

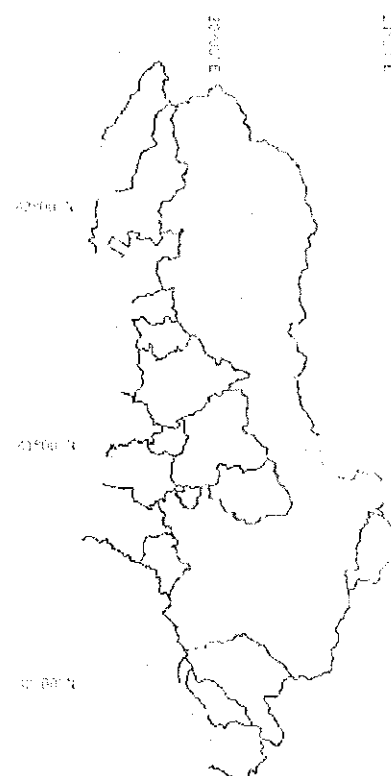
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DRAFT FINAL REPORT

“BASELINE SURVEY

FOR THE

MADA PROGRAM AREA”



Submitted by a Consortium led by

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The study team members were Prof. Dr. Kristaq Pata in his capacity of Rural Development and Extension Expert, Prof. Dr. Vezir Muharremi in his capacity of Communal Forestry Management Expert, Dr. Drini Salko in his capacity of Rural Financing Expert, Dr. Gjoke Uldedaj in his capacity of Agriculture Marketing and Pricing Expert, Prof. Dr. Myslym Osmani, the Statistical Analyst, Agron Hetoja, in his capacity as the Study Team Leader, beyond his involvement for the preparation of the study proposal and the methodological framework, has technically led all phases of the study proceeding and finally coordinated the efforts of individual experts towards the preparation of this report.

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II. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

MADA	:	Mountain Area Development Agency
MADP	:	Mountain Area Development Program
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
AoI	:	Area of Intervention
The 3A Consortium	:	The Consortium between ACER, ASPA and ASSET
DAD	:	District Agriculture Directorates
DGFP	:	Directorate General of Forest and Pastures
WUAs	:	Water Users’ Associations
SCAs	:	Saving and Credit Associations
CFPUAs	:	Communal Forest and Pasture Users’ Asssocation
MP	:	Market Participation
MS	:	Market Share
MAFF	:	Moutain Area Financing Fund

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II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The basic concepts of Mountain Area Development Programme were laid out in the IFAD's Country Strategic Opportunities Paper for Albania, drafted in February 1999. Technical clearance to go ahead with the project formulation was given by IFAD's Operational Strategy Committee. The operationalization of the MADP was reached following the establishment of MADA and the recruitment of its Executive Director. IFAD support to mountain area development has been initially directed in accordance with the Government wishes and the IFAD's mandate, to the poorest districts of north-east and north-central Albania. The overall goal of the MADP is to raise the standard of living of poor mountain area people through i) increased agriculture production and productivity, ii) better household foodsecurity and nutrition, iii) increased incomes from agriculture and related rural enterprises and iv) improved rural infrastructure. The overall objective of this Baseline Study is to provide the basis socio-economic indicators for future quantitative and qualitative assessment of the performance of MADP "Mountain Area Development Program" in achieving the program's expected development outputs, effects and impacts.

This study brings aggregated information on the present status of rural infrastructure, agriculture development and rural financing based on a huge sample consisting of 128 villages, 32 communes and over 2800 respondents (both individual households and farmers associations). In terms of the beneficiary population, the programme area includes:

- 16 districts (Tropoja, Has, Kukes, Diber, Bulqize, Mat, Puke Mirdite, Librazhd, Pogradec, Korce, Kolonje, Permet, Skrapar, Tepelene and Permet) who account form round 895,300 inhabitants and 200,420 family farms (households) or round 45% of all Albania and
- 32 communes, accounting for 177,685 inhabitants and 42,711 families or 21.3% MADA AoI
- 128 villages (4 villages per commune) that accounts for 90,122 inhabitants and 21,606 families or round 52% of the 32 selected communes. In this respect, our 128 selected villages represents 57.6% of MADA direct benefiting households and 58.7% MADA direct benefiting people.

As it was highlighted in the MADA Staff Appraisal Report, the expected direct beneficiaries are estimated to be 37,500 family households, 153,480 people. In this respect, the farming community of 32 selected communes represent 114% of MADA direct benefiting households and 115.8% MADA direct benefiting people.

The average land area per capita in the 128 selected villages is round 2.5 ha, only half of the it is irrigated. 17% of farms of the study area pertain to the size less than 0.2 ha per farm, 42% pertains to the size 0.2-0.5 ha per farm and 41% pertain to the size more than 0.5 ha.

The main arable crops cultivated by farms are maize, wheat, vegetables, potato, fodder and some ha with intercropping (maize with greenbeans). In quantitative terms for the production in the study area, maize accounts for 9.740 tons, wheat for 9.927 tons, 47,000 tons of alfalfa (representing just 4.4% of the districts level). Apples and plums are the mostly planted fruit trees (33.743 and 23.119 roots respectively at village level). Livestock sector in the study area consists of cows (19.031 milking cows), sheep (83.282 heads) goats (53.430 heads) pigs (2,10 heads) poultry (138.842 heads) and 4.606 beehives. The total production of milk in the 128 selected villages is over 27 million liters, 20,400 tons of calf meat, 11,400 ton of sheep meat, 4,980 tons of goats' meat (54.7 % of the total of 32 communes) and 5.980 tons of pig meat (37 % of the total of 32 communes). Wool is also another livestock product, which in the 128 selected villages accounts for round 10 tons (out of which 8.7 is sheep wool) representing 38.6% of the total of 32 communes. Eggs account for 10.5 million pieces or 49.6% of the total of the 32 selected communes while honey accounts for 6 tons or 45.8% of the total of 32 communes.

The availability of land and water sources in the mountain and hilly areas limit the dimensions of the individual irrigated areas in less than 40 ha. However, the irrigated schemes furnished with more water serve more than one area with a usual water source. Biggest schemes often include more than 10 specific sub-areas located around hills mainly furnished by smaller channels. The irrigation of these sub-areas, made with gravity or with pumps, depends by the position of the sub-area and by the flow of smaller channels. The water for irrigation is provided directly from the rivers, streams or reservoirs.

Command area is about 19,590 ha, from which 6,662 ha. About 4,848 ha or 72% of this area is available for irrigation, from which are actually irrigated 3489 ha or 52% of it. The data shows that the area of 19,590 ha covered with irrigation canals, only 15,484 ha or just (79 %) is command area and only 9,425 ha or (48% of covered area) is irrigated. The irrigation with gravity is used in 156 simple schemes and in 22 complex schemes, which both give 81% of the total number of schemes. The land area of simple schemes is 77% of the theoretically irrigated surface with gravity (107521 ha) and they are mainly schemes with 58% of surface from 10 ha up to 600 ha (16% of schemes have a surface of 200-400 ha, 26% have a surface of 100-200 ha, 41% have less than 41% and 17% represent schemes of over 700ha) of the gravity schemes. The surface covered by the gravity complex schemes is about 3173 ha and it is irrigated from 22 complex schemes. The complex schemes irrigate from 3 ha up to 860 ha and an average of 146 ha per scheme. 1 scheme is bigger than 600 ha.

MADA Aol occupies more than 51% of the Albania's total land area and accounts for 42% of the total forest areas and 46% of total pasture area. Forests cover 1,051,050 hectares in Albania, or 36% of the land area. Pastures provide about 30 % of the needs for fodder for all the livestock and 62 % of needs for small ruminants. Their productivity is low, about 8-10 fodder units per hectare, or the carrying capacity is 3-4 heads of sheep/ha/year, due to difficult ecological conditions where they are situated, and no proper management and periodical fires. Pastures in general, but those of communal use in special, are very degraded by misuse and mismanagement, through overgrazing, especially the areas close to villages or winter pastures, opening agricultural land on most productive pastures and occurrence of periodic fires.

The average family size in the studied area is round 5.3 members. In about 50 % of the districts the number of family members is over the area average, 37.5 % under the area average and 12.5 % under its average level. In the study area, the age group under 15 years old represents 30.2 % of the general number of the farm families; the age-group from 16 - 20 years old 13.2%; 21-60 years old 47.2% and the one over 61 years old accounts for just 9.4%.

In terms of the land availability, the whole study area has just 1.69 dynm per family member, 3.2 dynm for each member of the family that actually working and 4.5 dynm for each member of the family working in the agriculture activities within the farm economy. The average land use coefficient in the study area is just 0.81 dynm. The most part of the land is in the hill-mountainous area (65.9 %), respectively 45.6 and 20.3 % and only 34.1 % in the flat area.

The cropping pattern is predominated by cereals (44.2% of the total planted area in the study area) and forage (alfalfa + fodder), which represent 41.7% of the total area. Vegetables and potatoes accounts for 9.1% and intercrops for just 5.0%.

Average number of fruit trees in the study area accounts in 8 roots per household and the total production of fruits per household is round 210 kg, out of which only 43% is destined for market. The average market price for the fruits is calculated at 53 Lek/kg.

Use of chemicals is rather limited. Cereals have the larger specific weight in the use of chemicals and the average quantities used at farm level are: 18.2 kg urea per dynm planted with wheat, 25.8 kg per dy planted with cereals, 17.2 kg per dy planted alfalfa, 16.9 kg per dy planted with vegetables, 18.3 kg per dy planted with potatoes, 15.0 kg per dy planted with fodder and 19.9 kg per dy planted with intercrops.

In the studied 128 villages, livestock inventory accounts on 3,188 cattle (1.4 cows per farm). Jersey is the dominating race (with 30.9% of the total) and it is mostly bred in Tropoje, Puke, Permet, Korce. The Black and White race represent 18.7% of the total number of cows. Simmental and Tarantaise races have a very small specific weight, respectively 1.16, 1.54 and 4.49%, Jersey race is mostly bred in Tropoje, Puke, Permet, Korce, etc. There are also bred some 17,212 sheep and 10,539 goats. The number of pigs is very limited and localized only in three or four communes. Poultry in the study area accounts 30,035 heads with a farm average of 14 heads. Bees are available only in 158 farmers out of 2560 interviewed. The total beehives inventory accounts for 1,378 beehives, an average of 8.7 beehives/farm. They are mainly located in Kolonje, Korce, Permet, Tepelene and Tropoje.

As the households in the 32 studied communes as located in the mountain areas (relatively poor endowed with production resource base and located far way from markets either for purchasing production factors or marketing their farm produce), perform mainly subsistence farming. The commercial orientation of the farms is obvious for meat produce (mainly cattle meat followed by lamb meat, excluding here the pig farms that are totally market-oriented) and for milk (mainly cow milk, only 3-5% of the small ruminants milk is being commercialized). The market exposure is rather poor while the market share (for those who sell) is relatively well. The marketing chain is not developed, thus creating many marketing obstacles for the farmers of the study area. Most of the product is sold in wholesale in the city market. Only in few cases (mostly for milk and eggs) farmers have direct commercial linkages with the final consumers. Vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes are almost equally shared between the wholesalers and retailers. As these produce are as such that they cannot be marketed in a whole, the annual marketing related transportation costs are higher than those for wheat and maize which are mostly traded in bulk.

Farmers are generally unsatisfied (40%) with the purchasing opportunities they have for seeds and seedlings. Among the main reasons for the unsatisfaction are the high prices, low quality of seeds and seedlings and distant markets. Almost half of respondents are unsatisfied with the market conditions for chemicals while a quarter of them position themselves as neutral to the satisfaction level. The main reasons for unsatisfaction with chemical market conditions are the cost and low/(fake) quality of chemicals. One tenth of respondents seem to not have the required purchasing power to afford the high prices of chemicals. Transportation availability and cost also hinder the opportunities the farmers have for ensuring the chemicals in the right time and at an affordable cost. Although, farmers of mountain areas have a little to sell, still the value of their produce is depreciated by the poor market conditions.

Half of the interviewed farmers are unsatisfied with the market conditions for selling their farm produce. Market availability consists in an obstacle for round 1/3 of respondents while transportation is crucial for more than a quarter of respondents. In addition, one sixth of farmers have nothing to sell. Round 62% of farmers do not participated in the meetings with the extension agents. These meetings are held rather rarely and the farmers consider that the extension meetings should be more frequent. The extension agents do not regularly visit the village and for most of farmers there is no information on the date and the place of the extension meetings or demonstrations. Farmers receive the major part of information from their friends.

The repartition of input dealers is improporcionally to the communes. There are some communes that has more then 1 dealer while there are also some communes with no input dealer at all. Most of the input dealers are involved in supplying seeds and chemicals, only a few of them supply also small implements and equipments (like the dealer in Klos commune). Few input suppliers (like the one in Rrajce commune) seem to have an integrated input supplying chain character providing to the farmers all categories of necessary inputs. Besides simply seeds and chemicals, they do also provide small implements and other working tools.

Besides the existing problems with the poor market infrastructure (in those places where it exists), majority of the studied communes has no place to sell agriculture and livestock produce within their communes. Out of the 32 studied communes, only 3 of them have places within their commune jurisdiction to sell cattle and agriculture products. The farmers of other communes have to reach market places located either in other communes or in urban areas (mainly the center of the city) to sell what they can. The average time farmers of the studied communes need to reach the markets is estimated: i) 100 minutes by car (4 hours and a half by walk) for those communes where there is not a market place for farm produce and ii) 20 minutes by car (1 hours by walk) for those communes where there is a market place. However, there are also some extremities like the case of Macukulli and Kalise's farmers which need to drive 2-3 hours by car to reach the market place.

The animal diseases identified in the 32 studied communes are TBC, agalaksia, brucellosis, antrax, pseudopesti, fasciolosis, hierra, necrobascilosis, enterotoxemia, paratifo, piroplasmosis, zorrezza and in very few cases militencies, and kembezeza. TBC, Brucellosis and Antrax are the main diseases for which the government is subsidising the farmers through providing them free of charge with the

medicine to prevent the spread of these diseases. Performing veterinary treatments either preventive or curative is an activity performed both by private sector operators as well as the public sector veterinary agents. The study area is well endowed with human resources specialized in livestock husbandry (zootechnicians and veterinarians).

Male population is predominant in MADA AoI (110% male versus female population). Rural migration is another noticed phenomenon. Most of agriculture is carried out by men while women carry out most of the housework tasks. Generally, there is a perception of the civil society that women are predominantly loaded with tasks in the domestic housework category.

The rural family needs for investment are hampered by the impossibility of receiving credit from the financial institutions for many reasons that nowadays are evident. Farmers mainly need credit for the purchase of agricultural machinery, establishment of greenhouses, vineyards and fruit trees plantations. Some donor-funded projects are providing soft loans and assisting also in the process of establishment of Saving and Credit Associations (SCA) in the rural areas the so-called "village banks". The average credit amount taken by a farmer of the interviewed SCA is 250,000 Leki. Round 92% of the interviewee who wished loans wish to have long-term loan while the short-term loan are not preferred by farmers (8% want ST loans). Farmers are unsatisfied with the existing opportunity of taking a loan.

In the study area the dwelling units/houses are classified mostly to the medium and old age. Only 20% of the respondents say that own new houses, while 44.5% and 35.5% of them say respectively they own average age and old houses. The houses in the study area are mostly built (78.2% of total number) with stones, 18.6% are built with bricks and only 3.2% are built with mud. The index of electro-domestic appliances in total for a farmer's family is 2.6 appliances over a bunch of 6 main electro-domestic appliances.

The population of the study area in general appreciates the education. From 1,978 respondents who have boys in school age, 79.1% of them agree that education is very important. Round 79.5% of 1,828 answers consider girls' education very important.

Health conditions were considered rather good for 54.6% of the interviewed farmers. Round 16% of respondents consider that the poor health situation is related to the relatively poor nutrition diet, 25.4% to the inadequate living standards, 32.2% to the stress and 7.0% say they are not informed. The public health centers are available in most of the communes while their function state is to be considered as poorly performing and badly equipped.

Farm incomes evaluated for the 32 selected communes account in average for 328,783 Leki/farm. Obviously, not all farms manage to bring farm produce in market, either because they do not have residues or because the prices are not attractive and the market is located far away. Only 28% of the interviewed farms are market-oriented and bring something in the market. It results that the average farm income in the study area is in the levels 90,000 to 100,000 Lek/farm. Districts of Mirdite, Puke, Bulqize, Pogradec and Korce are placed under the study area average level while the districts of Berat, Mat, Diber, Permet dhe Tepelene are placed quite well over this average. The livestock generates almost 82% of the total farm income, arable crops round 10% and fruits generate round 8%.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE PROGRAM

The basic concepts of Mountain Area Development Programme were laid out in the IFAD's Country Strategic Opportunities Paper for Albania, drafted in February 1999. Technical clearance to go ahead with the project formulation was given by IFAD's Operational Strategy Committee, and the formulation took place in late spring 1999. Another mission of International Fund for Agriculture Development visited Albania in late summer 1999 in order to appraise the Mountain Area Development Programme. On early November 1999, the Government of Albania approved the MADP Staff Appraisal Report and few weeks later were organized the loan negotiations between IFAD and Albania. On March 2000, Albanian Parliament ratified the Loan Agreement and the proposed MADA Charter.

The operationalization of the MADP was reached following the establishment of MADA, the recruitment of its Executive Director and other staff and the preparation of the Annual Work Plan in early 2001. Since then, the Mountain Area Development Programme is fully operative.

IFAD support to mountain area development has been initially directed in accordance with the Government wishes and the IFAD's mandate, to the poorest districts of north-east and north-central Albania. These areas have been supported by NDRDP and SSIRP IFAD's executed projects, which are by now completed. Actually, MADP is building upon the consolidated experience of these two projects and it is also providing finance for agriculture and rural development in five additional mountain districts including Pogradec, Korce, Kolonje, Permet and Tepelene. This way, the IFAD support for the mountain areas is directed to 14 out of 21 districts classified as the poor marginal mountain districts.

In terms of structural characterization, the 14 districts where IFAD assistance is directed, consists of: i) districts (eight out of eleven) with more the 80% of their area classified as mountainous (Tropoe, Has Kukes, Diber, Bulqize, Librazhd, Skrapar and Kolonje) and ii) districts (six out of ten) with 50-80% of area classified as mountainous (Pogradec, Korce, Permet, Mirdite, Mat and Tepelene).

The overall goal of the MADP is to raise the standart of living of poor mountain area people through i) increased agriculture production and productivity, ii) better household foodsecurity and nutrition, iii) increased incomes from agriculture and related rural enterprises and iv) improved rural infrastructure. MADP is a rather complex development programme and entail measures that deal not only with financial support directed to technical fields (like rural infastructure, agriculture development, and ruralk financing) but also activities fallin in institutional strengthening and development (establishment of MAFF and MADA, as bodies in-charge with the planning and delivery of development assistance to mountain areas, including financial services).

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of this Baseline Study is to provide the basis indicators for future quantitative and qualitative assessment of the performanxe of MADP "Mountain Area Development Program" in achieving the program's expected development outputs, effects and impacts. The themes where this baseline study was focused include: i) rural infrastructure, ii) agriculture development and iii) credit availability.

Two are the specific objectives of the study:

- i) assess existing situation with agronomic and livestock production, rural infrastructure and rural financing of mountain communes and districts included in the Mountain Areas Development Programme.

- ii) provide the necessary social-economic indicators (demographic indicators of the area, of living standard, education, medical care, agricultural and livestock productions, structure of farm incomes, the current level of infrastructure.

The outcomes of this study –due to the level of exhaustiveness they entail- consist in a solid and valuable base in determining the future needs for any special and diagnostic studies in the Programme implementation area. The monitoring and evaluation system designed by MADDA would not be able to perform properly without having accurate and realistic data. These data might also come from secondary source (too often used in monitoring and evaluation of public projects/programmes) whose accuracy is doubtful and in some cases contradictory between themselves. Here is comes the essential importance of this study, which brings aggregated information on the present status of rural infrastructure, agriculture development and rural financing based on a huge sample consisting of 128 villages, 32 communes and over 2700 respondents (both individual households and farmers associations)

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

This Final Report of the Baseline Study is structured in two individual parts well integrated with each other namely the main report and the detailed appendixes.

The main report part consists of:

- i) an introduction chapter where a brief statement is made on the history and the objectives of the Mountain Area Development Programme and its area as well as on the objectives of the Baseline Study;
- ii) a narrative description of the methodological approach and the surveying instruments employed to carry out the assignment warranting the achieving the objectives of this baseline study while the detailed description is provided in the Appendix 7;
- iii) a narrative description of the beneficiary population and the programme area in terms of the demographic indicators, socio-economic indicators, natural resource endowment, and agriculture and livestock production/yields in the sampled area;
- iv) an exhaustive chapter on the programme outputs including:
 - rural infrastructure availability and functionality (irrigation schemes, potable water, rural roads, forest and pastures) and farmers associations (WUAs, CFPUAs and SAs),
 - agriculture development including a description of the farm as a business entity, moving on the cropping structure and agricultural practices, livestock composition and production, farm produce marketing, farming business enabling infrastructural services, veterinary services and a brief assessment of communal forest and pasture transfer process
 - availability and opportunities of credit for rural people
- v) a chapter detailing the indicators –of the present situation- to be used for the assessment of the programme effects on the agriculture development. These indicators include: cropping structure and livestock composition and yields of agriculture and livestock production;
- vi) a chapter detailing the indicators –of the present situation- to be used for the assessment of the programme impact on the farm income and food security. These indicators include: farm income, food consumption and food security and living standards (household endowment with electric appliances, health situation and education);
- vii) a chapter with main conclusions drawn based on the study results

The appendixes part includes detailed statistical tables derived by and other technical documents used for the survey carried out in the 32 sampled communes of the programme area. There is an appendix for each of the following topics:

- i) detailed tables containing socio-economic and agriculture statistics;

- ii) detailed tables of statistical and technical information on the inventory of irrigation schemes;
- iii) detailed statistical tables and thematic maps on the inventory of forest and pastures;
- iv) detailed statistics on rural infrastructure (potable water and rural roads);
- v) massive statistical tables on agriculture and livestock issues;
- vi) statistics on the agriculture intensification level;
- vii) detailed description of the methodological approach and the surveying instruments used to carry out the baseline survey;

A chapter, as an Executive Summary, will be placed in the beginning of the report providing those readers with a rapid and general understanding of the report and the study results.

2. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 STUDY DESIGN

The study was focused in a relatively large area scattered throughout all Albania (128 villages as part of 32 communes in 16 mountain districts). The districts were indicated by MADA while the 32 communes, 4 villages per commune and the 20 households per village were selected by the study team. Different selection methods were applied in order to determine where and why will be interviewed.

As the target beneficiaries of the Program are households located in rural areas, prior to extracting the locations to be surveyed (communes and villages), it was concluded with MADA M&E officer the criteria to be utilised in order to define rural areas/sampling area. Following the precise definition of the “universe” on the basis of above, a spatial grid was generated to guarantee an uniform repartition of the sampled points throughout such an “universe”. In order to cater for the irregular shape of the AoI, the size of each cell of the grid has been computed so that the sum of the coverage rate of each elementary cell over the whole MADA/AoI be equal to 32, the number of Communes to be selected (as we had to select 128 villages at a rate of 4 villages per commune).

The choice of the locations to be surveyed within each grid cell is determined at random so as to preserve the sample representativity and to avoid spatial autocorrelation. The random selection is made through couples of random sequence of numbers within each of the non-alineated grid cell, determining the exact position within each grid cell by geographic (projected) coordinates: this resulted in 100% probability of selection for the locations included in a cell having a coverage rate of 100 and proportionally less to the others. The cell grid layer was applied over the MADA AoI map and the communes corresponding to the geographic (projected) coordinates of each grid centroid were identified. After that, all cell grids were sorted according to their coverage rate (that is, their rate of inclusion within the MADA/AoI) and the 32 grids with the highest coverage rate were selected.

Once the communes were selected, the villages to be surveyed within each commune has been extracted on the basis of a frame list of villages as part of each selected commune. By choosing 4 villages in each of 32 commune (128 villages in total), the suggested sampling scheme allows for a sufficient number of households to be interviewed (80 in each commune) and giving the possibility to distinct “rich, medium, poor households”. The selection procedure of households is a two stage procedure: Phase 1 intended to establish an initial framelist of villages selected randomly while the phase 2 intended to finalize the framelist of villages by substituting any of the initially selected villages that don't pass the eligibility threshold with any of the villages where MADA is operating right now but left outside the initial framelist. The selection procedure of the 128 villages has been all left to the randomness criterion applied over the framelist of villages of the 32 selected communes. Later on, the initial set of the 128 villages has been filtered with the aim to see whether the selected villages are inhabited by at least 25 households, here it comes the eligibility threshold used for inclusion of a village in the final set of selected 128 villages. In order to maintain the principles of the the sampling approach as well as maintaining the randomness selection of the villages, initially it is thought that the villages where

MADA is operating right now would not be included in the initial set of 128 selected villages but mainly be considered as spare to be used for substitution of any of the initially selected village that has not passed the eligibility threshold. Such an inclusion would be left to random selection of the villages and it would happen that some of the randomly selected villages are in the same time villages where MADA is operating right now.

Within the selected villages, the households were selected on a random basis based on the lists of rural families presently living in the respective village received through Heads of Villages (Kryepileqte), who are well informed about the village population. As we were instructed to make the distinction of households based on the criteria “rich, medium, poor households”, once having 20 households per each village, is sufficiently possible to find within these 20 households -at least- representatives cases of each category “well-off, medium, poor households”, therefore it was not considered as special issue. The repartition of these three categories of “well-off, medium, poor households” is totally left to the randomness selection of the households, as suggested in the MADA Baseline Survey Guidelines. The selection procedure for the households involved two different approaches distinguished on the basis of the number of families in each village. Apparently, the 128 selected villages were divided in two groups: group 1 included those villages with less than 40 families and the group 2 included those villages with more than 40 villages. The selection approach was as follows:

- i) Group 1 (villages with less than 40 families): a number in the interval 1 to 9 has been randomly selected per each of the villages. This selected number was used as the starting point for the selecting other 19 families using all successive number (e.g: if the selected number was 5 than the selected households were those aligned to the following numbers: 5,6,7,8,9 until 24).
- ii) Group 2 (villages with more than 40 families): a number in the interval 1 to 9 has been randomly selected per each of the villages. This selected number was used as the starting point for the selecting other 19 families using a fixed interval. The fixed interval has been defined by dividing the total number of inhabitants with 20 and it has been rounded up (e.g: if the selected number was 7 and the village inhabitants were 112, the interval is equal to 6 ($112/20$) than the selected households were those aligned to the following numbers: 5,11,17,23,29 etc).

Two sorts of data has been used in performing the assignment:

- i) data collected through field interviews involving two different surveying instruments:
 - a. structured surveying instruments like: a) 2560 questionnaires for households, b) 32 commune profiles questionnaires, c) 128 rural infrastructure questionnaires and d) 32 questionnaire for basic data at commune level.
 - b. semi-structured surveying instruments like the checklists for the three different farmers' associations like 33 WUA checklists, 13 CIPUA checklists and 3 SCA checklists.
- ii) data collected through various informal discussions with agriculture district authorities and desk analysis of various published information, MADA SAR as well as any previously completed study relevant to the topic of this assignment etc

All these surveying instruments have been pretested prior to start the field data collection phase in a large scale. The outcomes of the pre-testing resulted mainly in necessary adjustments in the shortening the questions/questionnaire, clarifying the questions (avoiding as much as possible the sensitivity part of the questions posed to respondents) and improving the relevance of questions.

2.2 FIELD DATA COLLECTION

The data has been collected by interviewers placed in 8 teams, each of them comprising 3 interviewers (one of the three was woman) and 1 interviewer' supervisor. These teams has been locally coordinated by the 5 regional coordinator who were instructed to quite perfectly play the facilitator and very pro-active role in the data collection process. All these human resources were coordinated by Mr. Anesti Kashita, the Study Manager with technical backup from Mr. Agron Hetoja, the Study Team Leader.

The number of questionnaires completed per each category is given as follows:

Table 1. Number of Filled Questionnaires by Categories

District	Commune	Households	CFPUA	WUA	SCA	Rural Infrastructure	Basic Data (Commune)	Commune Profiles
BR	Rroshnik	80	1			4	1	1
	Sinje	80	2	2		4	1	1
PR	Qender-Piskove	80		2		4	1	1
SK	Potom	80				4	1	1
	Vendreshe	80		4		4	1	1
TP	Qender	80	3	3		4	1	1
	Lopes	80				4	1	1
MR	Orosh	80		1		4	1	1
PU	Qaf-Mal	80				4	1	1
	Qerret	80	1			4	1	1
ER	Leskovik	80				4	1	1
	Qender-Erseke	80	1	1		4	1	1
KO	Liqenas	80	1			4	1	1
	Moglice	80				4	1	1
	Pojan	80		3	2	4	1	1
	Vithkuq	80		1		4	1	1
LB	Hotolisht	80	1	5		4	1	1
	Lunik	80				4	1	1
	Rrajce	80				4	1	1
PG	Bucimas	80		4		4	1	1
BU	Zerqan	80	1	1		4	1	1
DI	Tomin	80	1			4	1	1
MT	Klos	80	1	4		4	1	1
	Macukull	80	1			4	1	1
	Ulez	80	1	1		4	1	1
HS	Golaj	80				4	1	1
KU	Kalish	80				4	1	1
	Kolsh	80		1	1	4	1	1
	Zapod	80				4	1	1
BC	Pierze	80				4	1	1
	Margegaj	80				4	1	1
	Tropoje	80				4	1	1
TOTAL MADA AoI		2560	13	33	3	128	32	32

The interviewers were trained to become familiar with the questionnaires as well as with some particularities of this study, especially how to build confidence to the respondent and how to get a sincere and clear answer. In setting up the interviewing teams, the Consortium used some of the already established groups of interviewers of ACER (who have passed several levels of training in former accomplished studies) as well as some other agriculture-related and locally-based specialists with extensive field experience and knowledge for the problems and development trends at commune level. The interviewers and their supervisors were trained through a two-days intensive training course.

Once the questionnaires and the checklists are provided back to the main office in Tirana, the computer operators entered the data of the questionnaires and checklists into the computers. Data processing software has been managed by ACER staff under the supervision of Consortium's statistical analyst, while the data keying process has been done by a team of 6 operators specialized in this task (2 of them were in-house staff while the other 4 used to work in similar assignment for INSTAT). The adequate check and control instruments was used during the data entry. The analysis of the entered data was done by making use of some features of SPSS with data entry in ACCIES.

2.3 SAMPLING AND NON SAMPLING ERRORS AFFECTING THE DATA RELIABILITY

Prior entering into the detail of the sampling and non-sampling errors affecting the reliability of the data presented in the report, it is considered quite important to outline some detailed statistical aspects of the sampling as follows:

The extent of randomness: the sampling scheme has aimed at a spatial coverage of the area of interest. Therefore, as expressed above, the extent of the randomization approach has been relatively higher for lower levels (selection of villages and the respondents) compared to that of the higher levels of the sampling scheme (selection of the locations – i.e. communes to be surveyed). It is believed that such an approach has allowed to cater for an optimal trade-off between randomness and - representativity within the whole area of interest.

The extent of representativeness: The Baseline Guidelines themselves have determined a priori the Districts and the number of villages where the baseline should have been carried out. Having excluded small villages (with less than 20 households) from the sampling scheme still allows for a sufficient representativity of MADA area population. Having based the sample of higher level entities on a systematic spatial grid has allowed for uniform coverage of the whole area of MADA. However, since such second level entities were defined as administrative units (Communes) it should be pointed out that the representativeness of the survey extends in a spatially uniform manner over the whole area of MADA, with a positive bias towards the larger (and therefore often more populated) communes.

Sampling efficacy: in the lack of a priori information regarding the population variability within each village, a quasi fixed number of households was applied to all villages. This means that larger standard errors, *ceteris paribus*, have been recorded for some resulting measured variables. Since the sampling scheme opted for has been designed to secure representativeness over the MADA area of intervention, the use of the survey result at lower levels – particularly on lower administrative divisions is not recommended.

The results of a baseline survey of this kind might be accompanied by two kinds of errors: *sampling* and *non-sampling* errors.

Sampling errors are due to the fact that data collection occurs only for a fraction of total population. These errors are actually unavoidable and might theoretically be measurable by comparing the sampling scheme to that of an “ideal” random sampling scheme that, per definition, should give equal probability of extraction to all studied entities. Compared to an alternative sampling based on a list of communes it may be considered that the sampling scheme adopted by the baseline survey has provided higher uniformity of the probability of extraction spatially-wise.

Non-sampling errors are another kind of errors, most of which derive from:

- Small sample volume
- Pre-determined sampling techniques
- Poor questionnaire design
- Poorly prepared interviewers
- Incorrect responses

Two major error-related characteristics may be outlined as follows:

Relatively small standard errors for some key results of the survey. The following table gives an extract of the households’ sample standard errors:

Table 2. Standard errors for selected indicators

Nr	Variable indicators	Mean	Absolute Standard Error
I	PRICES		
	Wheat	29.8	0.45
	Grape	49.9	1.13
	Cow milk	40.3	0.62
	Veal	39.3	2.16
	Eggs	11.2	0.19
	Cheese	313.9	2.74
II	YIELDS		
	Cow milk	1639.8	12.91
	Wheat	4.5	0.12
	Sheep milk	38.7	1.16
	Goat milk	68.2	4.8
	Kids per sheep	0.91	0.07
III	USE OF FERTILIZERS		
	Nitrate in wheat	23.8	1.04
	Urea in maize	18.2	0.27
	Urea in vegetables	17.2	0.33
IV	LAND		
	Planted with wheat	3.4	0.07
	Planted with vegetables	0.33	0.02
	Day work per dy wheat	48.1	1.2

In general the standard errors for most of the important indicators are small and within the allowed limits, making our sample and its results a potentially worthy reference in respect to its level of reliability.

The absence of uniformly reliable information covering the area of interest has prevented from a priori clustering of the population. Further surveys to be undertaken in the future should be able to take advantage from the evidences gathered in the current one and significant gains of efficiency. Concluding, it might be said that beyond using statistical analysis, the working team has put efforts into logical reasoning and triangulation with complementary sources of information.

3. THE BENEFECIARY POPULATION IN THE PROGRAM AREA

The programme area includes 16 districts (Tropoja, Has, Kukes, Diber, Bulqize, Mat, Puke Mirdite, Librazhd, Pogradec, Korce, Kolonje, Permet, Skrapar, Tepelene and Permet), all of them classified as the mountain areas. The study was focused in 32 communes (128 villages, 4 villages per commune randomly selected), selected through non-aligned systematic sampling method.

The 16 districts of MADA Programme area account for round 895300 inhabitants and 200,420 family farms (households) or round 45% of all Albania. The 32 selected communes account for 177,685 inhabitants and 42,711 families or 21.3% MADA AoI. As it was highlighted in the Staff Appraisal Report of MADA, expected direct beneficiaries of MADP are estimated to be 37,500 family households, 153,480 people or 42% of the area's rural households. In this respect, the farming community of 32 selected communes represent 114% of MADA direct benefiting households and 115.8% MADA direct benefiting people.

As mentioned above, in each commune 4 villages have been selected (128 villages in total). The population of these villages accounts for 90,122 inhabitants and 21,606 families or round 52% of the 32 selected communes. In this respect, our 128 selected villages represents 57.6% of MADA direct benefiting households and 58.7% MADA direct benefiting people.

The rate of coverage (villages to communes) differs among districts. There are districts where the selected villages covers more than 70% of the population of their respective communes (like in Kukes, Skrapar and Pogradec) but there are also some districts where this covering rate is round 20% (Mirdite, Diber and Bulqize).

In some districts (Berat, Kolonje, Mat and Bulqize), the total female population of the selected communes is slightly higher than the male population. In the other districts of MADA AoI (except Diber and Tropoja), the number of male population of the selected communes is slightly higher than the female population. Diber and Tropoja consist in a case where the male population of the selected communes is more then 2.6 times higher than the female population. The ratio male population to female population in the MADA AoI as a whole is in favour of male population by 110%.

In terms of rural migration, the number of families of the 128 selected villages in MADA AoI who left their original villages during the last decade accounts for 5,922 families while the number of these families who were settled in one of our 128 villages accounts for just 476 families. There is noted that in the communes of Kukes, no family is settled in our communes and all families who emigrated in these communes are from our selected villages.

A considerable number of human resources available in these 32 communes have been graduated prior to 1990. There are 518 university graduated in agriculture fields, mostly agronomists and economists (213 and 132 persons respectively) 32 selected villages. Economists are more present in Kolonje, Librazhd, Permet and Pogradec while agronomists are more present in Permet, Tepelene, Librazhd and Has. Animal technicians accounts for 142 university graduated persons while although very endowed with forest and pasture resources, the 32 communes have only 31 forestry engineers. There are 1140 university graduated persons serving the education sector in these communes (594 in elementary education and 546 in high education). A number of persons have been graduated to serve in public health sector (232 midwives, 229 nurses, 28 dentists, 77 doctors and 17 pharmacists).

During the last decade, number of persons graduated in agriculture field account for (57 persons in total, mostly economists and agronomists) and 43 persons in education and 48 persons in public health.

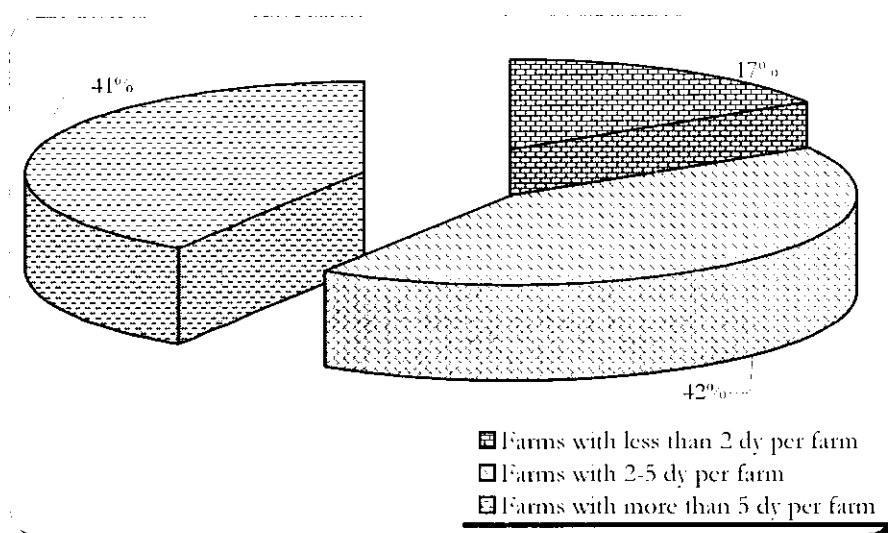
Most of these persons are now serving in public sector while some of them are also operating as private service providers, as "intelligence" to fill the business needs of the farming community or to provide a social service to the rural community.

The total land area of our 128 selected villages accounts for 22,710 ha (representing round to 47% of the total land area of the 32 selected communes and 3.2% of the MADA AoI) and only 70% of that land area is arable land (representing something more than 46.1% of the total land area of the 32 selected communes and 6.6% of the MADA AoI). Only half of the villages' arable land is irrigated or just 1/3 of the total irrigated land area of the selected communes.

For most of the selected villages and the communes, the land area per capita is 1-2 dynym while in some villages of Tepelene, land area per capita is varying from 3-5 dynym and even better in villages of Permet the land area per capita is 4-7 dynym. This situation seems rather worst for the villages of Puke and Mirdite whose land area per capita seems to be the lowest within the selected villages. For the districts of Has, Mat, Korce, Kolonje, Mirdite and Puke, the average land area per capita of the 4 selected villages is higher than the average land area per capita of the commune as a whole. The average land area per capita in the 128 selected villages is round 2.5 ha or close to 92% of districts' value.

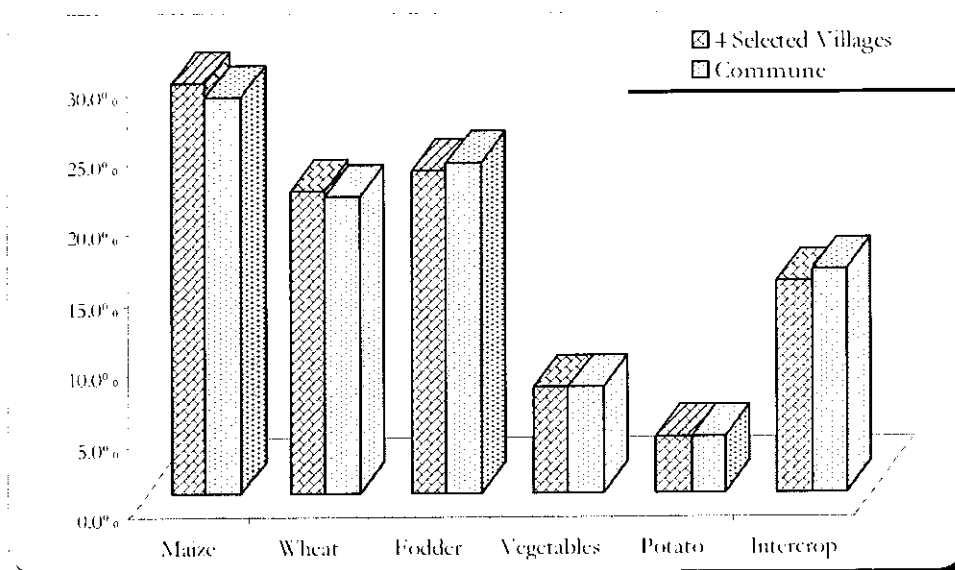
With regard to the repartition of farms according to the farm size, it resulted that in districts of Berat, Permet, Kolonje, Korce, farms with more then 0.5 ha per farm are predominant. In some other districts like Tropoje, Kukes, Mat, Diber, Pogradec and Skrapar, most of the farms fall in the category 0.2-0.5 dy per farm. Very small farms predominate in disticts like Bulqize and Puke. However, as an average for the 128 selected villages, 17% of farms pertain to the size less than 0.2 ha per farm, 42% pertain to the size 0.2-0.5 ha per farm and 41% pertain to the size more than 0.5 ha.

Figure 1. Farm Size's Repartition



The main arable crops cultivated by farms are maize, wheat, vegetables, potato, fodder and some ha with intercropping (maize with greenbeans). The cropping pattern panorama for the 32 selected communes and 128 villages is visualized in the following figure.

Figure 2. Cropping pattern in two levels: commune and selected villages.



The average land area planted of each set of four villages (there are 32 sets of 4 villages) is round 414 ha while the average of land area planted at commune level is 808 ha. At the selected villages level, maize and wheat are more important compared to the same crops at commune level. The latter gets more importance for intercropping.

Wheat area in 128 selected villages account for 3204 ha representing slightly more than 50% of the figure for the 32 selected communes and just 13.7% of the total of 16 districts. Maize and Alfalfa are respectively a little bit higher and lower compared to wheat in all figures at the three levels. Land area planted with potato is limited (501 ha for the 128 selected villages). Potatoes are totally unknown for 5 communes, three other communes have limited areas with potatoes. Communes of Zapod in Kukes, Roshnik in Berat and Qender-Piskove in Permet are the one with most area planted with potatoes. Vegetables occupy a land area slightly bigger than potatoes (806 ha for the 128 selected villages).

The production of the maize, wheat, alfalfa and vegetables in the 128 selected villages individual for each crop is over 50% of the commune levels. In quantitative terms, maize accounts for 9.740 tons, wheat for 9.927 tons, 47,000 tons of alfalfa (representing just 4.4% of the districts level).

Apples and plums are the most planted fruit trees (33.743 and 23.119 roots respectively at village level). In terms of volume of production, apples account for just 127% of the communes level while plums accounts for more than 47% of the commune level. Vineyards are also important for the area accounting on 78,786 rootstocks or 48.1% of the communes level. The other fruit trees (nuts, chestnuts, persimmon, oranges and most important olives at least for the two communes of Berat) accounts for more than 17,000 roots. It is not know exactly what share do this potential of fruit trees of the 128 selected villages represent compared with the figures of districts level due to the fact that there is no statistical information for the availability of fruit trees in district (either missing or the information is provided in ha).

Livestock sector consists of caws (in some cases even oxen), small ruminants, in few cases pigs, poultry and bees. In total, the selected 128 villages accounts for 19.031 milking caws (plus 9.951 calves and 4.569 heifers), 83.282 sheep (plus 56.721 lambs), 53.430 goats (plus 35.641 kids), some 2210 pigs, 138.842 head of poultry and 4.606 beehives. The representation rate of these 128 villages compared to the 32 selected communes is always over 50% (50.6% for caws, 48.8% for sheep, 52.3% for goats, 60.5% for poultry and 52.3% for bees) except for pigs whose rate is just 43.2% of the communes' level. It is worth mentioning tha pigs are bred only in 11 communes (those of Permet, Puke, Mirdite, Kolonje, Korce, Mat and in Tropoje) while there is no evidence recorded for the breeding of this animal in other communes. The communes of Skrapar, Librazhd, Has, Kukes and Tropoje have a

considerable number of oxen who indicates that a good portion of the land preparation for planting as well as some transportation is performed through animals' power.

The total production of milk in the 128 selected villages is over 27 million liters out of which 21.3 million liters is cow milk (43.2 % of the total of 32 communes), 3.5 million liters is sheep milk (52.9 % of the total of 32 communes) and 2.8 million liters is goat milk (26.5 % of the total of 32 communes). These villages are also producing 20,400 tons of calf meat (32.3 % of the total of 32 communes), 11,400 tons of lamb meat (48.9 % of the total of 32 communes), 4,980 tons of kids meat (54.7 % of the total of 32 communes) and 5,980 tons of pig meat (37 % of the total of 32 communes). Wool is also another livestock product, which in the 128 selected villages accounts for round 10 tons (out of which 8.7 is sheep wool) representing 38.6 % of the total of 32 communes. Eggs account for 10.5 million pieces or 49.6 % of the total of the 32 selected communes while honey accounts for 6 tons or 45.8 % of the total of 32 communes.

Detailed statistical information about the indicators mentioned above for the 128 selected villages as well as some aggregated information on the specific weight the selected villages and communes versus the districts and the total MADA AoI, is presented in the Appendix 1: "Statistical Profile of the Selected Communes in Program Area".

4. PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

This chapter provides information on the present situation in the three main intervention field of MADA: rural infrastructure, agriculture development, and credit accessability. This information will serve as the basis for evaluating the improvement results that are likely to be brought by MADA due to the MADP implementation.

4.1 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1.1 IRRIGATION SCHEMES

In the mountain districts the irrigated areas are located in high hills or terraces where the irrigation water is provided by limited water flow, streamlet, lakes or reservoirs. The low down lands close to the rivers, which are subject of floods, are not irrigated despite some exceptions. The usual features of irrigated areas are of a small scale, slanting lands, long channels and irrigation with gravity, although there exist a little number of pumps schemes that include little pumping units, which lift the water up to 300 m height. Irrigation is a supplement of precipitation and it is practiced in an average of 4 months, from May to September.

The availability of land and water sources in the mountain and hilly areas limit the dimensions of the individual irrigated areas in less than 40 ha. However, the irrigated schemes furnished with more water serve more than one area with a usual water source. Biggest schemes often include more than 10 specific sub-areas located around hills mainly furnished by smaller channels. The irrigation of these sub-areas, made with gravity or with pumps, depends by the position of the sub-area and by the flow of smaller channels. The water for irrigation is provided directly from the rivers, streams or reservoirs.

Since before 1991, the larger and complex schemes are used by the Water Enterprises, which delivered the water in cooperatives and state farms in secondary channels. The smaller and simple schemes are used and maintained by the cooperatives. Nowadays, the Water Enterprises still manage the largest and complex schemes, while the responsibility of cooperatives in managing the smaller and simple schemes has been transferred to the small farmers.

In the mountain districts the command area from the irrigation schemes managed by the water enterprise is about 196,700 ha, from which about 62,100 ha or 32% is located in the first programme area. About 42,500 ha or 68% of this area can be irrigated, when actually 27,810 ha or 45% of this area is irrigated.

In respect to the irrigation issues, the baseline study considered the irrigation system of the 16 districts and 28 selected communes with the appropriate study approach. The table below show the districts, communes and the number of schemes and their irrigated surfaces in three categories, which are the coverage area, the theoretically irrigated area and area irrigated with gravity, pumps etc. (look the summarizing table)

According to the collected data in the districts and communes of the study, it results that command area is about 19,590 ha, from which 6,662 ha is located in the first programme area (in the 7 districts of the entry programme phase). About 4848 ha or 72% of this area is available for irrigation, from which are actually irrigated 3489 ha or 52% of it. The data shows that the area of 19,590 ha covered with irrigation cannals, only 15,484 ha or just (79 %) is command area and only 9,425 ha or (48% of covered area) is irrigated.

The irrigation with gravity is used in 156 simple schemes and in 22 complex schemes, which both give 81% of the total number of schemes. The land area of simple schemes is 77% of the theoretically irrigated surface with gravity (107521 ha) and they are mainly schemes with 58% of surface from 10 ha up to 600 ha (16% of schemes have a surface of 200-400 ha, 26% have a surface of 100-200 ha, 41% have less than 41% and 17% represent schemes of over 700ha) of the gravity schemes.

The collected data during the study shows that 190 irrigation schemes in the program's districts has the characteristics and the following dimensions:

Table 1. Kind and Irrigation Schemes in the Programmeme Area

Kind of Irrigation	Number of Schemes	Irrigated Area		
		With Gravity	With Pumps	Total
Gravity	178	13925	0	13925
Pumps	29	0	1641	1641
Gravity and Pumps	10	807	888	1695
Total	217	13242	3336	17261

Source: Statistics of Commune and District Water Enterprises

The area covered by the gravity complex schemes is about 3173 ha and it is irrigated from 22 complex schemes. The complex schemes irrigate from 3 ha up to 860 ha and an average of 146 ha per scheme. 1 scheme is bigger than 600 ha.

Table 2. Repartition of the Irrigation Schemes with Gravity as per their size

Coverage Size (ha)	Complex Schemes		Simple Schemes		Total	
	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)	No.	Area (ha)
>10	3	17	19	103	22	120
11-50	8	320	95	2729	103	3049
51-100	3	220	18	1506	21	1726
101-200	4	656	18	2434	22	3090
201-400	3	1100	2	720	5	1820
401-600	0	0	3	1510	3	1510
601-700	0	0	0	0	0	0
>700	1	860	1	1750	1	2610
Total	22	3173	156	10752	178	13925

The schemes bigger than 100 ha in general have engineering projects and are technically narrow. The projected capacity of their main channels varies from 0.4 to 1 liter/sec/ha. The major part of them are cemented or partially cemented (main and secondary channels), while the tertian channels do not have any projected allocation system. The length of main channels is generally over 13 km with many crosses and splitting, which flow through the channel' contour. The inner sides of the irrigation channels are made with stone tiles or cement. Major part of them is damaged because of the lack of maintenance or the violence occurred during the last troubles within the country. So, there exist a considerable water drain in the system and only a part of the coverage area is irrigated.

The smaller schemes are projected and constructed with old traditional methods without any recently rehabilitation or repair. The common characteristics for all these irrigation schemes are the transitional entities who take over these schemes upon restoration with uncompleted works (the main irrigation channels are uncovered with aany designed secondary and tertiary water delivering system). These schemes are actually in very bad conditions and they would need rehabilitation.

Deatiled information on the Irrigation Schemes in the 32 selected communes are presented in the Appendix 2.

4.1.2 LAND, FORESTS AND PASTURES INVENTORY

MADA AoI occupies more than 51% of the Albania's total land area. As the Area of Intervention of MADA is predominantly mountainous, MADA AoI accounts for 42% of the toal forest areas and 46% of total pasture area. Detailed statistical data on the land, forest and pasture inventory for the MADA AoI are presented in Appendix 2.

