign export to give information on international marketing conditions and trading regulation, processes and customs?

Q-116-2: If your answer is “Yes,” please describe the contents of support services.

Q-117: How does the Government collect and analyze information on important trend of international market and international prices?

Q-118-1: Does the Government provide some measures to enforce competitive exporting of small enterprises? (Example of measures are developing new agricultural products, training staff of the enterprises on processing raw materials and others.)

Q-118-2: If your answer is “Yes,” please describe contents of the measures.

5. STABLE FOOD SUPPLY (2.)

5.1 Policy on Demand and Supply of Food (2-1)

Q-119: We have the following data of demand and supply of wheat that is the main food crop. Please update the data to recent five years.

Demand and supply of wheat (unit: 1,000 tons)

Year	Stock ①	Production ②	Import ③	Demand ④	Export ⑤	Self-sufficient rate=②/④ (%)
1995	105.2	76.5	708.9	800.0	0.0	9.6
1996	90.2	107.4	693.2	780.0	0.0	13.8
1997	110.8	291.7	475.0	750.0	0.0	38.9
1998	127.5	144.6	630.9	750.0	0.0	19.3
1999	153.0	226.1	515.9	750.0	0.0	30.1

Q-120-1: According to Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program of Georgia, although the Government decided to set up “Food Safety and Quality System” in line with European Union (EU) standard and “Food Security Code,” proper control measures are not implemented in due course in spite of increasing risks. What is the present condition of the implementation?

Q-120-2: If the implementation has not been done, what are the reasons?

5.2 Marketing of Food (2-2)

Q-121: Please describe outline of trading and marketing system.

Example answer:

Food crops are collected at a fixed place that is provided by the local Government after threshing. Wholesale merchants come to the place and purchase the crops by auction. Then the wholesale merchants carry the crops, process them such as milling and sell the food to retail merchants. The retail merchants sell the food at local market.

Q-122-1: Does the Government provide policy measures to improve the marketing processes?

Q-122-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe contents of the policy.

Q-123: In order to stabilize the food supply, we think that the Government stores some amounts of food. Please explain the contents of this storing system?

5.3 Importing system (2-3)

Q-124: What is the import policy to avoid negative impact to domestic agricultural production?

Q-125: What quarantine and epidemic prevention system does the Government provide for import products or food?

5.4 Application of food aid (2-4)

Q-126-1: We have the following information of delivery of Japan's grant aid for increased food production. Is this correct? If your answer is "No," or you have to add some more information, please modify the sentences.

There is a committee provided in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. According to a law of distribution, the committee selects buyers who satisfy the conditions and sell the goods. The buyers sell these goods to farmers.

Q-126-2: Are the above processes applied for all the food and goods supplied in Food Aid program? If your answer is "No," please describe how to decide delivery amounts of food or goods, and how to deliver them.

6. RURAL DEVELOPMENT (3)

6.1 Promotion of Rural Development Policy (3-1)

Q-127: What is the present condition of decentralization?

Q-128: What are rural development measures to promote decentralization? (Example measures are laws, regulations and subsidies.)

6.2 Income Generation of Rural Households (3-2)

Q-129-1: What is other income of rural people than agricultural income?

Q-129-2: How many percent of the total income is shared by the other income than agricultural income?

6.3 Promotion of rural industry (3-3)

Q-130: Please show kinds, scale, number of factories and distribution of rural factories (for example or distribution, widely distributed over the country or distributed only surrounding districts of the capitals city).

6.4 Rural Infrastructure (3-4)

Q-131-1: Are rural infrastructures well provided? (Examples of infrastructures are road, public transportation, drinking water supply, power supply, telephone, postal system, health center, meeting place, sanitation.)

Q-131-2: If some infrastructures are not well provided, what are the reasons and what are measures to improve the present conditions.

6.5 Conservation of Rural Environment (3-5)

Q-132-1: Are there any environmental problem in rural area?

Q-132-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the problems.

6.6 Promotion of Home Improvement (3-6)

Q-133: Are there any project or system to improve home conditions such as nutrition improvement, health insurance and others?

Q-133-2: If your answer is "Yes," please explain what projects or systems are provided.

6.7 Promoting collaboration (3-7)

Q-134-1: Are there traditional mutual assistance system in rural area such as working together to manage forest or clean irrigation channels and others?

Q-134-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the mutual assistance systems.

Q-135-1: Are there any gender issue in rural area?

Q-135-2: If your answer is "Yes," please describe the issues.

6.8 Raising Health Level of Rural People (3-8)

Q-136: What are the contents of health service provided by the Government for rural people?

6.9 Raising Education Level of Rural People (3-9)

Q-137: What kinds of educational facilities are available in rural area (for example, only primary school, up to junior high school)?

7.0 OTHER RELATED SECTORS TO AGRICULTURE

7.1 Fishery

Q-138: What is the share of fishery sector in the total economy?

Q-139-1: How many persons are totally working for fishery?

Q-139-2: On average, how many ships does one fishery household have and what is scale of the ship?

7.2 Forestry

Q-140: What is the share of forestry sector in the total economy?

Q-141: How many persons are working for forestry sector?

8. AID IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM AND OTHER COUNTRIES' ASSISTANCE

8.1 Requests for International Assistance

Q-142: What are the processes from making proposal to submitting official request? Please describe not only the processes but also specific name of the division who is in charge of managing international assistance and how to decide the request priority.

8.2 Other Foreign Assistance than Japan on Agriculture

Q-143-1: Please show us amounts of foreign assistance of each country and agency for recent five years applying the following table form.

Summary of foreign assistance on agriculture (million US\$)

Country or Agency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Germany					
France					
World Bank					
IFD					

Q-143-2: Please list up foreign assistance projects implemented during recent five years applying the following table form.

Summary of foreign assistance projects on agriculture

Project name	Assistance country or agency	Assistance amount (million US\$)	Duration	Main activities
(Example) Agricultural Development Project	WB, IFAD	21.5	1999 to 2001	Finance of agro-business and land cadastre activities