Forests cover 1,051,050 hectares in Albania, or 36% of the land area. Forests, as a renewable natural resource, play many functions, which are vital for the society: (i) important economic function, supplying industrial wood and fuelwood, fodder and grazing for livestock, and non-wood forest products; (ii) environmental protection, improving the climate conditions, protecting the soil from erosion and entire the environment; and (iii) social function for people, for recreation and amenities.

According to the Forest Law of 1992, the forest fund is comprised of: state forests, communal forests (which are owned by the state and “given in use” in common to the villages under the supervision of local government), and private forests (those forests returned to ex-owners or located within privately owned land). The division of forests according to the ownership and the main types is given on Table 1

Table 3. Forest area and volume according to ownership and main types

Ownership/ Types	Total		State		Communal		Private	
	Area (ha)	Volume (000 m ³)	Area (ha)	Volume (000 m ³)	Area (ha)	Volume (000 m ³)	Area (ha)	Volume (000 m ³)
High forest	460,950	66,093	414,100	62,193	42,370	3,499	4,480	401
Conifers	171,580	19,366	152,330	18,371	16,060	682	3,190	313
Broadleaved	289,370	46,727	261,770	43,822	26,310	2,817	1,290	88
Coppice	311,370	10,365	236,200	8,174	71,420	2,046	3,750	145
Shrubs	257,850	7,932	177,770	6,313	76,950	1,494	3,130	125
Forests, Total	1,051,050	84,390	845,650	76,680	193,860	7,039	11,540	671
%	100	100	80.5	90.9	18.4	8.3	1.1	0.8

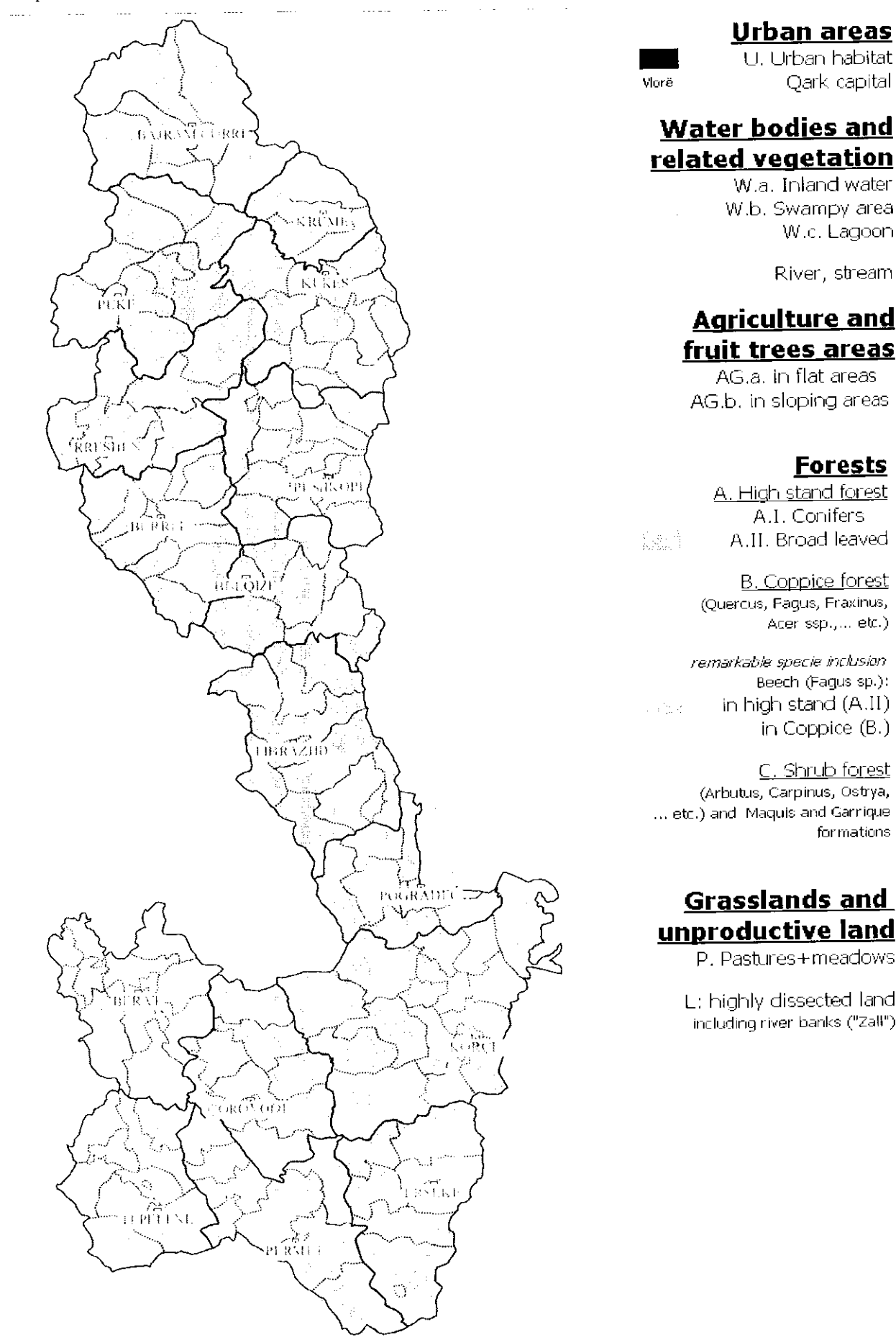
Source: DGFP, Forest and Pasture Fund, 2001

Communal forests comprise 18.3 % of the total surface and 8.3 % of the total volume of the forest fund. A major portion of the forests, especially communal forests situated adjacent to populated areas, become degraded over the last decades as a result of over cutting, over grazing, the clear felling of forests to open agricultural land, and other factors. Further more, the situation is aggravated during the last years due to illegal cutting and forest fires. Besides the disproportion between the percentage of the communal forest area (18.3 %) and the volume (8.3 %), another significant indicator of communal forest degradation is the low productivity, which is 36.3 m³/ha/year for communal forests, towards 80.3 m³/ha/year of the total forests, or more than two times smaller the first one compared with the last one.

Pastures cover 419,513 hectares in Albania, or 14.6 % of the land area. Natural pastures with the vegetative cover composed of diverse species, constitute complex ecosystems that produce fodder and are renewable resource, and play an important role on environmental protection. Pastures provide about 30 % of the needs for fodder for all the livestock and 62 % of needs for small ruminants. Their productivity is low, about 8-10 fodder units per hectare, or the carrying capacity is 3-4 heads of sheep/ha/year, due to difficult ecological conditions where they are situated, and no proper management and periodical fires.

Based on land cover units digitized by FAO in 1996, the following represents the endowment of MADA AoI with natural resources as per categories specified in the legend.

Map 1. Natural Resource Endowment of MADA AoI



Law No 7917, dated 13.4.1995 "For the pastures and meadows" states that pastures and meadows are divided into: state pastures and meadows, those of general use and private ones. State pastures and meadows in general use are administered by the communes or municipality and are in use of villagers situated within the commune or village jurisdiction

Pastures traditionally used by villages have been transferred to the local government based on the Decision of the Government no 700, dated 23.10.1995 "For the definition of boundaries of state pastures and meadows in administration of DGFP and local government for general use". District Forest Services have sent just a letter to the district cadastre office on this purpose. In fact, only a part of communal pastures are included in the communal forest and pasture management plans, while for the rest no other documentation or management plan exist. The division of pastures according to the ownership and the main types, as defined by the above mentioned Government Decision is given on Table 2.

Table 4. Pasture area and carrying capacity according to ownership and main types

Ownership/ Types	Total		State		Communal		Private	
	Area (ha)	Carrying Capacity, (sheep heads)	Area (ha)	Carrying Capacity, (sheep heads)	Area (ha)	Carrying Capacity, (sheep heads)	Area (ha)	Carrying Capacity (sheep heads)
Summer Pastures	294 405	941 816	116 141	458 493	165 107	430 765	13 157	52 558
Usable	248165		100470		136525		11 170	
Non-usable	46 240		15671		28582		1 987	
Winter Pastures	125 108	320 054	35 807	101 724	79 107	183 797	10 194	34 533
Usable	111365		32 807		69339		9 219	
Non-usable	13 743		3 000		9 768		975	
Total Usable	359530		133 277		205 864		20 389	
Total Non-Usable	59 983		18 671		38 350		2 962	
Pastures Total	419 513	1 261 870	151 948	560 217	244 214	614 562	23 351	87 091
%	100	100	36.2	44.4	58.2	48.7	5.6	6.9

Source: DGFP, Forest and Pasture Fund, 2001

Pastures in general, but those of communal use in special, are very degraded by misuse and mismanagement, through overgrazing, especially the areas close to villages or winter pastures, opening agricultural land on most productive pastures, and periodic fires. One can observe that, similar to communal forests, also for communal pastures exist the disproportion between the percentage of the area (58.2 %) and the carrying capacity (48.7 %).

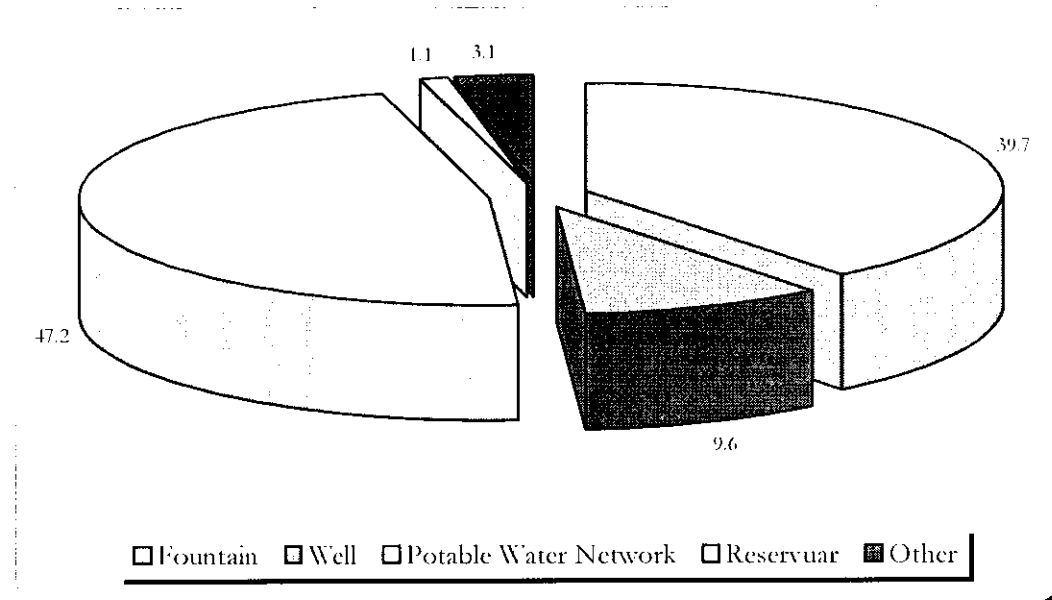
For pastures not included into proper transfer process through the Forestry Project PMU, must be organized their transfer and preparation of the management plan and the implementation of this plan. Also, other state forests or pastures may be proposed by the community for transfer to the local government when necessary.

On the other hand, there are good practices on forest and pasture protection and improvement by communities and farmers on their own plots. The protection and improvement of forests and pastures have begun in communes/villages involved in the transfer process in a large scale and very good experiences are gained. Large forest and pasture areas have been improved through implementing the management plans by Communal Forest and Pasture Users Associations (CFPUA). It is necessary to mention that the data on communes and districts include only communes involved into investments funded by Forestry Project's PMU, being altogether 59 communes. It seems that here are not included about 30 communes where the transfer process is conducted by the APFDP (already completed).

4.1.3 POTABLE WATER

The most of the families in the studied areas fulfil their needs for potable water through the potable water network, then through the fountain and less from the wells and other reservuaries or sources. The following graphic shows the structure of needs coverage by the water sources.

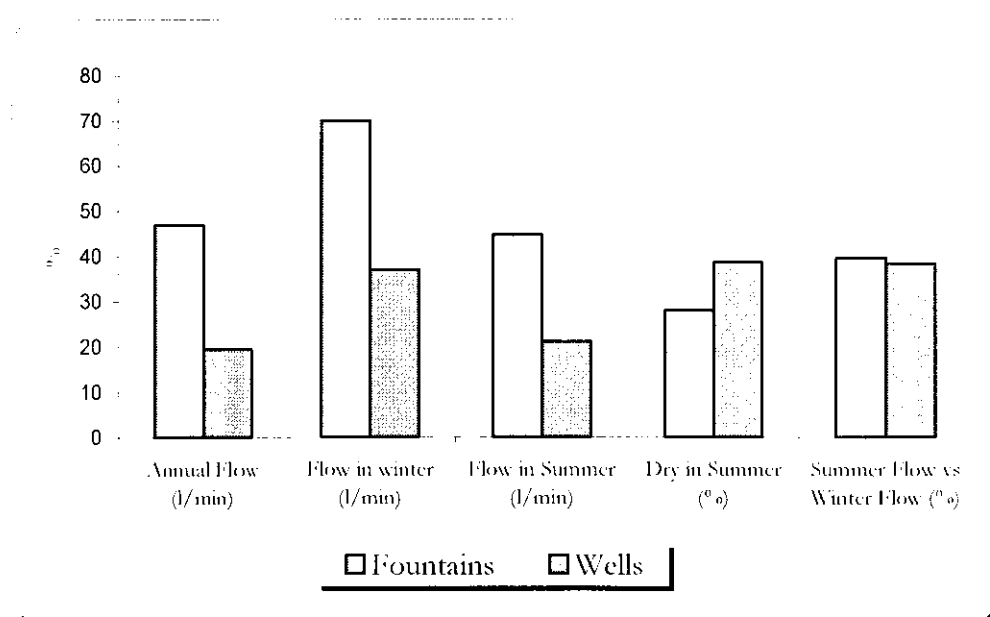
Figure 3. Structure of Family Needs' Coverage for Potable Water



There are very important differences related to the structure of needs coverage in the different communes. Moglica commune covers about 99% of the needs with fountain water, while Ulza commune and Kalise commune cover respectively 3 and 5% of the needs. In the meantime, there are communes such as Oroshi that covers about 95% of the needs with fountain and Macukulli, which covers about 23% of the needs with water from the reservuaries.

Water flow and availability during the year are aslo characterised by a variation by the water sources and by the communes. The following graphic provides some data for the fountains and wells at area level.

Figure 4. Indicators of the Flow and Drying for the Two Main Sources of Potable Water



The following tables provide information on the water flow variation between the communes of the area.

Table 3. Flow Variation between the Communes for the Two Main Sources

Water sources	Average	Min	Max
Fountain			
Annual flow (l/m)	46.9	1	240
Winter flow (l/m)	70	1	975
Summer flow (l/m)	44.7	1	820
Summer draining (%)	27.9	0	50
Summer flow compared to winter one (%)	39.5	0	75
Wells			
Annual flow (l/m)	19.5	2	259
Winter flow (l/m)	37	4	432
Summer flow (l/m)	21.1	0.5	259
Summer draining (%)	38.6	3.5	63.3
Summer flow compared to winter one (%)	38.2	10	100

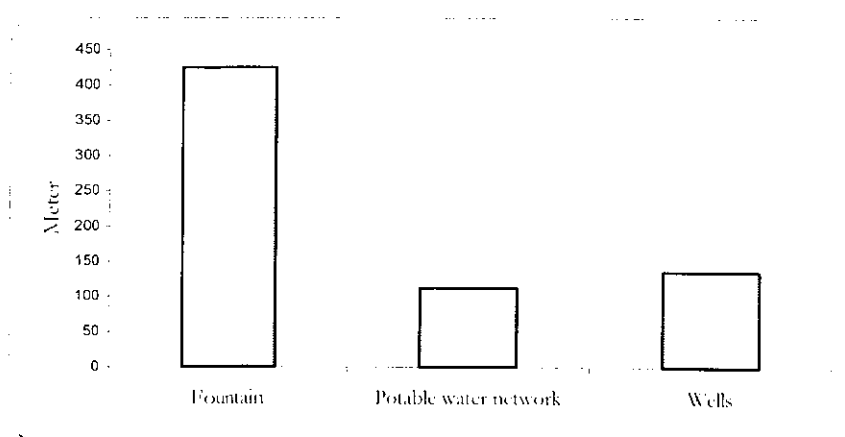
Except that, the winter flow of the fountain is 57% higher than then summer one, when about 28% of the wells is dried during the summer and the remained ones provide only 40% of the winter flow. There are communes such as Hotolishti in Librazhdi or Qender in Tepelena which have better water supply, but there are also other communes such as Ulza etc. that during the summer, they have a drastic decrease of the water supply provided to them through fountains. The volume of water in the wells is decreased from an average of 37 m³ water supply in winter in just 21 m³ water supply in the summer. 38.6% of wells are dried in summer and the remained ones provide only 38.2 % of the winter's water supply. The following table provides information on water supply by potable water network:

Table 4. Variation in the Water Supply by Potable Water Network

Item	Average	Min	Max
Flow average lit/min	76.1	0.5	800
Times in a day	2.8	1	5.5
Hours in a day	8.1	1	24
Annual flow	69.1	0.2	815

There is a high variation for the fourth indicators within the studied area, which is expressed with the differences between the respective averages and the extreme values. The distance of the families by the water sources is another significant indicator for the situation of supplying with water of the studied area. The average distance of the water sources is about 425 m, and there are communes such as Kolsh and Golaj in which the distance of the water source is about 1 km and also communes in which practically the water source are very close to the dwelling centers. The following graphic briefly presents the distance of the families by the water source type.

Figure 5. The Family's Distance by the Water Source Type



Regarding the fountain, the average distance to the closest fountain is about 112m, but there are communes with a distance up to 300 m. By the distance point of view, in 70% of the families the fountain is near their houses and in 30 % the fountain is far away. Even in this point, there are very distinguishing differences, from 100% (Tomin) in 25% (Golaj).

4.1.4 RURAL ROADS

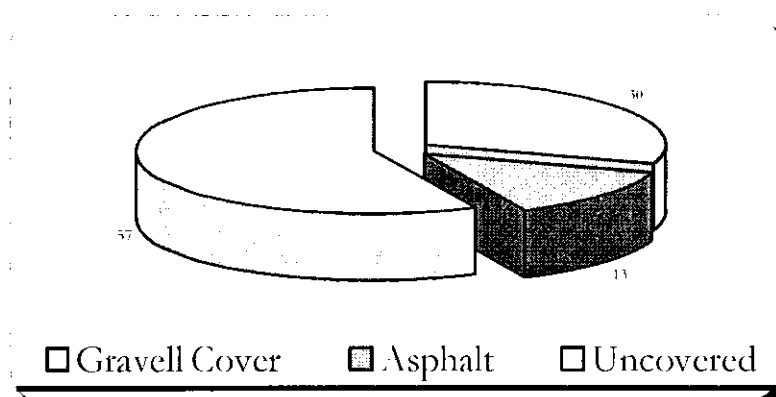
The following table provides information on the length and width of the village roads and their variation in the area. It can be seen a high variation of these indicators.

Table 5. Main indicators of the rural roads

Road indicators (m)		Average	Min	Max
Length	Main road	7274	1500	33000
	Secondary road	4028	800	22000
Width	Main road	3.6	2.5	5.4
	Secondary road	2.6	1	4.3

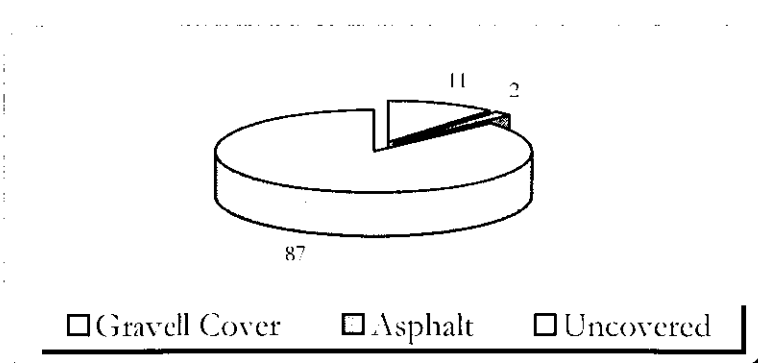
By the road paving point of view, it results that the most of these roads are unpaved, for both main and secondary roads. The following figure shows the structure of the roads' state by their surface covering point of view.

Figure 6. Coverage of the Main Village Roads



Asphalt road coverage is mostly seen in Pojan and Q.Piskove, while gravel cover is most characteristic in Bucimas and Margegaj. The uncovered roads are identified throughout the entire studied area at a very uniform spread.

Figure 7. Coverage of Secondary Village Roads



By the roads normality point of view, only in 9 villages roads were considered normal ones, which means 7.5% of the area roads. Detailing the analysis, about 51% of the roads are considered difficult ones, 39% of them are damaged and 10% are unusable. 48% of the main roads have only one side canal and 52% have two side canals. Regarding the secondary roads, 15% have one side canal and 85% of them have two sides canal.

4.2 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

4.2.1 SAVING AND CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

4.2.1.1 Availability and Functioning of the Saving and Credit Associations

During the last decades many low-income countries have made billion of dollars with different projects in the rural financial markets to help the softening of rural poverty, development of agriculture and especially supporting the small farmers. The World Bank is one of the main financers of these projects. In many cases, the objective of these credit projects is to enable the small farmers to borrow, often with subsidised interest rates, which is nominated soft loan. Many projects of the type have failed while extending in the rural areas, for the mere reason that the realisation of these projects is followed only by financial official institutions. This has made possible the findings of other institutional agreement alternatives on the distribution of credit in rural areas. A successful alternative may be realised through the promotion of highest level cooperation, materialised with the foundation and operation of the credit co-op, or like we know them in our country the Saving and Credit Associations. (SCA) In essence these institutions are village "banks", as they offer farmers, who at the same time are members of these institutions, the two main financial services: crediting and saving deposit.

We can now say that Albania is gaining experience in the establishment and operation of SCAs. The operation of SCAs constitutes an important step to the village families, as along with the crediting, they should also embody the mobilisation of the rural sector savings, which lead to the increase of funds available for loans.

The current phase of SCA development promises their further development. These financial self-help institutions are mostly extended in the village areas. Along with the farmers' individual initiative, two early and more specialised projects are engaged in the rural sector: Rural Financial Fund, an institution based on the World Bank funds and the foundation "The movement for the development of Saving and Credit Associations", assisted by the Irish Credit Union. Only in the rural sector, 115 SCAs have been founded and are in operation. The majority of them operate in the flat areas; this is the reason the number of SCAs operating in the sampling areas is limited.

The operation of agricultural farms with minimal and fragmented size in the areas of the project activity makes them to be considered almost as self-carry economy. This is the reason that makes the cooperation in the financial area low. In this area 4 SCAs have been interviewed through focus-group interviews, out of which 3 of them had started their activity during the last two years, whereas the fourth one was in its steps of foundation. The number of participants in the focus-group was 32 SCA members or 53% of all their members; the women constituted 28% of the participants.

The number of members in the three SCAs is 60, out of which 19 or 33 % are women. The participation of women was almost exclusively from one SCA (Zvezde village), which is an association founded by the women of that village.

The low level of cooperation in the financial area is striking in the area of study. The number of SCA members is inconsiderable. Out of 2560 interviewee, only 11 of them or 0.4% are SCA members. This index is almost the same concerning the information the farmers possess on the existence and operation of SCAs in the relevant areas. 21 of the interviewee or 0.8% answered positively to the question. SCA membership and information related to them are mainly in the city of Korça where 80% of the interviewee answered positively.

The index of loan taking from SCA is very low. This relates to the fact that SCAs founded until now, have a short history, as their experience in Albania originates in the 3-4 last years. The number of farmers who have received loans is 28 or 0.1% of all the interviewee, mainly in Korça and Përmet with 20 loan-takers (11 and 9 respectively) who occupy 71% of the total number of this index. In the north-eastern area and especially in the towns of Bulqiza, Diber, Has, Kukes, Pukë e Tropojë this index is zero.

The given loan has a duration date up to 36 months and in a sum that varies from 100,000 leke to 200,000 leke. The interest rate is a little lower than the market rate. It is between 17-19%. All the loans issued by these 3 SCAs are targeted at purchasing livestock. The guarantees for loan taking are on personal bases. They rely on the good knowledge of the lender from the other SCA members. In two cases, there has been solid guarantee, where one other SCA member becomes a guarantee for the liquidation of the loan from the loan-taker. An advantage to the loan-giving in these SCAs is the simple and quick procedure. This period that includes the moment of application till receiving the loan lasts approximately 10 days.

About 65% of the SCA members believe in the benefits of this cooperation, but such an evaluation is not common among other non-member farmers of the village.

The thought on establishing SCA is rather interesting. The main reason of about 90% of the interviewed members is the opportunity of loan-taking. The need of members for loans is 65% for long-term loan and 35% for short-term loan. This shows the need of farmers to accomplish investments.

4.2.1.2 Management Responsibility

The focus-group with SCA members results that they are responsible for the decisions taken. In all cases, the decisions are taken by the Leading Council of SCA. The focus-groups have been free and in two of our three sampling cases, the decision is taken consensually. The index holds true also to the respect of the taken decision. The Association management is considered by all participants as a duty of all members. In the three SCAs the opinion concerning management as a whole, is the same.

4.2.1.3 Membership and Meetings

The relations among the SCA members are considered to be good. The members know each other well. They meet once a month, on average, with a participation of 65% of its members. In one of the SCAs, the meeting is held twice a month. The procedure of the meeting, evidences and decision taking is materialised through a summary document that remains in the SCA. The participation of members in these meetings varies between 50-55% in the SCA of Pojan and 55-57% in the SCA of Mamex and Zvezde. The percentage of participating women is 40%. The announcement for meetings is personal and addressed to each member at home. In the annual meeting, there is an agenda, where they listen to the work report of the Councils, Committees and where they discuss the work done. The reports are brief and not detailed.

Association members' meetings are held at open areas or municipality offices. None of the associations possess premises of their own, nor are they equipped with the most indispensable inventory, like tables, chairs, safe, etc. The members hope for a donation from a third party in order to buy the necessary equipment for the association normal functioning. The Association documentation is kept by the Head of the Leading Council, in his home, which provides obstacles to the association activity.

4.2.1.4 Group Operation and Management

The SCA activity is based on the legal and regulative framework, which is now complemented in function to the level of development of these institutions.

The legal framework of SCA operability is law no. 8782, dated 03.05.2001 "On the Saving and Credit Associations", which ameliorated the existing legal framework. The three SCAs are registered in the Tirana Court and have been issued a licence. The Bank of Albania at the same time has defined the rules of supervision for all the SCAs aiming at minimising the risks they face. The three SCAs have chosen and function through all the leading bodies determined by law and statute. They have approved of the domestic rules of functioning. In the three sampling associations the statute and domestic rules are compiled with the support of the projects operating in that area. The established bodies are considered by the participants as functional and the elected members as performing. They support the association through the democratic choice and their good knowledge of the leaders' qualities.

Concerning the problems (obstacles) emerging during the SCA operations, about 65% of the members consider them organisative and not personal. In this case, the solution to the problem is rather difficult.

4.2.1.5 Potential Autonomy

Though the SCAs are founded on the free will of the members, the possibility of independent operation is difficult. According to the opinions of two associations on this topic, the participants condition the progress of SCAs with outside support (SCA in Mamez and Pojan). They see the development of their institution related to the financial support from the donors' projects. But the members of these associations say that opportunities are not yet exploited for the strengthening of the association. They stress the use of internal monetary resources of the association members (use of savings). They consider the development of the association in the context of a pilot project based on the donors' projects; whereas the participants of the SCA in Zvezde, consider their institution independent. But these participants, too, welcome technical support from third parties.

4.2.1.6 Knowledge Base

The knowledge of SCA members are considered deficient. According to the participants, this is due to the lack of experience of these institutions in our countries. The principal obstacle of our members is technical knowledge on procedures, documentation and keeping accountable records for the activity of the institution. They are not familiar with some of the main concepts on loans. In this context, the technical support through projects or finance experts is regarded as indispensable. The Albanian Development Fund has contributed to the extension of this knowledge through its rural loan project, which is the oldest and the most extensive project in the Albanian rural areas. This project started in the context of the Softening of Rural Poverty Project, targeting the facilitation of the transitional period to the poor farmers, and later, gained the complete dimension of a micro-financing program. The program offered a new loan system, based on the coordination between two links – the Village Credit Council and the Credit Officer.

The issue of small loans to the farmers, who could not rely on the bank loans, was realised in this way. This was associated also with the training of farmers and VCC. This project adopted loan schemes based on the farmers requests for small credits corresponding to the economic level of their farm. The intervention areas have also included some study areas, like Diber, Kukes, Puke, Has and Tropoja. This is the reason that some members of SCA in Mamez, Kukes, had gained experience from the loan taking from this project. Also, in the other two SCAs in Korça, the Union Development Project of the SCA, supported by Irish League, "Land o, Lake", has contributed to the awareness of the farmers on these institutions.

4.2.1.7 Broadening Base

The enlargement of the SCA activity seems difficult for the moment. The focus-group participants say that their institution is yet not fully consolidated and with a limited number of members.

The main SCA objective is the increase of number of members, as an opportunity to increase the financing resources. The enlargement of the SCA with new members is more preferable with farmers from within the country. The necessary infrastructure is lacking, too, which would make possible the operation of a SCA with municipality basis, including several countries. The participants consider the gaining of positive experience from a successful and consolidated SCA as indispensable. About 65% of the participants in discussion consider SCA as a necessity for the rural community.

4.2.2 COMMUNAL FOREST AND PASTURE USER'S ASSOCIATIONS

One major objective of forest policy in Albania is to increase decentralization and sustainable management of state-owned forests and pastures, through the transfer to communes/villages for their use. The transfer aims at fulfilling the local needs of villagers for wood and non-wood materials, and to otherwise increase resources and income generation at the local level.

The existing legal provisions: Law No 7623, dated 13.10.1992 "For forestry and forest Service Police", Law No 7917, dated 13.4.1995 "For the pastures and meadows" and the Regulation No 308, dated 26.1.1996 "About the transfer of communal forests and pastures for their use and administration" allow the transfer of state forests and pastures to communes/villages for their use. The Albanian Government has declared to the Parliament the target of transferring 40% of the forest area and 60% of the pasture area to communes/villages for their use. The Green Strategy of Agricultural Development in Albania states that the main goals are: to maintain the integrity of forests and pastures, biodiversity, and natural habitats; to manage and develop the forests in order to improve their production and ecological functions; to transfer about 40% of forest area and 60% of the pasture area to communes for their use. While the Strategy for the Development of the Forestry and Pastures Sector in Albania foresees that transfer be reached within five years. The draft National Program on transfer has scheduled the number of communes for each district, which will be involved into the transfer process up to 2004.

In collaboration with DGFP, local government and district forest services (DFS), the World Bank funded Forestry Project and Albanian Private Forestry Development Program funded by USAID, have supported technically and financially the transfer of state forests and pastures. The transfer process is completed for about 88 communes, transferring in total 193,860 hectares of forests, or 18.4% of total forest area of the country, and 165,107 hectares of pastures, or 39.4% of total pasture area of the country (by the end of 2000). The transfer is realized through broad community participation and based on old traditions regarding the common use or the division of the areas through users.

The purpose of this study is to know and describe the current situation of forest and pasture resources under exploitation, the management way of these treasures, and also the Association's functioning. Within the MADA AoI, 13 Associations were identified in the selected 332 communes of the sample and interviewed accordingly. The interviewed Associations are distributed as follows: 54 % from North-East districts, 23 % from South-Eastern districts and also 23 % from Southern districts of the country. Open discussions were organized with Associations' members. The results of this discussion will serve to the Agency to improve and intensify the support on forest and pasture management system.

It must be mentioned that at the Sinje Commune have been established two Associations: one, the Pasture Users Association, called as Sinje A; and second, the Forest Users Association, called Sinje B, just for convenience in this report. All interviewed Associations join 1,072 members, or as average 81 persons per Association. Though the transfer process and establishment of Associations is a new event, the number of members seems to be a small figure, if we consider that each commune of the country includes over 9 villages as an average. By the total number of Associations' members, in discussions have participated about 1/3 of them, that might be considered as active participation. While, women members and their participation in discussions is the same percentage, about 12 %. However, the women's participation both in the Associations and discussions is very low, as a consequence of old traditions still present especially in the mountainous areas. Another factor might be the short period of time since the transfer is realized in these communes and not enough experience is gained (62 % of Associations have been established during the last three years)

4.2.2.1 Availability and Functioning of the Communal Forest and Pasture Associations

The process of forest and pasture's transfer is completed in all communes in study. The earliest transfer has occurred in 1997 in Ulza Commune, the process is accelerated by the year 2000, including 1/3 of communes; the last one was in July 2002. The process is continuing in other communes.

A very positive fact is that for the majority of communes (85%) no reaction by villagers has happened during the process. Only in one commune has had a negative reaction and in another one the reaction has been neutral.

According to the Regulation 308, the *preparation* of the forests and pastures management plan for each commune has been a condition for realizing the transfer process. So, the management plans are prepared for all communes in question. The *implementation of management plans*, in general is done

applying it strictly (by 85 % of communes); it is applied as a guideline only by one commune, and applied partially, by another one. It shows the interest of community for a better and sustainable management of forests and pastures, assured through the correct application of management plan.

Management plans implementation has been possible through given investments for 92% of communes; only for one commune no investment has had. The main *source* of the investment for management plan implementation has been *foundations* (for 77% of communes), the majority supported by the *World Bank* through the Forestry Project Management Unit, and *MADA*. Besides, *DFS Berat* has been a source of investment for one CFPUA. Another Association has gained some investment from *selling* the forest products (*fuelwood*). The two last ones, especially selling the wood and non-wood forest products, can be valuable experiences for many other communes for generating incomes and, consequently, increase the investments for forest and pasture operations.

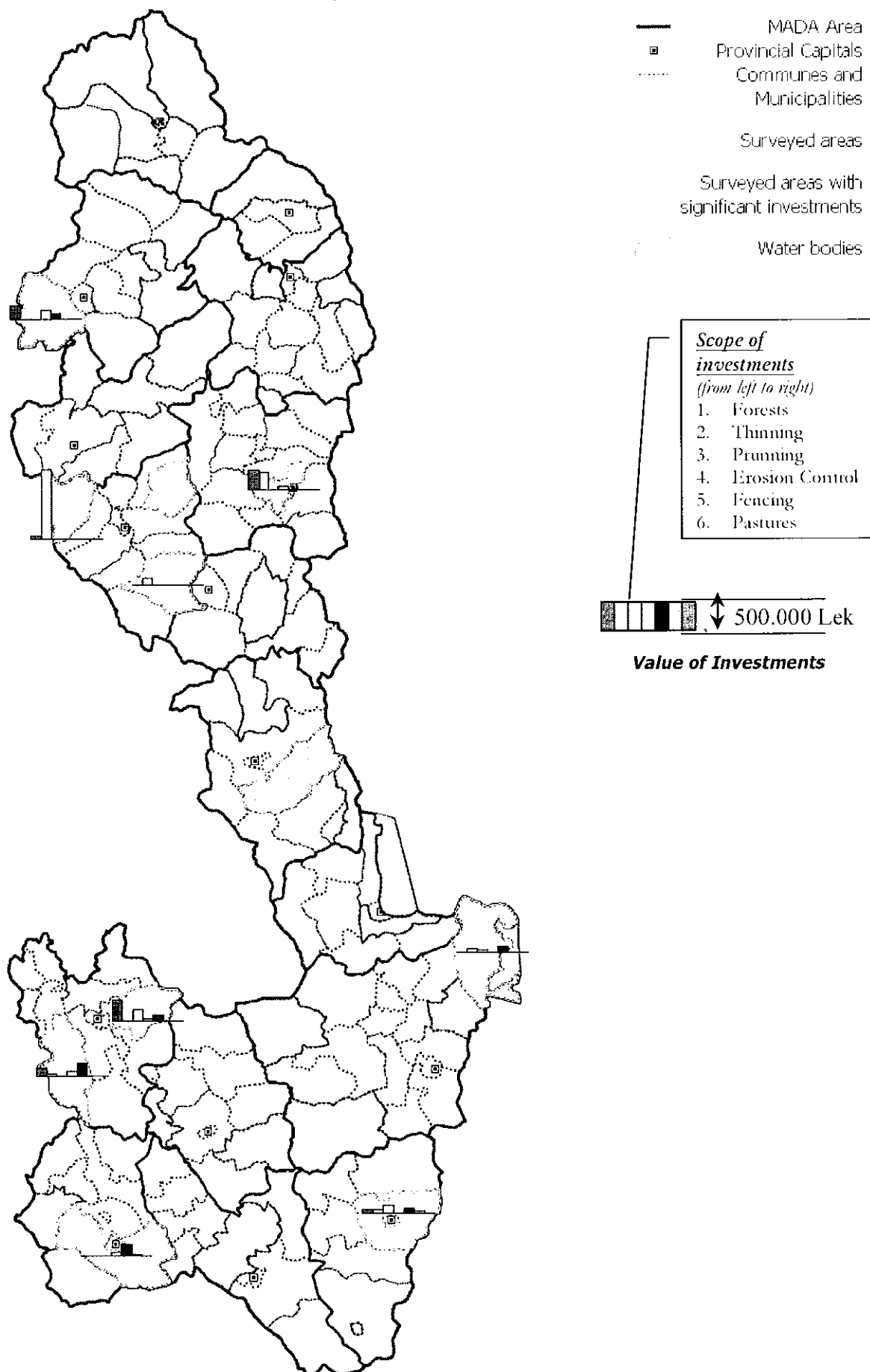
The *decision* on where to realize the investment is taken mainly by the CFPUAs (in 62 % of cases), and/or by other partners, like *DFS personnel* and *Project staff*, and in separate cases by a Consultant Company or others. It can be observed that for some CFPUAs, the decision is taken at the same time by more than one decision maker, for example, by the Association, DFS Personnel and Commune Council, or by the Association and Project Staff.

The *investment is used* by Associations for diverse forest and pasture activities. Most of Associations (62 %) have invested for *pruning*, in average 1.3 million Lek, with big differences regarding the size of investment among associations (the maximum from one commune being 2,5 million Lek, and the minimum 0.08 million Lek). Over half of Associations have invested for *forestation*, in average around 9.7 million Lek per commune, varying from 0.3 million to 4.7 million Lek. For *thinning* have invested 7 Associations, in average 3.3 million Lek per commune, with the biggest investment by one commune of 15 million Lek. About 40 % of Associations have evaluated the impact of *erosion*, taking measures for its control and investing in average around 1,1 million Lek per commune, with low differences among the communes.

The investment for *pasture improvements* has been made in 2 Associations, with an average of 0.37 million Lek, within the size of 0.55 million in one commune and 0.18 million Lek in another commune. While, in the category of *other investment* are included the forest improvement by one commune and clear cut forest improvement and fencing by another one.

Regarding the creation of a *reinvestment grant*, have answered about 62 % of Associations, but ¼ of them have reported the value, which is in average about 1.4 million Lek per Association (limits are between 5 and 0.3 million Lek for each of them). 30 % of Associations have not created the reinvestment grant, while 23 % of them have not answered. The reinvestment grant has been created with *members' contribution* in 30 % of Associations (varying from 5.5 million to 12,000 Lek; with *donor's grant* for 23 % (varying from 4.5 to 0.3 million Lek); *other sources* in 30 % of Associations, with an average of 0.7 million Lek. Only Ligenas Commune has 2 million Lek of reinvestment grant from the World Food Program.

Map 2. Investments in the Communal Forestry



The reinvestment grant is used for forest and pasture operations. The main use is for *afforestation* by 23 % of Associations, using from 80% of the total amount by one commune till 15% by another one; for *thinning and pruning* is used by one Association (fifty – fifty); for *erosion control* by one (using 100%); for *other operations* some communes: one for repairing the water point in pasture (using 100 %), one for tending 60% and fencing 40%; one for tending using 100%, and another for clear cut forest improvement using 100% of the reinvestment fund.

Related to the *possession or use of forest areas*, about ¾ of Associations have given the data.

The area which **can be used** by *individual families* varies in large limits, for 30 % of Associations the area that is available for use by families is between 15 to 15,000 dynyms; the surface for *group of families* 1/7 of Associations have answered (having from 80 to 5000 dyn). The surface *in use as a village* is in average around 20,000 dyn per village, with big differences among them, extremes being 6,600 and 61,000 dyn. The surface which is **actually in use** by *families* for 30 % of Associations is about 7,000 dyn. No surface for *group of families* is given.

The *primary destination of the exploitation* for almost all Associations is the *production for self-consume in the farm*; both *production for self-consume and for trading* is for one Association in a rate of respectively 70% and 30% (Macukull) and for another one is respectively 60% and 40% (Qender Kolonje), which are good examples to be followed by other Associations. No destination is *production for trading only*.

The *benefits* that farmers get by the communal forests and pastures (despite the fact they sale or not them) are multiple. Major benefits for almost all Associations are the *fuelwood, grazing and food for livestock*, having the rank as priority around 1.5-2. The production of *poles and stakes* for fencing and other uses is another benefit for 2/3 of Associations, of 2-3 rank; also, the benefit for *industrial wood* is got by about half of Associations, both having the rank around 4. The benefit by *non-timber forest products* (or secondary forest products, or byproducts) are got by half of Associations and considered of the 4th rank. *Other benefits* are got by about ¼ of Associations, being of the 5th rank.

Almost all Associations get the *fuelwood for household needs* by their communal forests property. Also, about 1/3 of Associations buy it. The *industrial wood* for construction for their needs is provided by their communal forests property or buying it. Products obtained from communal forests are sold by 1/3 of Associations. The products for sale are: fuelwood (sold by 1/3 of Associations) ranked 1-2; grazing (sold by about 20 % of Associations) ranked 1-2; food base for livestock is sold by one Association and ranked 2; poles and stakes (sold by 20 % of Associations) ranked 2-3. Also, industrial wood and non-timber forest products are sold by any commune, ranked 3-7. *The profit from selling forest products* is got by association' members proportionally or association' members who have produced the products.

Almost all communes manage the livestock, including sheep, goats and cattle. The general trend is for increasing all kinds of livestock, but a slight priority is for sheep and cattle, in comparison with goats. Interesting is the fact that half of communes have the trend to increase and the other half to decrease the number of goats.

The use rights of communal forests and pastures are shared mostly in village level for over 2/3 of Associations; individual families for 1/3; clans (neighborhood relations) for 1/7 and clans (tribe relations) for one Association. So, there are cases when more than one level of use rights are in place.

Over 60 % of Associations apply the *monitoring* of communal forests and pastures management plans using the DfS, Commune, PMU of WB, MADA, or combined by more than one subject.

The main difficulty faced in implementing the management plan operations is the lack of adequate financial means for about half of Associations; the management plan is very strict/specified is a difficulty for 30 %; lack of qualified employees is for 1/7 of Associations; lack of adequate means performing respective operations is for one Association; a complex of difficulties - lack of adequate financial means, lack of qualified employees, lack of adequate means performing respective operations and lack of experience on market management, all these difficulties for one commune, and lack of market for another Association.

The majority of Associations feel *much secure in forest and pasture management* as a result of participation in the forest activities, and *a little secure* 1/3 of them. The secure feeling is argued being *beneficiaries* by over 60 % of Associations; through *a better knowledge* by half of Associations and through *membership in decision making* by another half. The results show that the secure feeling generates from more than one reason for the same Association, for example, being beneficiaries, a better knowledge and membership in decision making altogether.

4.2.2.2 Management Responsibility

Decisions are taken and responsibility shared in a collegial way or by the Steering Board for the majority of Associations; by a group of members, or Council of Commune or DFS are the ways followed by individual Associations. Some Associations apply more than one way for taking decisions and sharing responsibilities, for example, through the collegial way and Steering Board, or by the Council of Commune and DFS.

The problems of associations are discussed in general openly over the topics on the floor and reaching a consensus by all participants. Discussing and approving on what the managers are saying is applied by 1/7 of Associations, and everybody is free to rise up a constraint/problem for discussion and look for solution is mentioned by one Association. The feeling that what is approved by the majority, should be respected by all is continuously by over 60 % of Associations; mostly respected, by 1/3 of Associations. It is positive the fact that does not happen to rarely, with difficult or not at all be respected what is approved by the majority.

All Associations *set up objectives* in their meetings and determine the *deadlines* to meet the objectives set in meetings. When a decision is taken for something it is done as a group by almost all *associations*; and by *leaders* for 20 % of Associations. Only in one Association happens that decisions are done both as a group and by leaders. Not any case as individually. All Associations take a decision whenever a solution is needed. The time passage between the solution asked and the decision taken varies 1-2 weeks for the majority of Associations, 2-3 weeks for 1/7 and till 5 weeks for one Association. The time passage between the decision taken and action materialized varies in general 1-2 weeks, and till 5 weeks for one Association. Certainly, there are cases of delays for diverse reasons, like: technical, for over 60 % of Associations; operational, for 30 % of Associations; organizational for 1/7; and lack of funds for one Association.

The management *by a group of persons* characterizes the management style for all Associations. The absolute management (a single person takes all the decisions, without asking the others) is excluded. According to the statute of Association, the leading bodies are elected. Rotation of elected persons is 2 years for over 60 % of Associations; 3, 4, or 5 years for single Associations. All Associations think that it is better for their progress being the management based in a group of knowledgeable persons, rather than in a single person.

Associations offer some services to their members, as *simple services* like employment by 1/5 of Associations, food aid by 1/7, providing fuelwood, processed wood, and food for families, by single Associations; or *specialized services* like generalization of positive experience, cultivation and pruning techniques, forestation, forest thinning and protection, and pasture improvement, by single Associations.

4.2.2.3 Membership and Meetings

Members of all Associations are solidier with each other. There are complaints for about half of Associations because of no means of transport, there is much birocracy, no always consensus is reached. Other complaints are due to the need for increase the salaries; they need higher financial support; no stable market for wood products. Almost all Associations share the professional abilities of the most intelligent members between them, and trust themselves in what they do as the Associations' members. However, all members trust in what they do as Associations.

The majority of other farmers appreciate the Associations and want to become mebers of the Communal Forest and Pasture Users Association. The reaction of the Association' members toward

the new membership is positive. Almost all Associations accept easily the new members, because the enlargement of Association is a necessity, it is a common interest on forests and pastures, the volume of work will increase, being more members the care for forests will increase, being a member some rights are gained, growing the labor force the incomes will grow, and the activities as well.

The reasons that encourage the members to join each other and create an Association are generally for long term, like personal economic interest, and increase their benefits, forest and pasture protection and development, and for a short term the financial means.

The activity of Associations' leaders is considered *acting properly* by the majority of Associations; and *relatively well* by 1/7 of Associations. One Association considers that leaders are acting both properly and relatively well. Leaders of almost all Associations are able to perform the tasks appointed to them; they have been elected with *bidden voting* by about half of Associations and with *open voting* by the others. Leaders of CPFUAs should improve their abilities related to: managerial skills (organization, control, membership, professional level, transparency, information); contacts with foundations (for financial support, new investment, detailed projects), and relations with community.

Members of Associations are met periodically for discussing their issues and problems. The frequency of meetings is monthly for 2/3 of Associations or twice a month for the rest. The holding of a meeting is announced verbally, with written papers, by 30 % of Associations in all cases; by another 1/3 in 70-80 % of cases; and by others in 30-60 % of cases; or orally by 1/7 in 100% of cases, another 1/7 in 70% of cases, and by single associations in 20%-50 % of cases. The most appropriate level of members' participation in meetings of Associations is 50% – 75% of members. The women participate in meetings of almost all Associations. The level of participation is up to 10% in 1/3 of Associations, 10-20% in 1/7, 20-30% in 1/7, up to 60% in one Association (Qender Tepelene). No women participation in 2 Associations (Macukull, Zeqan).

There are keeping written records during the meetings of all Associations. The ways that records are keeping are: *summarized* (just points of discussions) by 3/4 of Associations, and *detailed* by the others. The meetings' notes are disseminated to Association' members formally by the majority of Associations, and informally by 20 % of Associations. There are prepared written progress reports about activities by almost all Associations. The type of reports are summarized (just marking activities and realization) by over 60 % of Associations, and detailed by the others. The progress reports are disseminated to the members formally by 2/3 of Associations, and informally by the others.

The meetings of Associations are organized generally in open space; in closed environment (commune office) by 30% of Associations, in members' area by one Association. Facilities that Associations have for their meetings are in general tables and chairs, and white board, markers and computers only for one Association (Qender Tepelene).

4.2.2.4 Group Operation and Management

The legal base for establishing and functioning CIPUAs are the District Court Decisions. A set of documents is required for this purpose for each Association, among others, the request by a number of members and the statute of Association. Proceedings during discussions and quality of discussions follow this order: in general, based on the agenda, the Association is informed by the chairman or steering board on issues and problems, like places of forest operation, forestation, forest protection by fire and other damages, pastures, etc. Then discussions follow. Discussions are characterized by a higher responsibility towards the problems Association is facing, and criticizing when the case. Solutions are given and finally the decision is made for tasks in the future. Relations between members of the Association are good enough, regular and social ones, respecting each other. Initially, for a few associations, relations among them have not been so good but later they have been stabilized, reaching the good understanding, showing reciprocity and good will. The discipline for them means correct and active participation in the meetings and activities of Association, followed by good results, attend regularly the implementation of diverse tasks and management plan efficiently and in time. Another opinion considers the discipline as the will of majority.

The tasks to the Association' members are allocated in a collegial way by all the Association' membership, applied by over 60 % of Associations; individually by the Association' leaders, applied by about 50 % of Associations. A few Associations apply both ways at the same time. The tasks are implemented strictly in time by $\frac{1}{4}$ of Associations; strictly in quality by $\frac{2}{3}$ of Associations; over 50 % of Associations implement their tasks both strictly in quality and time. Only by $\frac{1}{7}$ of Associations tasks are implemented with delays in quality. The realization of tasks is checked and certified by Association' leaders for the $\frac{1}{4}$ of Associations; by a nominated group by the Association' membership, in 30 % of Associations; by a communal forester in one Association, and by DFS in another one.

Over $\frac{2}{3}$ of Associations have had problems of the type: technique – for about half of Associations; organizational – for about 20 %; personal – for 15 %, other problems – for one Association; both technique and organizational problems has had one Association, and no problems for about 20 % of Associations. Problems faced by Associations are resolved through debates and discussions, through good understanding in collaboration with council of commune, DFS and PMU of World Bank Forestry Project, reaching consensus and voting by members.

The establishment of the Associations is done based on free will for the majority of them; with order by the commune for only one Association. According to the Statute model, the leading bodies of Associations are: (i) the Steering Board – for all Associations, which is active and is composed as average by 9 persons per each of them (about $\frac{2}{3}$ of them have also female members, as average 12 % of members); (ii) General Assembly – for over 60 % of Associations, which is active; General Assembly is composed as average by 82 members; by the total number, 12 % are females; (iii) Jury – for about 20 % of Associations, composed in mean of 3 members, which is active, in parallel with the Steering Board and General Assembly.

4.2.2.5 Potential Autonomy

All Associations have received financial support, 85 % of them by the World Bank Forestry Project (WBFP), $\frac{1}{7}$ of them by the membership itself (Sinje A and B), one Association by MLADA, another by DFS, and another one by diverse incomes (Roshnik). There are Associations with financial support from more than one source. All Associations confirm that they are not able to operate without financial support. With regard to the progress towards self-reliance, diverse opinions are expressed – they face financial problems, need the support, someone has difficulty because forests are young and no industrial wood yet, it is the beginning of work, some efforts for generating incomes are done but possibilities are limited. One way is using the 20% of voluntary contribution in the framework of operations supported by the WBFP. The self-reliance would be possible if a regular market exists for selling wood products. New paths and financial sources should be searched for.

Regarding incomes and expenditures, only 30 % of Associations have given information, which is not similar to each other. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of Associations have used the investments in average 33 million Lek each of them for forest operations. In general, no incomes are generated by these operations, because forests are of young age and the wood is of small size. Small incomes generated from forests are distributed to association members who produce forest products. CFPUA of Qender Kolonje gives some details: (i) incomes are 590 000 Lek (from membership fee, selling fuelwood, pasture tariffs and donors; (ii) expenditures are 440 000 Lek (for the forester's salary, fuel, office errands, per diem).

Some Associations think that around their areas are other state forests not transferred for communal use, but damaged by other inhabitants. They should be a great source of incomes if transferred and better managed by the Associations.

Related to the independence from coordinators, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of Associations are able to work without the daily coordination of the leaders, while the others not. The majority of Associations can have meetings without many efforts by their leaders. Meetings are organized in open places with improper conditions because the lack of funds. They are organized openly and with a preliminary agenda. The chairman or the Steering Board of Association calls for meetings. Another way is fixing a day of the month for meeting, or planned in anticipation, while in case of emergency members are announced through a messenger or calling by phone. There are difficulties for calling people to be met.

About half of Associations have still unused potentials like tariffs over forests and pastures, donations from diverse foundations, the harvesting of forests, mainly mature forests, which are planning to use them. The way to use this potential is through collection or harvesting of forest products, through the management plan implementation. They need support for this. The support would be given by the World Bank Forestry Project. While, donations would be obtained through contacts with the related foundations. Other benefits that these Associations can obtain using this potential are considered: the increase of Association's incomes, financial means for forest operations, fuelwood, hunting, and collection of medicinal plants.

4.2.2.6 Knowledge Base

Objectives of Associations can be: (i) short terms-make aware the farmers, improve management skills, increase the role of Association, and members employment; and (ii) long term objectives - broaden membership, forest and pasture improvement, afforestations, erosion control, relations with other foundations for investment, increase the volume of work for the management of forests and pastures, regular harvesting of forests, increase incomes from non-timber forest products, and increase financial sources for the sustainable management of forests and pastures.

The progress towards the achievement of the objectives is felt by the majority of Associations. The indicators used for evaluating the achievement of objectives are: comparison with the experience of previous years and with other similar Associations, increase of Association incomes, improved forest situation and their growth, realization of Association decisions and their monitoring and effectiveness of investments, realization of monthly and annual objectives, project implementation and pasture improvement, water point construction for animals, employment of members and their involvement into forest protection and decision making, realization of all investments both in quantity and quality, and realization of management and financial objectives.

The evaluation of the progress is done through the comparison with past years. It is useful. Based on it, the future tasks are defined, and targets increased. The evaluation influences on the forest and pasture improvement, which brings welfare, and serves to the future.

The actual activity of Association is considered as: a *necessity* for the rural community, by $\frac{3}{4}$ of Associations, *an activity to be supported further on* by half of Associations, *a pilot activity* financially supported by a donor, by about $\frac{1}{3}$ of them. Some Associations consider more than one option at the same time.

4.2.2.7 Broadening Base

Around $\frac{1}{4}$ of CFPUA members are aware of other Associations in their village (the Association of Water Use), with the objective to increase the irrigated surface, with which they have relations being common members in both organizations. The coordination of activities among them take place continuously. In $\frac{3}{4}$ of communes no other Associations exist.

The community supports the efforts of CFPUA, because this is in their economic interest and development, they have benefits, the employment, forests and pastures serve to the community, also it helps maintain the livestock, some of their needs can be solved easily. The community support can be enhanced through realizing their tasks, increasing the transparency, increasing the incomes and investments, establishment of Association on village base and enlarge it, through a better working and realizing the defined tasks, increasing forest area, making them aware on the benefits from forests, clarifying objectives, electing the able and skilled people as leaders of Association.

The community's pressure can be challenged through enlarging the Association, make them aware, electing leaders among the most trusted and skilled people, clarifying the Association objectives, considering their interests, making them aware through activities for their benefit. One Association says that no pressure exist, because everything is clarified in meetings.

Almost all Associations foresee that they will continue to operate as a group even after 5 years. No one thinks that the group may be separated after 5 years. On the contrary, they think to enlarge and

strengthen their organization, because it is on the benefit of its members and all the community. They would like to adhere in a national wide Communal Forest and Pasture Users Association, aiming the continuation and sustainable activities of their Association.

4.2.3 WATER USER'S ASSOCIATIONS

4.2.3.1 Availability and Functioning of the Water Users' Associations

During this study, there are interviewed about 33 water users associations in the area where the program is being developed or is going to be developed in the second stage. The interviews are taken in Korce (4 associations), Bulqiza (1 association), Mat (4 associations) and in Mirdita (1 association), Kolonja (1 association), Kukes (1 association), Librazhd (5 associations), Permet (2 association), Pogradec (4 association), Skrapar (4 Association) and in Tepelena (3 associations). The above associations are being established in the first year of the program intervention, or established by other projects which have funded the irrigation rehabilitation in these areas making that the investment be or have been an incentive for a better functioning of irrigation schemes.

4.2.3.2 Management Responsibility

In the general meetings of the association (assembly), there do participate the major part of the association members. The interviews have shown that in 79% of the cases there do participate the major part of them while 21% of the interviewed groups have responded that not all the association members participate in the general meetings.

The participation in the general meeting varies, but approximately, in the interviewed target groups, it is 57% of the general number and 8% of them are women.

The assembly be held some times in a year and this varies from and association to another one. By the interviews, it results that in 33% of the cases the association is held once in a year, 40% of the cases twice in a year, 6% four times a year, 15% not meetings during a year and 3% over four times a year.

The general meeting can be organised based to a prior plan or according to the problems raised in the association. So, in 21% of the interviewed cases, the meetings be organised according to the association plan while 79% of them such meetings be organised according to the problems raised in the association.

In general, the association meetings are divided in: general meetings and steering council meetings. The number and the topics to be discussed in such meetings vary from one association to another one, from one year to another, etc. and depend from:

- Problems raised by the irrigation system functioning and maintenance;
- The association establishment period of time (the older associations hold more meetings in a year);
- The trend of the members of some associations not to hold monotone and frequent meetings;
- The existence or not of the environments (office and/or meeting rooms) and other facilities (equipment etc.)

Responsibility Sharing. The responsibility sharing is a very important factor for a better functioning of all the steps and processes. In the Water Users associations, there are two important moments related to the responsibility sharing:

- sharing of responsibilities in management (Steering Council), in solving the injustices and conflicts between the members (jury or damage valuator bodies), which do exist in all the WUA with specific persons responsible for carrying out these duties ;
- sharing of responsibilities related to the technical and financial organisation (the rights and obligations of some or all the members of the association).

The share of the technical responsibilities can consist in:

- realising the maintaining services for the drainage canal;
- water broadening;

- collection of the defined fees for water use,

In the major part of the associations working in the project area, the technical responsibilities belong to specific names and specialised units (unit for system maintenance, unit for water administration, etc). Although, during the interviews there are identified some problems that make their real functioning very difficult. These problems are mainly related to the completion of the financial obligations and with maintenance/cleaning of the irrigation canals.

Decision-taking process: The decisions can be collegial taken by the association membership, by a members group, by the steering council and by the older members. By the interviews, it results that the decision-taking mainly be done in a collegial way by the association members (50% of the interviewed cases), by the steering council (32% of the cases) and by the older members (8% of the cases).

The meetings to be organised are not spontaneous ones. The association members have clear goals in their meetings. So, 100% of the interviewers have responded that they participate in meetings with very well defined intentions.

For fulfilling these intentions they define deadlines. 93% of the interviewed cases confirm this fact. According to the interviewers, the decisions in such meetings, are taken in the right time and needed quality. The reason for that is the direct relation of these decisions with the interests of the association members for irrigating the planted crops for which there is spent time, financial means etc. and which results have a direct impact in the family incomes.

Generally, the problems be freely discussed and the decisions be taken with consensus by all the members. So, 95% of the interviewed groups have confirmed that they freely discuss and take the decisions with consensus and only 5% of them have confirmed the contrary.

The association members feel that what is accepted by the majority be respected by all the others continuously (in 48% of the cases) or the major part of the times (44% of the cases) and a few times (8% of the cases).

Generally, when a solution is needed, decisions be taken immediately. This results in 96% of the interviewed cases and only 4% of them confirm that there is not any decision when a solution is needed. The time for taking a decision when a solution is needed, varies from 2 to 4 days.

After the decision has been taken, it has to materialised within 2 or 4 days.. The postponement of the acting deadline for materialising the decision can be done for technical, operational or other reasons. It results that 69% of the interviewers show that the postponement of the materialising deadline with concrete actions is for technical reasons, 24% for operational ones and 7% for other reasons.

The management way of the association is generally characterised by the management of a group of persons and not by an absolute management where only one person takes the decisions without being consulted with the others. The management of a group of persons is the response of almost 100% of the interviewed farmers.

Steering Council. Based in its statute and functioning rules, every association has Steering Council composed of: chairman, secretary, cashier, maintenance leaders, representative from the quarters (which are also village residents and are directly interested on the association activities progress), water technician, water management and use master, etc.

The members of the Steering bodies be selected or nominated between the association members with rotation for 1–2 years. For the rotation way there are expressed about 79% of the interviewed cases while for the selection of the steering body members for ever, there are expressed 21% of the cases.

By the interviews with association members, it came out that each of them has make efforts to have a very capable and prepared managerial group, because of the interests each farmer has by the association membership. The very good work done by the program and the well-understanding found in farmers, have made that in the technical and leading organs be selected and nominated honest and professional persons with good reputation in the village. This is also a typical example of the will and capability to have an effective and functional leadership.

By the study of the interviewed cases it results that in 82% of the cases the association is of the opinion that its progress have to be based in being leaded by people with great knowledge and not by an only person (18% of the cases)

The association provides its people with simple and specialised services. It results that 91% of the cases confirm the fact that the association provides its people with simple and specialised services while 9% of the cases confirm that the association provides also specialised services. The simple services include the irrigation services such as giving water to the members during the irrigation season, cleaning the canal before and after the irrigation, canal repairs etc. The specialised services the association provides to the members are mainly services for the administration and management of the funds.

4.2.3.3 Membership and Participatory Members' Meetings

The basis for being member of an association is an expression of the interests that establish the association and makes it function. The association members have expressed different opinions related to the association progress issues. The active participation is shown by the participation in meetings and debates; participation in the maintenance of the canals, interest for and contacts with the program representatives etc. The indifference of some people be justified with the fact that it is a formal participation for some members because they do not carry out activities in their lands and live with the incomes generated by immigration or private activities. Naturally this part of farmers do not represent all the farmers that have other incomes except the ones generated by the farm works.

There do exist complains by the members related to their collaboration with each-other. This results from 27% of the interviewers and 73% of them do not respond related to this issue. Ankesa for a fair collaboration between the members exist because they do not trust in the associations, in its role for the management of water and funds and for the impossibility of following up the canal and association problems when the program support be finished.

The share of the professional capabilities of the most capable members has been taken in consideration for the membership. 100% confirm this fact and there is not any farmer to be against it..

Self trust related to the role each member plays in the association is positive in most of cases (96%) and only 4% of the cases do not trust in the individual work derived by the membership in the association.

As a consequence of the work done by the specialised staff, actually in the program area, each farmer is conscious to ask for, and use all the means, ways and possibilities provided by the membership in the association, to increase the family incomes. In this membership, the farmers find a way to improve the living conditions, using the real possibilities provided by being together in group. The investments in irrigation made in some districts by projects of rehabilitation of irrigation systems and the real functions of the associations have been provided by positive results in some directions such as:

- the increase of the productions in the farm;
- reduction of the hand work;
- increase of the co-operation within the group;
- interests increase for extension services;
- increase of the agriculture and live-stock inputs;
- improvement of the sanital conditions;
- increase of the food security for the farmers and the members of their families.

But, as it has resulted by the farmers opinions, the membership in the associations except the individual profits, provide profits even in the social solidarity aspect. This solidarity has positive impacts in the feeling for protecting each-other by the injustices, the feeling for helping the people in need, efforts for share according to the farmers contributions and needs, etc. To the question "Do you believe in what you do in the association" 100% of the cases are responded "yes".

The established associations are welcomed by other farmers, too. 97% of interviewed farmers groups confirm that the established associations be welcomed by the other farmers, while only 3% of the interviewed groups do not confirm this fact.

The interviews have shown that the membership in the associations is in high levels. This is mainly in the areas where there is a rehabilitated irrigation system to provide the farmers with enough water for their lands. Although, there are other villages where although the work done, there is not a high participation in the associations because of the lack of the investments.

To the question “do the farmers like to be members of your association?”, 96% of the cases is responded “yes”, and only 4% of the cases show no interest. This can be explained with the fact that the uninterested part has its own reasons, including:

- no land in property or use;
- do not cultivate the land;
- have solved the irrigation problems through sources not included in the rehabilitated scheme; etc.

The association members react positively for the new members. In 88% of the cases they welcome the new members, because in this way they can share the union need, and it can be facilitated the achievement of their objectives. In 8% of the cases the new members be accepted with difficulties because of the lack of water while in only 4% of the cases, the new members are not welcomed for objective reasons or essential lack of the water.

Some of the reasons that promote the farmers to establish an association which will be also the future objectives of their association expressed during the interviews are:

- the increase of the irrigation capability of the scheme to be realised
- the increase of the agriculture productivity
- profiting a possible investment by the irrigation projects.

These objectives are considered as long-term ones. So, The first objective is considered as a long-term one in 100% of the interviewed cases, the second one in 83% of the cases and short- term objective in 17% of the cases.

The membership in such associations for them is a way to improve the living conditions using the possibilities provided by being together in a group to have an investment by the irrigation rehabilitation programs. The bad interpretation of this condition and also of the missions of the irrigation rehabilitation programs as a promoting mean for the establishment of the associations which support the development and improve the community participation in the development has consequences for the continuity of the association functioning.

The associations’ leaders, as persons with reputation in the villages are considered to have worked in the right way by the farmers. The interviews have shown that 80% of the responses support the fact that their association leaders act in a right way, 11% of them act relatively right and 9% the leaders act in bad ways..

In each association there are made efforts to have a capable leaders group for fulfilling their interests and profits by the membership in the association. The selection of the honest, professional people with reputation in the village in the leading and technical bodies of the association is a typical example of the desire and capability to have an effective leadership.

The association leaders are capable to carry out their job. This is the opinion of 100% of the interviewed groups.

The association leaders are selected by voting the association members. The interviews have shown that 38% of the cases have selected their leaders with hidden votes and in 62% with open votes.

Related to the question “What have the leaders of your association to improve?”, the interviewers have identified the improvement of communication, increase of the transparency and efforts for strengthening of the association and control in it.

The association meetings can be general meetings and technical ones according to the participation and issues to discuss. The meeting time vary from an association to another. So, by the interviews it results that 28% of the associations hold a meeting each week, 9% of them there is a meeting in 2 –3 months, 59% of

them there is a meeting each month and 3% of cases once in 6 months. Although, the association meetings depend from:

- Functioning of the irrigation scheme and its maintenance.
- Time of establishment of the association. (the older associations hold more meetings in a year);
- Opinions of the association members for the meetings as formal ways for decision-taking and for solving problems.
- Development level of the association and the fact they use the rehabilitated scheme or not..
- Environments such as offices and meeting rooms and other facilities for a normal functioning of the meeting.

The announcement for meeting mainly be verbally done. So, in 9.6% of the studied cases it results that the announcement be done in a written form, in 87.4% of the cases the announcement is verbal and in 3% of the cases in other ways.

The participation level varies from 25% up to 75% of the association members. The participation level do not go in any case under 25% of the general number of members. The interviews show that the participation in levels 25%-50% of the members has resulted by 21% of the interviewed cases, the participation level 50%-75% are 64% of the interviewed cases and the almost total participation has resulted from 15% of the interviewed cases.

The meeting object depends from the development level of the association. There are two moments::

- For the associations that have not taken over irrigation schemes, the meeting object is related with the relations with the investor, constructing company, and with the work of the association leaders
- For the associations that have taken over irrigation schemes, the object of discussions is the managerial and leading level of the association, equal spread of the water, canal cleaning, collection of fees, management of the incomes etc.

Women participation in the association meetings is evident in all the associations, but % of participation is different for different associations. The level of women participation is approximately 3-6 women in 76% of the studied cases and no participation of women is resulted in 24% of the studied cases.

The secretary takes minutes in all the association meetings. In 2/3 of the studied cases there are minutes taken by the meetings and in 1/3 of the cases no..

Mostly, there be taken a summary of the minutes of the meeting but there are cases when the minutes must be detailed.. So, 90% of the associations declare there be taken a summary of the minutes of the meeting while 10% of the associations confirm that they take very detailed minutes..

These minutes be informally delivered in all the members of the association. This delivery way has resulted by 79% of the studied cases. The formal delivery results by 21% of the studied cases.

Although in the major part of the cases the members know the association problems and issues, there are not written reports by the association. Th 3/5 of the studied cases confirm that there are not written reports on the association activities and on what it is discussed in its meetings, while 2/5 of the studied cases confirm that there are brief reports on these issues.

In the cases when there are reports on the association activities, it can be seen that most of them are very brief, while the other part is very detailed. The 27% of the studied cases confirm the fact that the association reports are detailed, while 73% of them confirm the fact that these are very brief reports.

Almost there is a lack of the necessary environments and equipment for the continuous and normal functioning of the association and of the technical and leading level. So, there is a lack of office, there are very limited and conditioned possibilities for the development of the associations meetings and also there is a lack equipment and facilities necessary for their development..

The technical and financial documentation is prepared and taken over by each member in his/her home and the necessary equipment be provided through friends or with exchanges in nature.

To the question “Where do you organise your meetings?”, 86% of the studied cases have shown open environments, while 14 % of them have shown inside environments such as one of the members house. The only equipment they might have are tables and chairs and no other ones. This is confirmed by 100% of the interviewers.

Generally, being a relatively poor area, there is a lack of environments for the WUA meetings in the project area. By the other side, although they are very important, the WUA are not capable to fund the constructions of such environments by their budget.

4.2.3.4 Group Operation and Management

After 1991, with the restitution of the private property in agriculture, it was necessary the establishment and functioning of the associations on legal basis. The establishment of the associations is being supported in the tradition of the area and is its continuance in the legal state conditions. The establishment and functioning of the associations has been reflected in 1994 with the approval of two laws: Irrigation law (No. 7846 Dt. 21/7/1994) and the Law on constructing, administering, maintaining and exploiting of the irrigation and drainage systems. (No. 8111 Dt. 13/11/1994) and other sub-legal acts.

Each of the associations has its documentation and function on the basis of a statute approved and registered in the respective district court. Each of the associations has also:

Leading Regulation and Technical Regulation. In 100% of the studied cases, it results that the associations have other documents such as:

- Register for the council members;
- Register of the association members;
- Book on the actions procedures;
- Book on the association correspondences.

The relations within the association are generally good and are characterised by the correct respect of the rules decided in the association meetings. The good reciprocal relations are shown during the irrigation season in the implementation of the timetable for getting the water, and in the management of incomes. The discipline in the association is understood as a timely and qualitative follow up and implementation of the tasks set in the association meetings.

The tasks of the association members be set as collegial by all the association membership or as individual by the association leaders. By the interviews it resulted that 69% of them confirm that the tasks be defined in a collegial manner and 31% individually by the association leaders.

The tasks be correctly implemented within the time set and with quality, but there are also cases in delay. So, in 33% of the cases be correctly implemented in quality, 40% of the cases be correctly implemented within the time set and in 27% of the cases there are delays. It does not result that the tasks be not implemented at all or they are technically bad implemented.

The fulfilment of the tasks be controlled by a group selected by the association members or by association leaders and in any case by the older members. 34% of the responses show that the fulfilment of the tasks be controlled by a group selected by the association members, 57% of the responses show that the control be done individually by the association leaders and 9% of the cases by the older members.

During the group activities there are problems, too. In 72,5 % of the interviewed cases it results that there are problems in the associations while in 27,5 % of the cases it results that the problems do not exist at all.

There are different kinds of problems. It comes out that 60% of the problems are technical ones, 35% are organisational ones and 5% social problems.

The contradictions and problems have been generally solved with well-understanding. These problems have been raised related to the injustices in the water supply and in the co-ordination of the works within the association. The interviewees have declared that they have not had important problems, between the steering council, jury, specialised units and association members.

The WUA are mainly established based to the free will but in some cases even ordered by the commune, DBU or by the project. From 30 interviewed farmers groups, 23 groups or 77% of them have responded that they have established their associations based to the free will, 7 groups or 23% of them based to the orders, 1 with order by the commune, 5 with an order by the DBU and 1 by the IFAD project.

Leading structures. In all the associations there are established and are functioning the following structures:

- Steering council;
- Damage valuator body (jury);
- Members general meetings.

The selection of the steering council and of the jury be done with free votes once in two years which is defined in the association statute. This is a general rule; but the interviews have shown that there are other cases (e.g. discharging or leaving of the members of the steering council or jury), when these elections be developed before the schedules.

The number of the association members goes from 25 families, (small number associations), up to 250 families (large number associations). The number of women goes from 1 to 20 in an association:

- The steering council is composed of 5 members in about 46% of the analysed cases; 3 members in 15% of the cases and 7 members in 34% of the cases.
- The jury has 1 member in about 13% of the cases; 3 members in 29% of the cases; no member in 58% of the cases.
- The general assembly be held once or twice in a year.

The functioning of the leading structures of the association is different in different associations. By the interviews, it comes out that the more functional structures are the steering council and the general assembly. So, from 26 interviewed cases, 85% of them are expressed for the functioning of the steering council and 15% for no functioning. The jury functions in 42% of the cases and do not function in 58% of them. The general assembly functions in 48% of the cases and in 52% of them it results that the assembly do not function at all.

4.2.3.5 Potential Autonomy

The associations are farmers private organisations established on volunteer basis and financially and administratively independent by the local government, or other organisms. Their autonomy is actually expressed by the free membership, the election of the leading structures by the members, the activities and the collection of fees are tasks derived by the common individual interests and are not impacted by the other organisms.

The results of the questionnaires show that the finances of the association be supported by different sources such as; projects and programmes in the area, Agriculture directorates in the districts and the incomes derived from the membership in the association. By the interviews it comes out that the sources of the finances are in 19.4% of the cases -projects, 11% of the cases – the Agriculture directorates, and in 58% of the cases the membership incomes. The programmes and projects acting in the areas are identified as MADA, FSHZH and the interventions of the AD and communes.

Although, we are of the opinion that this fact do not clearly express the actual situation in the area thinking on the misunderstanding of the questionnaires.

By the careful analysis of the responses it results that carrying out the leading and technical tasks, are funded only by the members contributions and at meanwhile the programmes such as MADA, FSHZH etc, make only investments related to the rehabilitation of the irrigation systems and the institutional development (establishment of associations and professional training)

The association incomes mainly derive from the membership fees and the water payments the association expenses are manly operational and maintenance expenses.

By the interviews, it results that it is impossible the functioning of an association without financial support. So, 92% of the interviewed cases support the fact that it is impossible the functioning of an association without financial support, while 8% of the cases confirm the contrary.

According to the interviews, it comes out that the associations cannot make a good work without the every day co-ordination with its leader. It results that in 72.5% of the cases the farmers cannot work without the every day co-ordination with the association leader while in 27% of the cases they confirm the contrary.

Generally the farmers can easily meet the association leaders. By the interviews, it results that in 80% of the cases it is not difficult to meet the association leaders while in 20% of the cases it is shown the contrary.

The farmers consider the water sources and the not rehabilitated drainage canals as in-exploited means. This response is supported by 19% interviewed cases and 81% of the cases support the idea that the association does not have other in-exploited sources.

To the question, if the association will use this means or not, 44% of the cases confirm that the farmers do not want to use them, 56% of the cases think that these means have to be exploited by the association through the rehabilitation of the canals and the irrigation systems. The profits by this exploitation are the increase of the irrigation surface which will lead to the increase of the production.

As a conclusion we can say that the autonomy of the WUA, is first of all expressed in the free membership, in the election of the leading structures by the association members etc. We can also say that the organizing of the water supply, of the canal maintenance, the collection of fees for the use of water and other services are tasks to be sold by the association, and derive by the common individual interests and are not impacted by the other organisms.

Not understanding the financial strengthening of each association through the contributions of each member, enlarging the objectives and focus for the development of the private farms, these are very important factors which have impact in the increase of the associations autonomy. By the interviews it resulted members agree on the necessity of the financial strengthening and on covering the activities cost by the association budget. After taking over the rehabilitated irrigation system, the most of interviewed groups, are of the opinion that the different expenses must be covered by them, not only the maintenance of the net, but also the functioning of the association as a whole.

4.2.3.6 Knowledge Base

The interviewed farmers accept that: for the progress and success of the association, the association has to evaluate its activities. This is a very important moment to reflect for the work realised during the defined period of time. This is also a possibility to find other ways to take out the barriers to the development of the association self leading capabilities.

The farmers feel the progress they have done for reaching the objectives. About 61% of the cases show that the farmers feel the progress done for reaching their objectives, while 39% of the cases confirm the contrary.

It seems that within the association leadership it does exist the intellectual potential for a better management of these associations. By the other side, the farmers accept that an association have to use the best ways and methods for analysing and reflecting, which are related to the normal functioning and development on advanced basis of the farms within the community.

Although the self-monitoring of the association for the moment is very difficult, to the question "which are the indicators you use for measuring the achievements", 37% of the cases show the increase of the irrigation surface, 14% of the cases show the length of the rehabilitated canal, 17% of the cases the increase of the yield of the agricultural and stock-breeding products., 17% of the cases have as an indicator the carrying out of the activities within the deadlines and the respecting of the irrigation graphics and 15% of the cases have different indicators.

The farmers assess the progress and they think that the assessment of the progress must be done for these reasons:

- to see the actual state of the association
- evaluation of the tasks for the future
- to make the work balances
- the evaluation of the production and incomes
- the further work improvement for fulfilling the members requests etc..

The actual activity of the association is considered as a necessity for the development of the rural community, as an activity to be better supported in the future and not as a pilot activity financially supported by a donor. So, 70% of the interviewed cases consider the actual activity of the association as a necessity for the rural community, 27% of the cases consider it as an activity to be further supported, and 3% of the cases consider it as a pilot program pilot financed by a donor.

4.2.3.7 Broadening Base

In the program area villages there are active other farmer associations such as forest management associations, saving-credit associations etc. So, 91% of the interviewed cases confirm that the activity of these other associations is well known while 9% of them confirm the contrary.

In most of cases the members of WUA are not able to talk about the objectives of the other associations in their village. Although they think that can set relations with the other associations, the WUA members did not know how this relation can be expressed or how would they collaborate in the future.

Generally, the community support the WUA in their efforts for better functioning. So, 5/6 of the interviewed cases are of the opinion that they can find support by the community. This is explained with the community interest for solving the social problems and because it is a real possibility for increasing the production. Only 1/6 of the cases is of the opinion that the community do not support the association efforts because of not being able to find the real ways and possibilities for support.

The associations are of the opinion that their activity will continue in years and it will not be interrupted with the association breakdown and transformation. The idea of the continuation of the association activity is supported in 65% of the interviewed cases while the breakdown of the association is supported by 35% of the cases. There is not any case in support of the transformation of the association.

4.3 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: MAIN INDICATORS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

4.3.1 THE FARM AS A BUSINESS ENTITY

4.3.1.1 Household Composition

The average numerical size of the family in the studied area is 5.3 persons. The average minimal and maximal limits are respectively 4.0 persons in Skrapari and 7.5 persons in Has. In About 50 % of the districts the number of family members is over the area average, 37.5 % under the area average and 12.5 % under its average level.

The smaller number of the family members can be found in commune of Leskovik (Kolonje) with 3.7 persons while the larger number of members can be found in commune Golaj (Has) with 7.5 persons. The family composition, detailed by the groups of age in the area districts and communes compared with the average of the latter, in the minimal and maximal limits be presented as following:

Table 5. The numerical composition of the farm families

Average of the area		Average by the Age-Groups				
		Total	<15 years	16-20 years	21-60 years	Over 61 years
		5.3	2.2	1.6	2.6	1.4
District level	Lowest	4.0	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.0
	Highest	7.5	3.2	2.0	3.6	2.0
Commune level	Lowest	3.7	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.0
	Highest	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.6	2.0

In area level the age group under 15 years old represents 30.2 % of the general number of the farm families; the age-group from 16 - 20 years old 13.2%; 21-60 years old 47.2% and the one over 61 years old 9.4%.

The family members in working age work in the agriculture and non-agriculture activities inside and outside other economies. In area level, the average number of the working families in 2.6 or 53% of the total family members. In the districts, this indicator varies from 1.9 in Mirdita up to 3.4 in Has, while in the communes it varies from 1.4 in Lopes (Tepelene) in 3.9 in Sinje (Berat). The most part of the farm family members or 73.1% of them work in agriculture activities, mainly in their farms (69.6%) and partly (3.5%) in the agriculture activities outside their farm. In the non-agriculture activities, there work 26.9% from which 22.3% outside their economies and 4.6% inside their economies.

Each working member of the family works about 418.6 working days in a year. Over this average there are 10 districts from which the district of Kolonja with more working days (775.3) and under this average there are 6 districts from which the district of Mirdita with less working days (135.7). Similar differences do exist even in commune level. The most part of the working days or 71% of them be spent carrying out activities within the farm and only 3.7% of them outside the farm. The difference of 29% of the working days is spent carrying out non-agriculture activities and more concretely 24.4% outside the farm economy and 4.6% inside the farm.

4.3.1.2 Farm Size

By the processed data provided by 2560 farmer families, in 16 districts and 32 their communes, it results that they own 20.0739 dynym of land. The average of the land for family and seeing by this point of view even of the farm family is very small 7.9 dynym. The land estate in farm level consist in 1.69 dynym for each member of the family, 3.2 dynym for each member of the family actually working and 4.5 dynym for each member of the family working in the agriculture activities within the farm economy.

Table 6. The surface and the structure of the workable land surface

Indicator	Total		Districts				Communes			
	Dynam	%	Dynam		°o		Dynam		°o	
			Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
1. Land	7.9	100	1.9	19.6	100	100	2.3	19.6	100	100
-Field	2.7	34.1	1.2	12.2	63.1	62.2	0.66	12.2	28.7	62.2
-Hill	3.6	45.6	0.6	7.4	31.5	37.8	0.71	7.4	30.9	37.8
-Mountain	1.6	20.3	0.1	-	5.4	-	0.93	-	40.4	-
2. Arable land	5.7	72.1	1.1	15.9	57.9	81.1	1.9	15.9	82.6	81.1
3. Irrigated Land	3.4	43.0	1.1	10.7	57.9	54.6	0.23	10.7	10.0	54.6
4. Rented in	0.09	1.1	0.04	0.06	2.1	0.31	0.08	0.06	3.5	0.31
5. Rented out	0.18	2.3	-	0.32	-	1.6	0.02	0.32	0.9	1.6

It is very evident the difference in the farm sizes within the districts and communes. In the districts this difference varies from 2.3 dynam in Mirdita and Puka, in 19.6 dynam in Permeti. While in communes the average sizes of the farm varies from 1.9 dynam in commune Qereti (Puke) in 19.6 dynam in commune Piskova (Permet). Not all the owned land surface is cultivated. The land use coefficient in area level is 0.81 and varies in communes and districts. The most part of the land is in the hill-mountainous area (65.9 %), respectively 45.6 and 20.3 % and only 34.1 % in the field area.

The structure of the land surface by the relief, in and between the districts and communes is different too. In the fields, under the area average 5.3 dynam are the districts Berat, Bulqize, Diber, Kukes, Pogradec, Puke, Skrapar, Tropoje, etc, while over this average are the districts Korça, Permeti, Tepelena, Hasi etc. The specific weight of the land surface in the field compared of the total land surface varies by the districts from 28.7 in 62.2 %, in the hills from 30.9 in 37.8 %, while in the mountains from 0 in 40.4 %. The surface of the irrigated land in area level is 43% and by the communes it varies from 10 in 54.6 %. Renting of the land is in minimal limits too. The rented land represents only 1.1 of the total surface of land, while the borrowed one 2.3%. Between the districts and the communes it is very well distinguished the land renting and borrowing. In the districts Diber, Has, Librazhd and Tropoje there is no case of land renting. The same is also valid for the districts of Mirdite, Tepelene, etc.

4.3.1.3 Farm Assets

The farms capital is mainly composed by the tractors, agriculture machineries, transportation means and buildings for storing, processing and trading different products. Based in the land surface used by farm families it can be easily seen that in general the number of the mechanic means in an area is very small. Although the needs for such means depend also from the structure of the agriculture crops cultivated in the area, it seems they are not enough for fulfilling their needs. The same can be said even for the holding and processing capacities such as storehouses, hangar, and buildings for processing the products etc. The cow-sheds are exclusion because 64.2% of the farm families have such ones. It is characteristic the fact that the delivery of the capital in districts and communes is very different and this can be seen in equipment structure. So, districts such as Dibra, Puka, Tepelena, have 1.5 -2.9% of the tractors total while districts such as Berati, Korça and Tropoja have 13.2 - 17.6% or only these three districts together have 47% of the total of tractors in 16 studied districts. This phenomenon is evident for all the mechanic means.

Seeing that the inexactnesses of the responses, related to the actual total value of the production means and of the parts of this value belonging to the farmers, their inception value in % will be an indicator to judge if the farmers are being provided with these means or not. The inception value of the production means in % compared to the total between the districts and communes is almost in the extreme limits. When districts such as Tepelene, Pogradec and Skrapar have respectively 0.9, 1.1 and 2.9%, other districts such as Korça, Permeti and Mati have 10.9, 14.3 and 16.2%, so, it is some times more. In the communes the differences are larger. The communes Lopes (Tepelene), Moglice (Korçe) and Zapod (Kukes) represent respectively 0.2, 0.4 and 0.5% of the total of the inception value of the production

means, while the communes Ligenas (Korçe), Macukull (Mat) and Piskave (Permet) represent respectively 7.4, 8.9 and 14.3%. The most significant indicator is the inception value of the production means in leks per surface unit (per dynym). This is an indicator that shows a very different level of production means in the units within the studied area:

Table 7. Comparative data on the inception value of the production means

Description	Minimal value		Maximal value	
	Leks/dynym	% vs the average of the area	Leks/dynym	% vs the average of the area
District	Kolonje	41,635.3	12.0	-
	Tepelene	91,295.9	26.4	-
	Pogradec	130,038.9	37.6	-
	Mat	-	577,357.1	167.0
	Mirdite	-	816,897.0	236.3
	Diber	-	1,833,703.7	530.4
Communes	Leskovik	19,103.8	5.5	-
	Maglice	27,360.7	7.9	-
	Vithkuq	36,501.8	10.6	-
	Vendreshe	-	1,001,040.9	289.6
	Macukull	-	1,040,892.0	301.1
	Tomine	-	1,833,703.7	530.4

Note: The MADA AoI average is 345,705.7 leks/dynym

These data indicate that some districts such as Kolonja, Tepelena and Pogradeci, or communes such as Leskoviku, Maglica and Vithkuqi, compared with the area average, represent from 5.5 - 37.6% while other districts and communes such as Leskoviku, Maglica, Vithkuqi, Vendreshe, Macukulli and Tomine are from 1.7 - 5.3 times over the area average.

The investments carried out in the area let us hope for a further increase of the production means in the future. During 2002 there are made investments in a value of 127,326,199 leks, which represent about 42% of the inception value of the production means. Although the investment structure by the objects shows that the most part of them- 67.5% are used for house repairs etc. and only 32.5% are used for production means such as machineries, vine- yard construction, plantations of fruit-trees, stock-breeding, cow-shets and for production inputs:

Table 8. Data on the investments by objects in area level

Name	Weights of investments the total (%)	vs	The average value of the investments (Lekc/Investitor)	Number of cases	
				Total	% vs the total
1	Machineries value	2.9	161,913.0	23	1.3
2	Vineyard establishment	2.4	58,672.2	51	2.9
3	Planting fruit-trees	2.4	53,883.6	56	3.2
4	Stock-breeding	9.2	107,972.5	109	6.1
5	Cow-shets	7.4	108,167.8	87	4.9
6	Farm inputs	8.2	10,228.3	1,016	57.2
7	House repairs	58.7	210,140.4	356	20.1
8	Other	8.8	145,596.1	77	4.3
9	Total	100.0		1,175	100.0

In this group, the most investments are made for the stockbreeding -16.6%, about the same with the sum of investments made for machineries, vineyard constructions and farm inputs.

The number of investments cases in the area is 1,775, which represent 69.8% total families number. By the comparison of the average investment values for any case, it results that this value differs by an investment object to another. So, in the farm inputs where the number of investment cases represents 57.2% of the total number, the average value of each case is 10,228.3 leeks, while in the house repairs where the number of cases represent 20.1% of the total cases, the average value of each case is 210,140.4 or 20,5 times higher. Excluding the farm inputs which have 8.2% in the investments total, and 57.2% of the cases, the investments cases for purchasing machineries, vine-yard constructions, plantations and stock-breeding taken together, are only 18.4% of the total cases and only 24.3% of the investments for production means in the area. The investment structure shows that the most part of the farmers savings be invested for the most necessary needs such as houses, house equipments and stock-breeding which is vital for surviving. The change of the investment structure in favor of the production means must be one of the main scopes for the future.

4.3.2 CROPPING STRUCTURE AND AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

4.3.2.1 Arable Crops

In the study area are mainly cultivated cereals, forage, vegetables, potatoes and intercrops. The cropping patter is predominated by cereals (wheat + other maize), which represent 44.2% of the total planted area in the study area, and forage (alfalfa + other forage), which represent 41.7% of the total area. In the third position range vegetables-potatoes with 9.1% and at last the intercrops with 5.0%.

Within the area, different districts and communes move up and down of the average structural area indicators. In the field crops are applied farm services, irrigation, spraying and mechanic works.

Their structure is presented as follow:

Table 9. Number of working days by activities in arable crops

Crops	Working days		Irrigations		Spraying		Ploughing	
	Number	In % to the total	Number in times	In % to the total	Number in times	In % to the total	Number of cases	In % to the total
Wheat	26,806	8.9	64	0.3	306	8.7	156	4.3
Cereals	111,947	37.2	4,688	24.6	239	6.8	1,099	30.2
Alfalfa	56,115	18.7	2,862	15	288	8.2	492	13.5
Vegetables	55,776	18.6	8,584	45	1,617	45.8	828	22.7
Potatoes	19,412	6.5	1,535	8	976	27.7	561	15.4
Forage	23,596	7.8	551	2.9	47	1.3	302	8.3
Intercrops	6,840	2.3	809	4.2	53	1.5	205	5.6
Total	300,494	100	19,095	100	3,528	100	3,643	100

Table continues

Crops	Disking		Planting		Harvesting		Transport	
	Number of cases	In % to the total	Number of cases	In % to the total	Number of cases	In % to the total	Number of cases	In % to the total
Wheat	74	2.4	124	3.9	296	10.3	239	8.0
Cereals	875	28.5	848	26.7	521	18.2	597	19.9
Alfalfa	444	14.5	452	14.2	567	19.8	599	20.0
Vegetables	667	21.7	759	23.9	497	17.3	544	18.1
Potatoes	531	17.3	525	16.5	391	13.6	436	14.5
Forage	284	9.2	284	8.9	412	14.4	404	13.5
Intercrops	195	6.4	188	5.9	184	6.4	182	6.0
Total	3,070	100	3,180	100	2,868	100	3,001	100

The specific weight of working days and other services depends on the agricultural crops requirements and their intensity. So, in the total of working days the cereals (wheat + other cereals) occupy 46.1%, the forage (including alfalfa) occupy 26.5%, vegetables-potatoes 25.1% etc. In the irrigation process first range the vegetables and cereals, in spraying range the vegetables and potatoes, in ploughing, disking and planting first range the cereals and vegetables-potatoes, in harvesting the cereals and forage and in transport the first range belongs to cereals, forage and vegetables.

4.3.2.2 Fruit-Trees

Fruit trees are quite well treated in the communes of MADA Aol. The main fruit trees seems to be nuts, pears, apples, figs, chestnuts, plums, peaches, oranges, olives and vineyards. Obviously, most of these fruit trees are grown by each individual households and it is well known the attitude of households to have at least a fruit tree of each species of those allowed to grow by the agro-ecological conditions of the region where the household is settled. Follows, it is providing a narrative description for each fruit tree species in terms of number of roots per household, sapling cost and the market share.

Apples have been recorded in 1,145 households at a total of 14,800 roots, over 88% of them planted by the farmers themselves (not inherited through the dismantling of the ex agriculture cooperatives or state farms). The imported saplings were predominant versus the domestic saplings. The average number of apple per household is round 13 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was 190 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 1145 households is recorded 2847 quintal while round 58% of that is sold in market at an average price of round 38 Lek/kg. Districts of Kolonje, Korce, Pogradec, Tropoje, Kukes and Mat in sum accounts for more than 75% of the total number of roots.

Pears have been recorded in 408 households at a total of 1,374 roots, round 80% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The imported saplings were predominant versus the domestic saplings (out of all reported cases, 60% of them indicated the imported saplings' origin while the rest indicated sapling's domestic origin). The average number of pears per household is round 3 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was 190 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 408 households is recorded 290 quintal while round 40% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 40 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 74 out of the total of 408 households. Most (65% of the total) of pears were recorded in districts of Bulqize, Berat, Kukes, Mat and Pogradec.

Plums have been recorded in 1131 households at a total of 9,088 roots, round 57% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The imported saplings were predominant versus the domestic saplings (out of all reported cases, 60% of them indicated the imported saplings' origin while the rest indicated sapling's domestic origin). The average number of pears per household is round 8 roots

and the average purchasing price for saplings was 170 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 1131 households is recorded 1967 quintal while only 11.5% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 36 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 90 out of the total of 1,131 households. It should be noted that the plums besides being consumed at home as fresh produce, they are also processed and transformed in sort of *acqua vite*, domestically called raki. Most (80% of the total) of plums trees were recorded in districts of Tropoje, Kukes, Bulqize, Mat and Librazhd.

Nuts have been recorded in 425 households at a total of 1,388 roots, round 27% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The imported saplings were predominant versus the domestic saplings. The average number of pears per household is round 3 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was 240 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 425 households is recorded 470 quintal while round 50% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 150 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 142 out of the total of 425 households. Districts of Bulqize, Kukes, Kukes, Mat, Puke and Tropoje account for 90% of the total number of roots.

Chestnuts have been recorded in 63 households at a total of 780 roots, only 3% of them planted by the farmers themselves (mostly using saplings of domestic origin). The average number of pears per household is round 12 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was 187 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 63 households is recorded 351 quintal while round 35% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 35 Lek/kg. Only 40 households manage to have some produce for market. Chestnuts were evidenced only in the districts of Mat, Puke and Tropoje.

Peaches have been recorded in 342 households at a total of 1,063 roots, round 72% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The imported saplings were predominant versus the domestic saplings (out of all reported cases, 80% of them indicated the imported saplings' origin while the rest indicated sapling's domestic origin). The average number of pears per household is round 3 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was 175 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 342 households is recorded 215 quintal while round 25% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 42 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 29 out of the total of 342 households. Most (45% of the total) of pears were recorded in districts of Bulqize, Kukes and Mat.

Figs have been recorded in 289 households at a total of 2635 roots, round 45% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The domestic saplings were predominant versus the imported saplings. The average number of figs per household is round 9 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was round 200 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 289 households is recorded 581 quintal (1.8 kv per household or 20 kg root) while round 64% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 32 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 90 out of the total of 1,131 households. It should be noted that figs also as plums, besides being consumed at home as fresh produce, they are also processed and transformed in a sort of *acqua vite*, domestically called raki. Most of the fig trees were recorded in Berat, Librazhd, Mat and Permet, accounting for 80% of the total.

Cherries have been recorded in 678 households at a total of 2,816 roots, something slightly over 50% of them planted by the farmers themselves. The domestic saplings were predominant versus the imported saplings (70% of bought saplings were home origin). The average number of cherries per household is round 4 roots and the average purchasing price for saplings was round 200 Lek/sapling. The total production for these 678 households is recorded 768 quintal (1.1 kv per household or 27 kg root) while round 40% of this production is sold in market at an average price of round 40 Lek/kg. It should be noted that the number of households who sell pears is just 127 out of the total of 678 households. Most of the cherry trees were recorded in Berat, Kolonje, Mat and Kukes, accounting for 450% of the total.

4.3.2.3 Farm Investments in Chemicals

First, we have to emphasize that the farmers use all types of fertilizers but in a wide variation by the quantitative point of view. This is a phenomenon that is evident either in field crops or in the fruit-trees ones.

During 2001, in the field crops and more concretely in wheat, in area level there are averagely used 18.2 kg urea per dynm, in the cereals 25.8 kg/dy, in alfalfa 17.2 kg/dy, in vegetables 16.9 kg/dy, in potatoes 18.3 kg/dy, in fodder 15.0 kg/dy and in intercroops 19.9 kg/dy. The urea quantity as seen in any case is larger in the cereals and intercroops; the nitrates quantity in cereals and alfalfa, the DAP quantity in cereals and potatoes, the super phosphate in cereals, potatoes and intercroops, the manure in the cereals, potatoes, fodder and intercroops which have their using norm almost equal, while the herbicides quantity is larger in cereals and vegetables. The number of the cases of using the different fertilizers in each crop is very significative.

Cereals have the larger specific weight for using fertilizers. In the cereals, the number of cases, in urea represents 67.1% of the total cases, in nitrate ammonium 40.4%, in DAP 58.8%, in super phosphate 63.4%, in herbicides 58.2% and in manure 38.8%.

The number of cases and the quantities of the different types of fertilizers used averagely for any case (see table no.5) show that in this area it is taken more care for the cereals and then for fodder and vegetables.

The differences in using the fertilizers from a commune to another are very well distinguished. For example in wheat for the year 2001 it is averagely used in area level and for each case 18.2 kg urea per dynm. Under this level there are 11 communes beginning from 10kg/dy (communes Pojan and Poshtnik) up to 18 kg/dy (commune Tomin). While over the area average there are 14 communes with differences from 18.3 (commune Vendreshes) up to 40.0 kg/dy (commune Bucimas), or about 2.2 times over the area average. Further more, the use for example of the nitrate in the same crops, is naturally presented in the communes of the area. There are communes such as Oroshi in which there are used 50kg/dy of nitrate or about 2.3 times over the area average (23.0 kg/dy) and other communes such as Macukulli with 10.0 kg/dy representing about 43.5% of the area average.

Table 11. Use of chemicals by farmers for the year 2001 (kg/dy)

Crops	UREA			Nitra Amonium			DAP		
	No. of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy	No. Of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy	No. Of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy
Wheat	671	57.1	18.2	605	31.1	23.0	136	46.6	17.2
Maize	117	10.0	25.8	182	9.3	26.0	114	12.2	19.9
Alfalfa	97	8.2	17.2	212	10.9	21.1	13	4.6	18.9
Vegetables	89	7.6	16.9	242	12.4	20.2	161	17.3	18.9
Potatoes	29	2.5	18.3	86	4.4	23.3	93	9.9	21.7
Forage	151	13.1	15.0	282	14.5	19.5	77	8.2	18.6
Intercroops	93	7.8	19.9	341	17.1	21	11	1.2	13.0
Total	1173	100.0		1950	100.0		933	100.0	

Table continues

Crops	Super phosphate			Manure			Herbicides		
	No. of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy	No. Of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy	No. Of cases	% Compared to the total	Kg/Dy
Wheat	226	52.9	26.8	167	15.8	1,607	253	56.2	2
Maize	45	10.5	25.8	243	23.0	1,789	9	2.0	3
Alfaalfa	37	8.7	24.2	116	11.0	1,497	13	2.9	1.1
Vegetables	43	10.1	25.8	288	27.2	1,662	48	10.7	1.3
Patatoes	15	3.5	29.3	149	14.1	1,746	87	19.3	0.3
Forage	48	11.2	23.2	84	7.9	1,756	34	7.6	0.3
Intercrops	13	3.1	30.5	10	1.0	1,730	6	1.3	0.1
Total	427	100.0	-	1,057	100.0	-	450	100.0	-

The further analysis of the data shows that there is the same situation in all the agriculture crops related to the use of other types of fertilizers by the communes for the two studied years. Regarding to fruit-crops, during 2001-2002 the area average for using the urea by the types of fruits is larger at the high vine-yards (0.41 kg/root) and lower at peaches and pear-trees (0.34 kg/ root). The average of using the nitrates is higher at the vineyards (0.97 kg/root) and lower at pear-trees (0.64 kg/root). The average of using DAP is equal (0.43 kg/root) in all the fruit-trees; the super phosphate one is higher at pear-trees (1.26 kg/root) and lower at apple-trees (1.16kg/root); organic fertilizer is higher at apple-trees (1.16 kg/root) and lower to the vine-yards (11.74 kg/root) while the average of using the pesticides varies from 0.2 kg/root at the peach and cheery trees up to 0.4 kg/root at apple and plum trees and at the vine-yards.

In terms of cash investments, using the average costs of chemicals for the 32 studied communes, the following table provided the required information on the amount of money farmers invests in cultivating various crops.

Table 12. Farmers' Investments in Chemicals

Crops	Lek/dynym					
	UREA	Nitrat	DAP	Superfosphate	Manure	Pesticides
Wheat	603	749	796	673	2,675	8,667
Maize	855	847	920	648	2,977	13,000
Alfaalfa	570	795	874	608	2,491	4,767
Vegetables	560	658	874	648	2,766	5,633
Patatoes	606	759	1,004	736	2,906	1,300
Forage	497	635	860	583	2,922	1,300
Intercrops	659	684	833	766	2,879	433

As can be seen, the investments made by the farmers of the study area are rather low. Taking into account the yields they receive from either arable crops or fruit trees, it brings in evidence the fact that probably this investment level provided the farmers with the highest returns under their limited purchasing power conditions.

4.3.2.4 Production Techniques and Animal Feeding Techniques

The collected data show that only a small part of farmers apply new practices in growing field crops, fruit trees and vineyards. Meanwhile, there are not faced new practices in animals breeding. The new practices in crops growing are identified in 4 communes:

- The Commune of Margegaj, district of Tropoja, where a farmer use low sun tunnels for vegetables planting to gain a gross value of the necessary temperatures for the vegetables production;
- The same practice is observed in the Commune of Qerret, District of Puka.
- In the Commune of Piskove, District of Permet, the new practices are used in:
 - ✓ Vineyard growing (by three farmers), using a support net (concrete pillars and wires) and in the intercropping of vineyard with watermelon;
 - ✓ Vegetables cultivation (by 11 farmers) using double line planting, planting with holes as well as the use of low plastic tunnels solar heated.
- In Roshnik commune of Berat district have been identified 28 farmers that apply new techniques in vineyard cultivation through making use of double side supporting system (concrete pillars and wires) with one and two floors of frutification.

In respekt to the animal feeding technique, no new practise has been identified in the 128 studied villages. The following table provides aggregated information on the kind of livestock fed bought in the market by those farmers who do not meet their requirements within their farms.

Table 13. Share of Farmers who Buy Livestock Fed

Type of Fed	Share of Farmers	Volume per Farmer (q)	Bought amount as % of their Needs	Average Market Price (Lek/q)
Concentrate*	37.5%	952	48.9	26.1
Dry alfalfa	16.7%	1470	43.9	21.1
Corn straw	7.7%	891	38.4	11.1
Alfalfa	5.2%	397	39.0	11.6
Dry foliage	1.6%	900	42.7	14.0
Other	1.2%	3994	38.8	20.3

* For this item, the quantity is expressed in kg and the price in Lek/kg

Animals are simply brought by shepherds in the pasture areas and they are fed with how much it is available (certainly less than what it is normally needed for a normal breeding). A fraction of farmers is complementing the feeding of their animals with additional fed obtained through livestock fed purchases.

A detailed table presented in Appendix 5 provides detailed information on the number of farmers who buy livestock fed at commune and district level.

4.3.3 LIVESTOCK COMPOSITION

4.3.3.1 Cattle and Genetics

In our selected 128 villages, there are 3,188 cattle, or 1.4 cows per farm. Under this average there are 12 districts with an average number of cows from 1.1 as a minimum (Mirdita, Skrapari) up to 1.6. Four other districts have from 1.6 heads per family (Tepelena) up to 2.6 (Hasi, Kukesi, Tropoja). The commune of Vendreshe has the lowest average number of cows per family (just a cow per farm), while the commune of Kolsh has the highest number of cows per farm (4.5). The cows bred in this area are of different races.

The detailed genetics' pattern per districts is shown in the following table:

Table 14. Cattles' Genetic Repartition

District	Black&White	Jersey	Frizone	Simental	Tarantaise	Other*
Berat	2.1	24.7		0.7		72.5
Bulqize	2.6	25			67.1	5.3
Diber	21.3	21.3		4.9		52.5
Has	13.9	7.6		1.3		77.2
Kolonje	20.8	18.4		1	15	44.8
Korce	15	34.2	0.8	2.3	8.1	39.6
Kukes		3.4				96.6
Librazhd	25.1	46.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	26.8
Mat	0.4	12.7				86.9
Mirdite						100
Permet	5.6	93	1.4			
Pogradec	37.9	58.7	1.7			1.7
Puke	9.5	65.9	1.6	4		19
Skrapar	62.4	28.7	0.6	4.5		3.8
Tepelene	29.6	26.9	0.9	2.8	2.8	37
Tropoje	2.2	43.4	0.4			54
Total	598	986	37	49	143	1375
%	18.76^o	30.93^o	1.16^o	1.54^o	4.49^o	43.13^o

* This stands for domesticated cows, a kind of Jersey adopted to local conditions

The Black and White race represent 18.7% of the total number of cows. The districts that mostly breed this race are Skrapar, Pogradec, Tepelena, Librazhd, Kolonja, Dibra, etc. While there are 7 districts out of 16 districts which are under the average level of the studied area who breed this race. Despite the Frizone, Simmental and Tarantaise races (which have a very small specific weight, respectively 1.16, 1.54 and 4.49% of the total number of cows in the studied area), Jersey is the dominating race with 30.9%. The Jersey race is mostly bred in Tropoje, Puke, Permet, Korce, etc. Round 43.2% of cows are not identified to what type of race they pertain therefore included in the "Other Races" voice. It is understandable that here we are taking for the domestic cow which are Jersey race well adopted to the local conditions. Most important weight belongs to Berat, Kukes, Mat, Has etc.

4.3.3.2 Small Ruminants

In our selected 128 villages are bred 17212 sheep and 10539 goats. The average number of heads for each case is respectively 16.6 and 17.4 heads. Over the area average there are 7 districts that vary from 16.7 heads (Skrapar) to 55.0 heads (Tepelena). Under average there are 9 districts that vary from 3.5 heads (Dibra) to 16.3 (Kolonja) the districts that have the highest specific weight in the total of area regarding to the number of sheep are Tepelena with 19.8%, Korce with 14.2 %, Tropoja with 13.4 % and Skrapar with 11.2 %. Districts with the minor specific weight are Dibra with 0.2 %, Pogradeci with 0.6 %, Puka with 1.0 % and Bulqiza with 1.4 %.

From the comparison of communes' data to the area average, taking into account this indicator, it results that only 12 communes stay over the area average (16.6 sheep for each case), where the Commune of Leskovik has the lowest number with 18.4 heads and the Commune of Lopes the highest number with 64 heads. 20 districts result to be below this average with a minimum of 5.3 heads for the Commune of Zerqan and a maximum of 15.6 heads for the Commune of Qender Erseke.

The highest specific weight to the total number of sheep belongs to the Communes of Lopes with 11.2%, Qender with 8.6% and Macukull with 7.3%. The lowest specific weight belongs to the Communes of Tomin with 0.2 %, Qafe- Mali with 0.4 %, Qerret with 0.6 % and Rajca with 0.8 %. Even for goats there are great differences between districts and communes. Over the area average (17.4 goats for each case) stays 6 districts, from the Kolonja district with 21.1 heads to the Pogradec district with 50.0 heads.

The Commune of Pojan has the lowest average number of heads with 3.0 heads, while the Commune of Bucimas has the highest average number with 50 heads. The highest specific weight to the total number of goats belongs to the Districts of Kolonja with 19.8 %, Skrapar with 15.7 %, Tepelene with 11.8 % and Berat with 10.4 %. The lowest specific weight belongs to Dibra with 0.2 %, Pogradec with 0.5 %, Bulqiza with 0.6 % and Has, Mirdita e Permet with 0.8 %.

4.3.3.3 Pigs

Initially, we should emphasize that the number of pigs of different categories within the area is low and concretely: 24 heads of sows, 22 heads of purchased sows and 317 fattening pigs. Taking into account the number of cases, respectively 17.19 and 287, the average number of sows for each case results 1.4 heads, 1.2 heads for purchased sows and 1.1 heads for the fattening pigs. Sows are located in only 3 districts of the area and concretely in the District of Kukes, Mat and Tropoje, which respectively represent 33.3, 54.2 and 12.5% of the total number of sows.

The fattening pigs are bred in 7 districts. They are mainly located in the districts of Puke, Mat and Mirdite, which represent 75.7% of the total of fattening pigs. Four other districts as Korca, Kukesi, Tropoja and Kolonja represent only 24.3 % of them. The number of communes that bred fattening pigs is 11 from 32 communes in total, which correspond to the above 7 communes. Through the communes, which mostly bred fattening pigs, we can mention the Communes of Orosh, Qafe – Mal and Ulez, which both represent 71% of the total number, while the other 8 communes represent only 29%, in average 3.6% for each of them.

4.3.3.4 Poultry

In our selected area of 128 villages, there are 30,035 heads of poultry. Taking into account the total number of cases in the sample (2142), it came out an average number for each case of 14 heads. The average of the number of poultrys for each case is very different between districts. Also, taking into consideration the number of cases per district, we have selected 6 districts, which have the highest number of poultrys. Concretely, the Districts of Berat, Korca, Librazhd, Mat, Tepelene and Tropoje, which both compound only 37.5% of the number of districts and which represent 54.5% of the total number of cases, have an average of number of heads for each case of 16.1 or 2.1 over the area average and represent 62.4% of the total of the area poultrys. While the other districts, which represent 62.5% of the number of districts and only 45.5% of the total number of cases, have an average of the number of heads of 11.6 heads.

The 6 mentioned districts have an average respectively 2.4 and 4.5 heads lower and represent only 37.6% of the total number of poultrys. Great differences between districts and communes are slightly shown by the comparison of their indicators with the average of number of heads for each case in area level:

Table 6. Comparative data on the average number of poultrys

Description		<i>Minimal</i>		<i>Maximal</i>	
		Heads per Farm	In % to the area average	Heads per Farm	In % to the area average
District	Diber	7.8	55.7		
	Bulqize	10.3	73.6	-	
	Kukes	10.7	76.4		
	Kolonje	11.1	79.3		
	Puke	11.3	80.7		
	Librazhd			14.9	106.4
	Tropoje			16.2	115.7
	Mat			17.3	123.6
	Tepelene			17.8	127.1
	Diber	7.8	55.7		

Communes	<i>Kalise</i>	5.7	40.7		
	<i>Tomin</i>	7.8	55.7		
	<i>Vithkuq</i>	8.1	57.9		
	<i>Hotolisht</i>	8.4	60.0		
	<i>Qafë – Mali</i>	8.7	87.0		
	<i>Klos</i>			21.5	153.6
	<i>Lopes</i>			21.9	156.4
	<i>Tropoje</i>			21.9	156.4
	<i>Rajce</i>			22.1	157.9

* The average for the study area is 14.0 heads for each case

As shown by the above data, the variation is clear not only in raport to the area average, but also between districts and communes.

4.3.3.5 Bees

In 158 cases sampled, results an inventory of 1378 beehives, an average of 8.7 beehives per case (or per family). Bees' growing is mostly located in some districts and communes, which are known for their experience in breeding. So, 5 of 16 districts, the districts of Kolonje, Korce, Permet, Tepelene and Tropoje have the 68.6% of the total number of beehives, while the number of cases for both 5 districtes represent 55.75% of the total number of cases, with an beehives average for each cae of 10.7 or 2 beehives over the area average.

Through the communes, the highest specific weight in the inventory of area beehives belongs to the Communes of Pojan, Fierëz, Piskove, Lopes and Qender Erseke. 7 of 32 communes stay over the average number of beehives for each case in area level and concretely the Communes of Fierëz, Kalise, Lopes, Moglice, Piskove, Pojan and Vithkuq.

4.3.4 FARM PRODUCE MARKETING

4.3.4.1 Farms' Exposure to Markets

Generally, all products for which the baseline study intended to collect and aggregate information, are produced by the interviewed households. The range of involvement of farmers in each of the farm enterprises (arable crops, fruit trees and livestock) varies from district to district and from commune to commune. The above sessions on cropping patters and livestock composition provides detailed information for this issue. The following table provides a broader picture of what is being produced by how many farmers, how much of the farm produce is destined to (or reach) the market and what are the average market prices.

Before entering in details, let's explain some of the denominations used herein below:

- Market participation is defined as the ratio between those farmers who sell a certain product and the total number of farmers who produced that product).
- Market share is determined as the ratio between how much is put in sale with how much it is produced;

It results that less than the half of the interviewed households are involved in wheat or potato enterprise while very good situation results with maize (mostly for livestock fed), vegetables, fruits and grapes. Cattle meat is also produced by almost 83% of the households while pigs are only found concentrated in two or three communes although relatively middle size herds but totally commercial oriented.

As it was generally expected, the households in the 32 studied communes, as being located in the mountain areas (relatively poor endowed with production resource base and located far way from markets either for purchasing production factors or marketing their farm produce), do mainly

subsistence farming. The commercial nature of the farms is obvious for meat produce (mainly cattle meat followed by lamb meat, excluding here the pig farms that are totally market-oriented) and for milk (mainly cow milk, only 3-5% of the small ruminants milk is being commercialized), although at lower extent compared with the former.

As can be seen, market participation is rather poor while the market share is relatively well. Obviously there are variations of these indicators when we move from one product to another. Only 10% of the interviewed households put in sale their wheat produce at an average market share of 57.5% of their farm produce.

Cattle meat is produced by 82.6% of the interviewed households, 72.3% of which put in sale 91.3% of their farm produce. Cow milk is also produced by 87.1% of interviewed farmers but only 18.6% of them commercialize their produce. The market share for cow milk is 53.7% and this share might be considered as relatively well. These figures indicate that the cattle in the 32 selected communes of MADA AoI are mostly extensively bred, mainly providing a calf but not that much for milk.

Table 15. Farms' Exposure to Markets by Commodity

No	Agriculture Commodity	Produced by (% of farms)	Share of commercial farms (% of farms)	Market Fraction (% of production quantity)	Producer Price (Average Lek/kg)
1	Wheat	46.6	9.6	57.5	27.3
2	Maize	76.3	4.3	60	30.2
3	Vegetables	74.2	10.9	57	40.7
4	Potato	38	19	68.4	29.7
5	Fruits	60.9	28.8	70.9	51.6
6	Grapes	59.4	11	46.1	45.4
7	Meat				
	<i>Cattle</i>	82.6	72.3	91.3	370
	<i>Sheep</i>	43.6	16.8	60	352
	<i>Goat</i>	3	56.2	96.6	250
	<i>Pigs</i>	0.7	100	84	393.6
	<i>Poultry</i>	34.5	2	n/a*	425
8	Milk				
	<i>Cow</i>	87.1	18.6	53.7	36.6
	<i>Sheep</i>	40	5.7	45.3	39.7
	<i>Goat</i>	23	3.9	44.1	32.5
9	Cheese	50	19.2	5.9	337.5
10	Wool	9.3	5.5	69.8	238.9
11	Honey	6.2	27.2	86.9	731.6
12	Eggs	33.1	28.4	8.7	11.3

* There are only 17 farmers who have sold 363 kg poultry meat in total

The average prices (estimated as an average of the prices reached by those farmers who sold their farm produce) reached by farmers are relatively well compared with the production costs involved in producing them. Impressive is the average price reached by the pig breeding farmers. The relatively high selling price for the pig meat is due to the fact that these farmers are almost totally commercial oriented and might be more capable to properly manage the commercial arrangements.

A more detailed and elaborated information for the market participation, marketed share and the average prices on district and commune level is provided in the tables of Appendix 3.

4.3.4.2 Actors in the Agriculture Marketing Chain

In those limited cases when farmers have some portions of wheat farm produce to sell, they go directly in the city market and sale it on wholesale. They have to afford a marketing-related transportation cost

which on an annual base is estimated as an average at round 2,270 Lek for the whole quantity of commercialized wheat.

There is relatively different situation with maize, it is mostly commercialized through retail channels (75% of cases) but there were also cases where farmers have just provided their neighbours with small quantities of maize because they had a bad season and they did not produce the required quantity to feed their livestock. As the farmers who sell maize have to go in the city market, they incur certain marketing related costs which for maize are slightly higher than those of wheat (simply because the maize quantities brought into the market are higher than those of wheat).

Table 16. Destination of the Marketed Farm Produce

Nr	Agriculture Products	Where the Product is Sold (%)			Annual Marketing-related Transportation Cost
		Wholesale	Retail	Directly to Consumers	
1	Wheat	100			2,273
2	Maize	21	75	4	2,415
3	Vegetables	41	59		3,246
4	Potato	64	33	3	3,087
5	Fruits	82	18		2,853
6	Grapes	25	66	9	2,841
7	Milk	37.5	41	21.5	3,400
8	Meat	60	33	7	2,410
9	Cheese	24	76		1,500
10	Honey	66	22	12	1,200
11	Eggs	22	52	66	1,100

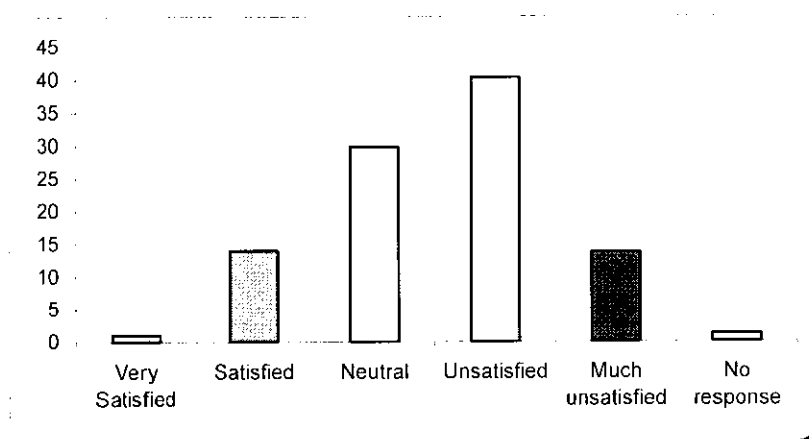
Vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes, those who reach the market are shared between the wholesalers and retailers. As these produce are as such that they cannot be marketed in a whole, the annual marketing related transportation costs are higher than those for wheat and maize which are mostly traded in a bulk. The share of marketed milk that goes directly to consumers is significant and witness for existence of certain commercial relations between farmers and urban families. Meat is mostly sold to a wholesaler in the animal selling points but also sold to retailers who are also butchers in the same time.

There is not noted much difference in terms of achieved prices for the three actors in the market chain. The most evident difference is the time farmers need to conclude the commercial agreement with the buyers, such time is shorter in case when the produce is channeled to wholesalers and longer for channeling the produce to retailers. In most case, farmers conclude the transaction within a day but there are also some cases where farmers have to return back together with the farm produce because they did not manage to sell it. The reasons might be many. Next following session describes the level of satisfaction of farmers with the existing conditions for marketing their farm produce.

4.3.4.3 Opportunities for Seeds/Seedlings Purchasing

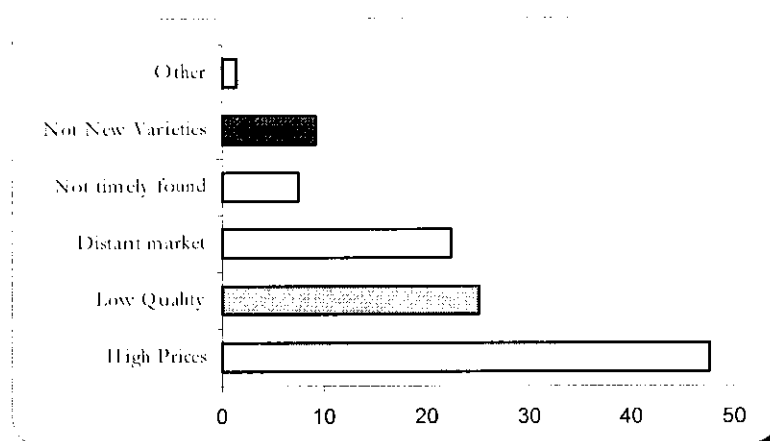
Farmers are generally unsatisfied (40%) with the purchasing opportunities they have for seeds and seedlings. A good portion of farmers expresses themselves as neutral to any kind of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The following figure is prepared based on the data collected through direct interviews.

Figure 8. Farmers Satisfaction for the Market Conditions for Seeds/Seedlings



Among the main reasons for the unsatisfaction are the high prices, low (fake) quality of seeds and seedlings and distant markets. The repartition of reasons why farmers are unsatisfied with the existing market conditions for buying seeds and seedlings are visually presented in the following figure.

Figure 9. Reasons of Unsatisfaction for Market Conditions for Seeds/Seedlings

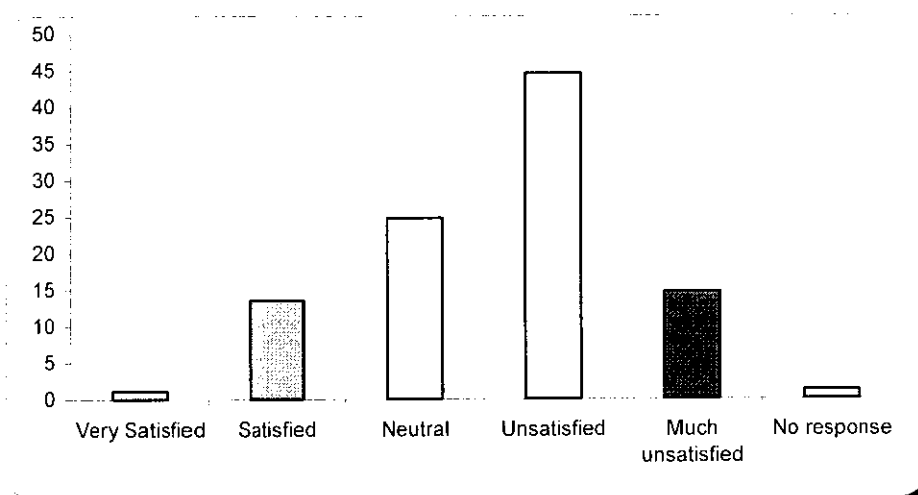


Almost 10% of farmers of the MADA AoI/study area express the desire to use new seed varieties, this is why they are not satisfied with seeds/seedlings' market conditions because dealers do not offer them a range for selection. A detailed table with the farmers responses at commune and district level is in Appendix 3.

4.3.4.4 Opportunities for Chemicals Purchasing

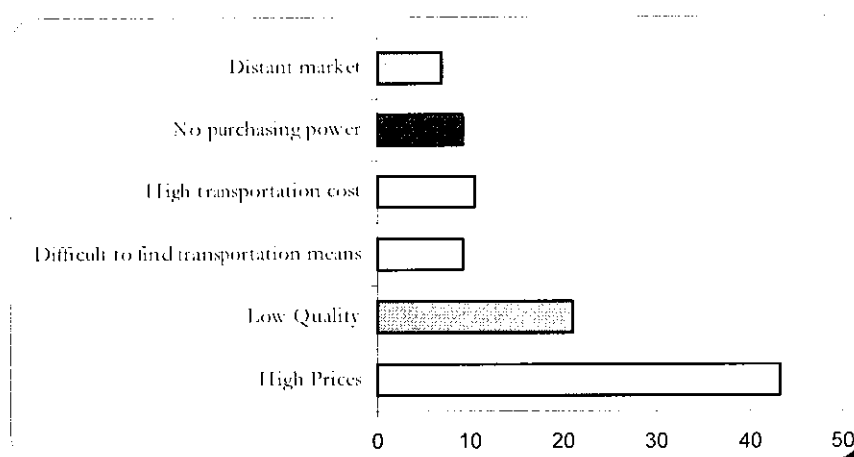
Almost half of respondents are unsatisfied with the market conditions for chemicals while a quarter of them position themselves as neutral to the satisfaction level. As in the case of market conditions for seeds, only a small portion (1.2%) of farmers is very satisfied while those satisfied do not represent more than 14% of the interviewed population. Those which are much unsatisfied are at the same level of satisfaction as those satisfied.

Figure 10. Farmers Satisfaction for the Market Conditions for Chemicals



Again, the main reasons for unsatisfaction are the cost and low/(fake) quality of chemicals. One tenth of respondents seem to not have the required purchasing power to afford the high prices chemicals are available in the market.

Figure 11. Reasons for Unsatisfaction to Chemicals Market Conditions

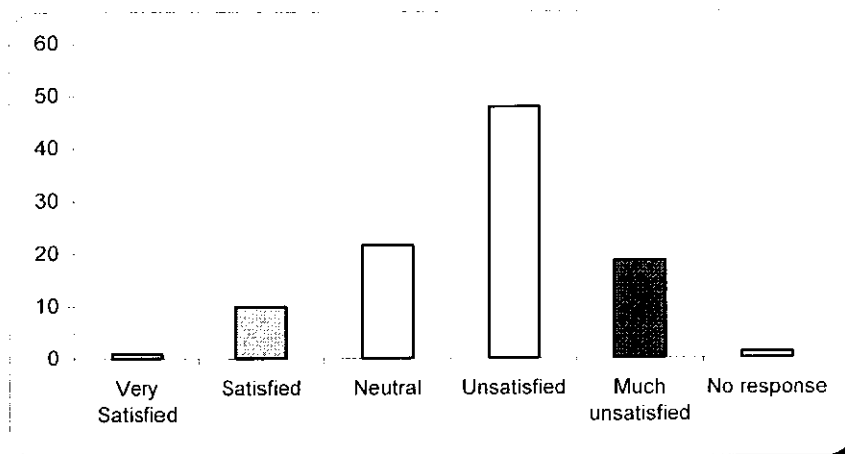


Transportation availability and cost also hinder the opportunities the farmers have for ensuring the chemicals in the right time and at an affordable cost. This is clear considering that interviewed farmers are located in mountain areas, in many cases far remote area. A detailed table with these data at communal and district level is presented in Appendix 3.

4.3.4.5 Opportunities for Farm Production Commercialization

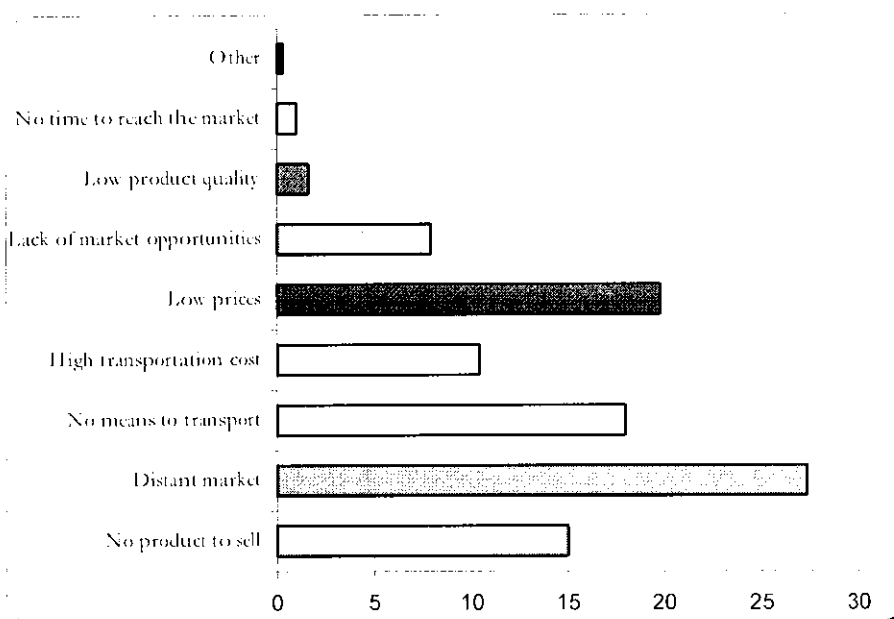
Farmers have to affront not only the poor market conditions for input purchasing but also the poor market conditions for farm produce commercialization. Although, farmers of mountain areas have a little to sell, still the value of their produce is depreciated by the poor market conditions.

Figure 12. Farmers Satisfaction for the Marketing Conditions for Farm Produce



As can be easily understood, half of respondents are unsatisfied with the market conditions for selling their residues. Only one tenth is generally satisfied with the existing conditions. Market availability (no market + distant market) and transportation (no transport + high transportation cost) seem to be the main reason for unsatisfaction.

Figure 13. Reasons of Unsatisfaction with Farm Produce Market Conditions



Market availability consists in an obstacle for round 1/3 of respondents while transportation is crucial for more than a quarter of respondents. In addition, one sixth of farmers have nothing to sell (no residue).

4.3.5 FARMING BUSINESS ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE/SERVICES

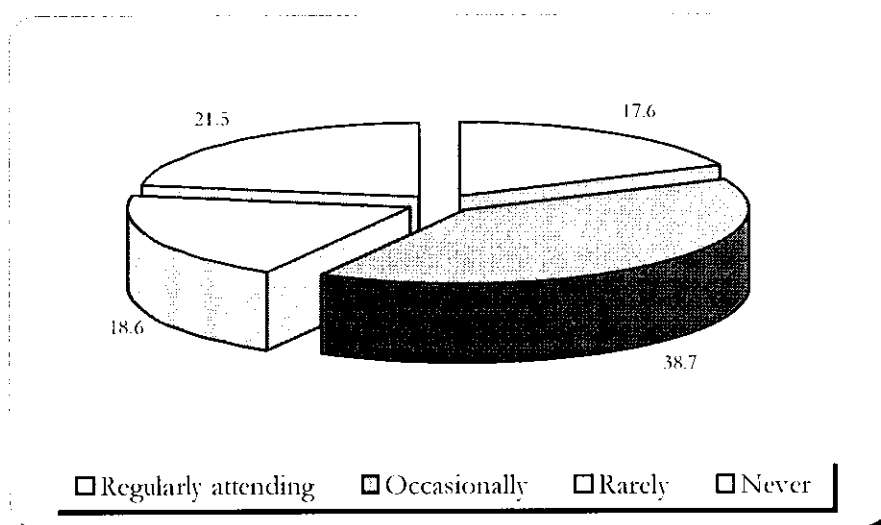
4.3.5.1 Availability of Extension Services

The data show that the extension services are present at a certain level in the sampling area. 37.5% of farmers give a positive answer to the question posed if they participate in the meetings with the extension experts, while 62.5% of them give a negative answer. Farmers who participate in the meetings with the extension experts do not transmit the information to other farmers. Almost all the interviewed farmers affirm that they don't talk to other farmers about the extension meetings.

The major part of farmers or 70.2% of them consider that the extension meetings should be more frequent; 28.7% consider that the frequency of meetings should be the same, and only 1.1% thinks the meetings should be held rarely. The number of meetings and participants on them is relatively small and clearly vary between the districts of the sampling area. It is very positive that the major part of the respondents or 76.6% of them wants to participate in the extension meetings and 23.4% do not like.

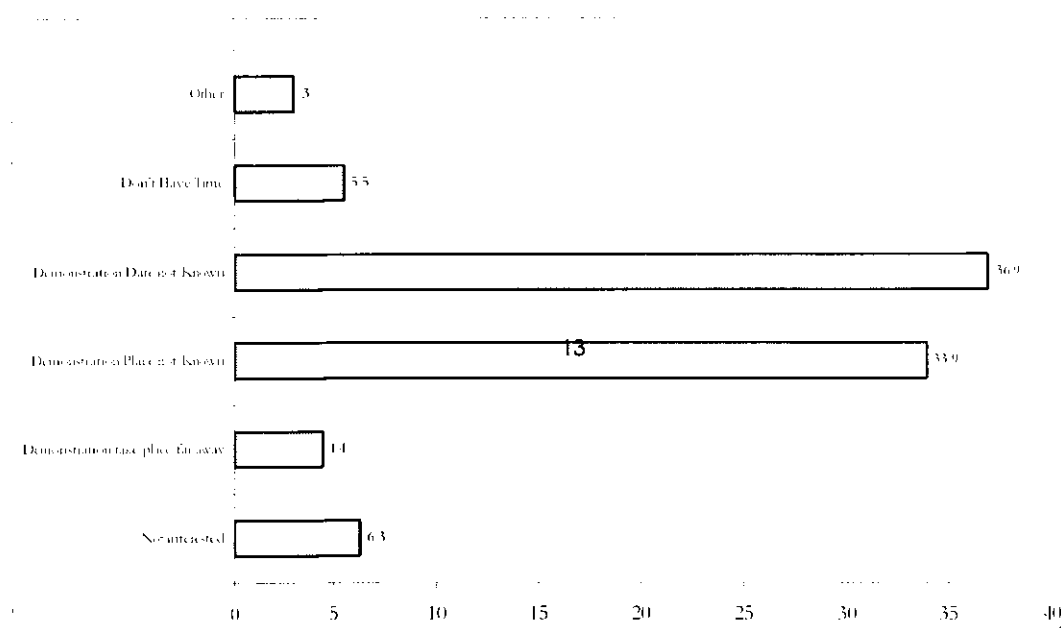
From the farmer's answers it comes out that the extension experts do not regularly visit the village. 74% of farmers are of the same opinion. Also the information on the place and day when the demonstrations take place is not exhaustive. The major part of farmers (respectively 83% and 84%) does not know exactly where and when demonstrations should take place. This influences the indicator of farmers' participation in the meetings on the demonstrations' discussions, as shown in the following figure:

Figure 14. Farmers' Participation in the Meetings and Demonstrations' Days



Only 28.6% give an affirmative answer to the question if they participate in the demonstrations, while 71.4% affirm that they do not participate. The answers of farmers concerning the question if they have participated in any demonstration last month are of high interest for the extension services. In their answers they give different reasons which are shown in the following figure:

Figure 15. Why farmers do not participate in the demonstration days



It is interesting the fact that in the major part of cases the farmers affirm that in demonstrations participate mostly the head of family and rarely his wife, both of them or someone else. The answers on the source and kind of information about chemicals are very significant. Farmers receive the major part of information from their friends, 42.1% of farmers affirm this fact; 24.2% of them say they provide it from the agents and intermediaries; 17% from the Agriculture and Food District Directorates, and only 16.7% of them provide the information from the media. As it concerns the kind of information on chemicals it result that 23.6% of interviewed farmers get information about inputs quality; 32.5% on prices; 28.5% on the treatment methods and 15.4% on the purchasing place.

4.3.5.2 Opportunities for Inputs' Procurement

The studied communes differ a lot between themselves when it comes to the existing opportunities for the farmers of respective communes to procure the required inputs, like seeds/seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, equipments and small implements. There are 20 input dealers in our study area, therefore less 65% input dealers' presence per commune. Actually the situation become worst considering the fact that there are some communes which has more then 1 dealer (Rroshnik, Potom, Orosh, Lunik and Klos) while there are also some communes with no input dealer like the three communes of Tropoja and Kukes, two communes in Mat and two other communes in Korce.

Figure 16. Availability of Input Suppliers

District	Commune	Typology of Input Dealers					
		Nr	Farera	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Equipments	Other
Berat	Rroshnik	2	2✓	2✓	2✓		1✓
	Sinje	1	1✓				
Permet	Qender Piskove						
Skrapar	Potom	2		2✓			
	Vendreshe	1	✓	✓	✓		
Tepelene	Qender	1	✓		✓		
	Lopes	0					
Mirdite	Orosh	2	2✓	2✓	1✓		
Puke	Qaf-Mal	0					
	Qerret	0					
Kolonje	Leskovik	0					
	Qender-Erseke	1	✓	✓	✓		
Korce	Liqenas	0					
	Moglice	0					
	Pojan	1	✓	✓	✓		
	Vithkuq	0					
Librazhd	Hotolisht	0					
	Lunik	2	1✓	1✓	1✓		1✓
	Rrajce	2	1✓	2✓	1✓	1✓	1✓
Pogradec	Bucimas	1	✓	✓	✓		
Bulgize	Zerqan	0					
Diber	Tomin	1	✓	✓	✓		
Mat	Klos	2	2✓	1✓	2✓	1✓	
	Macukull	0					
	Ulez	0					
Has	Golaj	1	✓	✓	✓		
Kukes	Kalise	0					
	Kolsh	0					
	Zapod	0					
Tropoje	Fierze	0					
	Margegaj	0					
	Tropoje	0					
Total for Study Area		20	16	16	14	2	3

Most of the input dealers are involved in supplying seeds and chemicals (like Orosh, Pojan, Lunik, Tomin), only a few of them supply also small implements and equipments (like Klos). Few input suppliers (like the one in Rrajce commune) seem to have an integrated input supplying chain character providing to the farmers all categories of necessary inputs. Besides simply seeds and chemicals, they do also provide small implements and other working tools.

A certain kind of market specialization is noted with few dealers like the one of Sinje who sells only seeds and the one of Potom who sells fertilisers only. There is no evidence whether this kind of market specialization is due to their limited professional skills or due to their incapability to find wholesale suppliers of other kind of inputs.

However, something is clear. There is rather very difficult for farmers of those communes where there is no input dealer to ensure in time and cost-effectively the required inputs. Farmers of some of these communes -due to their proximity with the center of districts- are rather favoured compared with the farmers of other communes that are located far from the urban areas and have no input dealer. Probably, this is something to be considered by MADA under the rural enterprise component, MADA might enject the first capital investments –through any kind of revolving fund schemes or loans at favourable rates- for those agriculture technicians who might have the initiative but lacks the required financial resources to establish an input selling shop.

4.3.5.3 Access to the Agricultural Markets

Possibilities for marketing farm produce differ among the studied communes. Besides the existing problems with the poor market infrastructure (in those places where it exists), majority of the studied communes has no place to sell agriculture and livestock produce within their jurisdiction. Our analysis in this section addresses the farm produce which is marketed by farmers directly in market places. There also exist the possibilities to sell some farm produce, both in kind and in quantity (e.g. milk).

Out of the 32 studied communes, only 3 of them (Hotolisht in Librazhd, Qender Erseke in Pogradec and Klos in Mirdite) have places to sell cattle and agriculture products within their commune area. The farmers of other communes have to reach market places either in other communes or in urban areas (mainly the center of the city) to sell what they can.

It resulted that farmers of Oroshi commune have to reach Milot's open market place (located two hours and a half with car distance) to sell their agriculture products (including cattle). Those of Qerret go in Shkodra maret place (located 90 minutes car distance) while those of Qafe e Mali commune go to Fushe Arrez market place (located half an hour car distance). Farmers of Vendreshe and Potom use the market places of Corovoda (located two hours and a half by car) to sell the market share portion of their farm produce.

Other communes have to reach those market places closest to them, in most cases located in the urban area and/or city centers.

The average time farmers of the studied communes need to reach the markets is estimated to be: i) 100 minutes by car (4 hours and a half by walk) for those communes where there is not a market place for farm produce and ii) 20 minutes by car (1 hours by walk) for those communes where there is a market place. However, there are also some extremities like the case of Macukulli and Kalise's farmers which need to drive 2-3 hours by car to reach the market place.

4.3.5.4 Veterinary Services

This session is devoted to the veterinary treatment services availability in the studied area, the main animal diusease and their respective treatment costs.

4.3.5.4.1 Main Animal Diseases and related Treatment Costs

The main animal deseases for the livestock in the 32 studied communes seem to be TBC, agalaksia, brucelosis, antrax, pseudopesti, faschiolosis, hierra, necrobasciloses, enterotoxemia, paratifo,

priplasmosis, zorreza and in very few cases militencies, and kembezeza. TBC, Brucelosis and Antrax are the main diseases for which the government is subsidising the farmers through providing them free of charge with the medicine to prevent the spread of these diseases. The public veterinary service makes available free of charge the vaccines to the veterinarians who carries out the vaccination at a prepared cost (which varies between 50-70 Lek per vaccination). The prepayment is provided by the government while some farmers in voluntary basis pay the veterinarians something that varies in the interval 200-500 Lek/vaccination. The average cost paid by the farmers to the veterinarians for the TBC is 300 Lek/vaccin. In 34% of the indicated cases, the farmers have already made the vaccination of their production animal against the antrax. Tuberculosis is another preventive vaccination for ther 18% of the respondents and the vaccination against brucelosis is made by 16% of respondents.

A short description of the main diseases and the average treatment costs is given below:

1. TBC is indicated by 602 households. The average cost of ^{VACCINATION} ~~treatment~~ is 300 Lek/vaccination. This preventive vaccination is mostly indicated by the farmers of districts like Tropoje (13%), Korca (15%) and Kolonje (16% of the indicated cases) and Pogradec (9%).

2. Brucelosis is indicated by 502 households. The average cost of treatment is 317 Lek/vaccination. This ~~preventive vaccination~~ is mostly indicated by the farmers of districts like Tropoja and Kolonje (respectively by 20% of the indicated cases), Permet (14%) and Librazhd (5%).

3. Enterotoxemia affects cattle and small ruminants. There were recorded 34 cases, majority of which accounted for districts of Bulqize, Bulqize, Kolonje and Skrapar. The average unitary cost of ~~treatment~~ (everything inclusive) is 525 Lek/vaccination.

4. Fasciolosis affects both cattle and small ruminants. Curative ^{TREATMENT} ~~vaccination~~ for this disease have been recorded only in two districts Puke and Berat, accounting for 17 cases in total. The average unitary cost of treatment (everything inclusive) is 97 Lek/vaccination, in case of cattle this cost is round 170 Lek/vaccination while in sheep this cost decreases by round 8 times.

5. Fruthi affects pigs. 9 cases were recorded, mostly in the Mati's Ulez commune (in this commune have also been noted the presence of pigs in the households' livestock sector). The average unitary ~~treatment~~ costs is round 850 Lek/vaccination, slightly more expensive in Mat rather than in Puke.

6. Hierra (domestically known as mortaja) affects also pigs. This disease has been recorded in 67 cases in Berat, Kolonje, Korce and Kukes. The unitary ~~treatment~~ costs is round 225 Lek/vaccination.

7. Kembezeza affects mainly sheep. In the studies area results that these disease have been encountered in the three communes of Tropoja (22 respondents out of 240 indicated that they have made the vaccinations of their animals, mainly sheep). The unitary treatment costs for this vaccination is round is 370 Lek/vaccination.

8. Militencies resulted to be rarely spread. This disease affects small ruminants. There were recorded 67 cases where farmers have made curative vaccinations against this disease. This disease is recorded in four districts out of which two are the most problematic ones (27 cases in Kolonje and 33 cases in Kukes) while in the three other districts (Korce, Permet and Has) there were recorded only few cases. The average unitary treatment costs is round 330 Lek/vaccination.

9. Paratifo affects poultry and pigs. Only 54 cases were recorded almost all of them in Puke. The unitary treatment costs is 140 Lek/vaccination.

10. Piroplasmosis affects cattle. There were recorded 154 cases in total, majority of them in the northern districts of Kukes and Has. Few cases were also recorded in Kolonje, Tepelene and Puke. The unitary treatment costs is round 2000 Lek/vaccination, slightly higher in districts of berat, Has and Tepelene and lower in Kukes and Puke.

Pseudo Pseudopesti affects poultry. There were recorded 284 cases in 12 districts. In districts of Has, Korce, Kukes, Mirdite, Permet and Skrapar were not recorded cases of vaccination of poultry against pseudopesti. The average vaccination cost is 14 Lek/vaccination/head. In districts of Bulqize, Diber and Tropoje the vaccination costs slightly higher than the average level.

12. Zorreza affects small ruminants. There were recorded only 27 cases in two districts, Berat and Kukes. The average vaccination cost is round 1650 Lek/vaccination.

4.3.5.4.2 Availability of Veterinary Services

Performing veterinary treatments either preventive or curative is an activity performed both by private sector operators as well as the public sector veterinary agents. The latter mainly provide their services free-of-charge in the form of vaccination while the raw material (the vaccine) is subsidised by the government. The veterinarians -as the private sector operators- purchase the vaccines through the contacts they have with either the Institute of Veterinary Research or with Pharmacies and then commercialise their knowledge and their professional skills through performing vaccination upon request of the interested farmers.

Our 32 communes are well endowed with human resources specialized in livestock husbandry. There are 99 veterinarians and 105 animal technicians in our studied communes (90 veterinarians and 100 animal technicians were graduated before years 1990) or round 6 livestock technicians per commune expressed as an average. However, this arsenal of human resources is improperly distributed among communes. There are communes where there is no zootechnician like Macukull, Rroshnik and Ulez, there are communes with poor endowment level like in the communes Vendreshe, Zapod and Moglice where there is only one veterinarian per commune.

The situation becomes rather pessimistic when someone considers that there would be young students from these communes who would like to have university degree in animal husbandry faculty and fill the gap in this services sector. If we analyse the figures, we conclude that the graduated students after years 1990 are still those of the communes where actually it exists a considerable number of animal technicians (like the case of Tropoja commune where the number of animal husbandry graduated students before 1990 accounted for 3 animal technicians and 4 veterinarians, there were 2 persons who studied animal husbandry after 1990).

Veterinary services in terms of a private sector activity (livestock husbandry service providers) are operated only by 9 zootechnicians (in 4 communes) and 37 veterinarians (in 15 communes). There are 9 communes where veterinary services as a private sector activity do not exist.

In the 32 studied communes, the public sector has employed 10 zootechnicians (in 8 communes) and 31 veterinarians (in 20 communes). The rest of the livestock husbandry specialists is either unemployed or shifted in other sectors or operating as private farmers.

4.3.6 ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNAL FOREST AND PASTURE TRANSFER PROCESS

The transfer of state forests and pastures to the communes/villages for their use is a successful process, strongly supported by communities where the transfer is realized. Furthermore, all other communes of the country are requesting to be involved into this process. A very positive fact is that no reaction by villagers has happened during the process. The establishment of legal Communal Forest and Pasture Users Associations has been a necessity for strengthening their solidarity, highly damaged since the collapse of communist regime, for receiving investments, mainly by the World Bank Forestry Project, MADA and other donors, for participating at the preparation and implementation of the management plan. The role of women is very important on forest and pasture management, since they deal mostly with these resources. One can see through all over the communes included into transfer process the large forest areas improved through clear cut, thinning and pruning, afforestations and erosion control

measures, pastures improved and water point for watering livestock constructed. Associations in general feel much secure in forest and pasture management.

The management of forests and pastures by communities is successful because of (i) economic reasons – the use rights are transferred from the state to community, expenses for their management are smaller than those of the state, possibilities for forest protection increase because all villagers are interested in their protection; (ii) social reasons – traditionally villagers have been users of forests and pastures adjacent to their settlement, which now are formally transferred to the community for their use; (iii) environmental reasons – villagers are convinced that the forest and pasture belong to them, with exclusive use rights, so they are more sensible towards the natural resources protection, aiming at direct profit from them.

Associations generally do not generate income from the forests or pastures nor do they receive funds from the commune or other state resources. Thus their sustainability is in jeopardy once the projects or donors funds are terminated. Given that the income generation and the continuity of the CFPUs are major problems, based on existing experience, some proposals would be useful. It is necessary and possible Associations to extend their activity on collection of medicinal plants and other non-wood forest products, on harvesting of adjacent state forests and carrying out diverse operations for their improvement, to increase their incomes and become independent on their activities. Some Associations think that around their areas are other state forests or pastures not transferred for communal use, but damaged by other inhabitants. They should be a great source of incomes if transferred and better managed by the Associations. Potential sources of CFPuA revenue are: fees, leasing forest and pasture land, sale of forest products and services, sale of non-timber forest products, sale of recreation licenses, fines and penalties, etc.

The commune should have the responsibility of receiving fees and revenues from the sale of forest and pasture products, allocating them according to law and depositing the appropriate share into accounts for each Association. The improvement of legal framework is necessary, inter alia, for CFPUs or other similar farmer Associations be allowed to sell production which exceeds the needs of their members to generate funds for Association support and resource management investment. Another idea is the CFPuA may be transformed from an NGO into the Association of Mutual Collaboration with economic activity, a non-profit making as entity but profit-making for its members.

Finally, the Government should recognize that the forest and pasture transfer to communes and villages is the most important aspect of the reform in this sector, through which the improvement and a better management of natural resources is expected. Also, the Government should address the issue of amending and completing the policies and legislation in this field, and declare the strategic objective that forests and pastures given in use to be transferred into the ownership of users (village, clan, group of families, or families) in the future, when is clear that they protect and manage properly these natural resources.

Thus, old and new traditions and experience for sustainable management of forests and pastures through CFPUs should be utilized to curb further degradation, rehabilitate forests and pastures and meet communities' needs for wood and non-wood forest products. Effective management of these forests and pastures will also benefit the nation as a whole through environmental protection and other social benefits.

4.3.7 WORK-LOAD

As might have been expected due to the inherited tradition of the rural community in MADA AoI, most of work is carried out by men. The following table represents the aggregated data at study area. The figures indicate the percentage of respondents to each category, e.g: 83.4 % indicates that 83.4 % of the total respondents consider that agriculture input purchasing is carried out totally by men.

Table 17. Work-Load Repartition as per Categories

Farm activity	Total Men	Total Women	Jointly
1. Agriculture Work			
Agriculture Inputs Purchasing	83.4 ^o %	2.7 ^o %	13.8 ^o %
Land preparing	48.7 ^o %	6.6 ^o %	44.7 ^o %
Seeding/Planting	25.1 ^o %	39.9 ^o %	35.0 ^o %
Hoeing	10.4 ^o %	34.1 ^o %	55.6 ^o %
Weeding	17.9 ^o %	47.4 ^o %	34.6 ^o %
Fertilizing	44.3 ^o %	36.9 ^o %	18.8 ^o %
Spraying with pesticides	84.3 ^o %	5.1 ^o %	10.5 ^o %
Irrigation	47.0 ^o %	21.3 ^o %	31.7 ^o %
Harvesting	12.0 ^o %	11.9 ^o %	76.1 ^o %
Post harvesting process	17.0 ^o %	16.0 ^o %	67.0 ^o %
Seed selection	59.2 ^o %	22.0 ^o %	18.8 ^o %
Transport	66.2 ^o %	6.1 ^o %	27.7 ^o %
Care of vegetable garden	13.6 ^o %	70.9 ^o %	15.5 ^o %
2. Animal Care			
Feeding process	30.7 ^o %	35.2 ^o %	34.1 ^o %
Grazing	60.9 ^o %	23.9 ^o %	15.1 ^o %
Milking	19.1 ^o %	72.6 ^o %	8.3 ^o %
Selling/Purchasing	86.8 ^o %	4.8 ^o %	8.4 ^o %
Animal Husbandry	88.7 ^o %	4.0 ^o %	7.3 ^o %
3. Domestic Housework			
Meal preparation	4.0 ^o %	94.6 ^o %	1.4 ^o %
Childcare	7.9 ^o %	74.5 ^o %	17.6 ^o %
Weekly marketing	55.7 ^o %	25.1 ^o %	19.2 ^o %
Household budget management	62.9 ^o %	11.1 ^o %	26.1 ^o %

In terms of categories, agriculture work is mostly carried out by men while the domestock housework is mostly by women. However in each of the categories there are processes and tasks which women predominate, e.g case of meal preparation under domestic housework, planting task under agriculture work category and milking task under animal care category. The following figure gives an overall picture of the issue.

Generally, there is a perception of the civil society that women are predominantly loaded with tasks in the domestock housework category.

4.4 ACCESS TO CREDIT OPPORTUNITIES

4.4.1 RECEIVED LOANS AND THEIR USE

The demands of the agriculture sector for investment during the last decade, has been and continues to remain rather high. There have been three financial sources for investment: sources of the rural family itself, the credit (formal, semiformal and informal), as well as sources from donors through projects of cooperation and development. Apart from these sources, it should be stated that there have also been some governmental programs, confined to the greenhouse and dairy product sectors.

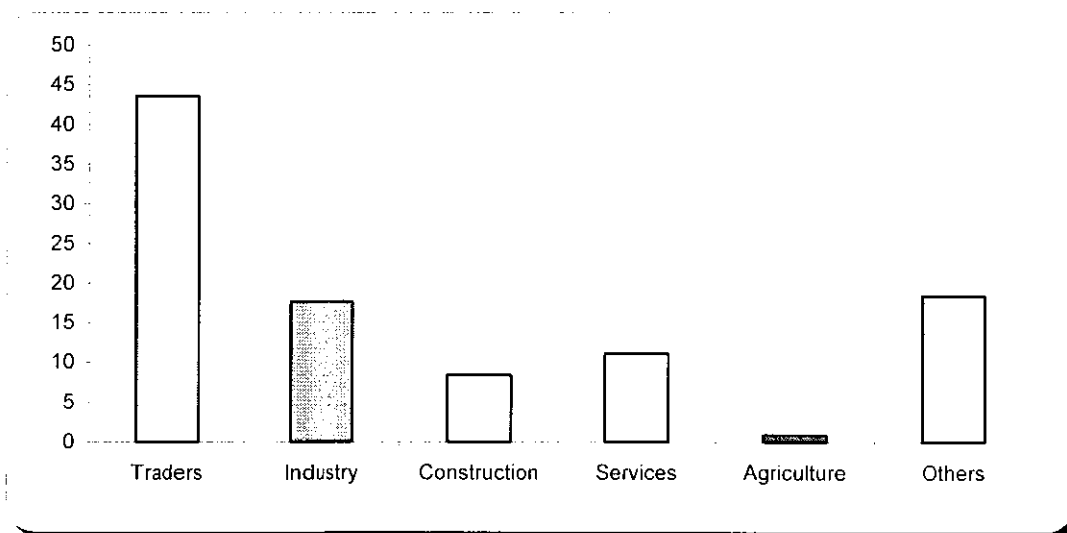
The rural family needs for investment has faced the impossibility of receiving credit from the financial institutions (the banks) for reasons that are now evident. The rural credit and the ensurance of financial services has been mortified due to the lack of interest of the banking system to respond to the increase of credit need from the private sector. More striking is the inquiry of the individual farmers for credit for the purchase of agricultural machinery, establishment of greenhouses, vineyards, stockyards etc. The services of agricultural sector, like trade or transport, too, require financial sources in order to respond to the new demands of business development.

An important source to obtain financial means for the rural sector have been the different donors, especially grants and loans accorded through the different developing programs, which had mainly supported the mechanisation of agricultural and food industry. These projects, supported by donors, are assisting also in the process of establishment and operation of Savings and Credit Associations (SCA) in the rural sector, which can be considered as “little village banks”. The experience of the recent 3 years of these financial institutions constitutes a hopeful premise in support of the Albanian farmer on credit. The successful development of the Savings and Credit Associations requires their organization in more advanced institutional ways, an experience known by now by the European Community countries.

The developments of the last decade of the Albanian banking system, with all the oscillations that have occurred, have marked a fast progress. This development includes both the quantitative and the qualitative aspects, which affect the rise of competition in the banking market. The evidence of the quantitative development is easy to draw. It is noticed not only in the increase of the number of banks, their branches and agencies, but also in the geographical expansion of the banking activity. Banking competition, as a key factor to development and success to the banking business, has affected them to improve the structure of their activities by increasing the loan in the market, as one of the most traditional and riskiest banking activities.

Only during 2001, the remaining of credit as a banking system, has undergone a growth of 65% or 10,6 billion leke, whereas the amount of the credit accorded from the banks has been 40.5 billion leke against 24 billion leke accorded in the year 2000. Regardless of these positive developments in crediting the economy, by having this aspect viewed in the context of the branches of the economy, we notice that agriculture continues to be uninteresting to the banks. The indices of crediting, based on the branches, continue to save their long tradition during all this period. Trade, construction, processing industry and services continue to be the brunt in crediting from banks, whereas agriculture comes last, by occupying an inconsiderable weight. The following figure (loans provided to the economy %) shows also the small weight the crediting of agriculture occupies. The following chart displays this:

Figure 17. Use of Credit (%)



Among the main reasons of not crediting rural sector from banks, we could mentioned the followings:

- Lack of institutional capacity of commercial banks due to high costs that small loans incur. Banks consider activities of small farmer economies and in turn loans given to them costly since many farmers would ask relatively small amounts of loans that lead to increase of banking costs compare to the amount of loan returned.
- Small size of farms as well as insufficient income generated from them hamper formal investment absorption in agricultural and its related sectors.
- High relatively interest rates (high premium due to credit risk) are another impeding factors of developments in agriculture. Small farmers cannot return the loans under the commercial terms

offered by the bank. That is concluded from up to now experience and results of farm budget survey too.

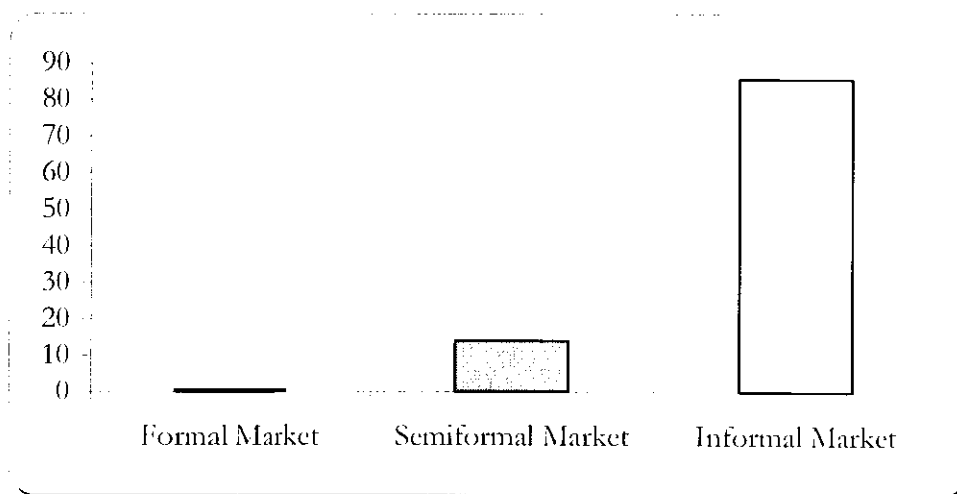
- Banks do not involve themselves in loan issuance to agriculture, because they consider farms as unsteady and unstable activities. That is also because of movement tendency of farmer households towards urban areas.
- Small farmers lack often collateral to meet bank's requirements. Slow progress in land market is somewhat a big hindrance to crediting, since land cannot be collateral yet.
- Farmer households in terms of relations with bank do not meet the criteria in most of the cases that those institutions have written down for loan application. That becomes more obvious bearing in mind the large numbers of candidates and bureaucratic tensed procedures to be followed for loan application in bank.
- Lack of banking infrastructure in rural areas is manifested in absence of banking activities in those areas. The only bank that covers all territory of Albania is Savings Bank. This bank has stopped crediting since it is in restructuring and preparatory phase for privatization. All other banks operate largely in Tirana and last two years only have started expanding their activities in some important cities of the country. As a consequence this further hurdles farmer's opportunity of asking bank for loan.

By analysing the data of the sampling, we see that the crediting of the farming economies is done by the three sources mentioned above. The total number of received credit from different institutions is very low. There are 58 farmers who have received credit during 2000-2001, or 2.7% of the interviewee; 43% of those cases are in the cities of Korca and Berat, whereas other creditors are from other north-eastern areas like, Puke, Mirdite and Kukes. The small opportunity to receive credit is seen in the frequency of times credit is received by the farmers. With the exception of any case, all creditor farmers have received credit only ones.

Concerning the guarantees offered for receiving credit, putting the house as collateral pledge dominates, an object not preferred by any credit-giver, and especially for the banks. Out of 120 loan-takers, 90 of them or 75% have offered their homes as collateral pledge.

The sources of loans include: i) **formal crediting market** (commercial banks), ii) **semiformal market** (lenders like development projects, foundations, NGO-s, Saving and Credit Association), and iii) **informal market** (loans from friends or relatives). The figure gives the number of credit received from these three markets.

Figure 18. Source of the Received Credit (%)



The sources of credit-taking from the formal crediting market show the low level of crediting from the commercial banks operating in Albania. There have been only two cases where the commercial banks have accorded credit to the farmers.

The sources of taking credit from the semiformal market show that in the area of study, through the state projects and NGO-s, there have been accorded 20 credits for the farmers. The geographical expansion of this index includes also the north-eastern part (the cities Kukes, Puke, Mat). This has come as a result of the operation in this area of the Mountainous Areas Financial Fund and former structures of the Rural Financial Fund that have shifted to the above-mentioned institution.

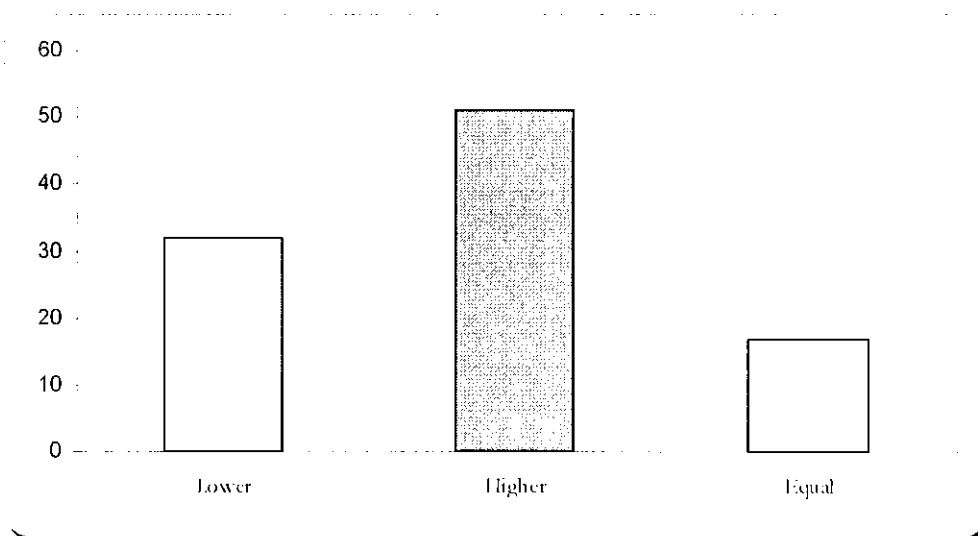
The sources of credit taking from the informal market show that the farmers, while having small opportunities from the two previous markets, have turned to their relatives or friends to find financial support. There are 104 cases of credit taking from the relatives of friends, or 5% of the interviewee who have used this kind of crediting.

4.4.2 LOAN DETAILS (SIZE, INTEREST RATES AND TERMS)

The credit amount for a farmer has evolved during the last decade. This has come not only as a result of the constant rise of prices, but also from the change of the object the loan is to be used for. If in the years 1992-1995 the average credit amount was 30,000 leke to 50,000 leke (which often cases aimed at the social aspect, survival), in the recent years, this amount has been many times more. From the sampling data, it results that the average credit amount taken by a farmer is 250,000 leke. This sum varies in function to the credit source and the object it is going to be used for. In 4 cases, the sum of the credit has been from 1,000,000 leke to 1,500,000 leke and is used to establish a dairy farm or a vineyard plantation. Yet, in some cases, small credit amounts 50,000 leke to 100,000 leke, have been provided from the informal market and "consumption expenditures" was their main target.

The opinion of the farmers concerning the interest rates of the received credit compared to the ones of the market is diversified (interest rates figure).

Figure 19. Farmers Opinion for the Loans Interest Rates



So:

- 20 cases or 32 % of the farmers who receive credit consider the interest rate lower that the one the market displays
- 32 cases or 51 % of the farmers who receive credit consider the interest rate higher that the one the market displays
- 11 cases or 17 % of the farmers who receive credit consider the interest rate the same with the one the market displays

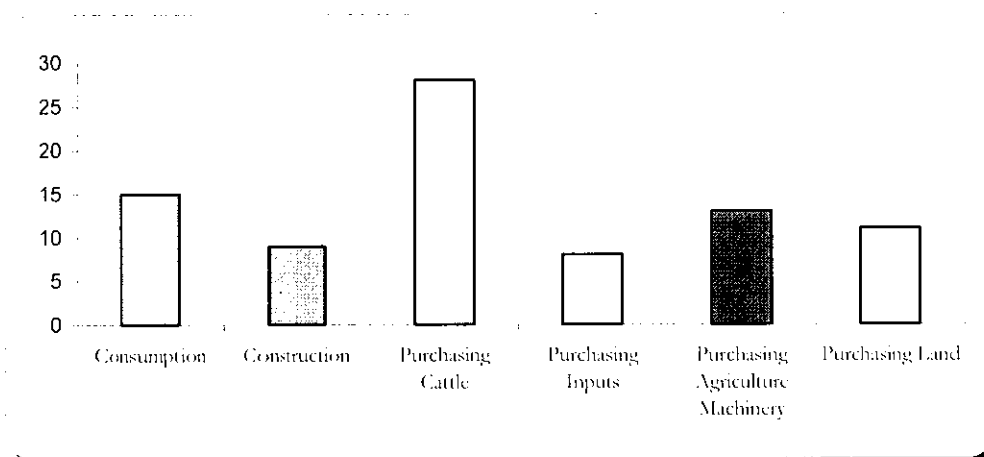
Actually, due to the inflation type of environment, and the financial crises of the year 1997, the credit rates interest from the banks have been high. Only during the last three years, have they undergone a

fall, but yet, constituting a high cost to the farmer. Different projects operating in the rural sector have followed the development of the market interest rates by allocating loans in a little bit lower interest rates.

4.4.3 FARMS NEEDS FOR LOANS AND THEIR DESTINATION

The index of the farmers' need for credit is very significant. 1320 farmers or 62% of all the interviewee assert the need for credit taking. The index related to the duration of the liquidation for a possible credit shows that 1225 farmers or 92% of those interviewee who wished loans, wish to have long-term loan. This shows the tendency of using loans for investments. The figure of needs for loans embodies this to its best extent. The index of the needs for short-term loans is low. It covers 8% of the needs for loan.

Figure 20. Potential Use of Loan



The index of potential use of a taken or to be taken loan gives us these main headlines of use:

- 288 cases or 15% of the interviewee need them for **family expenditures**. This kind of loan use is found popular in the cities of Puka (40 cases or 20% of the interviewee), Librazhd (50 cases or 17% of the interviewee), Tropoja (42 cases or 16% of the interviewee) and Kolonja (64 cases or 48% of the interviewee).
- 181 cases or 9% of the interviewee need them for **construction** (storage rooms, stockyards). This index is more prominent in Tropoja (54 cases or 21% of the interviewee), Kukes (33 cases or 13% of the interviewee).
- 539 cases or 28% of the interviewee need them for **livestock purchasing**; this index constitutes the main item of the use of loans and it shows the main role farming plays in the farming economies of the area of study. This index is more frequent in the relevant towns or municipalities in the mountainous areas as in Kukes (140 cases or 28% of the interviewee in this town), Has (51 cases or 70% of the interviewee in this town), Tropoja (57 cases or 22% of the interviewee in this town), Skrapar (20 cases or 80% of the interviewee in this town).
- 171 cases or 8% of the interviewee need them for **inputs purchasing**; this index is the item with the smallest weight in the use of the loan.
- 250 cases or 13% of the interviewee need them for **agricultural machinery purchasing**. The analyses show that the use of loans in this way is concentrated in the town of Korça (me 32 cases or 28% of the interviewee in this town), Mat (52 cases or 21% of the interviewee in this town), and Tropoja (35 cases or 13% of the interviewee).

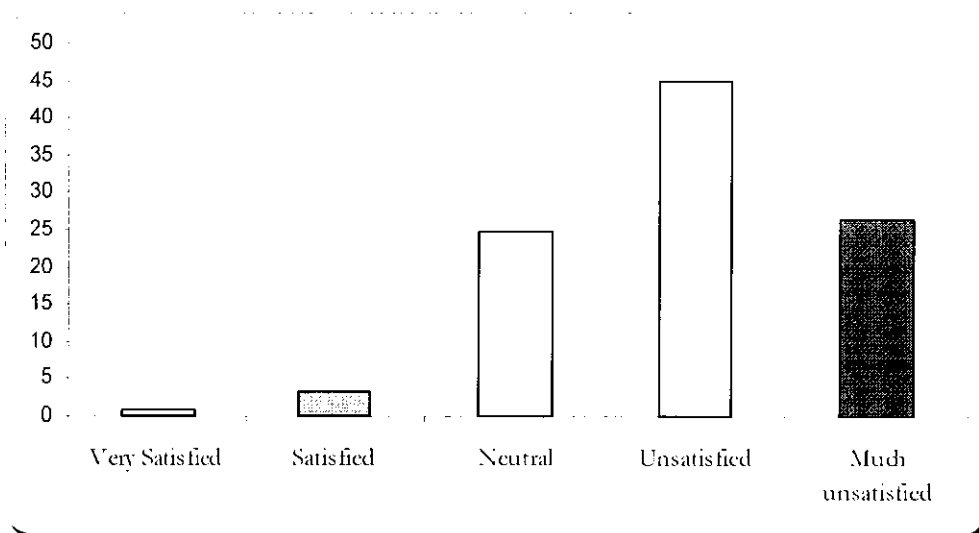
- 215 cases or 11% of the interviewee use them for **land purchasing**. This low index is related to the geo-economic features of the area of study.
- 286 cases or 15% of the interviewee constitute the item **other uses**.

4.4.4 FARMERS OPINIONS FOR LOAN RECEIVING OPPORTUNITIES

The low opportunities to receive loans from the farmer economies find expression even in the block of questions, dealing with the level of their satisfaction about these opportunities. So, 932 interviewee or 45% of all the farmers are dissatisfied with the opportunity of loan provision. About half of these interviewed farmers (1067 farmers occupying a specific weight of 51% of their total number) are very dissatisfied or neutral in answers.

The number of satisfied farmers on the opportunity of loan taking is very low; 68 or 3.2% of the interviewed farmers. The latter are mainly loan-takers from the Mountain Area Financial Fund in the towns of Kukes, Puke, etc. The indicators above are also shown by the figure below.

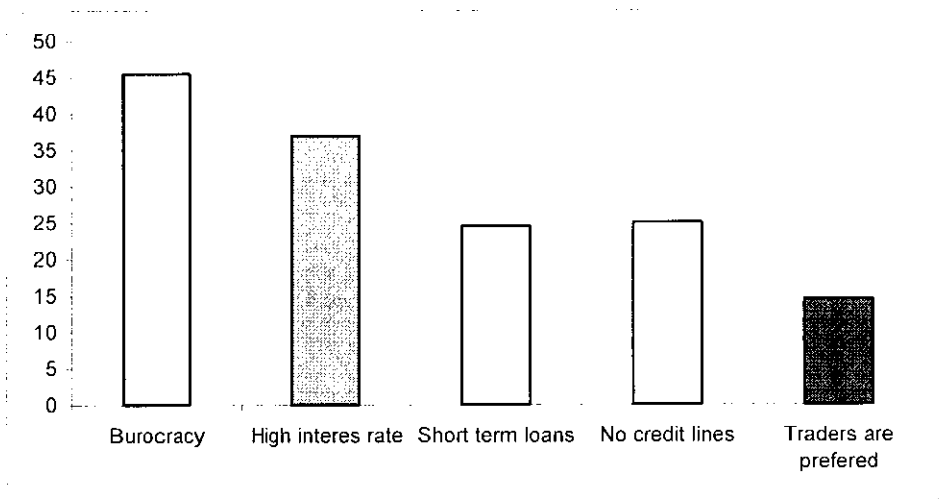
Figure 21. Farmers Satisfaction with Access to Loan Opportunities



- Analysing the causes of lack of loan access for the farmers, we might line up the most important ones:
- 929 farmers or 44.5 % of the interviewee consider **bureaucratic procedures** in taking the loan as one of the causes.
- 774 farmers or 37% of the interviewee consider the **high interest rates** as a cause.
- 509 farmers or 24.5% of the interviewee consider the **short-term loan liquidation** as a cause.
- 514 farmers or 25% of the interviewee consider the **lack of loan lines** as a cause.

Some of the main causes are featured even by means of the following figure:

Figure 22. Farmers' Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Loan Opportunities



Looked upon as a whole, from the block of questions on the family economy crediting, we come to the conclusion that the support of these families with loaned financial resources is in very low level, at a time when the needs for loans might be considered high.

5. PROJECT EFFECTS IN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION: INITIAL STAGE INDICATORS

5.1 CROPPING STRUCTURE AND YIELDS

At the study area, it is quite easy to discover that farmers have the tendency to cultivate numerous plants. Their cropping pattern is based on the tradition and it depends on the micro-climacteric and soil conditions. This seems to be a tendency due to idea of farmers to have a closed production circle (fulfilling all their needs from they own farm), and due to their farm structure.

There is a clear difference on the yield per unit for all arable plants, within and/ among different districts, due to soil productivity, irrigation in use, the level of seed and other inputs in use, etc. Based on the results of the study, the area covered by certain crops is not the same in different regions, too.

The tendency of the farmers to insure the bread as main worry, explain the fact that some 39.09% of the total arable land is covered by cereals. The first place belong to wheat: some 21.8% of the total arable area, then comes maize with 17.27% of the total arable area. The main part of the production from wheat and some of the maize production is used for bread, whereas the rest of that production is used for animal feeding. But, since the inputs in use and some other conditions are not favorable for that plants, the production from these crops shows still relatively low level (about 21.3 kv/ha in wheat and some 27.6 kv/ha in maize as the average for study area).

A particular importance for the farmers on the study area is the creation of the required fed stock for their animals (as the farms' livestock subsector provides the biggest share in farm income). That's why some 40% of the total arable land is cultivated by forage crops, whereas alfalfa is main one (some 19.09% of total arable land) and the rest are different forage crops and that area is not the same in different districts.

In the area under survey, there are occupied by vegetable is relatively low compared with other crops. Only 2.73% of total planted area is planted with vegetables with an average yield of just 183 q/ha. The vegetable production is relatively low considering the local climateric and agro-pedologic conditions. That is in comparison with the average of the country and the possibilities of the zone as well. Potato is cultivated in most 26 communes under survey, but the 1.82% of total area cultivated by this crop and the average yield reached by farmers (round 104.5 q/ha) shows that farmers doesn't fulfill all the needs of the population for potato consumption.

Considering fruit trees, there are some of the farms in zone which missed fruit trees and/or vineyard. But, at the same time fruit trees use to have a great importance for farmers in the mountain areas. There are clear differences on the total number of fruit trees per farm, quality and sort of the plants and the total production coming from that sector within the zones in the region.

Farm structure in the mountain areas shows their orientation towards fulfilling necessary farm needs whereas they still miss market orientation. Since farmers are looking to increase the production, actual size of the farm should be change and the total inputs, the irrigation capacity, level of mechanization should be increased.

5.2 LIVESTOCK COMPOSITION AND YIELDS

After the reforms in Albania, the numbers of livestock within the study area have been increased considerably. This process has been encouraged by the natural resources as forestry and pasture (during this time some of that resources has been not properly used). Within the zone there are missing the special livestock farms, but almost all farms use to have at least one sort of animals (cows and/or small ruminants). The increase of the total number of animal has come mainly due to the natural reproduction, whereas the number of farmers who bought animals in market is low.

cows, and/or 8-20 small ruminants, 10-15 poultry and other work animals. Whereas some 70% of catholic families use to have at least a pig.

Some 87% of the family farmers use to have cows, most of them belong to Jersey breeding sort, but most of them are crossed by local sorts. There are some spots of Holstein and/or its crossed sort. A typical cow in that area is some 200 kg and the first destination is for milk production. Their productivity is relatively lower than the average in national scale (the average for mountain areas is some 1 744 lit/cow/year, whereas national average is 1 770 lit/cow/year). The average period of lactation for cattle in the study area is 245 days/year, whereas there are differences within the zone: based on the gathered data in Permeti and Peshkopi they are collection some 2 500 lit/cow/year and some 1 000 lit/cow/year in Leskovik, Tropoje, etc. and lactation period: 150 days/year in Orosh up to 256 days/year Piskove.

Small ruminants (as cattle), at the study area there are not pure sorts of them, but there is a significant domination of local sorts (Hasi sort of sheep is one of the best on that area). Some 59.5% of family farmers within the area use to have small ruminants. The milk production for small ruminants is lower than national average: the average for study area is some 39 lit/sheep/year and 67 lit/goat/year.

Farmers use to kip the calves less than one year (5.5 months as average for zone), they mainly sell them on the market and just a few of them is used for self consumption. Lambs and goat kids have been mainly sending to the market: some 75% of the lambs and 76.5% of goat kids, which is a contribution for increasing farm incomes.

Some 37% of farm families within the study area use to have a working animal, and they have been used mainly for plugging and transportation. Most of the catholic families use to kip at least one pig/years, but most of the families within study area are Muslims.

Poultry and beekeeping are not priorities for farmer's family on the study area. But, that's an opportunity for farmers to get some production, mainly for self consumption (eggs, chicken, honey, etc), and just a few of that products get to the market. Based on the results of the interviews, all family farmers use to have poultry and the average number within the study area is 13.5 poultry/family.

During this study, we get that farmers use to feed animals based on free grazing and the farmers' possibility to insure they feed and they doesn't take into consideration animal needs and/or scientific norms of feeding. That is why the quantity of milk, eggs, and the livestock productivity in general is relatively low within study area.

6. PROJECT IMPACT IN FARM INCOMES: INITIAL STAGE INDICATORS

6.1 LIVING STANDARTS

6.1.1 SETTLEMENT AND HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

Making an analyze of the data related to the settlement issues it results that in the study area the dwelling units as per their age can be generally grouped in an interval of average or old age. Only 20% of the respondents say that own new houses, while 44.5% and 35.5% of them say respectively they own average age and old houses. According to the districts, the highest specific weight in the total of answers belongs to the districts of Bulqize, Diber, Korçe, Tepelene and Librazhd. In the 5 mentioned districts 54.6% of respondents say they own new houses. In 5 other districts (Kolonje, Korçe, Kukes, Librazhd and Tropoje), which represent 54.1% of total cases the respondents say they own average age houses, while the respondents of districts of Korça, Kukes, Mat, Tropoje and Berat, which represent 56.5% of total number of case, say they own old houses. The differences between and within the districts as per the houses age are very high, that means for a very wide timely diapason of their construction. Data show that the area houses are build mostly (78.2% of total number) with stones, 18.6% are build with bricks and only 3.2% of cases are build with mud. The districts with the bigger percentage of stone dwellings are Korça, which occupy 12.8% of total of cases, Kukesi with 11.1%, Tropoja with 11.9% and Librazhdi with 10.2%. The minimal number of cases belongs to the districts of Pogradec, Diber, Permet etc.

The dwellings build with bricks, which represent 18.6% of the total number of cases belong mostly to the districts of Korça, Pogradec, Diber and Mat, which both occupy 61.6% of the total number of bricks houses in area level. The houses build with mud are mostly faced in 8 of 16 districts of the area districts and mostly in the districts of Korça with 23.5% of cases, Kolonja with 19.8% of cases, and MAT and Tepelena with respectively 17.3% of cases, making so a representatives of 78% of total of mud houses cases. The respondents of districts of Berat, Bulqize, Kukes, Librazhd, Mirdite, Skrapar e Tropoje have ignored the question about these type of houses.

Figure 23. Repartition of Farmers' Houses by age

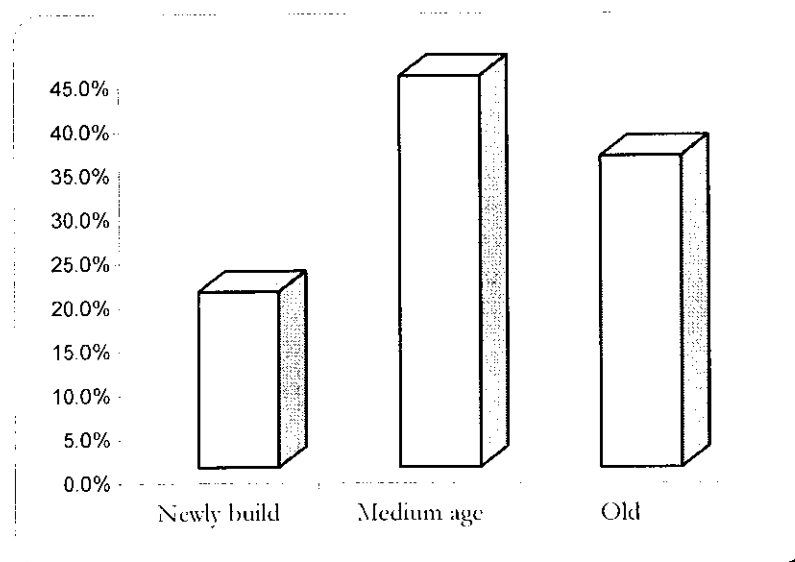
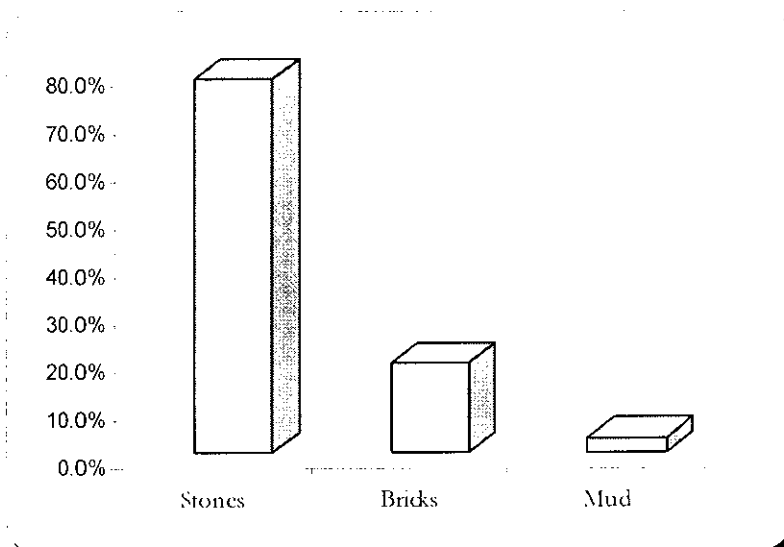
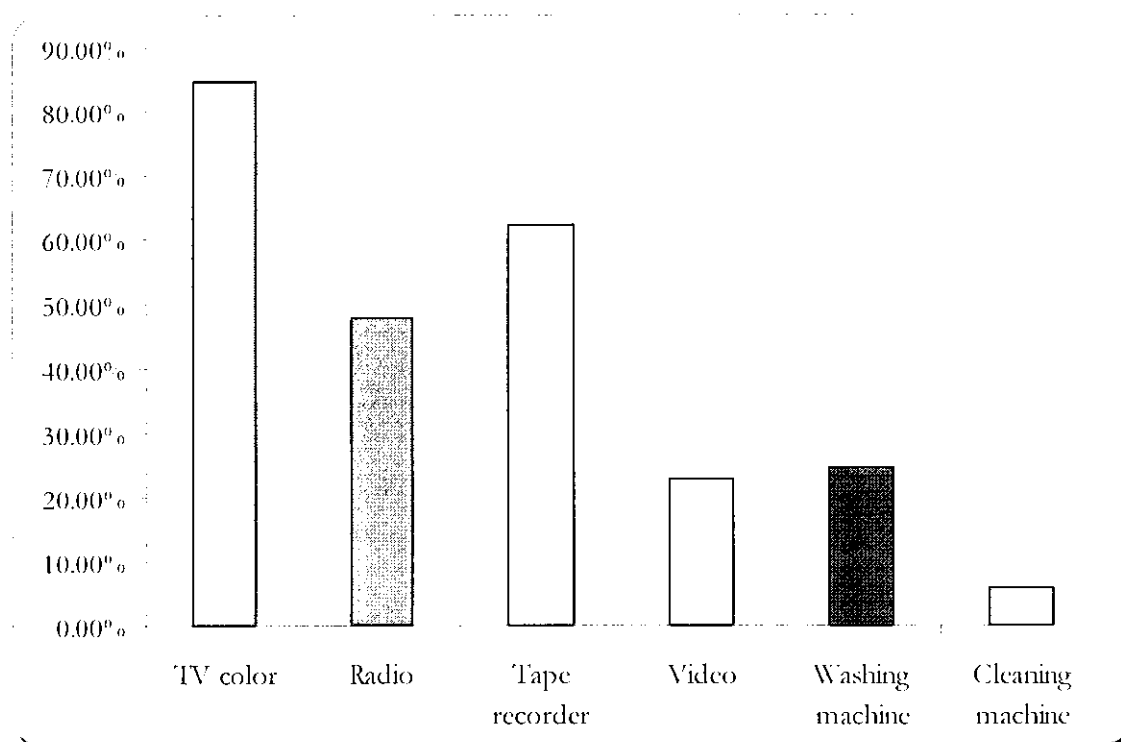


Figure 24. Repartition of Farmers' Houses by Construction Materials



As it concern the electro-domestic appliances' availability by the farmers, the following figure shows a view of farmers' percentage to the total of respondents that own such appliances.

Figure 25. Endowment of Farmers with Electro-domestic Appliances



The index of electro-domestic appliances in total for a farmer' family is 2.6 appliances. The districts of Berat, Diber, Has, Korçe, Librazhd, Mat, Skrapar and Tepelene are placed under this index. The districts of Tropoja and Bulqize have the same level as the index itself. Almost the same representatives characterize the communes of the respective districts. All communes per each observed case have an average of 1 TV color, 1 radio, 1 tape recorder, 1 video (except the Commune of Kolsh), and 1 washing machine. 152 cases that own 1 washing machine belong to 18 communes of the area from the total of 32 communes. The Commune of Kalise has the highest average for the electro-domestic appliances (5.8), 2.2 higher then the index of the study area. While the Commune of Ulez has the lowest value of this index (1.6) or 61.5% of the area average.

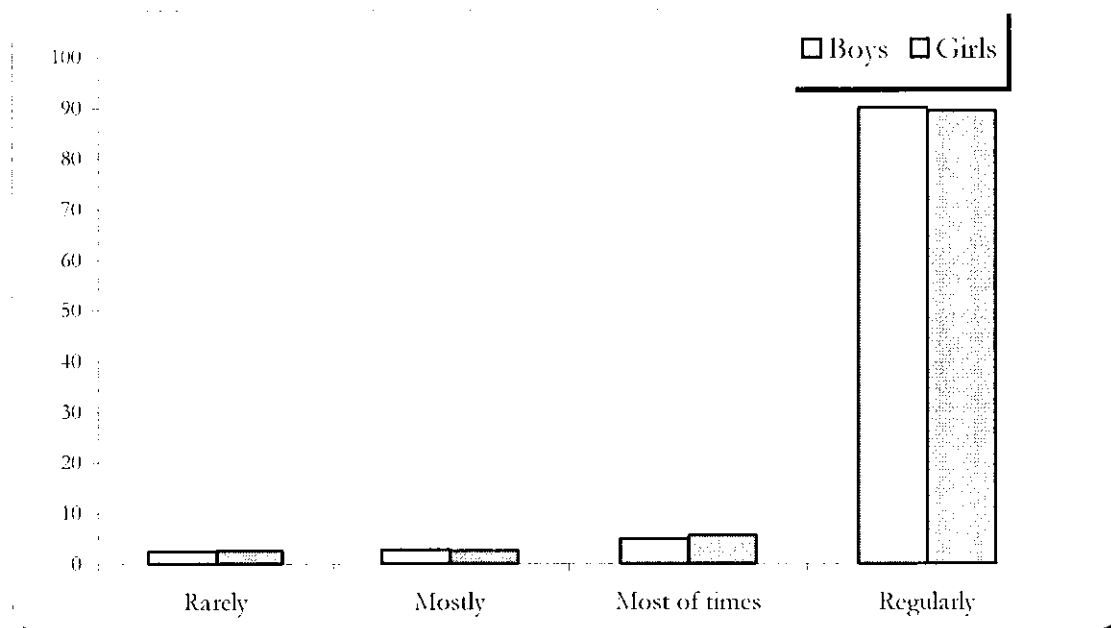
In the numeric structure of the electro-domestic appliances the major part belong to TV color, tape recorders and radio and less to the washing machine, cleaning machine and videos. TV color concretely occupy 34.1% of the total number of electro-domestic appliances, radios 19.3%, tape recorder 25.1%, videos 9.2%, washing machine 9.9% and cleaning machines 2.4%. In the total area there are 6359 electro-domestic appliances.

6.1.2 EDUCATION

The elaborated data show that the population of the study area in general appreciates the education. So, from 1,978 answers attained by respondents who have boys in school age, 79.1% of them agree that education is very important, 14.6% say it is important, 4.0% are neutral in their evaluation and only 2.3% say that education is not important for them. The interviewed farmers give also the same responses for the girls' education. From 1828 answers attained by respondents who have girls in school age, 79.5% of them say that girls' education is very important, 13.0% say it is important, 4.9% are neutral and only 2.6% consider it not important.

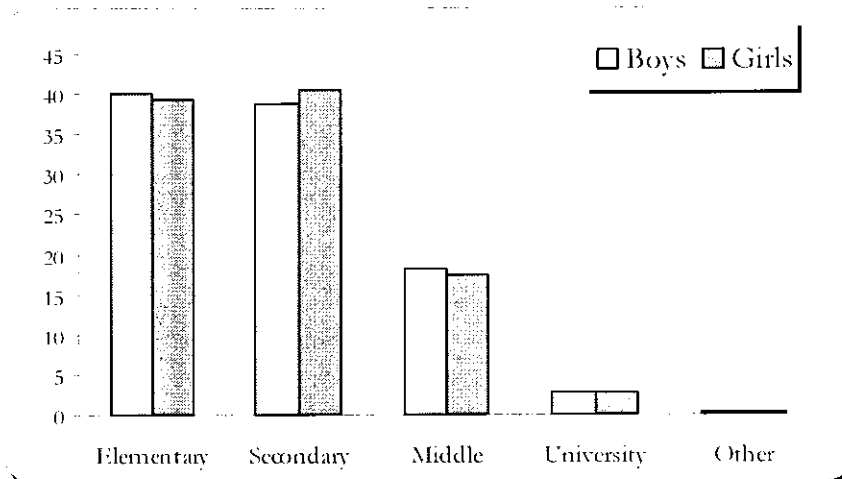
As it concerns the school frequentation, the indicators are generally good and are presented in the figure below:

Table 18. School Frequentation by Gender



By the examination of the number of students who frequent different levels of education, results that the major part of them, both boys and girls, are included in the low level of education.

Table 19. Students Repartition by Levels of Schooling



With regard to the schooling levels, the districts with the highest weight in the elementary education are that of Korça with 22.3% of boys who attend these schools to the total, Librazhd with 26.3% and Kukes with 25.8%. The highest weight for the same indicator for girls belongs to the districts of Kukes, Librazhd and Mat.

The highest weight of the student's number in universities belongs to the boys and girls of the district of Korça with 19.3% and 15.9% of the total of persons who attend the university and Kolonja with respectively 10.5% and 18.2%. The number of girls who attend the university is higher than that of boys in most of the districts. Apart the above districts, this phenomena can be noticed also in other districts as Mat, Permet etc. The consideration of the interviewed farmers on the education and frequentation's importance is shown in the above charts. Detailed tables on the number of schools according to the levels of schooling as well as school attendance by pupils and students are given in the Appendix 5.

6.1.3 HEALTH SITUATION

Talking about the health situation of the population that lives in the study area, direct opinions were taken from farmers on the health situation level, on the health factors and the manner of health treatment. From a total of 2520 responses, as it concerns the health situation of 2001, 54.6% of them said that their health situation is good, 32.0% fair and also 13.4% affirmed that the health situation is bad. These indicators are almost the same with that of 2002. From a total of 2437 cases, 54.8% of them said that their health situation is good, 31.8% fair and also 13.4% affirmed that the health situation is bad.

Talking about the health factors and concretely about the food, living standards, public health care, 16.3% of respondents say that the health situation is related to the poor nutrition, 25.4% to the inadequate living standards, 32.2% to the stress and 7.0% say they are not informed. As it regards the health treatment, the major part of the 4,579 respondents (let remind that one farmer should answered in more than one health treatment option) or 44.7% of them say that they go to the doctor for a health treatment, 36.2% say they go to the drug stores, 11.4% prefer the hospitals and only 7.7% affirm to have made popular medical treatment.

The situation of health centers and other public services is another indicator, which informs on the health conditions of the study area population. From the elaborated data results that 30 communes, out of 32 selected, have ambulances in working conditions; 27 communes have infirmaries, from which only one does not operate; 10 dentist centers, from which only 7 are in working conditions; 14 maternity-hospitals, from which only 11 are in working conditions; 13 drug stores, from which only 11 are in working conditions; 20 post offices, from which 16 are in working conditions and 19 public phones in working conditions out of 21 in total.

Detailed tables with statistical information on the number of medical centers in the 32 selected communes and the medical personnel are given in Appendix 5.

6.2 FARM INCOME

The area's farmers provide their incomes by selling the field crops, fruit trees and livestock productions. Through the field crops the weightiest items are maize, potatoes and vegetables. As it concerns the livestock productions the weightiest items are the milk (of goats, cows), different kind of meats (calf, cow, lamb, kid, pig), cheese, wool, eggs, etc. the average income in study area level for the selling farms is 339,283 leke/farm. The districts of Mirdite, Puke, Bulqize, Pogradec and Kolonje are placed under this average, in the minimal thresholds and occupy 35.5% up to 70.8% of the area average. In the meantime, the districts of Kukes, Diber, Permet, Tepelene and Mat are placed over this average, in the maximal thresholds and occupy 128.3 up to 174.3 of the area average.

Table 20. Average incomes for selling farms (leke/farms)

Districts	Minimal		Maximal		Aver. Percent. Of Commercial Factor
	Leke/Farms	In % to the area average	Leke/Farm	In % to the area average	
<i>Mirdite</i>	120369	35.5	-	-	8.9
<i>Puke</i>	149841	44.2	-	-	13.5
<i>Bulqize</i>	174293	51.4	-	-	11.9
<i>Pogradeci</i>	175242	51.6	-	-	13.3
<i>Kolonje</i>	240197	70.8	-	-	23.8
<i>Mat</i>	-	-	423419	124.3	31.4
<i>Kukes</i>	-	-	435216	128.3	24.3
<i>Diber</i>	-	-	558846	164.7	34.7
<i>Permet</i>	-	-	582740	171.8	35.9
<i>Tepelene</i>	-	-	585985	178.3	42.3

* The average of the study area is 328 783 leke/farm

The district with the lowest average incomes is that of Mirdita with 35.5% of the area average incomes, while the highest average incomes belongs to the district of Mat which represent 174.3% of the area average incomes or 5 times higher than Mirdita. The rapport of the quantity sold to the produced quantity has influence the level of the average incomes of farms. This is shown even by the average percentage of the commercial factor. In 5 districts under this average this indicator vary from 8.9 to 23.8 Lek/farm, while for the districts placed over the maximal value this indicator vary from 24.3 up to 42.3 lek/farm. It is also important the sales structure of farms that sale as per the group-products. The main specific weight in the total of the average incomes in the study area level belongs to livestock with 84.5%, field crops with 9.8% and last the fruit crops with only 5.7%.

To have a more clear idea on the incomes obtained by the farm in commune level (making an average of indicators, apart from the exposure of the individual farms in the market), the average level of incomes from the farm's selling is 92,259 Lek/farm. As we mentioned in the case of the selling farm's average incomes, the differences between districts are also high even for the average incomes' indicator of the farms that produce. More detailed descriptions are shown in the Table Summary of Average Results of Farms' Incomes presented in Appendix 5.

Table 21. The average incomes of farms (leke/farm)

Districts	Minimal		Maximal		Aver. Percent. Of Commercial Factor
	Leke/Farm	In % to the area average	Leke/Farm	In % to the area average	
Mirdite	10751	11.3	-	-	8.9
Puke	14003	14.7	-	-	13.5
Bulqize	20732	21.8	-	-	11.9
Pogradec	23358	24.5	-	-	13.3
Korçe	50700	53.2	-	-	15.6
Berat	-	-	121304	127.4	24.3
Mat	-	-	153480	161.2	31.4
Diber	-	-	193853	203.6	34.9
Permet	-	-	209160	219.7	35.9
Tepelene	-	-	261009	274.1	42.3

* The average of the study area is 93,259 leke/farm

As shown in the above table, the districts of Mirdite, Puke, Bulqize, Pogradec and Korçe are placed under the area average, in the minimal thresholds of 11.35 up to 53.2% of the area average. While the districts of Berat, Mat, Diber, Permet dhe Tepelene are placed over this average, in the maximal thresholds of 127.4% up to 274.1% of the area average incomes. The same thing must be said also for the indicator of the average percentage of the commercial factor. In the 5 first districts this indicator occupy from 8.9% up to 15.6% of the area average incomes, while for the other districts it vary from 24.3% up to 42.3%. The livestock generates almost 82 %, of the total farm income, arable crops round 10and the fruits generate round 8%.

7. APPENDIXES

7.1 APPENDIX 1: STATISTICAL PROFILES OF THE SELECTED COMMUNE IN PROGRAM AREA

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Demographic Indicators)

District	Commune	Village	Demographic Indicators (January 2002)						
			Nr of Inhabitants	Nr of families	Male	Female	Movement during last decade		
							Left	Arrived	Balance
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	592	133	301	291	28	7	-21
		Kostren-1	590	128	302	288	10		-10
		Vojnik	430	98	241	216	8	9	1
		Karkanjoz	829	198	386	443	23		-23
		Total of Selected Villages	2,441	557	1,230	1,238	71	16	-55
		Total Commune	3,150	1,119	2,560	2,590	1,010	40	-970
	Sinje	Sinje	337	69	171	166	13		-13
		Mbolon	378	89	190	188	18		-18
		Mbrishtan	883	163	426	457	15		-15
		Pafal	550	139	279	271	10		-10
		Total of Selected Villages	2,148	460	1,066	1,082	56		-56
		Total Commune	3,120	1,086	2,551	2,569	181		-181
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	4,589	1,017	2,296	2,320	127	16	-111
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	44.7%	46.1%	44.9%	45.0%	10.7%	40.0%	9.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%			
		Total of Selected Communes	10,270	2,205	5,111	5,159	1,191	40	-1,151
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	8.0%	7.5%	7.9%	8.1%			
		Total District	128,410	29,502	64,828	63,582			
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove	560	125	273	287	52	47	-5
		Pacomit	391	84	192	199	37	9	-28
		Kosina	747	125	382	365	51	46	-5
		Kutali	440	121	242	198	42	35	-7
		Total of Selected Villages	2,138	455	1,089	1,049	182	137	-45
		Total Commune	3,826	907	1,923	1,903	224	173	-49
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	55.9%	50.2%	56.6%	55.1%	81.3%	78.3%	91.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	8.3%	7.1%	8.4%	8.2%			
		Total District	25,837	6,408	13,034	12,803			
Skrapar	Potom	Potom	514	143	264	250	18	4	-14
		Backe	534	151	325	209	16		-16
		Gjeorgjove	264	60	153	111	7	3	-4
		Visacke	167	45	100	67	9	2	-7
		Total of Selected Villages	1,479	399	842	637	50	9	-41
		Total Commune	2,015	476	1,030	985	140	15	-125
	Vendreshe	Spathar	452	106	226	226	32		-32
		Vendreshe e Vogel	234	58	108	126	28		-28
		Vendreshe e Madhe	505	129	245	260	10		-10
		Therpep	644	154	325	319	16		-16
		Total of Selected Villages	1,835	447	904	931	86		-86
		Total Commune	2,442	528	1,196	1,246	210		-210
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	3,314	846	1,746	1,568	136	9	-127
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	74.4%	84.3%	78.4%	70.3%	38.9%	60.0%	37.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	11.1%	12.3%	26.5%	23.6%			
		Total of Selected Communes	4,457	1,004	2,226	2,231	350	15	-335
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	14.9%	14.5%	33.8%	33.5%			
		Total District	29,874	6,906	6,587	6,654			
Tepelene	Qender	Dragot	465	115	231	234	14	4	-10
		Luzat	484	109	222	262	7		-7
		Dukaj	816	188	423	397	59		-59
		Hormove	780	179	380	400	11		-11
		Total of Selected Villages	2,545	591	1,256	1,293	91	4	-87
		Total Commune	3,889	1,408	2,993	2,896	265	6	-259
	Lopes	Lab-Martallos	102	24	51	51	9		-9
		Dhembllan	730	196	375	355			0
		Sinanaj	393	92	205	188	24	4	-20
		Matohasanaj	473	131	251	222	2	1	-1
		Total of Selected Villages	1,698	443	882	816	35	5	-30
		Total Commune	2,266	645	1,114	1,146	43	10	-33
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	4,243	1,034	2,138	2,109	126	9	-117
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	20.8%	21.6%	21.5%	20.2%	11.4%	31.3%	10.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	5.2%	5.9%	15.7%	14.3%			
		Total of Selected Communes	8,155	2,053	4,107	4,042	308	16	-292
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	25.1%	27.1%	73.2%	70.8%			
		Total District	32,465	7,563	5,609	5,706			
Mirdite	Oresh	Gryk-Oresh	256	61	131	125	52		-52
		Masher Kore	124	36	61	63	115		-115
		Blinisht	344	102	170	174	475		-475
		Kullaxhi	178	57	84	94	361		-361
		Total of Selected Villages	902	256	446	456	1,003		-1,003
		Total Commune	3,093	1,433	2,550	2,543	1,671		-1,671
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	17.7%	17.9%	17.5%	17.9%	60.0%		60.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.4%	3.1%	9.9%	9.7%			
		Total District	37,055	8,164	4,520	4,712			
Puke	Qaf-Mal	Kryezi	1,106	286	549	557	520	12	-508
		Qaf-Mali	664	174	333	331	285		-285
		Lumbardhe	370	95	184	186	112		-112
		Armuraj	213	49	102	111	103		-103
		Total of Selected Villages	2,353	604	1,168	1,185	1,020	12	-1,008
		Total Commune	3,435	866	1,715	1,720	1,312	26	-1,286
	Qerret	Qerret	524	151	267	257	86	2	-84
		Gonsiqe	375	94	183	192	47	1	-46
		Kaftalle	554	153	290	264	64	4	-60
		Luf-Pla	1,051	259	553	498	94	6	-88
		Total of Selected Villages	2,504	657	1,293	1,211	291	13	-278
		Total Commune	4,742	1,200	2,395	2,347	601	20	-581
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	4,857	1,261	2,461	2,396	1,311	25	-1,286
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	30.6%	31.8%	31.5%	29.8%	15.2%	28.3%	14.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	7.3%	8.6%	43.1%	39.7%			
		Total of Selected Communes	8,177	2,066	4,110	4,067	1,913	46	-1,867
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	23.7%	27.2%	136.9%	133.3%			
		Total District	34,454	7,596	3,002	3,052			

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Demographic Indicators)

District	Commune	Village	Demographic Indicators (January 2002)						
			Nr of Inhabitants	Nr of families	Male	Female	Movement during last decade		
							Left	Arrived	Balance
Kolonje	Ieskovik	Radanj	151	32	71	80	70	10	-60
		Podë	236	40	116	120	80		-80
		Radat	100	23	46	54	4		-4
		Cerçke	104	28	50	54		15	15
		Total of Selected Villages	591	123	283	308	154	25	-129
	Total Commune		1,050	230	515	535	240	35	-305
	Qender-I rreke	Prodan	101	26	49	52	3	2	-1
		Gostivisht	703	180	369	334	36	48	12
		Rehove	476	137	248	228	2	4	2
		Borove	374	69	181	193	1	2	1
		Total of Selected Villages	1,654	412	847	807	42	56	-14
	Total Commune		5,822	1,311	2,909	2,913	127	264	137
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	2,245	535	1,130	1,115	196	81	-115
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	24.1%	26.7%	24.7%	23.4%	9.0%	18.7%	-8.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	9.6%	9.7%	22.5%	21.6%			
		Total of Selected Communes	6,872	1,541	3,424	3,448	467	299	-168
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	40.0%	36.2%	91.0%	92.2%			
	Total District		17,179	4,258	3,764	3,738			
Korce	Liqenas	Liqenas	1,123	325	574	549	32	17	-15
		Zaroshke	356	113	176	180	26		-26
		Gorice e vogël	380	101	197	183	21		-21
		Gollomboc	304	79	149	155	11		-11
		Total of Selected Villages	2,163	618	1,096	1,067	90	17	-73
	Total Commune		4,449	1,189	2,253	2,196	176	27	-149
	Moglice	Moglice	607	152	313	294	35	1	-34
		Zerë	405	79	198	207	45		-45
		Popeisht	352	73	175	177	37		-37
		Lumaj	293	72	145	148	10		-10
		Total of Selected Villages	1,657	376	831	826	127	1	-126
	Total Commune		3,500	714	1,760	1,740	303	3	-300
	Pojan	Pojan	4,282	976	2,166	2,116	40	30	-10
		Zvezde	2,422	478	1,207	1,215	20	5	-15
		Gurabardhe	836	182	412	424	5		-5
		Burimas	997	190	501	496	5		-5
		Total of Selected Villages	8,537	1,826	4,286	4,251	70	35	-35
	Total Commune		17,244	3,723	8,591	8,653	150	70	-80
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq	955	253	492	463	106		-106
		Leshnje	213	52	102	111	13	13	0
		Lubonje	741	180	373	368	120	10	-110
		Shtyllë	261	60	144	117	40	10	-30
		Total of Selected Villages	2,170	545	1,111	1,059	279	33	-246
	Total Commune		3,952	991	2,026	1,926	1,250	33	-1,217
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	14,527	3,365	7,324	7,203	566	86	-480
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	49.8%	50.9%	50.1%	49.6%	30.1%	64.7%	27.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	10.1%	9.5%	25.3%	23.9%			
		Total of Selected Communes	29,145	6,617	14,630	14,515	1,879	133	-1,746
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	20.3%	18.7%	50.6%	48.2%			
	Total District		143,499	35,378	28,925	30,096			
Librazhd	Hotolisht	Hotolisht	1,516	384	789	727	39	3	-36
		Nhyrë	1,742	388	856	886	48	4	-44
		Dardhë	1,598	367	838	760	32		-32
		Velcan	828	210	413	415	21		-21
		Total of Selected Villages	5,684	1,349	2,896	2,788	140	7	-133
	Total Commune		6,992	1,678	3,540	3,452	667	10	-657
	Lunik	Lunik	1,214	277	610	604	170		-170
		Zgoshë	876	184	418	458	50		-50
		Prevall	710	159	384	326	200		-200
		Koshorish	313	73	156	157	130		-130
		Total of Selected Villages	3,113	693	1,568	1,545	550		-550
	Total Commune		5,200	1,100	2,580	2,620	900		-900
	Rrajce	Rrajce	3,287	554	1,721	1,566	22		-22
		Kotodesh	1,219	205	623	596	18	2	-16
		Urake	754	123	377	377	6	2	-4
		Katël	1,841	301	920	921	19	2	-17
		Total of Selected Villages	7,101	1,183	3,641	3,460	65	6	-59
	Total Commune		10,665	2,290	5,430	5,235	111	10	-101
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	15,898	3,225	8,105	7,793	755	13	-742
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.6%	63.6%	70.2%	68.9%	45.0%	65.0%	44.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	21.9%	21.1%	140.6%	125.4%			
		Total of Selected Communes	22,857	5,068	11,550	11,307	1,678	20	-1,658
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	31.5%	33.1%	200.4%	196.4%			
	Total District		72,520	15,320	3,764	3,756			
Pogradec	Bucimas	Bucimas	3,357	1,022	1,677	1,680	7	39	32
		Verdovë	2,830	800	1,431	1,399	31	9	-22
		Kremënj	2,346	664	1,195	1,151	5	3	-2
		Geshanjas	2,816	852	1,391	1,425		7	7
		Total of Selected Villages	11,349	3,338	5,694	5,655	43	58	15
	Total Commune		14,048	4,112	7,088	6,960	56	60	4
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	80.8%	81.2%	80.3%	81.3%	76.8%	96.7%	375.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.0%	19.7%	47.7%	47.5%			
		Total of Selected Communes	22,857	5,068	11,550	11,307	1,678	20	-1,658
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	31.5%	33.1%	200.4%	196.4%			
	Total District		72,520	15,320	3,764	3,756			
Bulqize	Zerqan	Zallistrican	206	56	101	105	6		-6
		Sofrocën	275	76	130	145	14		-14
		Krajë	309	86	146	163	12		-12
		Zallspot	208	53	101	107	4	1	-3
		Total of Selected Villages	998	271	478	520	36	1	-35
	Total Commune		6,419	1,630	3,059	3,360	95	2	-93
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	15.5%	16.6%	15.6%	15.5%	37.9%	50.0%	37.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.3%	3.0%	9.8%	10.1%			
		Total of Selected Communes	22,857	5,068	11,550	11,307	1,678	20	-1,658
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	31.5%	33.1%	200.4%	196.4%			
	Total District		72,520	15,320	3,764	3,756			

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Demographic Indicators)

District	Commune	Village	Demographic Indicators (January 2002)							
			Nr of Inhabitants	Nr of families	Male	Female	Movement during last decade			
							Left	Arrived	Balance	
Diber	Iomin	Pollozhan	624	148	315	140	30		-30	
		Kashnapoje	434	101	213	98	32		-32	
		Selane	330	77	150	70	49	2	-47	
		Staravee	671	147	328	140	67		-67	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,059	473	1,006	448	187	2	-185	
		Total Commune	10,256	2,273	5,086	2,201	111	15	-96	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	20.1%	20.8%	19.8%	20.4%	168.5%	13.3%	162.7%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.4%	2.7%	14.1%	6.4%				
	Klos	Fulqet	1,350	286	674	685	44		-44	
		Dars	996	215	511	485	32	2	-30	
		Plesh	961	192	482	479	35	5	-30	
		Ceruje	620	100	302	367	28		-28	
		Total of Selected Villages	4,245	892	2,029	2,216	139	7	-132	
		Total Commune	12,932	2,628	6,176	6,757	420	4	-416	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	32.8%	33.9%	32.8%	32.8%	20.0%	10.4%	19.4%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	32.8%	33.9%	32.8%	32.8%	20.0%	10.4%	19.4%	
Mat	Macukull	Macukull	923	223	423	500	108	7	-101	
		Dojmacukull	1,006	219	515	491	129	13	-116	
		Shelli	964	216	504	460	78		-78	
		Vig	214	70	110	104	35		-35	
		Total of Selected Villages	3,107	728	1,552	1,555	350	20	-330	
	Ulez	Bushkash	779	155	363	416	9		-9	
		Kokerdhok	168	38	82	86	16	1	-15	
		Madhesh	132	30	60	60	12		-12	
		Stojan	690	168	346	344	7		-7	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,769	391	857	912	44	1	-43	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	1,797	406	872	987	51	3	-48	
		Total of Selected Villages	4,876	1,119	2,409	2,467	394	21	-373	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	92.4%	90.0%	92.1%	90.5%	98.3%	91.3%	98.7%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	7.9%	8.3%	38.3%	34.5%				
		Total of Selected Communes	5,279	1,244	2,616	2,725	401	23	-378	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	8.5%	9.2%	38.4%	38.1%				
Has	Golaj	Golaj	1,734	375	885	849	26		-26	
		Perollaj	408	115	198	210	0		-0	
		Holshan	160	225	468	492	24		-24	
		Peraj	250	60	135	124	21		-21	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,552	775	1,686	1,675	77		-77	
		Total Commune	8,468	2,045	4,276	4,192	150		-150	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	30.2%	37.9%	39.4%	40.0%	51.3%		-51.3%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.9%	24.1%	52.4%	52.1%				
Kukes	Kalise	Pralsht	181	41	91	90	25		-25	
		Geshetj	856	211	423	433	30		-30	
		Kalish	619	130	311	308	30		-30	
		Gurre	485	101	238	247	30		-30	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,141	503	1,063	1,078	115		-115	
	Kolsh	Total Commune	2,141	503	1,063	1,078	105		-105	
		Kolsh	544	138	275	138	10		-10	
		Mamez	760	139	358	139	22		-22	
		Myc	558	107	226	107	25		-25	
		Fushe-Dukagjin	144	24	82	62	5		-5	
	Zapod	Total of Selected Villages	2,006	408	941	440	62		-62	
		Total Commune	2,006	408	941	440	62		-62	
		Zapod	312	80	162	80	18		-18	
		Orygost	1,014	297	468	297	23		-23	
		Bote	748	175	367	175	106		-106	
	Permbledhje	Pakisht	401	106	192	106	18		-18	
Total of Selected Villages		2,475	658	1,189	658	165		-165		
Total Commune		3,006	914	1,784	941	165		-165		
Total of Selected Villages		6,622	1,569	3,193	2,182	342		-342		
Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		84.8%	86.0%	84.3%	88.5%	103.0%		103.0%		
Tropoje	Hierz	Total of Selected Villages	7,813	1,825	3,788	2,465	332		-332	
		Total Commune	12,221	14,016	46,016	29,221				
		Total District	64,054	13,016	8,242	8,444				
		Margegaj	Tipla	534	174	265	125	20		-20
			Dege	445	116	211	83	15		-15
	Dushaj		147	46	72	46	4		-4	
	Breg-Jume		454	140	219	102	31		-31	
	Total of Selected Villages		1,580	476	767	356	80		-70	
Tropoje	Total Commune	2,937	870	1,464	836	350		-350		
	Kocanaj	781	227	383	114	16	7	-9		
	Dragobi	570	174	296	82	21		-21		
	Shoshan	691	197	338	101	17		-17		
	Margegaj	578	235	380	103	13	4	-9		
MADA Programme Area	Tropoje	Total of Selected Villages	2,620	833	1,397	400	67	11	-56	
		Total Commune	3,957	1,190	1,969	1,035	130	22	-108	
		Aste	375	70	260	61	92	3	-89	
		Mylhejan	290	36	127	29	24		-24	
		Sopot	480	62	211	57	67	1	-66	
	Permbledhje	Popaj	280	34	116	28	21		-21	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,625	202	717	175	204		-200	
		Total Commune	6,704	2,000	3,100	1,880	671	13	-658	
Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	5,825	1,511	2,881	931	351	11	-326		
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	42.8%	37.2%	44.1%	28.5%	30.5%	31.4%	29.2%		
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	20.7%	24.3%	20.3%	6.7%					
	Total of Selected Communes	13,618	4,060	6,533	3,271	1,151	35	-1,116		
	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	48.4%	63.3%	46.0%	23.4%					
MADA Programme Area	Total Districts	Total of Selected Villages	28,134	6,222	14,189	13,965				
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	91,248	21,942	46,111	42,103	5,971	476	-5,481	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	51.4%	51.4%	52.2%	51.9%	48.2%	53.9%	47.6%	
		Total of Selected Communes	177,685	42,711	88,253	81,146	12,397	883	-11,514	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	19.8%	21.3%	45.9%	42.1%				
		Total Districts	865,278	200,420	192,441	192,626				

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Distribution of Land)

District	Commune	Village	Distribution of Land (ha)			
			Total Land Area	Arable Land	Irrigated Land	Land Area per Capita (dy)
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	160	115	73	2.00
		Kostren-I	159	126		2.00
		Vojnik	137	108		2.00
		Karkanez	233	200		2.00
		Total of Selected Villages	689	549		2.00
	Sinje	Sinje	1,767	1,600	73	2.00
		Mbolon	150	117		3.10
		Mbreshitan	197	159	50	2.70
		Pafial	296	249	150	2.40
		Total of Selected Villages	1,71	1,34		2.50
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	814	659	200	1.90
		Total of Selected Villages	1,320	1,032	280	2.38
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1,503	1,208	273	2.60
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	48.7%	45.6%	76.9%	2.19
		Total of Selected Communes	1.6%	3.4%		76.75%
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove	3,087	2,652	355	2.85
		Pacomit	3.3%	7.5%		
		Kosina	93,905	35,462		
		Kutali	270	168	40	4.80
		Total of Selected Villages	260	228	100	6.60
	Potom	Potom	319	271	120	4.20
		Racke	186	185	60	4.80
		Georgove	1,035	852	320	5.10
		Visacke	2,304	1,694	460	6.00
		Total of Selected Villages	44.9%	50.3%	69.6%	85.00%
	Vendreshe	Total District	1.1%	5.9%		
		Potom	92,958	14,479		
		Racke	215	142	19	2.40
		Georgove	170	97	22	0.80
		Visacke	143	88	29	2.30
Skrapar	Vendreshe	Total of Selected Villages	629	394	70	3.00
		Total Commune	1,255	628	152	2.13
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	197	185	73	3.10
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	86	86	60	4.40
		Therpep	171	159	130	3.60
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	332	314	270	3.40
		Total Commune	786	744	535	5.10
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1,129	1,034	600	4.13
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1,415	1,138	605	4.60
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	59.4%	68.5%	80.5%	3.13
Tepelene	Qender	Total of Selected Communes	1.8%	9.4%		81.17%
		Total District	2,384	1,662	752	3.85
		Dragot	3.1%	13.2%		
		Luzat	77,495	12,097		
		Dukaj	143	114	104	3.20
	Lopes	Hornove	94	78	58	3.20
		Total of Selected Villages	405	288	185	4.80
		Total Commune	198	116	65	2.70
		Lab-Martallos	840	596	412	3.48
		Dhembjan	1,979	1,291	702	3.70
	Permbledhje	Sinajaj	61	53	5	4.50
		Matohasanaj	208	195	15	2.90
		Total of Selected Villages	195	160	10	4.90
		Total Commune	118	100	10	2.50
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	582	510	40	3.70
Mirdite	Orosh	Total of Selected Villages	964	905	110	4.02
		Total Commune	1,422	1,106	452	3.50
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	19.8%	23.2%	4.9%	95.85%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.7%	3.9%		
		Total of Selected Communes	2,943	2,196	812	3.86
	Qaf-Mal	Total District	3.6%	16.8%		
		Gryk-Orosh	81,734	13,055		
		Masher Kor	50	34	25	0.01
		Bhrisht	30	20	15	0.09
		Kullaxhi	103	70	15	0.19
Puke	Qaf-Mal	Total of Selected Villages	103	69	30	0.38
		Total Commune	286	193	85	0.17
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	648	446	145	0.13
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	44.1%	43.3%	38.6%	128.85%
		Total District	0.3%	3.1%		
	Qerret	Krvez	86,700	6,228		
		Qaf-Mali	140	65	65	0.09
		Lumbardhe	113	51	51	0.10
		Armuraj	31	18	18	0.06
		Total of Selected Villages	23	15	11	0.16
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	307	149	145	0.35
		Qerret	442	210	200	0.07
		Gomsiq	114	65	57	0.12
		Kaftalle	30	16	16	0.44
		Luf-Pla	44	44	41	0.80
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	37	20	28	0.29
		Total Commune	225	155	142	0.41
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	846	606	426	0.39
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	531	305	287	0.76
		Total of Selected Communes	17.4%	19.0%	22.7%	89.45%
	Permbledhje	Total District	0.2%	3.0%		0.46
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	1,288	816	626	
		Total District	1.2%	15.8%		
		Total District	103,369	5,165		

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Distribution of Land)

District	Commune	Village	Distribution of Land (ha)			
			Total Land Area	Arable Land	Irrigated Land	Land Area per Capita (dy)
Puke	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	531	305	287	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	17.4%	19.0%		0.76
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.2%	3.0%	22.7%	89.45%
		Total of Selected Communes	1,288	816		
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	1.2%	15.8%	626	0.46
Kolonje	Ieskovic	Total District	103,369	3,165		
		Radanj	130	69		
		Pode	87	85	30	4.50
		Radat	21	21	15	3.60
		Cercke	60	51	5	2.10
	Qender-Isreke	Total of Selected Villages	298	226	50	
		Total Commune	802	505	105	3.78
		Prodan	66	62		3.60
		Gostivisht	376	343	53	6.63
		Rohove	217	213	124	4.23
	Permbledhje	Borove	155	155	87	5.01
		Total of Selected Villages	847	803	364	3.27
		Total Commune	3,812	3,562	1,396	4.78
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1.145	1,026	414	5.23
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	18.4%	19.7%		4.28
		Total of Selected Communes	1.1%	7.1%	24.2%	108.36%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	4,614	4,067	1,501	4.41
		Total District	5.7%	36.2%		
Korce	Liqenas	Total District	80,463	11,246		
		Liqenas	271	250		2.00
		Zaroshke	122	115		3.30
		Corrice e vogel	66	81		2.00
		Gellombex	216	84		2.60
	Moglice	Total of Selected Villages	705	530		
		Total Commune	1,405	1,320		2.48
		Moglice	239	35	30	2.50
		Zerec	304	100	70	2.30
		Popisht	218	71	10	2.50
	Pojan	Lumaj	87	46	40	2.00
		Total of Selected Villages	848	252	150	1.70
		Total Commune	2,171	840	368	2.13
		Pojan	1,050	1,050	100	2.40
		Zvezde	570	570	80	2.77
	Vithkuq	Gurabardhe	170	170		2.50
		Burimas	400	350	240	2.60
		Total of Selected Villages	2,140	2,140	420	2.90
		Total Commune	4,785	4,680	1,400	2.96
		Vithkuq	240	175	50	3.00
	Permbledhje	Leshnje	126	117	100	2.00
		Lubonge	248	229	150	6.00
		Shtylle	110	80		3.00
		Total of Selected Villages	724	601	300	3.30
		Total Commune	1,260	1,014	400	3.58
Librazhd	Hotofisht	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	4,467	3,523	870	2.50
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	46.4%	44.9%	40.1%	2.72
		Total of Selected Communes	2.5%	7.5%		104.50%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	9,621	7,854	2,168	2.60
		Total District	5.5%	16.8%		
	Lunik	Total District	175,212	46,806		
		Hotofisht	331	208	180	2.18
		Nivre	357	186	145	2.00
		Dardhe	266	208	188	1.80
		Velcan	223	116	70	2.60
	Krajce	Total of Selected Villages	1,207	718	583	2.15
		Total Commune	1,465	999	733	2.10
		Lunik	203	141	150	1.40
		Zgoshit	220	172	130	2.00
		Prevall	160	103	100	1.05
	Permbledhje	Keshorishit	83	66	50	1.30
		Total of Selected Villages	666	485	430	1.44
		Total Commune	1,072	755	700	1.30
		Krajce	276	226	226	0.70
		Kotodesh	359	273	171	1.00
Pogradec	Bucimas	Urake	208	196	196	1.30
		Katjed	516	449	350	2.50
		Total of Selected Villages	1,359	1,144	943	1.38
		Total Commune	1,742	1,231	1,100	1.30
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	3,232	2,347	1,956	1.65
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	78.5%	81.1%	77.2%	105.48%
		Total of Selected Communes	3.2%	15.1%		
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	4,279	2,895	2,533	1.57
		Total District	4.2%	18.7%		
		Total District	102,348	15,516		
	Bucimas	Bucimas	340	336	85	1.20
		Verdove	240	135	72	0.60
		Krepenj	325	160	57	0.80
		Geshitanjas	365	283	124	1.60
		Total of Selected Villages	1,350	920	338	1.05
Bulqize	Zerqan	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	2,750	1,570	722	1.10
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	49.1%	58.6%	46.8%	95.45%
		Total of Selected Communes	1.9%	5.3%		
		Total District	72,501	17,506		
		Zallstrikcan	59	59	35	2.80
	Zerqan	Sofrocen	57	57	40	2.00
		Krajk	58	58	32	1.80
		Zallspoti	74	74	60	3.50
		Total of Selected Villages	248	248	167	2.53
		Total Commune	1,377	1,230	811	2.10
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	18.0%	20.2%		
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.5%	2.9%	20.6%	120.24%
		Total District	46,930	8,416		

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Distribution of Land)

District	Commune	Village	Distribution of Land (ha)			
			Total Land Area	Arable Land	Irrigated Land	Land Area per Capita (dy)
Diber	Iomin	Pollozhan	111	62	52	1.77
		Kashnapoje	46	40	37	1.05
		Selane	75	44	35	2.27
		Staravee	120	52	32	1.78
		Total of Selected Villages	352	100	156	1.72
		Total Commune	2,505	1,961	1,680	2.44
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	14.1%	10.1%	9.3%	0.39%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.3%	1.0%		
Mat	Klos	Fullqet	108,848	19,117		
		Dars	302	260	260	2.30
		Plesh	172	140	120	1.80
		Ceruje	200	172	155	2.20
		Total of Selected Villages	214	184	170	2.30
		Total Commune	888	756	705	2.15
		Total of Selected Villages	2,014	1,480	12,100	2.20
		Total Commune				
	Macukull	Macukull	214	124		2.30
		Dejmacukull	204	104	35	2.00
		Shelli	154	97	145	1.50
		Vig	45	31	45	2.10
		Total of Selected Villages	617	356	225	1.98
		Total Commune	748	408	287	2.10
		Total of Selected Villages	197	115	115	2.50
		Total Commune				
	Ulez	Bushkash	87	22	4	5.00
		Kokerdhok	32	10	1	2.40
		Madhesh	172	85	12	2.50
		Stojan	488	232	132	3.10
		Total of Selected Villages	512	247	138	2.10
		Total Commune	1,105	588	357	2.41
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	87.7%	89.8%	84.0%	112.89%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1.1%	4.2%		
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Communes	1,260	655	425	2.13
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	1.2%	4.7%		
		Total District	102,857	14,027		
Has	Golaj	Golaj	753	703	500	4.34
		Perollaj	215	153	70	5.26
		Helshan	300	274	80	3.21
		Peraj	69	60	56	2.66
		Total of Selected Villages	1,346	1,190	706	3.87
		Total Commune	2,324	2,168	1,276	2.74
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	57.9%	54.9%	55.4%	141.15%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1.3%	8.5%	#DIV/0!	
		Total District	102,857	14,027		
	Kalise	Pralish	117	20	7	0.70
		Geshtej	150	34	10	0.80
		Kalish	156	35	10	0.40
		Gurre	143	40	15	0.60
		Total of Selected Villages	566	129	42	0.52
		Total Commune	705	160	50	
		Total of Selected Villages	203	60	25	3.70
		Total Commune				
Kukes	Kolsh	Marvez	175	101	2	2.30
		Mye	124	70	3	2.40
		Fushe-Dukagjin				
		Total of Selected Villages	512	270	30	2.10
		Total Commune	512	270	30	2.55
		Total of Selected Villages	70	16	6	2.20
		Total Commune				
		Total of Selected Villages	125	35	8	1.23
		Total Commune				
	Zapod	Belo	123	35	6	1.67
		Pakisht	44	24	3	1.00
		Total of Selected Villages	364	110	26	1.55
		Total Commune	680	515	32	1.85
		Total of Selected Villages	1,442	509	68	1.42
		Total Commune				
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	76.0%	53.9%	87.5%	86.84%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1.5%	4.5%		
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Communes	1,897	945	112	1.64
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	2.0%	8.3%		
		Total District	93,750	11,413		
Tropoje	Fierze	Tpja	171	100	40	3.20
		Dege	159	110	48	3.60
		Dushaj	64	30	30	4.30
		Breg-Jume	74	32	22	1.60
		Total of Selected Villages	468	272	140	2.60
		Total Commune	723	350	200	2.40
		Total of Selected Villages	101	96	73	1.30
		Total Commune				
	Margegaj	Kocanaj	74	63	53	1.38
		Dragobi	134	123	113	1.93
		Shoshan	129	110	110	1.62
		Margegaj	438	362	349	1.56
		Total of Selected Villages	690	477	420	2.74
		Total Commune				
		Total of Selected Villages	180	36	27	3.13
		Total Commune				
	Tropoje	Myhejan	35	17	13	1.20
		Sopot	173	47	15	3.60
		Popaj	42	16	15	1.50
		Total of Selected Villages	430	122	70	2.36
		Total Commune	1,828	1,050	653	2.70
		Total of Selected Villages	1,336	786	556	2.27
		Total Commune				
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	41.2%	41.9%	43.9%	86.93%
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1.3%	10.6%		
		Total of Selected Communes	3,241	1,877	1,273	2.61
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	3.1%	25.4%		
		Total District	104,298	7,387		
		Total of Selected Villages	23,104	16,866	8,352	76
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	47.6%	46.7%	30.1%	95.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1.5%	6.7%		
		Total of Selected Communes	48,536	36,167	27,754	76
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	3.2%	14.4%		
		Total District	1,526,225	251,953		

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Farms according to their Size)

District	Commune	Village	Structure of farms according to size		
			Nr of Farms with less than 2 dy	Nr of Farms with 2 to 5 dy	Nr of Farms with more than 5 dy
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik		2	131
		Kostren-I		2	126
		Vojnik		1	97
		Karkanjoz		0	192
		Total of Selected Villages		11	546
	Sinje	Sinje		23	1,006
		Mkolon			69
		Mbreshan			89
		Paftal			163
		Total of Selected Villages			139
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	12	118	460
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		11	956
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)		7,8%	49,0%
		Total of Selected Communes	12	141	2,052
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
		Total District			
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove	3	12	110
		Pacomut			84
		Kosina	4	5	116
		Kutah			
		Total of Selected Villages	3	8	110
		Total Commune	10	25	420
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	13	35	859
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	76,9%	71,4%	48,9%
Skrapar	Potom	Potom		31	112
		Backe	27	84	40
		Gjorgjove		14	46
		Visacke		5	40
		Total of Selected Villages	27	134	238
	Vendreshe	Spathar	27	142	307
		Vendreshe e Vogel	20	86	
		Vendreshe e Madhe	6	52	
		Theraped	129		
		Total of Selected Villages	24	130	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	179	268	
		Total of Selected Villages	230	298	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	206	402	238
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	80,2%	91,4%	77,5%
		Total of Selected Communes	257	440	307
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
		Total District			
Tepelene	Qender	Dragot		115	
		Luzat	109		
		Dukaj		188	
		Hormove	179		
		Total of Selected Villages	288	303	
	Lopes	Lab-Martallos	1,025	385	
		Dhemblan		24	
		Stranaj	196		
		Matohasanaj	131	92	
		Total of Selected Villages	327	116	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	402	222	21
		Total of Selected Villages	613	419	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	22,9%	19,1%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total of Selected Communes	1,427	607	21
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Mirdite	Orosh	Orosh		28	
		Masher Kore	33	18	2
		Blunisht	16		7
		Kullaxhi	31	64	
		Total of Selected Villages	17	38	2
		Total Commune	97	148	11
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	97	148	11
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
		Total District			
		Total District			
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Kryezi		85	21
		Qaf-Mali	180	30	9
		Lunbardhe	115	28	5
		Arrinaj	62	14	3
		Total of Selected Villages	32		
	Qerret	Total Commune	389	177	38
		Qerret	554	368	44
		Gomsiqe	68	72	11
		Kaftalle	49	37	8
		Luf-Pila	78	59	17
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	159	85	14
		Total Commune	354	253	50
		Total of Selected Villages	704	399	97
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	743	430	88
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	28,1%	37,9%	35,5%
		Total of Selected Communes	1,258	667	141
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
		Total District			

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Farms according to their Size)

District	Commune	Village	Structure of farms according to size		
			Nr of Farms with less than 2 dy	Nr of Farms with 2 5 dy	Nr of Farms with more than 5 dy
Kolonje	Ieskovik	Radanj	3		29
		Podje	4	1	35
		Radat	5	2	16
		Cercke	2	1	25
		Total of Selected Villages	14	4	105
	Total Commune		20	7	203
	Qender-Erseke	Prodan			26
		Gostivisht		17	163
		Rehove		24	113
		Borove		68	1
		Total of Selected Villages		109	303
	Total Commune			213	1,098
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	14	113	408
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	70.0%	49.5%	23.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total of Selected Communes	20	220	1,301
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Korce	Liqenas	Liqenas		55	270
		Zaroshke		13	100
		Gorice e vogel	8	24	69
		Gellomboc	1	15	63
		Total of Selected Villages	9	107	502
	Total Commune		35	240	914
	Moglice	Moglice		32	120
		Zerec		22	57
		Popisht		12	73
		Lumaj		66	60
		Total of Selected Villages		149	310
	Total Commune			149	565
	Pojan	Pojan	1	26	876
		Zvezde		20	458
		Gurabardhe		10	146
		Bunmas	1	15	227
		Total of Selected Villages	2	71	1,707
	Total Commune		10	170	3,543
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq		204	49
		Leshnje		4	48
		Lubonje		180	
		Shyllle		60	
		Total of Selected Villages		448	97
	Total Commune		155	788	97
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	11	692	2,616
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	5.5%	51.4%	51.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total of Selected Communes	200	1,347	5,119
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Librazhd	Hotolisht	Hotolisht	13	161	210
		Xhyre	18	181	189
		Dardhe	22	188	157
		Velcan	13	119	78
		Total of Selected Villages	66	649	634
	Total Commune		82	821	775
	Lunik	Lunik	10	197	70
		Zgosh		104	80
		Prevall	15	114	30
		Koshorisht	10	63	
		Total of Selected Villages	35	478	180
	Total Commune		60	790	250
	Rrajce	Rrajce	25	495	34
		Kotodesh	15	142	48
		Crake	14	76	33
		Katjel	7	266	28
		Total of Selected Villages	61	979	143
	Total Commune		156	1,767	367
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	162	2,106	957
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	54.4%	62.3%	68.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total of Selected Communes	298	3,378	1,392
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Pogradec	Bucimas	Bucimas	10	390	622
		Verdove	120	630	50
		Kremenj	80	534	50
		Geshitmas	38	272	542
		Total of Selected Villages	248	1,826	1,264
		Total Commune	262	2,064	1,786
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	94.7%	88.5%	70.8%
Bulqize	Zerqan	Zallstrikcan	34	20	2
		Sotrocan	59	15	2
		Kraj	69	13	4
		Zallkopot	26	11	6
		Total of Selected Villages	198	59	14
		Total Commune	968	637	25
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	20.5%	9.3%	56.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total District			

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Farms according to their Size)

District	Commune	Village	Structure of farms according to size		
			Nr of Farms with less than 2 dy	Nr of Farms with 2 5 dy	Nr of Farms with more than 5 dy
Diber	Tomin	Pollozhan	35	101	12
		Kashnapoje	29	51	21
		Selane	22	40	9
		Staravec	32	104	11
		Total of Selected Villages	118	302	53
		Total Commune	417	1,037	211
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	28.3%	28.6%	25.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
Mat	Klos	Fullqet	120	30	82
		Dars	55	100	60
		Plesh	60	60	72
		Cerupe	74	78	65
		Total of Selected Villages	309	268	279
	Macukull	Macukull	850	1,098	680
		Dejmacukull	67	123	33
		Shelli	86	114	19
		Vig	64	128	24
		Total of Selected Villages	13	42	15
	Ulez	Bushkash	248	473	91
		Kokerdhok	3	40	154
		Madhesh	8	12	18
		Stojan	12	8	10
		Total of Selected Villages	30	65	73
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	53	125	235
		Total of Selected Villages	82	190	276
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	283	532	346
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	85.8%	79.5%	88.0%
		Total of Selected Communes	330	669	393
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Has	Golaj	Golaj		30	345
		Perollaj		5	110
		Helshan		60	165
		Peraj		6	54
		Total of Selected Villages		101	674
		Total Commune		765	1,280
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		13.2%	52.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
Kukes	Kafise	Pralisht	7	25	3
		Geshter	10	30	5
		Kalish	15	130	3
		Gurre	5	40	2
		Total of Selected Villages	37	225	13
	Kolsh	Kolsh	55	285	19
		Mamez	10	100	28
		Miv	18	92	29
		Fushe-Dukagjin	22	82	3
		Total of Selected Villages	50	274	60
	Zapod	Zapod	50	274	60
		Orgjost	2	77	1
		Bele	1	292	4
		Pakishi	1	171	3
		Total of Selected Villages	5	100	1
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	6	640	9
		Total of Selected Villages	11	913	17
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	66	1,139	82
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	82.8%	77.4%	83.4%
		Total of Selected Communes	116	1,472	90
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
Tropoje	Hierze	Tripla	32	114	28
		Dege	8	76	32
		Dushaj		30	16
		Brog-lume	130	10	76
		Total of Selected Villages	170	230	170
	Margegaj	Kocanaj	260	440	22
		Dragobi	45	160	22
		Shoshan	35	113	26
		Margegaj	20	158	19
		Total of Selected Villages	47	871	24
	Tropoje	Total Commune	147	431	91
		Aste	179	892	119
		Mehejan	34	29	9
		Sopot	21	10	5
		Popaj	37	20	5
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	23	8	3
		Total Commune	115	67	22
		Total of Selected Villages	871	623	310
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	432	728	189
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	33.6%	37.2%	31.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	1,310	1,955	500
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			
MADA Programme Area		Total District			
		Total of Selected Villages	3,542	9,321	8,645
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	45.2%	55.8%	53.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)			
		Total of Selected Communes	7,835	16,700	16,273
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)			

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Cropping Pattern)

District	Commune	Village	Cropping Pattern (ha)					
			Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Berat	Kroshnik	Kroshnik	20	34	45	10	5	
		Kostreni	16	50	50	7	3	
		Vojnik	20	30	45	10	3	
		Karkanj	30	85	50	25	10	
	Sinje	Sinje	86	199	190	52	21	
		Albolon	325	454	600	150	71	
		Albreshan	40	50	20	2		
		Patil	70	80	30	2		
	Permbledhje	Patil	100	90	50	3	1	200
		Total of Selected Villages	40	60	25	2		
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Total Commune	250	280	125	6	1	200
		Total of Selected Villages	310	361	185	9	1	200
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	336	479	315	13	2	400
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	52.9%	58.8%	40.1%	37.4%	30.1%	66.7%
	Potom	Total of Selected Communes	10.4%	6.0%	5.4%	4.7%	9.4%	58.1%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	635	815	785	163	73	300
		Total District	19.6%	10.3%	13.4%	12.6%	31.1%	87.2%
		Total District	3,245	7,920	5,855	1,294	235	344
	Vendreshe	Qender-Piskove	10	35	30	7	3	
		Pacomit	20	65	45	19	6	
		Kosina	10	70	45	11	6	
		Kutali	10	60	35	10	5	
Skrapar	Vendreshe	Total of Selected Villages	50	230	155	47	20	
		Total Commune	80	420	250	90	40	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	62.5%	54.8%	62.0%	52.2%	50.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	7.4%	10.8%	4.9%	8.6%	12.3%	
	Permbledhje	Total District	680	2,122	3,178	548	162	274
		Potom	29	34	56	6	2	
		Backe	20	18	31	5	3	
		Georgiove	19	28	23	5	3	
	Vendreshe	Visacke	10	19	26	1	3	
		Total of Selected Villages	78	99	136	17	8	
Tepelene	Qender	Total Commune	87	140	308	21	10	
		Spathar	30	62	53	1	1	14
		Vendreshe e Vogel	30	32	16	1	1	7
		Vendreshe e Madhe	50	60	36	1	2	10
	Permbledhje	Theropol	70	80	80	2	2	80
		Total of Selected Villages	200	234	185	5	5	111
		Total Commune	340	327	274	12	9	111
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	278	333	321	22	13	111
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	65.1%	71.3%	55.2%	67.6%	69.5%	98.7%
		Total of Selected Communes	29.3%	18.0%	16.4%	13.1%	13.2%	98.7%
Mirdite	Qender	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	427	467	382	33	19	
		Total District	44.9%	25.2%	29.7%	22.3%	19.0%	
		Total District	950	1,850	1,958	148	100	112
	Lopes	Dragot	20	26	16	16	6	
		Luzat	12	20	12	10	4	
		Dukaj	50	66	50	37	15	
		Hormove	22	24	20	18	7	
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	104	136	98	81	32	
		Total Commune	226	300	211	174	64	
		Lab-Martalos	10	15	10	3	1	10
		Dhembjan	30	45	32	4	2	30
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Sinajanaj	25	35	30	2	1	30
		Matohasanaj	18	22	25	2	3	25
		Total of Selected Villages	83	117	97	10	6	95
		Total Commune	100	126	110	13	8	125
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	187	253	195	91	38	95
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	25.5%	27.5%	30.2%	5.1%	2.6%	76.0%
		Total of Selected Communes	16.6%	11.7%	6.4%	3.2%	3.2%	70.4%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	326	426	321	187	72	125
		Total District	65.2%	42.6%	21.1%	63.2%	41.4%	92.6%
		Total District	500	1,000	1,520	296	174	135
Mirdite	Orosh	Gryk-Orosh	4	6	1	2		
		Masher Kore	7	5	2	1		
		Blinisht	1	6	2	2		
		Kullaxhi	16	7	3	2		
	Qaf-Mali	Total of Selected Villages	28	1	24	9	6	
		Total Commune	113	3	60	22	18	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	25.0%	33.3%	40.0%	40.1%	33.3%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.0%	0.3%	3.6%	4.6%	6.9%	
	Permbledhje	Total District	944	344	661	194	87	136
		Kryezi	40	15	5	2		
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Qaf-Mali	30	12	4	3		
		Lumbardhe	12	2	1	2		
		Armiraj	10	2	1	2		
		Total of Selected Villages	92	2	1	1		
	Qerret	Total Commune	132	31	12	8		
		Qerret	32	10	17	11		
		Gonsiqe	12	2	6	2	34	
		Kafalle	25	9	3	3	11	
	Permbledhje	Luf-Pla	15	4	4	4	23	
		Total of Selected Villages	84	25	18	4	18	
		Total Commune	173	49	37	13	86	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	176	56	30	21	86	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	27.5%	25.3%	33.3%	32.1%	49.7%	
Puke	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Communes	7.2%	6.3%	5.0%	5.2%	34.1%	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	305	99	34	35	173	
		Total District	26.1%	23.6%	15.0%	14.1%	68.7%	
		Total District	1,170	387	360	249	252	

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Cropping Pattern)

District	Commune	Village	Cropping Pattern (ha)					
			Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Kolonje	Ileskovik	Radanj	10	13	0	1	0	2
		Pode	5	10	5	2	1	1
		Radat	1		3	1	0	1
		Cercke	1		4	1	0	1
		Total of Selected Villages	17	23	18	4	1	5
		Total Commune	30	41	35	8	3	9
	Qender-Erseke	Prodan	14	14	1	1	2	5
		Gostivisht	30	23	5	4	3	15
		Rehovo	22	26	3	2	3	10
		Borovo	17	27	2	2	2	11
		Total of Selected Villages	83	90	11	8	10	41
		Total Commune	472	396	48	33	48	180
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	100	113	29	12	12	46
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.5%	20.7%	13.2%	20.5%	20.1%	21.7%
		Total of Selected Communes	12.3%	7.6%	0.9%	9.5%	10.8%	13.8%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	502	437	83	41	52	189
Korce	Liqenas	Liqenas	673	1,196	1,163	89	96	259
		Zaroshke	65	110	10	23	3	
		Gornice e vogel	25	45	9	17	2	
		Gollomboc	15	28		10	1	
		Total of Selected Villages	13	29	6	9	1	
		Total Commune	118	212	25	59	7	
	Moglice	Moglice	8	10	9	1	2	5
		Zerec	30	25	20	2	3	20
		Popisht	7	23	15	1	1	24
		Lumaj	12	10	11	1	1	11
		Total of Selected Villages	57	68	55	5	7	60
		Total Commune	100	300	120	10	20	88
	Pojan	Pojan	70	400	100	40	110	20
		Zvezde	40	170	60	20	30	5
		Gurabardhe	20	70	30	5	6	10
		Burimas	35	100	50	15	30	7
		Total of Selected Villages	165	740	240	80	176	42
		Total Commune	351	1,620	1,100	200	420	80
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq	20	2	50	3	3	20
		Leshnje	20	55	20	1	1	20
		Lubonje	50	78	30	2	2	50
		Shtyllë			20			
		Total of Selected Villages	90	135	120	6	6	90
		Total Commune	154	230	172	9	9	154
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	430	1,155	440	150	196	192
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	48.0%	44.3%	39.3%	44.8%	42.2%	59.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.4%	11.4%	5.1%	12.2%	12.6%	15.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	895	2,610	1,502	335	463	322
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	25.8%	25.7%	17.4%	27.3%	29.9%	26.2%
Librazhd	Hotoisht	Hotoisht	3,469	10,139	8,635	1,227	1,548	1,227
		Nhyre	70	30	80	10	5	13
		Dardhe	25	61	70	15		15
		Velcan	60	40	63	20		25
		Total of Selected Villages	20	40	27	9		10
		Total Commune	185	171	240	54	5	63
	Lunik	Lunik	225	200	300	63	8	78
		Zgost	50	25	30	7	4	45
		Provall	40	75	30	10	2	45
		Koshorist	40	13	20	5	5	50
		Total of Selected Villages	13	3	20	3	1	20
		Total Commune	143	116	110	25	12	160
	Rrajce	Rrajce	210	180	170	40	20	220
		Kotodesh	56	70	80	15	5	
		Urake	70	90	94	12	6	
		Katjel	55	40	79	16	6	
		Total of Selected Villages	110	96	103	32	9	
		Total Commune	291	296	356	75	26	
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	370	301	400	108	52	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	61.9%	58.3%	70.6%	154	43	223
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	28.1%	22.9%	21.7%	23.0%	53.8%	74.8%
		Total of Selected Communes	805	681	870	211	80	298
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	36.6%	26.7%	26.8%	58.6%	22.9%	47.3%
Pogradec	Bucimas	Bucimas	2,200	2,550	3,247	360	350	630
		Verdove	55	75	131	15	35	5
		Kremeni	10	32	72	7		
		Geshanjas	12	50	37	8	2	
		Total of Selected Villages	22	65	47	10	3	
		Total Commune	99	222	307	40	42	18
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.9%	37.2%	40.1%	70	72	27
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	58.6%	59.7%	66.6%	52.1%	58.3%	66.7%
		Total of Selected Communes	885	2,150	2,205	416	332	497
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	11.2%	10.3%	13.9%	9.6%	12.7%	17.6%
Bulqize	Zerqan	Zallstrikë	12		10	2	1	9
		Sofrocan	15		15	1	1	7
		Kraj	20		17	1	1	7
		Zallspot	10		17	1	1	7
		Total of Selected Villages	57		59	5	3	31
		Total Commune	158		264	26	12	100
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	36.1%		22.3%	17.3%	20.8%	31.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.4%		2.7%	1.7%	1.0%	17.6%
		Total District	1,700	249	2,198	271	251	176

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Cropping Pattern)

District	Commune	Village	Cropping Pattern (ha)					
			Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Diber	Lomni	Pollozhan	20	23	13	5	1	20
		Rashnapoje	12	12	11	4	1	12
		Selane	33	9	12	9	1	33
		Staravej	11	17	11	2	11	11
		Total of Selected Villages	76	61	47	21	14	76
		Total Commune	400	300	400	50	100	400
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	19.0%	20.3%	11.8%	41.1%	14.0%	19.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.1%	3.6%	1.2%	5.3%	2.6%	16.9%
Mat	Klos	Fullqot	50	26	60	22	3	40
		Dars	40	15	45	16	3	30
		Plesh	30	12	40	18	2	25
		Ceruje	50	12	50	20	3	35
		Total of Selected Villages	170	65	195	76	10	130
		Total Commune	420	160	410	116	28	280
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	40.5%	40.6%	47.6%	67.2%	35.7%	46.4%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.1%	3.9%	4.8%	12.1%	3.3%	10.7%
Mat	Macukull	Macukull	5	3	20	2	8	86
		Dejermacukull	3	2	14	1	7	77
		Shelli	4	1	10	2	3	10
		Vig	8	3	18	4	2	60
		Total of Selected Villages	20	9	62	9	20	233
		Total Commune	25	12	75	10	22	258
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	80.0%	75.0%	82.7%	90.0%	90.9%	90.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Mat	Ulez	Bushkash	28	10	25	4	0	60
		Kokerdhok	2	2	3	1	0	6
		Madhesh	2		1	1	0	5
		Stojan	17	5	13	4	0	45
		Total of Selected Villages	49	17	42	10	1	116
		Total Commune	51	19	44	12	1	125
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	96.1%	89.5%	95.5%	83.3%	100.0%	92.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Has	Gotaj	Golaj	110	35	3	10		
		Perollaj	40	18	2	3		
		Heshan	35	22	2	3		
		Peraj	20	5	1	1		
		Total of Selected Villages	205	80	7	17		
		Total Commune	430	210	15	40	2	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	47.7%	38.1%	46.7%	42.5%	100.0%	100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	21.1%	22.9%	1.4%	9.6%	0.2%	0.0%
Kukes	Kalise	Prashit	3		7	2		1
		Geshetj	3		6	3		1
		Kalish	13	1	9	3		5
		Curro	7		7	2		2
		Total of Selected Villages	26	1	32	10	0	9
		Total Commune	35	1	40	11		11
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	74.3%	100.0%	80.0%	90.9%	0.0%	81.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Kukes	Kolsh	Kolsh	34	30	4	7		34
		Nomez	21	30	1	2		21
		Mye	15	20	1	1		15
		Fushes-Dukagjin						
		Total of Selected Villages	70	80	6	10	0	70
		Total Commune	70	80	6	10		70
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.5%	4.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Kukes	Zapod	Zapod	9	3		1	4	9
		Orgjost	17	2		4	13	17
		Bde	16	4		3	12	16
		Pakisht	11	2		1	10	11
		Total of Selected Villages	53	11		8	38	53
		Total Commune	60	30		10	40	60
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	88.3%	36.7%	0.0%	80.0%	95.0%	88.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	15.4%	14.8%	0.0%	11.3%	55.5%	72.7%
Tropoje	Fierze	Tipla	20	1	5	18	1	
		Dege	31	2	3	24	1	
		Dushaj	3		4	4		
		Breg-Jume	16		8	15	1	
		Total of Selected Villages	70	2	20	61	2	
		Total Commune	70	15	47	115	2	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	100.0%	13.3%	42.6%	52.2%	100.0%	100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.5%	0.1%	0.4%	5.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Tropoje	Margegaj	Kocanaj	30		30	5		21
		Dragobi	23		20	3		17
		Sheshan	50		18	3		32
		Margegaj	23		20	2		18
		Total of Selected Villages	126		88			88
		Total Commune	200	3	95	32	35	140
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	63.0%	0.0%	92.1%	0.0%	0.0%	62.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.6%	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%
Tropoje	Tropoje	Aste	10	2	6	5	0	6
		Kyhejan	6		6	2	1	5
		Sopot	12	4	10	5	0	7
		Popaj	5		6	2	1	3
		Total of Selected Villages	33	6	28	14	2	23
		Total Commune	214	20	170	36	29	138
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	15.4%	30.0%	16.5%	38.9%	6.9%	16.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	1.5%	3.0%	1.6%	3.6%	0.2%	1.7%
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	229	8	136	75	4	111
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	47.3%	21.1%	43.6%	40.1%	6.2%	40.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	17.9%	8.0%	5.8%	26.6%	5.1%	34.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	484	38	312	186	69	278
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	37.8%	38.0%	13.4%	66.4%	81.5%	86.6%
		Total District	1,281	100	2,335	280	81	321
		Total of Selected Villages	3,258	3,701	3,133	852	502	1,769
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	51.0%	52.3%	47.6%	50.8%	42.0%	57.7%
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	14.0%	11.2%	7.7%	12.6%	9.9%	33.3%
		Total of Selected Communes	6,390	7,081	6,578	1,676	1,194	3,116
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	27.4%	21.4%	16.2%	24.6%	23.5%	57.7%
		Total Districts	23,249	33,159	40,670	6,743	5,073	5,397

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Fruit-Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Fruit Trees Structure (rootstocks)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olives	Vineyard	Others
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	6			9	9	20	16	1
		Rroshnik-1	2			11	1	15	1	0
		Vojnik	14			4	3	4		1
		Karkanjëz	1			5	1	22	3	1
		Total of Selected Villages	23			32	11	61	20	3
		Total Commune	23			35	11	70	23	3
	Sinje	Sinje	5				60		10	
		Mbolon	5		5		40		20	5
		Abreshtan					30		50	
		Pallat					50		30	15
		Total of Selected Villages	10		5		180		110	20
		Total Commune	25		16		290		170	75
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	33		5	32	191	61	130	23
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	68.8%		31.3%	91.4%	62.8%	87.1%	65.3%	29.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	48		16	35	301	70	190	78
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove							60	
		Pakomit							9	
		Kosina							5	
		Kutali							3	
		Total of Selected Villages							77	
		Total Commune							110	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)							69.5%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
Skrapar	Potom	Potom	85		320		130		4,100	150
		Bakë	105		70				560	82
		Gjergjovë	550				420		3,100	170
		Visackë			48		50		1,950	70
		Total of Selected Villages	740		438		600		9,710	472
		Total Commune	1,600		620				11,600	660
	Vendreshe	Spathar	600			200	1,000		5,000	18
		Vendreshe e Vogel	400			50	200		3,000	7
		Vendreshe e Madhe	10			100	500		6,000	10
		Therapej	900			80	1,000		8,000	50
		Total of Selected Villages	1,910			430	2,700		22,000	85
		Total Commune	2,600			560	3,800		42,000	105
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	2,650		443	430	3,300		31,710	557
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	63.1%		71.6%	76.8%	86.8%		56.0%	72.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	4,200		620	560	3,800		56,000	765
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Ipeleene	Qender	Dragot		60		50		2	12	
		Luzat		33		25		1	8	
		Dukaj		50		30		5	20	
		Hornovë		35		20		2	13	
		Total of Selected Villages		178		125		10	62	
		Total Commune		225		300		57	129	
	Lopes	Lab Martallos		30	20	40			400	
		Dhembllan		60	50	100			1,200	
		Suutaj		50	40	80			1,100	
		Matohasanaj		40	40	70			900	
		Total of Selected Villages		180	150	290			5,600	
		Total Commune		250	210	360			4,900	
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages		358	150	415		10	5,662	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		37.9%	71.4%	43.9%		17.5%	71.6%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes		473	210	660		57	5,029	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Mirdite	Orosh	Gryk-Orosh								1,300
		Mashë Kore								1,300
		Blinsht								
		Kullaxhi								
		Total of Selected Villages								2,600
		Total Commune	1,800		500		2,000		5,200	5,000
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)								26.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Kryezi	250		180		120		3,000	
		Qaf-Mali	230		100		100		2,300	
		Lumbardhe	60		40		50		1,100	
		Arrudaj	30		40		25		900	
		Total of Selected Villages	570		360		295		7,300	
		Total Commune	950		600		520		11,000	
	Qerret	Qerret	269	352	568		234		7,600	
		Gomsiqe	218	211	180		191		3,850	
		Kallallë	101	327	292		294		4,650	
		Lut Pla	187	211	216		306		3,220	
		Total of Selected Villages	775	1,131	1,292		1,025		19,320	
		Total Commune	1,500	2,300	2,915		1,112		38,300	
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	1,345	1,131	1,652		1,320		26,620	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	31.6%	49.2%	36.4%		62.8%		39.2%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	2,450	2,300	3,515		1,632		49,300	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Fruit-Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Fruit Trees Structure (rootstocks)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olives	Vineyard	Others
Kolonje	Ieskovik	Eadani	60		110		40			10
		Eude	100		130		180			80
		Bacat	40		40		20			60
		Cercke	6		10		250			100
		Total of Selected Villages	206		290		490			280
	Total Commune		290		630		630			730
	Qender-Eseke	Prodan	80		10		16		10	
		Gostvishit	270	15	35		30		60	
		Relove	130		10				23	
		Borove	310	12	10		12		15	
		Total of Selected Villages	820	27	71		58		108	
	Total Commune		31,300	322	11,581		6,300		273	
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	1,026	27	361		548		108	280
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	3.2%	8.4%	3.0%		7.6%		30.3%	37.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	31,590	322	12,011		6,950		273	730
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									
Korce	Liqenas	Liqenas	800	100	300					
		Zaroshke	900	110	80					
		Gerrice e vogel	700	130	60					
		Gellombac	500	90	70					
		Total of Selected Villages	2,900	460	510					
	Total Commune		4,500	900	1,100					
	Moglice	Moglice	5		200				200	100
		Zetec	70		150		200		500	120
		Popvishit	30		250		20		400	150
		Lumaj	20		170		10		350	200
		Total of Selected Villages	125		770		230		1,450	570
	Total Commune		1,000		1,770		500		10,000	1,570
	Pujan	Pujan	700	20	180		10			
		Zvezde	600	10	350		20		5	1
		Gurabandhe	300	35	160		35		10	1
		Burinas	800	30	100		75		20	1
		Total of Selected Villages	2,400	95	790		140		35	2
	Total Commune		15,000	175	2,050		250		68	3
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq	150	10						200
		Leshnje	2,000	8						6
		Lubonje	2,000	6						60
		Shyllle								
		Total of Selected Villages	4,150	24						266
	Total Commune		4,150	40	30		30			520
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	9,575	579	2,070		370		1,485	838
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	38.8%	51.9%	41.8%		47.4%		11.7%	40.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	24,650	1,115	4,950		780		10,068	2,093
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									
Librazhd	Hotolisht	Hotolisht	850		1,750	1,500			1,600	
		Nivte	720		1,400	810			1,300	
		Dardhe	450		1,200	650			1,370	
		Vekau	100		380	200			910	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,120		4,730	3,190			5,210	
	Total Commune		2,620		5,230	3,570			6,430	
	Lunik	Lunik	450	200	1,000					1,000
		Zgoshit	500	200	1,500					1,000
		Prevall	400	100	1,000					1,000
		Koshorishit	200	100	600					600
		Total of Selected Villages	1,550	600	4,100					3,600
	Total Commune		3,000	1,000	5,000					7,000
	Rraje	Rraje	1,385	318	1,400		280			890
		Kotodesh	615	115	670		130			440
		Urake	260	51	290		41			170
		Katjet	620	189	840		150			530
		Total of Selected Villages	2,880	706	3,200		601			2,030
	Total Commune		3,741	918	4,160		785			2,630
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	6,550	1,306	12,030	3,190	601		5,210	5,630
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.9%	68.1%	83.6%	89.4%	76.9%		80.8%	58.4%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	9,361	1,918	14,990	3,570	785		6,470	9,630
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									
Pogradec	Bucinas	Bucinas	50							15
		Verdave	83							7
		Kremenj	280						8	20
		Geshinjas	3,350							21
		Total of Selected Villages	3,763							63
	Total Commune		9,295						56	95
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	40.5%						14.3%	69.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									
Bulqize	Zerqan	Zallstrikau							602	2
		Shtrocan							967	1
		Kraj							522	6
		Zallspot							393	2
		Total of Selected Villages							2,241	11
	Total Commune								17,161	215
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)							13.1%	5.2%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Fruit-Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Fruit Trees Structure (rootstocks)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olives	Vineyard	Others
Diber	Iomin	Pellozhaj								900
		Rashnapje								700
		Selane								500
		Staravec								1.400
		Total of Selected Villages								3.000
		Total Commune							18	16.390
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)								18.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
Mat	Klas	Fulljet	760		800					1.200
		Dars	680		740					1.000
		Plesh	400		530					760
		Cerje	600		620					810
		Total of Selected Villages	2.440		2.690					3.500
		Total Commune	6.500		6.800					12.200
	Macukull	Macukull	400		335					470
		Degimacukull	60		280					150
		Sheli	80		85	120			460	315
		Vig	100		340	120			1.100	650
		Total of Selected Villages	640		1.040	240			1.560	1.915
		Total Commune	700		1.150				1.850	2.210
	Ulez	Bushlash								
		Ekerdhol								
		Madhesh								
		Stejn								
		Total of Selected Villages								
		Total Commune								
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	640		1.040	240			1.560	1.915
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	91.4%		90.4%				84.3%	85.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	700		1.150				1.850	2.210
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Has	Golaj	Golaj	1.500		310				1.400	
		Perellaj	875		212				1.250	
		Helshan	1.300		400				1.700	
		Peraj	760		310				675	
		Total of Selected Villages	4.435		1.232				5.025	
		Total Commune	29.320		4.302				11.000	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	15.1%		28.6%				35.9%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
Kukes	Kalisë	Prahsht	200	20	200					100
		Geshitej	200	50	200					100
		Kalish	200	50	200					100
		Gime	200	30	200					100
		Total of Selected Villages	800	150	800					400
		Total Commune	1.000	200	1.000					500
	Kolsh	Kolsh	200	100	100					
		Manez								
		Mye								
		Fushë Dullagan								
		Total of Selected Villages	200	100	100					
		Total Commune	200	100	100					
	Zapod	Zapod	15	7						
		Orgjez	13	10			17			
		Bele	40	12			13			
		Paksh	22	6	40		3			
		Total of Selected Villages	120	35	40		33			
		Total Commune	150	50	50		50			
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	1.120	285	910		33			100
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	83.0%	81.4%	81.7%		66.0%			80.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	1.350	350	1.150		50			500
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Tropoje	Fierre	Epë	160		300				900	
		Dege	100		300				700	
		Doshaj	80		800				250	
		Bregjume	160		500				950	
		Total of Selected Villages	500		2.000				2.800	
		Total Commune	500		2.000				2.800	
	Margegaj	Kecanaj								
		Dragobi								
		Sheshan								
		Margegaj								
		Total of Selected Villages								
		Total Commune								
	Tropoje	Aste	1		1					4
		Myhepin	1							6
		Sopet	3		3					3
		Papaj	1		1					6
		Total of Selected Villages	6		5					19
		Total Commune	100							581
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	506						2.800	19
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	81.3%						100.0%	3.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	600						2.800	581
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
MADA Programme Area	Total of Selected Villages		34.083	3.686	24.619	4.407	6.366	71	80.636	17.839
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		27.9%	56.9%	47.7%	89.3%	39.1%	55.9%	37.7%	35.3%
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)									
	Total of Selected Communes		122.167	6.480	51.614	4.825	16.301	127	169.119	50.516
	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)									
	Total Districts									

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of production of Arable Crops)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Arable Crops (kv)					
			Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	600	1,300	5,000	1,500	1,050	
		Kostren 1	320	1,500	5,000	700	600	
		Vojsnik	400	1,350	5,000	1,500	600	
		Kar Kamoz	600	3,000	5,000	2,500	2,000	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,920	7,210	20,000	6,200	4,250	
		Total Commune	4,950	15,568	54,000	15,500	13,140	
	Sinje	Sinje	800	1,000	8,000	200	100	
		Mbolon	1,400	2,000	12,000	250	170	
		Mbrështan	3,000	2,200	20,000	500	180	200
		Pallat	800	1,200	10,000	250	100	
		Total of Selected Villages	6,000	6,400	50,000	1,000	550	200
		Total Commune	6,510	7,560	70,300	1,500	800	400
	Përmbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	7,920	13,610	70,000	7,200	1,800	200
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.1%	61.4%	56.3%	48.0%	33.7%	50.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	9.6%	5.9%	3.6%	2.6%	21.1%	4.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	11,460	21,118	124,300	15,000	14,230	400
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	13.9%	9.2%	6.5%	5.5%	62.6%	9.1%
		Total District	82,730	229,000	1,920,000	273,330	22,740	4,380
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove	350	910	4,500	515	180	
		Pacomit	700	1,625	5,850	1,845	350	
		Kosina	300	1,680	6,300	980	300	
		Kutali	800	1,440	4,550	720	800	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,650	5,655	21,200	4,050	1,130	
		Total Commune	2,400	8,800	32,000	5,950	2,400	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	68.8%	61.3%	66.3%	68.1%	47.1%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	9.1%	10.3%	5.1%	6.1%	8.7%	
		Total District	18,160	51,740	400,000	63,500	12,960	3,130
Skrapar	Potom	Potom	580	952	8,400	621	160	
		Backe	440	360	6,290	514	210	
		Gjeorgjovë	513	700	4,140	448	90	
		Visacke	160	350	2,600	2	75	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,693	2,362	21,430	1,585	535	
		Total Commune	1,914	4,220	46,200	2,588	568	
	Vendreshe	Spathar	150	186	10,600	200	150	2,800
		Vendreshe e Vogël	90	128	3,200	120	90	1,200
		Vendreshe e Madhe	150	180	7,200	32	134	2,000
		Therrepel	210	320	16,000	400	400	1,500
		Total of Selected Villages	600	814	37,000	752	774	7,500
		Total Commune	900	1,400	60,000	800	820	19,200
	Përmbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	2,293	3,176	58,430	2,337	1,300	7,500
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	81.5%	56.7%	55.0%	69.0%	92.3%	39.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	11.2%	6.1%	20.9%	13.7%	10.1%	29.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	2,814	5,620	106,200	3,388	1,418	19,200
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	13.7%	11.3%	37.9%	19.9%	10.9%	75.9%
		Total District	20,500	49,950	288,000	47,000	13,000	25,300
Tepelene	Qender	Dragot	600	650	1,600	730	420	
		Luzat	360	500	1,200	420	280	
		Dukaj	1,500	1,650	5,000	1,635	1,050	
		Hennove	600	600	2,000	945	490	
		Total of Selected Villages	3,120	3,400	9,800	3,730	2,240	
		Total Commune	6,780	7,500	21,100	8,685	4,480	
	Topes	Lab Martallos	200	300	1,500	250	30	1,500
		Dhembjan	600	900	4,800	350	100	4,500
		Sinanaj	500	700	4,500	200	70	4,500
		Mutobasanaj	360	440	3,700	150	150	3,700
		Total of Selected Villages	1,660	2,340	14,500	950	350	14,200
		Total Commune	2,000	2,520	16,500	1,300	350	18,700
	Përmbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	4,780	5,740	24,300	4,680	2,590	14,200
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	18.9%	23.1%	38.6%	9.5%	7.0%	75.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	13.7%	11.1%	3.5%	2.8%	1.7%	67.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	8,780	10,020	37,600	9,685	5,030	18,700
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	72.6%	47.7%	9.0%	29.4%	25.1%	89.0%
		Total District	12,090	21,000	420,000	34,000	20,010	21,000
Mirdite	Orosh	Gryk Orosh	132		1,500	260	375	
		Moshër Kote	184		1,750	450	250	
		Bhrisht	370		1,500	390	375	
		Kullasht	900	30	2,100	583	500	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,105	60	6,850	1,701	1,500	
		Total Commune	5,482	90	15,900	4,233	4,350	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	38.4%	33.3%	43.1%	40.3%	33.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	5.1%	0.3%	3.0%	4.9%	11.9%	
		Total District	41,460	10,880	240,000	35,000	12,570	2,620
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Kryen	1,120		1,300	300	180	
		Qaf-Mali	780		1,000	220	250	
		Lumbardhe	300		180	100	200	
		Arminaj	270		160	65	110	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,470		2,640	685	740	
		Total Commune	3,520		3,800	890	1,000	
	Qerret	Qerret	720		1,100	850	540	42
		Gomshe	360		260	420	230	21
		Kaftallë	640		475	980	440	18
		Lul Pila	590		800	640	360	17
		Total of Selected Villages	2,310		2,635	2,590	1,570	98
		Total Commune	5,360		8,379	6,512	3,320	200
	Përmbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	4,780		5,275	3,275	2,310	98
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	26.0%		22.6%	35.0%	29.5%	49.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	6.2%		0.4%	5.7%	3.7%	2.1%
		Total of Selected Communes	8,880		11,679	7,402	5,320	200
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	23.7%		1.7%	16.3%	12.6%	1.3%
		Total District	37,440		700,000	45,500	42,080	4,740

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of production of Arable Crops)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Arable Crops (kv)					
			Maize	Wheat	Milfafa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Kolonje	Leskovik	Kadanj	300	250	300	250	80	400
		Podje	125	200	250	100	110	200
		Kadaj	25		150	100	40	100
		Cerçke	20		120	110	60	200
		Total of Selected Villages	470	450	820	560	290	900
	Total Commune		720	580	1,400	1,500	510	1,100
	Qender-Eneke	Prodan	215	250	7	150	290	5
		Gostivisht	1,050	483	21	510	196	6
		Rehove	430	364	12	209	499	6
		Borove	510	405	6	249	300	7
		Total of Selected Villages	2,244	1,511	52	1,127	1,584	25
	Total Commune		15,574	9,127	247	4,764	7,723	108
	Pernbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	2,714	1,991	872	1,987	1,871	925
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	13.8%	15.6%	3.1%	18.0%	19.2%	1.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.7%	4.1%	0.0%	7.3%	11.2%	0.4%
		Total of Selected Communes	16,294	9,707	1,617	6,263	8,233	1,508
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	92.0%	26.4%	0.6%	40.4%	58.4%	22.2%
	Total District		17,720	36,880	290,000	15,500	14,130	6,800
Korce	Liqenas	Liqenas	520	2,200	600	310	47	
		Zaroshke	200	900	540	215	23	
		Gornice e vogel	120	560		115	15	
		Gollombec	101	580	360	140	15	
		Total of Selected Villages	941	4,240	1,500	810	98	
	Total Commune		2,320	9,200	6,600	1,295	210	
	Moglice	Moglice	240	200	1,800	300	160	50
		Zerex	750	400	1,500	600	120	200
		Popcish	110	315	1,500	200	60	240
		Lumaj	560	200	1,600	300	80	110
		Total of Selected Villages	1,490	1,115	6,400	1,400	420	600
	Total Commune		3,000	4,500	12,000	2,000	1,000	880
	Pojan	Pojan	1,100	16,000	4,000	2,000	23,000	80
		Zvezde	800	6,800	2,000	1,000	6,000	20
		Gurabardhe	400	2,800	1,000	200	1,200	30
		Burimas	700	1,000	1,500	750	6,000	10
		Total of Selected Villages	3,300	29,600	8,500	3,950	36,200	140
	Total Commune		7,020	64,800	38,500	10,000	84,000	340
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq	300	10	10,000	400	360	30
		Leshnje	500	900	5,000	150	110	60
		Lubonje	1,350	1,000	8,100	300	240	90
		Shyllje			1,100	50	60	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,150	1,910	24,200	900	770	180
	Total Commune		3,100	3,420	31,070	1,200	1,095	300
	Pernbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	7,881	36,895	40,600	7,060	37,488	920
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	51.1%	45.0%	46.0%	48.7%	43.1%	60.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	8.8%	10.8%	1.8%	2.8%	11.5%	5.1%
		Total of Selected Communes	15,140	81,920	88,170	14,495	86,305	1,520
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	17.3%	23.9%	3.8%	5.7%	26.6%	8.5%
	Total District		89,460	342,270	2,360,000	253,060	524,640	17,970
Librazhd	Hotolishi	Hotolishi	270	85	2,400	1,500	250	2,600
		Nhyre	90	165	2,000	1,900		2,500
		Dardhe	210	130	1,800	2,700		3,500
		Vekan	80	100	1,100	1,200		1,900
		Total of Selected Villages	650	480	7,300	7,300	250	10,500
	Total Commune		720	550	9,100	8,300	400	12,500
	Lunik	Lunik	2,250	750	7,500	1,050	180	4,500
		Zgoshit	1,840	2,400	7,500	1,500	240	4,500
		Prevall	1,680	400	5,000	700	600	5,000
		Keshorishit	490	100	7,500	400	120	2,000
		Total of Selected Villages	6,260	3,650	27,500	3,650	1,440	16,000
	Total Commune		8,400	5,400	42,500	24,000	2,400	22,000
	Rraje	Rraje	3,360	2,800	20,000	4,500	1,500	
		Kotidesh	3,500	3,600	18,800	3,600	1,800	
		Urake	3,850	1,600	19,800	4,800	1,800	
		Kafaj	6,600	3,360	25,700	9,600	2,700	
		Total of Selected Villages	17,310	11,360	84,300	22,500	7,800	
	Total Commune		20,450	10,535	100,000	30,240	15,600	
	Pernbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	24,220	15,490	119,100	33,450	9,490	26,500
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	82.2%	94.0%	78.6%	53.5%	51.6%	76.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	39.4%	22.9%	13.2%	51.9%	13.6%	72.5%
		Total of Selected Communes	29,470	16,485	151,600	62,540	18,400	31,500
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	47.8%	24.1%	16.8%	97.0%	26.3%	64.4%
	Total District		61,600	67,570	900,000	64,500	70,000	36,550
Pogradec	Bucimas	Bucimas	2,700	2,800	9,170	2,500	7,000	150
		Yendhe	400	720	3,600	1,100	300	70
		Kremenj	480	1,200	2,850	1,200	320	150
		Geshanjas	660	1,420	2,300	1,350	420	350
		Total of Selected Villages	4,240	5,640	17,920	6,150	8,040	720
	Total Commune		6,590	8,184	20,745	9,450	12,240	1,215
	Pernbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	64.3%	68.9%	86.4%	65.1%	65.7%	59.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	20.2%	10.1%	3.4%	8.8%	10.0%	20.3%
		Total District	21,040	55,640	530,000	70,000	80,560	3,550
	Zerqan	Zallbrikan	400		4,000	100	40	27
		Sofrcan	500		4,500	80	20	31
		Kraq	600		5,040	90	70	21
		Zallborot	300		6,760	85	20	24
		Total of Selected Villages	1,800		19,300	355	140	93
	Total Commune		5,846		105,480	4,070	1,420	350
	Pernbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	30.8%		18.3%	8.7%	10.6%	26.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.8%		0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.4%
		Total District	64,690	8,300	290,000	35,700	26,230	6,610

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of production of Arable Crops)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Arable Crops (kw)					
			Maize	Wheat	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potato	Intercropped
Diber	Iomin	Pellegzhan	1,020	598	3,900	1,342	200	60
		Rahnapoje	684	348	3,900	965	800	36
		Selane	1,165	225	3,240	2,379	200	66
		Starave	263	391	2,200	348	2,200	11
		Total of Selected Villages	3,132	1,562	12,640	5,034	3,400	173
		Total Commune	18,000	7,200	120,000	13,476	20,000	1,260
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	17.4%	21.7%	10.5%	37.4%	17.0%	13.1%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.0%	3.0%	1.2%	7.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Mat	Klov	Follet	2,300	832	3,600	4,180	510	
		Dars	1,840	420	2,470	2,860	450	
		Plesh	1,410	360	2,400	3,330	360	
		Ceruje	2,350	340	2,500	3,600	340	
		Total of Selected Villages	7,900	1,952	10,970	13,970	1,790	
		Total Commune	18,900	4,320	20,500	21,700	5,050	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	41.8%	45.2%	53.5%	64.4%	35.4%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.9%	26.9%	45.9%	59.9%	8.7%	
Mat	Macukull	Macukull	130	60	5,200	228	1,410	10,320
		Degma ukull	72	36	3,360	183	1,400	6,930
		Shelli	140	30	2,700	488	480	1,000
		Vip	272	81	5,400	961	240	5,400
		Total of Selected Villages	614	210	16,660	1,860	3,560	23,650
		Total Commune	774	285	21,140	2,301	3,820	26,025
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	78.2%	73.7%	78.8%	80.8%	93.2%	90.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	6.1%	3.3%	3.1%	1.4%	18.5%	86.1%
Has	Golaj	Golaj	3,850	1,400	390	1,358		75
		Perollaj	1,320	591	1,950	462		36
		Heshan	700	770	115	392		28
		Peraj	720	180	65	196		6
		Total of Selected Villages	6,590	2,944	2,520	2,408		115
		Total Commune	15,050	5,460	2,950	5,530	60	700
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	43.8%	53.9%	85.4%	43.5%	0.0%	20.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	20.0%	30.6%	42.0%	33.4%	0.0%	17.9%
Kukes	Kalise	Pralish	90		2,100		10	30
		Geshlej	120		2,700		10	30
		Kalish	190		2,700		10	150
		Gurre	210		2,100		10	60
		Total of Selected Villages	610	25	9,600		40	270
		Total Commune	1,225	25	12,000	240	50	330
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	49.8%	100.0%	80.0%		80.0%	81.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	6.1%	0.3%	8.0%	0.2%	0.8%	3.3%
Kukes	Kolsh	Kolsh	1,020	1,313	4,500	700		18
		Mamez	630	1,313	300	200		30
		Myc	350	871	1,000	100		22
		Fushe Dullapin						
		Total of Selected Villages	2,100	3,500	6,000	1,000		100
		Total Commune	2,100	3,500	6,000	1,000		100
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.9%	48.6%	25.0%	12.5%		1.3%
Kukes	Zapod	Zapod	225	75	250	19	390	6
		Orgjost	527	60	750	140	1,450	13
		Bele	480	112	800	130	1,400	12
		Pakashit	330	34	250	40	1,000	7
		Total of Selected Villages	1,562	281	2,050	329	4,240	38
		Total Commune	1,800	840	2,400	80	4,400	40
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	86.8%	33.4%	85.4%	411.2%	96.4%	95.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.5%	14.6%	6.5%	3.2%	33.3%	11.6%
Tropoje	Margegaj	Kocanaj	1,500		3,500	1,100		10
		Dragob	920		2,000	470		8
		Sheshan	2,700		5,300	550	200	15
		Margegaj	1,500		2,100	300		9
		Total of Selected Villages	6,320		12,900	2,320	200	42
		Total Commune	9,100	105	26,000	6,400	10,500	70
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.4%		49.6%	36.2%	1.9%	60.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.9%		21.2%	3.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Tropoje	Tropoje	Asle	500	78	1,470	400	5	14
		Myhejan	210		860	160	70	7
		Sopot	600	116	1,750	390	3	19
		Pupaj	200		900	150	100	6
		Total of Selected Villages	1,510	194	4,260	1,100	179	16
		Total Commune	2,500	290	23,000	1,100	2,000	150
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	60.4%	67.2%	18.5%	100.0%	8.9%	10.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.9%	26.9%	35.5%	14.8%	3.5%	10.0%
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	19,110	445	51,000	12,650	12,820	230
		Total Commune	52,520	2,500	370,000	30,200	19,440	2,120
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	36.4%	17.8%	13.8%	41.9%	65.9%	10.4%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	13.6%	10.1%	1.4%	9.3%	9.0%	41.3%
		Total of Selected Villages	99,374	99,325	472,697	103,366	84,360	79,100
		Total Commune	192,115	181,433	940,856	200,973	205,714	109,958
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	51.7%	54.9%	50.2%	51.4%	41.1%	71.9%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	13.6%	10.1%	1.4%	9.3%	9.0%	41.3%
MADA Programme Area	Total Districts	Total of Selected Villages	731,180	984,880	10,776,000	1,115,101	937,865	178,450
		Total Commune	1,311,180	1,311,180	10,776,000	1,115,101	937,865	178,450
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	55.7%	75.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	55.7%	75.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total of Selected Villages	731,180	984,880	10,776,000	1,115,101	937,865	178,450
		Total Commune	1,311,180	1,311,180	10,776,000	1,115,101	937,865	178,450
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	55.7%	75.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	55.7%	75.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of Production of Fruit Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Fruit Trees (kv)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olive	Vineyard	Others
Beral	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	30			175		400	1,000	1
		Kostren-1	10			215		450	50	3
		Vojnik	100			60	60	150		2
		Karkamoz				70		300	50	10
		Total of Selected Villages	170			520	60	1,300	1,700	19
	Total Commune		170			1,130	160	1,800	2,000	19
	Sinje	Sinje	5				60		10	
		Mbolon	5				10		20	5
		Mbreshan					30		50	
		Pallat					50		30	15
		Total of Selected Villages	10				180		110	20
	Total Commune		25				290		176	75
	Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages	180			520	240	1,300	1,810	39
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	92.3%			16.0%	53.3%	72.2%	89.2%	41.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)				1.130	450	1,800	2,176	94
		Total of Selected Communes	195							
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Permet	Qender-Piskave	Qender-Piskave							2,500	
		Pacomit							450	
		Kosina							800	
		Kutali							150	
		Total of Selected Villages							3,400	
	Total Commune								4,700	
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)								72.3%	
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)									
	Total District									
	Total District									
Skrapar	Potom	Potom	31		96		13		246	30
		Backe	12		15				39	12
		Gjergjovce	105				34		186	20
		Visake			6		5		78	7
		Total of Selected Villages	241		120		52		549	69
	Total Commune		640		186		68		730	79
	Vendreshe	Spathar	30			20	10		10	5
		Vendreshe e Vogel	20			2	2		60	3
		Vendreshe e Madhe	1			5	5		120	4
		Therapel	40			10			4,200	10
		Total of Selected Villages	91			37	27		4,390	22
	Total Commune		170			50	65		7,400	100
	Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages	332		120	31	79		4,939	91
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	41.0%		64.5%	62.0%	59.4%		59.3%	50.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	810		186	50	133		8,330	179
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Tepelene	Qender	Drapot		12		5		1,012	200	
		Luzat		1		3		181	100	
		Dukaj		10		3			500	
		Hormove				2			200	
		Total of Selected Villages		33		13		1,196	1,000	
	Total Commune			50		30		2,346	5,700	
	Topes	Lab-Martallos	3		2	4			40	
		Dhembjan	6		5	10			120	
		Sinanej	5		4	8			110	
		Matohasanaj	4		4	7			90	
		Total of Selected Villages	18		15	29			360	
	Total Commune		25		21	36			490	
	Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages	18	33	15	42		1,196	1,360	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	72.0%	66.0%	71.4%	63.6%		51.0%	22.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	25	50	21	66		2,346	6,190	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Mirdite	Orosh	Gryk-Orosh								
		Mashet-Kore								
		Blinisht								
		Kullaxhi								
		Total of Selected Villages								
	Total Commune		30		2,200		300		3,6%	260
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)									
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)									
	Total District									
	Total District									
Puke	Qaf-Mali	Kryezi	50		18	24			315	
		Qaf-Mali	45		10	20			200	
		Lumbardhe	10		4	11			100	
		Amuraj	6		1	6			85	
		Total of Selected Villages	111		33	61			700	
	Total Commune		170		60	101			1,100	
	Qerret	Qerret	12	22	32	34		19	111	
		Gomshije	11	21	38	29		21	64	
		Kathalle	9	24	44	28		29	156	
		Lut-Fla	16	36	22	41		22	194	
		Total of Selected Villages	51	103	136	132		91	525	
	Total Commune		152	176	221	201		600	1,700	
	Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages	162	103	172	193		794	525	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	15.8%	58.5%	47.9%	43.3%		5.5%	30.9%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	322	176	284	305		1,700	1,700	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
	Total District									

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of Production of Fruit Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Fruit Trees (kv)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olive	Vineyard	Others
Kolonje	Ieskovik	Radanj	30		50		20			20
		Podje	50		70		130			30
		Radat	10		20		15			20
		Ceçke	3		5					
		Total of Selected Villages	93		145		200		1,000	50
	Qender-Isreke	Prodan	6	0	6		7		20	
		Gostivishi	60	3	40		21		64	
		Rehove	11	1	27		15		10	
		Bojve	294	0	6		18		66	
		Total of Selected Villages	374	5	85		61		160	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	4,904	17	344		246		516	
		Total of Selected Villages	467	5	230		146		1,160	120
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	7.4%	27.5%	35.1%		58.2%		6.9%	10.0%
		Total of Selected Communes	5,034	17	655		766		2,516	300
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Korce	Tiqenas	Liqenas	320	20	150				2,000	
		Zaroshke	360	28	40				1,040	
		Gornice veget	280	26	30				1,600	
		Gollombaz	200	18	35				240	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,160	92	255				4,880	
	Moglice	Moglice	1		60				10	20
		Zerq	14		45		60		25	24
		Popisht	9		75		4		20	30
		Lumaj	6		51		2		18	60
		Total of Selected Villages	30		231		66		73	134
	Pujan	Pujan	100	2	10		1		300	311
		Zvezde	100	1	5		1		50	1
		Gurabardhe	50	1	3		1		30	1
		Burmas	100	3	5		1		70	1
		Total of Selected Villages	350	7	23		4		150	3
	Vithkuq	Vithkuq	130	5	100					100
		Leshnje	95	2	18					4
		Lutbenje	120	2	40					40
		Shtyll								
		Total of Selected Villages	345	9	158					144
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	400	15	258					240
		Total of Selected Villages	1,885	108	667		70		5,103	284
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	60.8%	53.2%	48.4%		66.0%		64.1%	50.4%
		Total of Selected Communes	3,100	203	1,376		106		7,900	558
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Librazhd	Hutlosht	Hutlosht	60		130	80			180	
		Nhyre	50		90	63				
		Dardhe	30		80	50				
		Velcan	8		30	15				
		Total of Selected Villages	148		330	208			180	
	Lunik	Lunik	90	20	50				500	100
		Zgosh	100	20	75				250	100
		Prevall	80	10	50					100
		Keshorish	40	10	30					60
		Total of Selected Villages	310	60	205				750	360
	Rraje	Rraje	416	20	560	70			800	700
		Ketodsh	185	23	268	33				312
		Urake	78	11	116	11				151
		Kafjel	186	38	336	38				186
		Total of Selected Villages	865	112	1,280	152				712
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	1,123	184	1,664	196				924
		Total of Selected Villages	1,323	202	1,813	208			930	1,072
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.8%	71.1%	80.3%	90.4%			91.2%	66.0%
		Total of Selected Communes	1,860	284	2,259	280			1,020	1,624
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Pogradec	Bucinas	Bucinas	200							750
		Verdove	90							210
		Kremq	170						240	620
		Geshitapes	2,670							680
		Total of Selected Villages	3,130						240	2,260
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	7,715						1,300	3,040
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	40.6%						18.5%	74.3%
		Total of Selected Communes								
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								
Bulqize	Zerqan	Zallstrikon						35	140	
		Selivan						30	70	
		Kraj						31	400	
		Zallspot						23	150	
		Total of Selected Villages						119	760	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune						769	18,050	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)						15.5%	4.2%	
		Total of Selected Communes								
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
		Total District								

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volumes of Production of Fruit Trees and Vineyards)

District	Commune	Village	Production Volume of Fruit Trees (kv)							
			Apple	Pear	Plums	Fig	Cherry	Olives	Vineyard	Others
Diber	Tomir	Pellozhan								45
		Rashnapoje								35
		Selane								15
		Starave								55
		Total of Selected Villages								150
		Total Commune							900	820
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)								18.3%
Mat	Klos	Follget	32	16	60				70	70
		Dur	28	14	54				15	18
		Plesh	21	9	40				15	40
		Cerup	30	10	44					50
		Total of Selected Villages	111	49	198				100	208
		Total Commune	407	104	420				350	430
	Macukull	Macukull	112		67					48
		Drejmacukull	14		57					40
		Shelli	18		22				92	50
		Vig	20		92	29			231	208
		Total of Selected Villages	164		238	29			323	346
	Utez	Bushlash	178		265	50			3,774	369
		Kolendhek							250	
		Mudhesh							100	
		Stojan							50	
		Total of Selected Villages							150	
	Permbledhje	Total Commune							550	
		Total of Selected Villages	164		238	29			600	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	28.0%		34.7%	5.6%			87.3	346
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)							18.5%	46.8%
		Total of Selected Communes	585	104	685	50			4,724	749
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Has	Golaj	Golaj	900		110				64	
		Perollaj	525		951				56	
		Helskan	780		180				77	
		Peraj	156		110				30	
		Total of Selected Villages	2,661		1,413				227	
		Total Commune	16,126		1,936				630	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.5%		73.0%				36.0%	
Kukes	Kalise	Dralisht	20	2	20					
		Geshitet	20	10	20					
		Kalish	20	10	20					
		Gurre	20	6	20					
		Total of Selected Villages	80	28	80					15
		Total Commune	100	38	100					17
	Kolsh	Kolsh	60	40	200		80			100
		Mamez	10	5			10			35
		Mix	10	5			10			20
		Fushe Driagjin								
		Total of Selected Villages	80	50			100			155
	Zapod	Zapod	2	7			9			7
		Orgjost	7	12			7			33
		Bole	7	13			8			15
		Palisht	3	1			5			12
		Total of Selected Villages	19	33			29			89
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	20	10			40			130
		Total of Selected Villages	179	111	80		129			259
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	89.5%	86.7%	80.0%		92.1%			85.8%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)								
		Total of Selected Communes	200	128	100		140			302
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								
Tropoje	Fierze	Tipla	32		20				50	6
		Doge	25		18				40	5
		Dushaj	24		40				20	3
		Broghume	48		45				60	6
		Total of Selected Villages	129		123				170	20
		Total Commune	129		123				170	20
	Margegaj	Kocanaj							400	
		Dragobi							200	
		Shoshan							400	
		Margegaj							500	
		Total of Selected Villages							1,500	
	Tropoje	Aste	100		10				2,000	
		Myhejan	100						237	1,050
		Sopot	200		16				75	974
		Popaj	40		6				211	1,175
		Total of Selected Villages	440		32				2,907	3,099
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	5,000		500				632	4,069
		Total of Selected Villages	569		153				2,500	17,500
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	11.1%		24.9%				2.302	4.089
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	#DIV/0!						49.3%	23.3%
		Total of Selected Communes	3,129		623				#DIV/0!	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)							17.520	
MADA Programme Area		Total District								
		Total of Selected Villages	11,151	611	5,103	840	1,309	2,496	23,357	10,200
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	27.2%	63.5%	49.3%	54.4%	54.6%	60.2%	45.8%	22.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	41,166	962	10,327	1,526	2,396	4,146	50,961	45,186
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)								

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Livestock)

District	Commune	Village	Livestock Composition (heads, beehives for bees)											
			Cows	Oxen	Calves	Heifers	Sheep	Goat	Lamb	Kid	Pigs	Poultry	Beehives	
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	130	2	55	45	340	431	150	147		2,000	45	
		Kostren-1	117	4	48	43	300	293	400	412		1,680	35	
		Vojnik	100	8	37	43	320	317	220	231		1,400	15	
		Karkanjaz	190	1	78	81	680	668	900	878		2,500	25	
		Total of Selected Villages	537	18	218	212	1,740	1,709	1,670	1,668		7,580	120	
	Sinje	Sinje	1,308	38	540	506	6,200	6,087	6,220	6,020		15,810	186	
		Mbolon	60	20	40	20	250	200	700	600		1,000		
		Mbreshian	80	25	70	50	300	250	500	400		1,200		
		Parital	130	20	110	8	200	150	500	150		2,500	10	
		Total of Selected Villages	100	30	80	60	300	250	400	350		2,000	20	
	Pembledhje	Total Commune	421		390	138	1,050	850	2,100	1,800		6,700	30	
		Total of Selected Villages	907	113	518	350	2,790	2,550	3,770	2,230		9,200	150	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	52.5%	297.4%	55.7%	53.3%	37.3%	35.5%	42.7%	42.0%		57.1%	66.4%	
		Total of Selected Communes	1,729	38	930	657	5,480	5,217	8,820	8,250		25,010	226	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	8.2%				13.2%					9.6%	13.3%	
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Qender-Piskove	21,000				56,600		27,200		600	26,100	1,700	
		Pacomit	30		10	5	300	40	8	8	10	400	110	
		Kesma	90	4	20	8	550	60	40	10	8	650	40	
		Kutali	120		40	10	130	20	250	50	20	900	80	
		Total of Selected Villages	90		30	7	200	20	350	60	15	420	90	
		Total Commune	330	4	100	30	1,180	110	640	120	53	2,370	320	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	700	10	210	60	2,000	220	2,500	600	90	4,200	420	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	47.1%	10.0%	47.6%	50.0%	59.0%	63.6%	25.6%	20.0%	58.9%	56.1%	76.2%	
		Total District	755				3,920		1,650		53.0%	7.8%	21.8%	
		Skrapar	Potom	Potom	4,400				37,000		39,600		100	30,500
	Backe			120	40	60	10	300	290	600	420		1,200	10
	Gjergjave			130	30	70	15	2,500	2,400	300	200		1,400	20
	Visacke			40	20	25	10	200	210	500	350		700	
	Total of Selected Villages			25	15	20	5			540	400		400	15
	Vendreshe		Total Commune	315	105	175	40	3,000	2,900	1,940	1,370		3,700	75
Spathi			405	180	240	50	4,200	4,000	2,290	1,900		4,400	150	
Vendreshe e Vogël			60	60	60	20	1,200	1,000	600	500		600	30	
Vendreshe e Madhe			40	20	40	8	800	700	100	80		800		
Therpej			80	30	80	15	900	800	200	170		800	10	
Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages		100	40	90	20	1,200	1,000	500	400		1,300	10	
	Total Commune		280	150	270	61	4,100	3,500	1,400	1,150		3,500	40	
	Total of Selected Villages		400	260	220	100	5,300	4,200	2,100	1,600		5,000	60	
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		59.5%	255%	123%	103%	71.0%	64.0%	33.3%	25.2%		72.0%	66.7%	
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)		73.9%	58.0%	96.7%	68.7%	71.7%	78.0%	76.1%	72.0%		75.0%	71.9%	
Tepelene	Qender	Total of Selected Communes	805	440	460	150	9,500	8,200	4,300	3,500		9,600	210	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	22.4%				26.0%		20.5%			24.1%	11.7%	
		Total District	3,600				36,500		21,400			35,900	1,800	
		Diagot	120		30	25	1,800	800	900	700		1,800		
		Luzat	80		20	15	700	600	1,200	1,000		700	80	
	Lopes	Dukaj	230		60	45	3,500	2,800	2,500	2,000		2,400	70	
		Hotimove	240		70	60	3,700	3,100	1,700	1,400		1,600	70	
		Total of Selected Villages	670		180	145	8,900	7,300	6,300	5,100		6,500	220	
		Total Commune	1,600	10	420	410	26,000	21,000	19,000	16,000	100	11,000	470	
		Lab Martallo	25		25	10	300	270	400	360		100	30	
	Pembledhje	Dhembllan	80		80	22	2,000	1,800	2,100	1,810		600	100	
		Sinana	80		80	18	700	630	500	450		550	50	
		Matohasana	50		50	13	1,500	1,350	700	630		250	10	
		Total of Selected Villages	235		235	63	4,500	4,050	3,700	3,250		1,800	190	
		Total Commune	905		415	208	13,400	11,350	10,000	8,350		7,800	410	
Mirdite	Oros	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	12.1%		31.3%	12.7%	14.0%	15.1%	15.5%	16.8%		10.2%	26.4%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	4.3%				4.7%					5.0%	6.6%	
		Total of Selected Communes	1,935	10	750	495	5,000	4,350	3,900	3,350		1,400	250	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	27.3%				13.2%		6.9%			11.1%	24.8%	
		Total District	7,100				35,800	32,200	26,850	23,800	19,350	100	12,800	720
	Qaf-Mal	Gryk-Oros	72	6	65	22	310	290	350	290		630		
		Masher Kote	46	4	38	12	180	160	220	190		45	380	
		Blinisht	122	12	112	36	680	660	700	660		1,100		
		Kullasht	65	6	58	16	510	490	550	510		65	580	
		Total of Selected Villages	305	28	273	86	1,680	1,600	1,800	1,650		335	2,690	
	Qerret	Total Commune	700				2,700		2,900			5,000	220	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	43.6%				62.2%		62.1%			67.0%	67.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	4.3%				4.7%		5.0%			5.0%	5.0%	
		Total District	6,200				16,200		105,900			310	3.1%	
		Puke	Qaf-Mal	Kryezi	180	10	150	30	230	140	350	200	220	1,200
Qaf-Mal	150			12	100	30	180	120	600	290	110	900	70	
Lumbardhe	25			5	30	15	90	50	280	170	85	460	25	
Amiraj	28			4	15	7	30	19	500	310	35	200		
Total of Selected Villages	433			31	295	102	530	329	1,730	970	480	2,760	205	
Qerret	Total Commune		620	45	405	165	720	480	2,450	1,370	675	1,000	255	
	Qerret		185	2	32	20	320	220	230	170		1,150	120	
	Gomshiqe		80	2	34	8	90	60	340	230		650	10	
	Kutallie		170	8	72	17	230	145	350	260		130	55	
	Luf-Pla		80	4	27	9	150	110	340	340		850	25	
Pembledhje	Total of Selected Villages		515	20	165	54	790	535	1,340	1,000	310	3,600	210	
	Total Commune		1,095	50	420	92	1,810	1,320	3,780	2,840	818	8,750	390	
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)		94.8%	51%	46%	156%	1,320	861	3,070	1,970	700	6,360	415	
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)		30.0%	21.1%	20.0%	21.0%	30.9%	29.7%	21.5%	23.8%	20.8%	28.2%	82.6%	
	Total of Selected Communes		1,715	95	825	257	11,800	9,600	6,900	6,100	3,100	11,700	615	
	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	35.7%				25.6%		6.23%		4.21%	14.9%	12.75%		
	Total District	4,800				38,200		32,300		29,300	18,000	1,800		

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Livestock)

District	Commune	Village	Livestock Composition (heads, beehives for bees)										
			Cows	Oxen	Calves	Heifers	Sheep	Goat	Lamb	Kid	Pigs	Poultry	Beehives
Kolonje	Leskovik	Kadanj	60		55	5	400	350	350	300		300	
		Podje	70	0	90	4			700	600		400	4
		Kadaj	20		17								
		Cekce	40		35	5	150	130	300	260		200	15
		Total of Selected Villages	190	0	167	14	550	480	700	650		1000	20
	Qender-Ereke	Preclan	300	12	260	22	1,240	1,280	3,350	3,300		1,000	30
		Gostyvisht	45		45	5	550	500	20	25	0	470	50
		Reheve	110		100	8	900	830	150	450	32		27
		Borove	120		110	12	730	687	80	100	11	920	15
		Total of Selected Villages	575	12	515	47	2,420	2,747	550	675	43	1,390	102
	Permbledhje	Total Commune	310		285	32	3,000	2,820	600	640	55	3,210	120
		Total of Selected Villages	500	0	452	46	3,550	3,300	2,650	2,410	55	4,210	150
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.8%		16.0%	29.6%	18.6%	17.5%	11.4%	11.9%	26.4%	24.7%	13.8%
		Total of Selected Communes	1,845	12	1,780	108	10,880	10,100	5,280	5,280	207	12,980	872
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	48.6%		47.7%	32.7%	37.7%	37.7%	37.7%	37.7%	13.8%	11.6%	4.1%
Korce	Tiqenas	Ligenas	3,800				27,900		32,250		51,850	36,950	32,340
		Zaroshke	480		210	120	1,000	500	850	400	150	1,500	15
		Gornice vogel	140		70	50	500	270	410	210	70	180	12
		Gollomboc	135		65	45	430	240	375	160	65	430	70
		Total of Selected Villages	128		60	38	340	190	315	140	58	380	20
	Moglice	Total Commune	884		405	253	2,270	1,190	2,010	916	344	2,190	117
		Moglice	1,620		930	500	4,300	2,750	6,600	1,920	400	5,000	230
		Zere	130		30	0	1,100	1,200	800	700		600	300
		Popisht	135	0	25		1,900	1,500	700	600		500	150
		Lumaj	128	8	30	0	300	270	280	220		450	100
	Pojan	Total of Selected Villages	35	10	20	1	150	100	400	360		900	50
		Total Commune	438	28	105	23	3,750	3,070	2,180	1,880		1,850	600
		Pojan	1,000	50	600	80	8,000	7,900	4,000	3,600		7,000	700
		Zvezde	810		220	100	2,225	481			200	5,700	20
		Gurabadhe	550		70	55	1,100	383	107	21	50	2,870	20
Librazhd	Vithkuq	Burimas	122		13	13	1,180	151				1,253	30
		Total of Selected Villages	300		53	53	1,420	260	15	20		1,400	10
		Total Commune	1,782		356	221	5,925	1,278	122	41	250	11,203	80
		Vithkuq	3,950		370	400	6,500	2,000	222	50	700	18,000	380
		Leshnje	800		200		4,000	2,000	600	400	10	1,000	50
	Permbledhje	Lubonje	80	1	80		1,000	800	400	300	0	500	50
		Shytic	140		100		2,350	2,000	1,250	1,000		800	60
		Total of Selected Villages	35		35		500	350	20	20		300	10
		Total Commune	555	1	415		7,850	5,150	2,270	1,720	16	2,500	170
		Total of Selected Villages	739	26	502		13,950	9,770	3,920	2,220	16	3,890	340
	Hotolisht	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	4.65%	32	1.281	497	19.79%	10.68%	6.58%	4.55%	6.09%	18.04%	9.67%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	50.0%	42.1%	49.4%	50.7%	60.4%	49.7%	47.9%	58.5%	51.6%	53.2%	58.6%
		Total of Selected Communes	15.9%				23.3%		26.1%		18.5%	11.4%	21.0%
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	7.309	76	2,392	980	38.5%	38.5%	54.5%	31.8%	21.3%	35.9%	35.9%
		Total District	23,000				85,000		25,200		3,300	158,900	4,600
Pogradec	Rajce	Hotolisht	290	22	87	60	500	110	120	60		1,200	30
		Shvire	270	20	65	50	470	120	250	130		1,500	20
		Dardhe	280	24	70	55	900	200	300	140		1,300	35
		Vekan	180	10	15	30	1,200	400	200	70		1,000	15
		Total of Selected Villages	1,020	76	267	195	2,770	840	870	400		5,000	100
	Lunik	Total Commune	1,230	96	367	240	3,770	1,330	1,170	550		5,800	120
		Lunik	285	10	110	40	1,010	190	900	700		1,800	60
		Zgoshit	210	10	105	32	1,100	920	120	60		1,500	12
		Prevall	110	4	32	20	650	270	700	670		1,100	44
		Koshorishit	60		51	12	90	83	1,100	550		400	50
	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	665	24	321	104	2,850	1,463	2,820	1,980		4,800	166
		Total Commune	1,400	28	819	449	1,563	1,310	595	138		11,110	158
		Total of Selected Villages	2,765	116	1,241	611	7,185	3,603	1,285	2,818		15,410	190
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	105.1%	93.5%	102.1%	93.5%	119.0%	114.4%	202.1%	231.0%		20.910	424
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	20.9%				15.6%	6.040	3.150	2.120		17.4%	11.1%
Bulqize	Bucimas	Total of Selected Communes	2,630	124	1,216	689	15.6%	6.040	3.150	2.120		5,430	406
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	19.9%				13.1%	5.3%				1.6%	4.5%
		Total District	13,200				46,000		40,000	200		120,000	3,000
		Bucimas	150		100	30	100	80	10			2,500	20
		Verdove	100		20	10	300	200	150	100		2,000	10
	Zenqan	Premenj	150	0	80	20	280	200	200	150		1,800	10
		Geshitamas	140		170	15	200	150	50	30		2,200	25
		Total of Selected Villages	520	0	420	75	880	630	410	280		8,500	55
		Total Commune	1,200		61	315	115	181	52			180	22
		Total of Selected Villages	1,260		67	230	2,335	742	1,846	452		635	60
	Zallistrican	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.0%		11.3%	26.5%	13.5%	15.5%	9.9%	11.5%		5.430	406
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.7%				2.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.5%		1.6%	4.5%
		Total District	7,400				14,300		10,500			39,300	1,700
		Zallistrican	45		20	15	45	20	36	14		500	95,900
		Sofocan	50		25	19	80	30	30	10		100	
	Zenqan	Kraj	50		30	14	140	40	110	25		200	38
		Zallistrican	45		22	13	50	25	5	3		155	
		Total of Selected Villages	202		97	61	315	115	181	52		180	22
		Total Commune	1,260		67	230	2,335	742	1,846	452		635	60
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.0%		11.3%	26.5%	13.5%	15.5%	9.9%	11.5%		5.430	406
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.7%				2.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.5%		1.6%	4.5%
		Total District	7,400				14,300		10,500			39,300	1,700

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Structure of Livestock)

District	Commune	Village	Livestock Composition (heads, beehives for bees)											
			Cows	Oxen	Calves	Heifers	Sheep	Goat	Lamb	Kid	Pigs	Fowl	Beehives	
Diber	Tomir	Pollozhan	160		90	30	20	15	10					
		Kashnapoje	130		100	25	50	40				1,100	10	
		Selane	90		50	8	200	170				1,300	5	
		Starave	150		100	15	250	120	60	50		1,800	30	
		Total of Selected Villages	530		340	78	520	315	170	130		5,300	85	
		Total Commune	2,000		1,400	150	3,000	2,500	500	450	10	20,000	400	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	26.5%		24.3%	5.2%	17.3%	12.6%	34.0%	28.9%	0.0%	27.5%	21.3%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.3%		1.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%	2.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	
Mat	Klos	Fulqet	280	2	180	5								
		Dars	250	2	160	8	800	700	250	180		1,500	30	
		Plesh	220	2	160	7	700	560	100	90		1,500	40	
		Cerje	270		170	8	800	610	300	270		1,200	60	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,020	6	670	28	3,000	2,500	850	770		6,000	210	
		Total Commune	3,600	20	2,500	60	6,000	5,400	2,000	1,800	20	12,000	100	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	28.3%	3.0%	26.8%	4.7%	50.0%	46.3%	42.5%	42.2%	0.0%	50.0%	21.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	6.7%	0.1%	6.7%	0.3%	16.7%	14.6%	13.3%	12.2%	0.0%	16.7%	0.9%	
Mat	Macukull	Macukull	253	2	37	20	1,134	612	961	269		1,305	68	
		Drejmacukull	260	6	58	61	1,052	568	1,121	397		1,459	28	
		Sheh	235	6	34	45	964	520	1,296	311		1,513	37	
		Viz	78	2	21	30	337	181	367	88		426	38	
		Total of Selected Villages	826	16	160	156	3,487	1,881	4,045	1,065		4,699	181	
		Total Commune	910	18	181	216	3,910	2,160	4,200	1,200		5,300	194	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	90.8%	88.9%	88.4%	72.2%	89.2%	87.1%	96.3%	88.8%		88.7%	92.3%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	11.2%	0.1%	1.6%	1.4%	15.5%	8.7%	9.6%	8.9%		3.8%	0.9%	
Has	Ulez	Bushkash	155		85	13	420	360	160	110	120	1,550	15	
		Kokerdhol	45	2	20	10	150	135	200	160	40	300	5	
		Madhesj	30	5	20	5	100	90	150	120	25	250	2	
		Stegan	160	10	80	12	500	450	700	560	100	1,600	20	
		Total of Selected Villages	390	17	215	32	1,170	1,035	1,210	980	285	3,700	42	
		Total Commune	426	20	210	45	1,320	1,300	1,600	1,200	293	5,100	56	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	91.6%	85.0%	102.4%	72.2%	89.2%	79.6%	75.6%	81.7%	88.5%	72.6%	76.5%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.5%	0.1%	2.1%	0.3%	15.5%	7.9%	7.5%	8.2%	22.5%	3.0%	0.9%	
Has	Golaj	Golaj	352	50	220	198	2,110	1,130	980	237		914,000	1,100	
		Perellaj	134	30	70	64	700	370	460	316		2,587	64	
		Hebhan	305	18	100	77	1,520	1,051	650	489		793	20	
		Peraj	70	10	30	33	330	220	200	150		1,897	47	
		Total of Selected Villages	961	108	420	369	4,740	3,171	2,290	1,722		4,157	111	
		Total Commune	2,150	280	1,070	1,100	12,000	7,950	6,600	5,000		5,692	211	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	44.7%	38.6%	39.2%	33.5%	39.5%	39.9%	34.6%	34.4%		73.1%	52.6%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	22.9%	1.0%	4.1%	3.4%	31.5%	16.3%	15.3%	14.5%		33.9%	49.2%	
Kukes	Kalise	Prabsh	86	1	40	20	310	300	60	51		110	10	
		Greshetj	105	1	70	40	220	200	60	51		180	30	
		Kalish	190	8	100	60	345	300	100	90		200	30	
		Gurre	165	4	100	40	430	400	150	130		200	40	
		Total of Selected Villages	546	24	310	160	1,335	1,200	370	323		720	110	
		Total Commune	744	24	370	200	1,935	1,600	390	370		1,690	130	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	73.4%	66.7%	83.8%	80.0%	69.3%	75.0%	94.9%	84.6%		42.6%	84.6%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	11.7%	0.1%	2.9%	1.5%	11.1%	7.5%	2.3%	2.6%		1.4%	1.9%	
Kukes	Kolsh	Kolsh	270		125	230	1,500	560	300	20		1,900	70	
		Mamez	268		115	220	1,500	560	300	20		1,900	70	
		Mys	202	5	60	150	500	90	800	80		1,880	36	
		Fushë-Dukagjin												
		Total of Selected Villages	740	5	300	600	3,500	1,210	1,200	120		5,680	176	
		Total Commune	710	5	300	600	3,500	1,210	1,200	120		5,680	176	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	104.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	17.5%	0.0%	2.8%	5.6%	28.9%	15.5%	15.0%	1.7%		9.3%	8.0%	
Tropoje	Zapod	Zapod	120	2	35	50	130	70	200	40		400	5	
		Orgjost	360	20	113	105	800	480	1,000	210		1,500	101	
		Bele	210	12	127	80	100	230	500	20		871	80	
		Pakush	160	6	68	40	250	170	300	15		410	7	
		Total of Selected Villages	850	40	353	275	1,580	950	2,000	283		3,215	193	
		Total Commune	1,000	50	400	300	2,500	1,000	2,300	350		4,500	205	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	85.0%	80.0%	88.3%	91.7%	63.2%	95.0%	87.0%	83.7%		71.4%	94.1%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	17.5%	0.1%	3.3%	2.5%	12.8%	6.3%	8.7%	0.8%		2.6%	4.3%	
Tropoje	Margegaj	Tylo	363	20	180	90	1,319	180	360	120		80,300	2,800	
		Dege	470	30	240	120	2,000	700	110	130		1,970	90	
		Dushaj	62	5	35	16	600	200	110	130		1,750	100	
		Brogjume	113	15	65	30	700	230	988	30		950	60	
		Total of Selected Villages	1,008	70	520	256	4,719	1,610	1,898	610	83	1,870	20	
		Total Commune	1,008	70	520	256	4,719	1,610	1,898	610	83	1,870	20	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	7.0%	0.2%	4.8%	2.3%	25.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	20.4%	9.9%	5.7%	
Tropoje	Tropoje	Kocanaj	214	14	271	36	672	131	345	116		1,270	26	
		Dagohi	211	26	181	61	687	148	171	123		810	28	
		Sheshan	221	18	284	43	700	221	397	111		2,500	41	
		Margegaj	230	8	160	31	837	226	381	137		1,700	37	
		Total of Selected Villages	876	66	896	171	2,896	729	1,394	467		6,110	132	
		Total Commune	1,821	43	921	509	5,932	1,761	3,210	1,070	201	6,169	220	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	48.1%	153.0%	97.3%	33.6%	48.8%	41.4%	43.4%	43.5%	20.4%	98.9%	59.1%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	6.0%	0.2%	8.3%	1.6%	23.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	4.0%	9.9%	5.7%	
Tropoje	Permbledhje	Aste	171	2	161	5								
		Myshjan	27		22	30	615	650	245	211		790	28	
		Serret	181		173	57	715	720	131	127		670	78	
		Papaj	98		94	32	611	607	311	321		820	96	
		Total of Selected Villages	550	2	520	124	2,659	2,678	882	852		2,994	281	
		Total Commune	2,474	8	1,420	144	14,000	14,070	5,360	5,230	4	10,513	705	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	22.2%	2.5%	36.6%	8.6%	19.3%	19.0%	16.6%	16.3%	0.0%	27.5%	3.7%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	3.8%	0.0%	3.7%	0.9%	22.2%	17.8%	11.3%	11.3%	0.0%	6.2%	0.5%	
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Communes	5,303	121	2,761	1,199	33,211	32,611	12,311	10,511	10%	31,211	25.1%	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	67.1%		21.6%	1.9%	27.6%	27.4%	10.6%	6.9%	29.1	23.2%	1.9%	
		Total District	7,900				79,611	77,411	10,568	6,910	291	23,212	1,195	
		Total of Selected Villages	19,926	966	10,406	1,795	87,331	88,101	51,310	35,931	2,210	143,492	4,856	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	52.2%	20.4%	55.8%	61.0%	51.0%	46.2%	53.2%	52.5%	12.3%	62.4%	55.0%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.7%		18.6%	2.4%	17.1%	16.2%	10.2%	6.8%	5.2%	22.9%	8.8%	
		Total of Selected Communes	37,831	1,373	18,661	7,496	171,233	125,803	102,106	68,132	5,220	229,929	8,833	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	47.8%	15.3%	18.2%	6.8%	27.7%	20.0%	10.2%	6.8%	4.2%	18.9%	7.4%	
MADA Programme Area	Permbledhje	Total Districts	156,800				642,600	642,600	396,600	21,800	2,211,600	34,500		

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volume of Livestock Production)

Livestock Communes (Volume of Livestock Production)															
District	Commune	Village	Volume of Livestock Production												
			Milk (liter)				Meat (kg)					Wool (kg)			Horn (kg)
			Cow	Sheep	Goat	Total	Cattle	Lamb	Kid	Pig	Total	Sheep	Goat	Eggs (pieces)	
Berat	Rroshnik	Rroshnik	260,000	22,000	13,500	295,500	70	52	12		133	510	45	300,000	450
		Kestren I	175,500	15,000	32,000	222,500	55	26	37		118	320	120	252,000	385
		Vonik	200,000	16,000	19,800	235,800	48	51	18		117	370	68	210,000	180
		Karkunjoz	323,000	34,000	72,000	429,000	65	67	70		202	750	270	375,000	200
		Total of Selected Villages	958,500	87,000	137,300	1,182,800	267	179	137		387	1,550	503	1,137,000	1,215
	Sinje	Sinje	1,962,000	310,000	497,100	2,769,100	523	508	481		1,512	7,000	1,800	2,371,500	2,046
		Mbolon	36,000	6,000	42,000	84,000	32	15	51		101	300	350	120,000	
		Mbreshan	48,000	8,000	30,000	86,000	56	30	36		122	600	250	111,000	
		Paftal	101,000	8,000	36,000	145,000	88	20	40		148	400	300	300,000	
		Total of Selected Villages	225,000	30,000	132,000	387,000	240	85	152		406	1,300	200	210,000	
Permbledhje	Total Commune	258,000	30,000	132,000	420,000	240	85	152		406	1,300	200	210,000		
	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1,216,500	117,000	269,300	1,602,800	315	115	194		624	1,700	1,100	801,000	600	
	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	51.9%	34.8%	40.8%	49.1%	60.5%	42.4%	42.9%		49.7%	40.2%	50.7%	1,941,000	1,815	
	Total of Selected Communes	3.8%	4.2%	7.4%	3.2%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%		1.8%	2.7%	1.2%	8.4%	8.3%	
	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	2,255,000	316,000	660,500	3,262,700	838	623	675		2,136	9,070	3,160	5,171,500	2,816	
Permet	Qender-Piskove	Total District	5.2%	12.5%	18.2%	6.4%	2.1%	3.7%	4.0%		3.7%	6.6%	2.3%	15.1%	12.9%
		Qender-Piskove	43,400,000	2,764,000	3,632,000	49,796,000	40,100	17,050	750		58,200	137,000	23,000,000	22,000	
		Farcomit	90,000	12,000		102,000	45	40			85	900		60,000	3,500
		Kosina	207,000	17,500	3,200	227,700	101	50	6		157	1,500	80	97,500	1,200
		Kutali	300,000	3,250	17,500	320,750	120	20	25		165	500	500	135,000	2,400
	Vendreshe	Total of Selected Villages	225,000	7,000	21,500	253,500	95	30	35		175	600	700	65,000	2,700
		Total Commune	822,000	39,750	45,200	906,950	364	140	60		62	3,390	1,280	375,500	9,600
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	1,400,000	60,000	150,000	1,610,000	600	300	270		1,170	6,000	5,000	600,000	12,600
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	58.7%	66.3%	30.1%	56.3%	60.7%	46.7%	24.4%		62.0%	56.5%	25.6%	66,400	76.2%
		Total District	11.0%	2.3%	1.4%	7.2%	13.5%	1.6%	0.7%		5.1%	5.4%	2.0%	11.9%	75.8%
Skrapar	Potom	Potom	750,000	1,732,000	3,324,000	12,556,000	2,700	8,900	130		11,760	6,100		3,000,000	13,000
		Backe	70,000	10,000	10,000	120,000	55	19	35		109	450	300	8,000	600
		Gjeorgjeve	77,000	80,000	12,000	169,000	60	24	15		99	3,000	200	9,600	400
		Visacke	24,000	8,000	32,000	64,000	20	21	25		66	200	250	5,300	
		Total of Selected Villages	14,000		44,000	58,000	22		30		52		80	4,100	350
	Vendreshe	Total Commune	185,000	98,000	128,000	411,000	157	64	105		326	1,650	1,050	27,500	1,350
		Spathar	245,000	140,000	160,000	545,000	200	86	150		436	1,100	1,150	60,000	2,000
		Vendreshe e Vogel	120,000	36,000	42,000	198,000	60	200	100		360	12	2	6,000	3
		Vendreshe e Madhe	80,000	24,000	7,000	111,000	40	140	46		196	8	0	8,000	
		Thercepel	160,000	27,000	14,000	201,000	80	160	34		274	9	1	8,000	
Tepelene	Permbledhje	Total of Selected Villages	200,000	42,000	35,000	277,000	90	200	80		370	12	2	13,000	1
		Total Commune	560,000	129,000	98,000	787,000	270	700	330		1,200	41	4	35,000	4
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	715,000	227,000	226,000	1,198,000	427	764	535		1,526	53	6	500,000	6
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	71.3%	75.9%	73.6%	72.6%	101.7%	82.3%	54.9%		78.0%	88.9%	91.2%	62,500	1,354
		Total of Selected Communes	12.7%	13.8%	12.4%	15.6%	8.1%	7.0%	3.1%		9.4%	4.2%	1.2%	2.1%	10.4%
	Qender	Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	1,045,000	299,000	302,000	1,651,000	420	926	610		1,976	1,153	1,156	560,000	2,006
		Total District	24.9%	18.2%	16.8%	21.5%	8.0%	8.5%	5.6%		12.1%	4.7%	1.3%	18.7%	15.1%
		Qender	4,200,000	1,641,000	1,829,000	7,670,000	5,280	10,880	20		16,180	88,000	500,000	13,000	
		Luzat	96,000	40,000	72,000	208,000	30	160	180		370	1,500	200	24,000	
		Dukaj	61,000	28,000	100,000	192,000	20	120	300		440	1,400	400	21,000	800
Mirdite	Oros	Homorce	180,000	150,000	200,000	530,000	60	560	410		1,030	5,400	600	96,000	700
		Total of Selected Villages	170,000	150,000	140,000	460,000	60	600	340		1,010	5,400	600	61,000	1,100
		Total Commune	510,000	368,000	512,000	1,390,000	180	1,440	1,180		2,800	14,700	1,800	235,000	2,900
		Lab Martallos	1,280,000	1,040,000	1,520,000	3,840,000	400	4,200	3,060		7,735	42,000	5,400	385,000	9,300
		Dhembjan	13,750	18,000	32,000	63,750	15	27	25		67	13		1,000	6
	Permbledhje	Sinanaj	44,000	120,000	168,000	332,000	48	180	127		355	40		6,000	20
		Matohasanaj	45,000	42,000	40,000	127,000	50	29	32		111	40		3,500	10
		Total of Selected Villages	27,500	90,000	56,000	173,500	30	135	41		209	26		2,500	5
		Total Commune	130,250	270,000	296,000	696,250	113	405	228		746	118		13,000	41
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	184,250	372,000	384,000	940,250	208	585	270		1,035	163		18,000	50
Puke	Qafaj	Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	64.025%	638,000	808,000	2,086,250	323	1,845	1,408		3,576	163		18,000	50
		Total of Selected Communes	8.9%	19.1%	15.5%	11.6%	23.8%	8.5%	6.8%		13.818	1,800	248,000	2,911	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	1.8%	6.9%	7.0%	4.5%	2.7%	2.0%	6.9%		0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	3.2%	0.4%
		Total District	1,464,250	1,112,000	1,904,000	4,780,250	600	4,785	3,330		8,790	42,163	5,400	403,000	9,450
		Qafaj	7,400,000	3,916,000	4,240,000	15,556,000	5,250	20,450	100		26,100	113,000		7,000,000	20,000
	Qerret	Qafaj	37,800	9,100	12,200	59,100	4,800	1,400	1,800		8,000	320	100	36,000	
		Mashi Kore	20,800	5,400	7,200	33,400	2,500	800	1,100		4,400	200	60	22,000	
		Blinisht	56,300	16,300	20,600	93,200	7,000	3,300	8,100		21,400	700	200	62,000	
		Kullasht	29,600	10,200	12,500	52,300	3,000	2,500	2,200		7,700	500	240	35,000	
		Total of Selected Villages	141,300	41,000	52,500	234,800	17,300	8,000	8,400		19,700	53,400	1,720	600	155,000
Tepelene	Permbledhje	Total Commune	706,000	69,000	189,000	958,000	116,000	12,000	8,400		136,400	1,720	600	155,000	
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	20.6%	59.4%	27.8%	21.8%	14.9%	69.7%	70.0%		17.9%	21.1%	57.3%	33.3%	18.0%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.5%	10.3%	4.2%	3.0%	14.7%	20.1%	21.1%		16.3%	19.2%	5.4%	1.4%	2.6%
		Total District	5,800,000	400,000	1,660,000	7,860,000	118,040	8,900	120,600		278,470	32,000	6,000,000	15,000	
		Kryezi	117,000	5,750	14,000	136,750	35	4	6		45	60	70	30,000	1,100
	Qafaj	Qafaj	90,000	4,600	22,000	116,600	30	3	11		44	45	110	22,000	700
		Lumbardhe	46,000	2,200	10,000	58,200	11	2	5		18	25	55	12,000	250
		Armat	17,000	700	19,000	36,700	5	1	10		50	8	100	5,000	
		Total of Selected Villages	270,000	13,250	65,000	348,250	81	10	35		126	138	335	69,000	2,050
		Total Commune	350,000	16,700	91,800	458,500	125	11	52		188	170	550	95,000	3,000
Mirdite	Qerret	Qerret	1,700	90	130	1,920	15	21	18		54	350	20	45	10
		Gomiseje	61	30	170	261	7	2	25		34	100	30	19	1
		Katalla	1,360	70	150	1,580	15	7	28		105	250	35	28	1
		Lart Pla	610	15	240	925	5	12	37		54	165	45	25	2
		Total of Selected Villages	3,764	235	690	4,689	12	50	108		255	161	130	117	17
	Permbledhje	Total Commune													

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volume of Livestock Production)

District	Commune	Village	Volume of Livestock Production													
			Milk (liter)				Meat (kg)					Wool (kg)				
			Cow	Sheep	Goat	Total	Cattle	Lamb	Kid	Pig	Total	Sheep	Goat	Eggs (pieces)	Honey (kg)	
Leskovik	Radanj	Radanj	60,000	16,000	28,800	104,800	40	40	30		110	300	100	50,000	60	
		Peđe	70,000		50,000	120,000	15		60		105			68,000	300	
		Radat	20,000	6,000	24,000	50,000	10	17	26		53	150	120	51,000	400	
		Cereke	40,000		50,000	90,000	21		65		86			17,000	300	
		Total of Selected Villages	190,000	22,000	104,800	316,800	116	57	181		354	550	280	169,000	1,050	
	Total Commune		310,000	34,000	350,000	694,000	230	98	370		688	900	1,200	257,000	1,650	
		Qender-Isreke	Prodan	72,000	25,300	2,200	99,500	67	100	37	12	216	1,280	10	32,000	400
			Gostivisht	176,000	36,000	40,500	252,500	150	170	67	64	454	1,800	20	80,000	150
			Rehove	192,000	30,000	7,200	229,200	165	137	15	22	339	1,650	20	63,000	90
			Banuve	72,000	36,800	6,500	115,300	45	158	8	12	223	2,160	10	77,000	200
Total of Selected Villages	512,000		128,100	56,400	696,500	427	565	127	110	1,229	6,890	60	252,000	840		
Total Commune		2,824,000	498,440	214,950	3,537,390	2,280	2,961	297	415	5,956	40,750	630	955,000	5,430		
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	16.3%	21.1%	10.0%	25.1%	17.1%	18.5%	19.0%	26.5%	18.5%	21.9%	3.3%	42.100	1.600	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	10.7%	9.8%	3.6%	14.0%	9.9%	6.5%	3.5%	3.1%	9.1%	10.1%	1.3%	20.8%	12.9%	
		Total of Selected Communes	3,134,000	532,440	564,950	4,231,390	2,500	3,062	667	415	6,641	51,450	1,810	1,212,000	6,500	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	65.3%	40.6%	35.9%	55.0%	58.1%	35.1%	7.6%	88.3%	19.2%	46.9%	2.7%	60.6%	34.2%	
Total District		4,800,000	1,311,000	1,575,000	7,687,000	4,300	8,720	470	13,510	67,000	2,000,000	19,000				
Liqenas	Zaroshke	Liqenas	536,000	14,000	59,500	409,500	10,800	7,500	4,800	15,000	38,100	2,000	170	150,000	75	
		Gornice vogel	98,000	2,000	40,800	140,800	5,000	4,050	2,520	7,000	19,170	1,000	88	48,000	60	
		Gollonbo	94,500	17,200	26,800	138,500	5,200	3,400	1,920	6,500	17,020	860	75	43,000	350	
		Total of Selected Villages	50,900	13,600	24,150	88,710	4,800	2,850	1,752	5,800	15,202	680	69	38,000	100	
		Total Commune	579,400	46,800	141,300	767,500	32,400	17,800	10,992	31,300	95,392	5,540	402	229,000	585	
	Total Commune		1,113,400	160,000	4,550,000	5,823,400	74,400	41,250	23,040	40,000	178,690	8,600	6,500	500,000	2,925	
		Moglice	Moglice	200,000	50,000	64,000	320,000	21	114	70		235	1,100	140	120,000	6,000
			Zere	150,000	76,000	50,000	282,000	17	180	60		257	1,900	120	100,000	3,000
			Popisht	100,000	12,000	22,400	134,400	21	32	22		75	300	41	90,000	2,000
			Lumaj	87,500	6,000	32,000	125,500	11	12	36		62	150	72	60,000	1,000
Total of Selected Villages	537,500		150,000	174,400	861,900	73	368	188		629	3,750	376	370,000	12,000		
Total Commune		2,500,000	320,000	320,000	3,140,000	420	810	360		1,620	8,000	800	1,100,000	14,000		
	Pojan	Pojan	2,430,000	111,000	2,544,000	4,000	330		200	1,530	70			675,000	600	
		Zvezde	1,650,000	55,000	13,000	1,718,000	800	160	10	50	1,020	33		384,000	600	
		Gurabardhe	390,000	59,000		449,000	180	164			341	36		199,500	800	
		Bumjas	900,000	72,000	3,000	975,000	150	170	11		621	32		189,000	200	
Total of Selected Villages		5,370,000	297,000	16,000	5,683,000	2,130	824	11	250	3,515	171		1,417,500	2,200		
Total Commune		9,875,000	325,000	25,800	10,225,800	5,920	880	22	750	7,572	16,250		2,400,000	11,400		
	Vitkuq	Vitkuq	320,000	100,000	40,600	460,600	82	156	20	6	261	50	2	50,000	500	
		Leshnje	154,000	31,200	27,000	212,200	42	62	15	4	123	15	1	25,000	500	
		Lubonje	180,000	64,800	50,000	300,800	45	122	42		209	40	4	40,000	600	
		Shtryle	60,000	11,800	2,000	73,800	18	35	2		55	8	1	5,000	100	
Total of Selected Villages		714,000	210,800	125,600	1,050,400	187	375	79	10	651	113	7	120,000	1,700		
Total Commune		1,050,000	360,000	161,600	1,571,600	250	660	147	10	1,067	230	9	191,500	3,100		
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	72.00%	704.60%	157.30%	8.362.86%	35.09%	49.36%	11.27%	34.56%	100.287%	8.53%	7.85%	2.186.500%	16.485%	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	12.8%	17.1%	9.0%	10.3%	43.3%	44.1%	47.8%	81.8%	53.1%	25.9%	10.7%	48.6%	52.0%	
		Total of Selected Communes	14,538,400	1,165,000	5,057,400	20,760,800	80,990	41,630	23,560	40,760	188,940	33,080	7,309	4,194,500	31,725	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	25.8%	28.2%	76.6%	32.9%	90.3%	61.0%	34.6%	95.1%	91.2%	14.4%	3.2%	19.5%	51.2%	
Total District		56,300,000	4,125,000	6,004,000	63,029,000	89,680	68,120	12,850	200,650	229,000	23,000,000	62,000				
Hotolisht	Dardhe	Hotolisht	2,170	100	60	2,330	87	16	8		111	3		100,000		
		Shyre	2,000	80	120	2,200	94	20	10		124	2		10,000		
		Dardhe	2,100	90	140	2,330	100	20	12		132	4		110,000		
		Velcan	1,450	200	100	1,650	60	40	5		105	6		90,000		
		Total of Selected Villages	7,620	470	420	8,510	341	96	35		472	15		430,000		
	Total Commune		9,520	690	570	10,780	395	130	45		570	22		540,000		
		Lunik	Lunik	2,640	340	900	3,880	240	90	70		400	12	2	90	6
			Zgoshit	3,000	200	360	3,560	220	90	90		400	8	1	90	4
			Prevall	1,950	260	60	2,840	170	140	70		280	11	2	70	1
			Koshorishit	550	80	220	850	90	20	40		150	7	1	65	2
Total of Selected Villages	8,140		880	2,110	11,130	720	240	270		1,230	38	6	315	16		
Total Commune		12,650	1,400	2,360	16,410	1,150	400	470		2,020	70	10	580	30		
	Rraje	Rraje	1,045,800	96,000	126,000	1,267,800	17,880	18,000	2,800		38,680	3,000	500	475,000	580	
		Kotadash	516,000	8,800	12,500	537,300	7,060	1,560	420		9,040	270	60	217,000	600	
		Uraje	324,800	6,000	10,150	340,950	6,000	1,040	300		7,340	180	35	88,000	500	
		Katjel	758,800	15,400	17,400	791,500	9,780	2,400	400		12,580	440	70	180,750	520	
Total of Selected Villages		2,675,400	990,100	166,050	3,831,550	41,320	23,000	3,920		68,240	3,890	675	960,750	2,200		
Total Commune		3,500,000	991,600	270,750	4,762,350	49,581	31,050	5,100		85,731	4,050	1,100	1,160,000	3,500		
	Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	76.4%	69.8%	61.6%	80.1%	82.9%	73.9%	73.2%		69.942	3.943	681	1,391,065	2,216	
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	16.1%	52.6%	3.6%	17.5%	73.0%	60.5%	10.9%		79.2%	78.2%	61.4%	81.8%	62.8%	
		Total of Selected Communes	3,322,170	993,690	273,680	4,589,540	51,120	31,580	5,615		73,115	3,99	0.7%	23.2%	7.1%	
		Selected Communes vs Total District (%)	21.5%	52.7%	7.4%	21.8%	90.5%	81.8%	11.5%		88.324	5.042	1.110	1,700,580	3,530	
Total District		16,400,000	1,886,000	3,680,000	21,966,000	56,500	38,600	630		95,730	101,000	6,000,000	30,000			
Bucimas	Vendove	Bucimas	300,000	5,000	1,000	306,000	28	8			36	300	10	25,000	200	
		Vendove	150,000	15,000	10,500	175,500	21	40	10		71	900	300	20,000	400	
		Grenenij	160,000	10,000	14,000	184,000	32	40	15		87	850	280	18,000	100	
		Geshanjas	200,000	4,500	4,500	209,000	41	30	4		78	600	100	22,000	250	
		Total of Selected Villages	810,000	34,500	30,000	874,500	125	118	29		272	2,650	690	82,000	550	
	Total Commune		1,170,000	53,500	37,850	1,261,350	187	151	37		378	3,000	690	82,000	550	
		Permbledhje	Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	69.2%	64.5%	79.3%	69.3%	66.8%	76.6%	78.1%		77.8	3.000	690		
			Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	4.8%	2.1%	1.4%	4.3%	1.9%	2.5%	0.6%		72.0%	88.3%	100%		
			Total District	16,500,000	1,607,000	2,166,000	20,273,000									

Table 3: Statistical Profile of the Studied Communes (Volume of Livestock Production)

District	Commune	Village	Volume of Livestock Production												
			Milk (liters)				Meat (kg)				Wool (kg)		Eggs (pieces)	Honey (kg)	
			Cow	Sheep	Goat	Total	Cattle	Lamb	Kid	Pig	Total	Sheep			Goat
Diber	Tomin	Pelloghan	610,000	13,500	9,000	662,500	900	130	50		1,080	20		110,000	200
		Rashnapoje	570,000	15,000	7,500	592,500	1,000	300			1,300	50		130,000	100
		Selane	225,000	7,500	2,100	234,600	500	1,500	450		2,450	200		100,000	800
		Staravec	450,000	15,000	4,500	469,500	1,000	2,000	600		3,600	250		180,000	600
		Total of Selected Villages	1,855,000	51,000	23,100	1,959,100	3,400	3,930	1,100		8,430	520		550,000	1,700
		Total Commune	7,000,000	450,000	150,000	7,600,000	14,000	20,000	4,000	500	38,500	5,000		2,000,000	8,000
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	26.9%	11.3%	15.6%	25.8%	24.3%	19.7%	27.5%		21.9%	17.3%		27.5%	21.3%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	7.6%	2.1%	1.0%	25.7%	11.1%	15.0%	4.2%		16.8%	0.5%		3.4%	5.9%
Klos	Klos	Fulljet	560,000	28,000	16,000	604,000	23,400	9,000	2,700		35,100	840	60	225,000	150
		Dars	450,000	30,400	22,500	502,900	20,800	10,500	3,000		34,300	960	75	225,000	200
		Plesh	374,000	25,000	8,000	410,000	19,200	10,640	1,260		31,100	910	30	180,000	300
		Cernje	405,000	33,600	27,000	465,600	22,100	12,800	4,320		39,220	1,010	90	270,000	100
		Total of Selected Villages	1,789,000	120,000	73,500	1,982,500	85,500	42,940	11,280		139,720	3,750	255	900,000	1,050
		Total Commune	6,480,000	210,000	160,000	6,850,000	525,000	97,200	27,000	20	449,220	7,200	600	1,560,000	2,000
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	79.2%	60.7%	96.8%	79.6%	95.1%	79.8%	91.8%	97.0%	89.1%	90.0%	96.1%	90.9%	90.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	83.8%	34.6%	33.4%	55.4%	71.7%	7.0%	0.6%	13.7%	17.1%
Macukull	Macukull	Macukull	3,046	510	819	4,366	28	110	32		170	1,811	151	147,000	816
		Dejmanull	3,380	442	1,179	5,001	46	91	59		196	1,474	213	137,000	322
		Shelli	975	135	323	1,433	16	25	15		56	401	44	110,000	600
		Viz	3,290	395	1,063	4,748	24	78	49		151	1,498	181	145,000	407
		Total of Selected Villages	10,681	1,482	3,381	15,548	111	304	155		573	5,089	592	470,000	2,135
		Total Commune	12,106	1,668	3,511	17,285	132	343	173		618	5,678	616	502,000	2,338
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	79.2%	60.7%	96.8%	79.6%	95.1%	79.8%	91.8%	97.0%	89.1%	90.0%	96.1%	90.9%	90.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	83.8%	34.6%	33.4%	55.4%	71.7%	7.0%	0.6%	13.7%	17.1%
Cler	Cler	Bushash	150,000	8,200	6,400	164,600	3,900	3,600	1,600	810	10,910	500		150,000	150
		Kolerthok	36,000	3,000	8,000	47,000	1,800	1,350	1,700	280	5,130	150		30,000	50
		Madhesh	18,000	2,000	6,000	26,000	1,200	900	1,200	120	3,420	120		20,000	20
		Stojan	96,000	10,000	28,000	134,000	4,000	4,500	5,600	700	14,800	600		150,000	200
		Total of Selected Villages	300,000	23,200	48,400	371,600	11,900	10,350	10,100	1,910	34,290	1,370		350,000	420
		Total Commune	380,000	39,000	50,000	469,000	12,500	13,000	11,000	2,000	38,500	1,500		400,000	500
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	79.2%	60.7%	96.8%	79.6%	95.1%	79.8%	91.8%	97.0%	89.1%	90.0%	96.1%	90.9%	90.7%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%	83.8%	34.6%	33.4%	55.4%	71.7%	7.0%	0.6%	13.7%	17.1%
Golaj	Golaj	Golaj	5,970	510	590	7,070	410	150	70		630	2,700		127,000	381
		Perellaj	1,720	170	270	2,160	110	32	32		171	910		38,800	1,000
		Helshan	3,910	380	390	4,680	210	110	45		395	2,000		93,100	230
		Polaj	900	80	120	1,100	60	241	11		305	429		20,300	30
		Total of Selected Villages	12,500	1,140	1,370	15,010	820	523	161		1,501	6,039		279,200	1,661
		Total Commune	31,470	2,880	3,690	38,040	2,060	812	473		3,315	16,260		572,600	3,231
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	39.7%	39.6%	37.1%	39.5%	39.8%	64.4%	31.0%		45.0%	37.1%		48.8%	51.5%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	17.7%	15.6%	1.8%		18.8%	16.8%		11.0%	33.3%
Kalise	Kalise	Pralisht	73,100	13,600	1,400	88,100	52	90	10		152	510		11,200	200
		Geshitej	89,250	8,800	1,400	99,450	91	60	9		160	330		11,400	600
		Kolish	161,500	13,900	4,200	179,500	130	90	16		236	5,175		16,000	600
		Gurre	110,250	17,600	3,200	131,050	130	120	21		271	645		16,000	800
		Total of Selected Villages	434,100	53,800	11,900	529,800	403	360	59		822	6,660		57,600	2,200
		Total Commune	632,400	77,400	13,650	723,450	481	450	59		1,020	29,025		80,000	2,600
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	77.5%	75.6%	91.6%	78.1%	94.9%	82.6%	87.5%		91.9%	29.7%	90.0%	79.7%	93.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	40.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	13.3%	11.3%	3.6%		13.2%	1.2%	1.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Kolsh	Kolsh	Kolsh	31,100	7,800	2,600	41,500	525	110	2		657	1,275	40	17,100	1,938
		Mamez	30,900		6,800	37,700	183		20		503		101	17,800	996
		Mex	23,300	2,600	10,200	36,100	279	20	26		325	125	156	11,300	666
		Fushë Dukagjin									0				
		Total of Selected Villages	85,300	10,400	19,600	115,300	1,287	130	48		1,465	1,700	300	46,200	3,600
		Total Commune	85,300	10,400	19,600	115,300	1,287	130	48		1,465	1,700	300	46,200	3,600
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	77.5%	75.6%	91.6%	78.1%	94.9%	82.6%	87.5%		91.9%	29.7%	90.0%	79.7%	93.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	40.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	13.3%	11.3%	3.6%		13.2%	1.2%	1.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Zapod	Zapod	Zapod	11,200	5,400	1,700	18,300	105	26	10		141	104	60	3,600	90
		Orgjost	33,500	3,400	8,700	45,600	630	80	100		810	736	300	15,000	1,720
		Bele	19,500	1,700	4,300	25,500	210	70	3		315	368	150	8,400	1,520
		Pakishi	14,900	1,100	2,600	18,600	170	40	3		213	230	90	4,200	110
		Total of Selected Villages	79,100	11,600	17,300	108,000	1,115	216	118		1,179	1,438	600	31,200	3,170
		Total Commune	93,000	12,500	20,000	125,500	1,220	245	150		1,615	2,300	700	43,400	3,700
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	77.5%	75.6%	91.6%	78.1%	94.9%	82.6%	87.5%		91.9%	29.7%	90.0%	79.7%	93.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	40.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	13.3%	11.3%	3.6%		13.2%	1.2%	1.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Fierze	Fierze	Tipla	390,000	50,700	28,000	468,700	2,440	716	36		3,092	1,100	100	190,800	1,600
		Dege	493,000	71,000	32,000	596,000	2,800	940	39		3,779	1,800	120	170,000	1,800
		Dushaj	68,000	22,200	11,000	101,200	100	270	15		685	550	40	95,000	1,200
		Breg-Jume	90,400	24,500	77,000	191,900	700	311	100	1,140	2,551	650	290	180,000	350
		Total of Selected Villages	1,041,400	168,400	148,000	1,357,800	6,240	2,240	190	1,440	10,110	1,100	550	635,000	4,950
		Total Commune	1,041,400	168,400	148,000	1,357,800	6,240	2,240	190	1,440	10,110	1,440	550	635,000	4,950
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	77.5%	75.6%	91.6%	78.1%	94.9%	82.6%	87.5%		91.9%	29.7%	90.0%	79.7%	93.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	40.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	13.3%	11.3%	3.6%		13.2%	1.2%	1.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Margegaj	Margegaj	Kryanar	256,800	33,600	34,500	324,900	370	50	26		416	1,200	70	127,000	410
		Dragoshi	190,000	37,800	37,200	265,000	320	60	38		418	1,230	90	72,000	460
		Shoshin	287,300	42,000	43,700	373,000	310	70	25		415	1,400	80	200,000	820
		Margegaj	345,000	46,000	39,100	430,100	310	80	27		417	1,620	70	180,000	710
		Total of Selected Villages	1,079,100	159,400	154,500	1,393,000	1,310	260	116		1,716	5,430	310	579,000	2,100
		Total Commune	2,028,000	270,000	238,900	2,526,900	2,960	520	380	189	4,010	10,700	600	633,000	3,000
		Selected Villages vs Total Commune (%)	77.5%	75.6%	91.6%	78.1%	94.9%	82.6%	87.5%		91.9%	29.7%	90.0%	79.7%	93.6%
		Selected Villages vs Total District (%)	40.3%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	13.3%	11.3%	3.6%		13.2%	1.2%	1.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Iropoje	Iropoje	Aste	2,781	30,400	13	33,191	60	50	22		132	1,030	50	35,000	290
		Myhejan	714	27,100	9	27,823	42	56	15		113	1,120	40	21,000	813
		Sepot	2,817	27,2											

7.2 APPENDIX 2: RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE SELECTED COMMUNES OF THE PROGRAMME AREA

7.2.1 INVENTORY OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Inventory of Irrigation Schemes in the Study Area

District	Commune	No. of Schemes			Area Coverage (ha)			Command Area (ha)			Irrigated Area (ha)		
		Gravity	Pump	Total	Gravity	Pump	Total	Gravity	Pump	Total	Gravity	Pump	Total
Mirdite	Orosh	9	1	10	168	20	188	204	20	224	157	20	177
	Total	9	1	10	168	20	188	204	20	224	157	20	177
Korce	Virhkuq	10	0	10	540	0	540	330	0	330	320	0	320
	Pojan	3	1	4	650	300	950	650	300	950	400	30	430
	Moglice	10	0	10	390	0	390	355	0	355	308	0	308
	Total	23	1	24	1580	300	1880	1335	300	1635	1028	30	1058
Mat	Macukull	7	1	8	305	140	445	305	140	445	207	70	277
	Ulez	6	3	9	153.5	175	328.5	133.5	175	308.5	97.5	31	128.5
	Klos	3	0	3	1140	0	1140	1140	0	1140	700	0	700
	Total	16	4	20	1598.5	315	1913.5	1578.5	315	1893.5	1004.5	101	1105.5
Bulqize	Zerqan	10	0	10	690	0	690	690	0	690	360	0	360
	Total	10	0	10	690	0	690	690	0	690	360	0	360
Diber	Tomin	8	0	8	1187	0	1187	1187	0	1187	580	0	580
	Total	8	0	8	1187	0	1187	1187	0	1187	580	0	580
Permet	Piskove	2	8	10	340	770	1110	200	575	775	220	370	590
	Total	2	8	10	340	770	1110	200	575	775	220	370	590
Teplene	Qender	7	0	7	614	0	614	290	60	350	290	60	350
	Total	7	0	7	614	0	614	290	60	350	290	60	350
Kukes	Kalosh	1	0	1	80	0	80	80	0	80	30	0	30
	Zapod	3	1	4	182	50	232	360	0	360	104	0	104
	Kalise	6	0	6	324	0	324	267	0	267	127.5	0	127.5
	Total	10	1	11	586	50	636	707	0	707	261.5	0	261.5
Tropoje	Margegaj	9	1	10	563	10	573	412	5	417	304	5	309
	Fierze	5	5	10	284	260	544	284	94	378	88	22	110
	Tropoja	10	3	13	956	500	1456	956	200	1156	405	0	405
	Total	24	9	33	1803	770	2573	1652	299	1951	797	27	824
Berat	Roshnjik	1	1	2	10	460	470	3	100	103	3	70	73
	Sine	2	3	5	46	234	280	46	170	216	26	50	76
	Total	3	4	7	56	694	750	49	270	319	29	120	149
Skrapar	Potom	4	0	4	125	0	125	103	0	103	90	0	90
	Total	4	0	4	125	0	125	103	0	103	90	0	90
Kolonje	Qender Erseke	10	2	12	630	220	850	385	150	535	280	210	490
	Leskovik	5	2	7	130	180	310	131	80	211	20	30	50
	Total	15	4	19	760	400	1160	516	230	746	300	240	540
Hasi	Golaj	9	2	11	1108	100	1208	1040	92	1132	879	62	941
	Total	9	2	11	1108	100	1208	1040	92	1132	879	62	941
Puke	Qaf Mal	8	0	8	100	0	100	100	0	100	47	0	47
	Qerrer	8	0	8	163	0	163	163	0	163	107	0	107
	Total	16	0	16	263	0	263	263	0	263	154	0	154
Pogradec	Bucimas	3	2	5	368	655	1023	368	655	1023	242	470	712
	Total	3	2	5	368	655	1023	368	655	1023	242	470	712
Librazhd	Lunik	5	0	5	140	0	140	133	0	133	83	0	83
	Rapce	8	1	9	3050	400	3450	3050	400	3450	1172	0	1172
	Hotolishr	6	2	8	560	120	680	560	120	680	426	30	456
	Total	19	3	22	3750	520	4270	3743	520	4263	1681	30	1711
Average Studied Area		178	39	217	14996.5	4594	19590.5	13925.5	3336	17262	8073	1530	9603

Irrigation Schemes

District		MIRDITE									
Commune		OROSH									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9	Scheme 10
1	Name of the Scheme	Gryk/Orosh	Gryk Orosh	Mashetkor	Mashetkor	Sutaj	Sutaj	Blinisht	Letaj	Kullaxhi	Shulla
2	Command Area (ha)	70	30	30	5	15	10	40	12	70	8
	Gravity (ha)	34	20	15	5	5	6	20	5	70	8
	Pump (ha)							20			
3	Type of the Scheme										
	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple
	Complex										
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	34	20	30	5	15	10	40	12	70	8
	Gravity (ha)	34	20	30	5	15	10	20	12	70	8
	Pump (ha)							20			
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	34	20	20	5	15	10	20	10	40	3
	Gravity (ha)	34	20	20	5	15	10		10	40	3
	Pump (ha)							20			
6	Main Canal (km)	1.5	2	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Water Source	Spring	Spring	Fan	Fan	Spring	Spring	Fan	Fan	Kullaxhi	Shulla
	Reservoir ('000 m ³)										
	Water flow (liter/second)	10	10	12	12	8	10	12	15	8	10
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/pump							2 X 50 KW			
	Water flow (liter/second or m ³)							12			
	Lift (m)							150			

Irrigation Schemes

District		LIBRAZHID													
Commune		LUNIK					Rajec			LIBRAZHID					
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9					
1	Name of the Scheme	Small Lunk-Lunardhali Kosharshu-Zgsk and Lunk-Lunardhali Kosharshu-Zgsk Kanali Provall													
2	Command Area (ha)	50	30	20	20	20	1500	130	20	190	290	400	120	400	400
	Gravity (ha)	50	30	20	20	20	1500	120	20	190	290		120	400	400
	Pump (ha)											400			
3	Type of the Scheme														
	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple									
	Complex						Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	40	25	20	20	20	1500	130	20	190	290	400	120	400	400
	Gravity (ha)	40	25	20	20	20	1500	130	20	190	290		120	400	400
	Pump (ha)											400			
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	30	15	20	10	10									
	Gravity (ha)	30	15	20	10	10	500	100	15	190	50		70	250	
	Pump (ha)														
6	Main Canal (km)	10	12	3	4	1.5	12.5	1.5	2	1	3	4	3.5	4.5	0
	Water Source	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	River	Spring	Spring	Spring
	Reservoir (1000 m3)														
	Water flow (liter/second)	20	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	12	12		8	8	8
7	Pumping Station														
	No of pumps X KW / pump														
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)														
	1m (m)														

Irrigation Schemes

District		LIBRAZHID											
Commune		Hotolisht											
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8				
1	Name of the Scheme	Reservior Prarit	Kanali Frasher	Sl. Pompave Xhyre	Reservior Vencan	Kobill	Kanali Curre Bardh	Kanali Hajdarit	SL.Nogru				
2	Command Area (ha)	55	110	80	110	15	140	130	40				
	Gravily (ha)	55	110		110	15	140	130					
	Pump (ha)			80									
3	Type of the Scheme								40				
	Simple	Fibjeshite	Simple										
	Complex			Complex	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple					
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	55	110	80	110	15	140	130	Complex				
	Gravily (ha)	55	110		110	15	140	130	40				
	Pump (ha)			80			140	130					
5	Irrigated Area (ha)								40				
	Gravily (ha)	42	110		80	4	80	110					
	Pump (ha)			50									
6	Main Canal (km)	3	4.5	2.5	4	11	4.2	1.5	30				
	Water Source	ReserviorParit	Curre	Fountain	Reservior Vencan	Spring	Fountain	Fountain	1.7				
	Reservoir (1000 m3)	1500000			700000				River				
	Water flow (liter/second)		40			10	80	40					
7	Pumping Station								40				
	No of pumps X KW/pump			2					2				
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)			30/sec					40/sec				
	Lift (m)		150						120				

Irrigation Schemes

District	POGRADECC							
Commune	Bucinas							
Details of the Scheme	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Qaimai		
						PUE		
1 Name of the Scheme								
2 Command Area (ha)								
Gravity (ha)	370	285	330	20	18	Kroigj/Sheslekaj	CogelBarth	ForcuPulaq
Pump (ha)	370	285	330	20	18	20	25	12
Type of the Scheme								
Simple								
Complex								
Irrigable Area (ha)								
Gravity (ha)	370	285	330	20	18	20	25	12
Pump (ha)	370	285	330	20	18	20	25	12
Irrigated Area (ha)								
Gravity (ha)						15	20	8
Pump (ha)						15	20	8
Main Canal (km)	5.5	4.6	5.2	2	1.5	5	4	1.5
Water Source	River	Lagoon	Reservoir	River	River	Zall AbutProoi	Prooi Krcat	Prooilbroshiti
Reservoir (1000 m ³)			900					
Water flow (liter/second)								
Pumping Station			43l/sec	13l/sec	40l/sec	18	25	15
No of pumps X KW/pump	3	4						
Water flow (liter/second or m ³)	100	70						
Lift (m)	50	65						

Irrigation Schemes

District		PUKE									
Commune		Qerret									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8		
1	Name of the Scheme	Kanal/Kaftali	Kngjaltë	KvGomsiqe	KvFersh	KvPukes	VijaPalNikaj	KvPukes	VijaDjalash		
2	Command Area (ha)	60	12	9	7	19	9	31	26		
	Gravity (ha)	60	12	9	7	19	9	31	26		
	Pump (ha)							31	26		
3	Type of the Scheme										
	Simple	60	12	9	7						
	Complex						9				
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	60	12	9	7	19		31			
	Gravity (ha)	60	12	9	7	19	9				
	Pump (ha)		12	9	7	19	9	31	26		
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	32	4	9	7	19	9				
	Gravity (ha)	32	4	9	7	19	9	31	26		
	Pump (ha)					19	9				
6	Main Canal (km)	25	4	4	6	12	2	7			
	Water Source	Proi Terbun	Proi Terbun	Proi Zefaj	Proi Zefaj	Reservoir Puke	Spring	Reservoir	Dushë		
	Reservoir (YKK) m3										
	Water flow (liter/second)	30	16	15	0.9	2000m3	0.7	2000m3			
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/pump								0.6		
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)										
	Lift (m)										

Irrigation Schemes

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Irrigation Schemes

District		KUKES											
Commune		Zapod					Kallise						
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	
1	Name of the Scheme	Mamez	KanBarCrygishit	Matopomp	Burimi	UjiZvorit	KanGurres	RezVoren	KanaGKalis	KanaliQaMolle	Velish	Terzic	
2	Command Area (ha)	80	60	30	60	62	10	50	250	5.5	4.5	4	
	Gravity (ha)	80	60				10	50	250	5.5	4.5	4	
	Pump (ha)			30									
3	Type of the Scheme												
	Simple	80	90	90	90	90	Simple		Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	
	Complex							Complex					
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	80	60	50	60	62	8	45	200	5.5	4.5	4	
	Gravity (ha)	80	60		60	62	8	45	200	5.5	4.5	4	
	Pump (ha)			50									
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	30			30	44	5	27	90	5.5	2.5	4	
	Gravity (ha)	30			30	44	5	27	90	2.5	2	1	
	Pump (ha)												
6	Main Canal (km)	0.8	13	2	0.6	0.6	3.5	6	64	2.5	3.2		
	Water Source	Reservoir	River	River	Burimi	Burimit	Fountain	Spring	Purraa	Spring	Spring	Spring	
	Reservoir (1000 m3)	20	60										
	Water flow (liter/second)	10			10	10	10	100	300	15	25	5	
7	Pumping Station												
	No of pumps X KW/pump			1									
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)			30									
	Lift (m)			12									

Irrigation Schemes

District		TROPOJE									
Commune		Margegej									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9	Scheme 10
1	Name of the Scheme	Kanalikrasnigjes	Kanalikasanaj	Kanalikšifaniti	Kanalikšhoshan	ŠiPompKococanaj	Kanalikšhoshan	Kanalilokataj	Kanalibataj	KanalikierHul	KanalilValbona
2	Command Area (ha)	230	70	80	55	10	30	36	24	36	22
	Gravity (ha)	220	70	80	55		30	36	24	36	22
	Pump (ha)	10				10					
3	Type of the Scheme										
	Simple		Simple		Simple		Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple
	Complex	Complex		Complex		Complex					
4	Irrigable Area (ha)										
	Gravity (ha)	166	40	50	30		28	30	20	30	18
	Pump (ha)	4				8					
5	Irrigated Area (ha)										
	Gravity (ha)	130	32	35	22		22	20	12	15	16
	Pump (ha)	4				5					
6	Main Canal (km)	8	5	4	3	1	3	1.5	1	4	2
	Water Source	River	River	Kanalikrasnigiti	River	Kanalikasanaj	River	River	River	River	River
	Reservoir (1000 m3)										
	Water flow (liter/second)	100	30	50	30	2	40	50	20	30	20
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/pump	1				1					
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)	30				35					
	Lift (m)	200				175					

Irrigation Schemes

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Irrigation Schemes

District		TROPOJE									
Commune		TROPOJE									
Details of the Scheme		TROPOJE									
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Irrigation Schemes

District		KOLONJE											
Commune		Qender Ersake											
Detail of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9	Scheme 10	Scheme 11	Scheme 12
1 Name of the Scheme		Zhorlesini	K.V.Prou.Rapoe	K.V.Godrush	Reservoir	St.Elje/Pompe	Reservoir/Ersake	K.V.Kehove	K.V.Spring	K.Borove	Reservoir/Gjanc	Reservoir/Borove	K.V.Malas Spring
2 Command Area (ha)		80	20	100	60	150	70	80	100	80	30	40	30
Gravity (ha)		80	20	100	60			80	100	80	20		
Pump (ha)													
3 Type of the Scheme						150	70						30
Simple													
Sample		Sample	Sample	Sample	Sample								
Complex													
4 Irrigable Area (ha)		50	40	50	20	100	50	50	60	50	30	25	10
Gravity (ha)		50	40	50	20			50	60	50	30		
Pump (ha)													
5 Irrigated Area (ha)		30	5	30		100	50				30	25	10
Gravity (ha)		30	5	30					60	25	30		
Pump (ha)													
6 Main Canal (km)		9	1	1.5	1.8	3.5	3.8	9	9	3	9	2	5
Water Source		Reservoir	Spring	Spring	Reservoir	Reservoir	Reservoir	Reservoir	Spring	Spring	Reservoir	Reservoir/Borove	Spring
Reservoir (1000 m3)		1000			600	600	600	1000					
Water flow (liter/second)			6	6							1000	80	
7 Pumping Station													
No of Pumps & KW/Pump										7			
Water flow (liter/second or m3)						3	3						
Lift (m)						100	50						
						120	45						

Irrigation Schemes

District		KOLONJE									
Commune		Leskovik									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1		Scheme 2		Scheme 3		Scheme 4		Scheme 5	
1	Name of the Scheme	Radanj		Poda Izvorish		RadatThekrat		Cerke Reservoir		Podat2 ReservoirRadanj	
2	Command Area (ha)	158		30		12		60		30	
	Gravily (ha)	8		30		12		60		30	
	Pump (ha)	150								20	
3	Type of the Scheme									30	
	Simple										
	Complex	E Perbere		Simple		Simple		Simple			
4	Irrigable Area (ha)									E Perbere	
	Gravily (ha)	8		20		12		60			
	Pump (ha)	50								20	
5	Irrigated Area (ha)									30	
	Gravily (ha)	5		10		5					
	Pump (ha)	30									
6	Main Canal (km)	4		3.5		1.5				4	
	Water Source	Reservoir		Spring		Spring		Reservoir		Reservoir	
	Reservoir (1000 m3)	350						800		350	
	Water flow (liter/second)			15		15				800	
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/pump	2								2	
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)	50/sec								50/sec	
	Lift (m)	120								120	

Irrigation Schemes

District		MAT												
Commune		Ulez												
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9				
1	Name of the Scheme	Kanal Bushkazi	Flektropompa	Perr Lleshit	Perr Mali	Zall Terijos	Vial Terijos Kokordho	Vial Pakudun Kokordh	Sheshit Ures Kokordhok	Gurrel under				
2	Command Area (ha)	110	120	2.5	11	50	7	3	5	20				
	Gravity (ha)	110		2.5	11		7							
	Pump (ha)		120					3						
3	Type of the Scheme					50		x		20				
	Simple								5					
	Complex	Simple	Simple	Simple										
4	Irrigable Area (ha)													
	Gravity (ha)	90	120	2.5	11	50	7	3						
	Pump (ha)	90		2.5	11		7	3	5	20				
5	Irrigated Area (ha)		120			50		3		20				
	Gravity (ha)	90	30	1	2.5									
	Pump (ha)	90		1	2.5		3	1						
6	Main Canal (km)		30	1										
	Water Source	4	1.2	0.8										
	Reservoir (000 m3)	River Terrip	Liqen Ulez	Perr Lleshit	Perr Mali	Zall Terijos	Zall Terijos	Perr Pankrt	River Mali	Curat				
	Water flow (liter/second)		Liq Ulez											
7	Pumping Station	100		5	5	100	40	15	50	40				
	No of pumps X KW/pump													
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)		1											
	Lift (m)		66											
			80											

Irrigation Schemes

District		BERAT										SKRAPAR					
Commune		Roshnik		Sinje						Potom							
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1		Scheme 1		Scheme 2		Scheme 3		Scheme 1		Scheme 2		Scheme 3		Scheme 4	
1	Name of the Scheme	Reservoir/Bover		Mbolan		Mbroeshlan		Mljeshove		Reservoirm1		Reservoirm2		River Ostrovics		River Osunit	
2	Command Area (ha)	470		50		150		80		50		20		25		30	
	Gravily (ha)	10		40		6				50							
	Pump (ha)	460		10		144		80									
3	Type of the Scheme																
	Simple																
	Complex			Simple													
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	Complex				Complex		Complex		Simple		Simple		Simple		Simple	
	Gravily (ha)	103		50		86		80		40		18		20		25	
	Pump (ha)	3		40		6				40		18		20			
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	100		10		80		80				18		20		25	
	Gravily (ha)	73		20		36		20		35		15		18			
	Pump (ha)	3		20		6				35		15		18		22	
6	Main Canal (km)	70				30		20						18		22	
	Water Source	45		1		1.5		1.5									
	Reservoir (000 m3)	Perroi Boves		PallajUjembledhes		Reservoir		Reservoir		1.5		1.2		3		4	
	Water flow (liter/second)	300		247		900		235		Reservoir 1		Reservoir 2		River Ostrovics		River	
7	Pumping Station									64		28					
	No of pumps X KW/ pump	3 X 250kw		2 X 250		2 X 250		2 X 250		2.4		1.2		2		1.8	
	Water flow (litra/second or m3)	70		50		100		100									
	Lift (m)	190		500		50		300									

Irrigation Schemes

District		TEPELENE										
Commune		Qender										
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7				
1	Name of the Scheme	Dukaj	RvITuran	RvIMamajl		Qender	Tepelece	PompengaVjosa				
2	Command Area (ha)	180	80	30	80	40	100	104				
	Gravity (ha)	180	80	30	80	40	100	104				
	Pump (ha)											
3	Type of the Scheme											
	Simple											
	Complex											
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	120	60		50	20	40	60				
	Gravity (ha)	120	60		50	20	40	60				
	Pump (ha)											
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	120	60		50	20	40	60				
	Gravity (ha)	120	60		50	20	40	60				
	Pump (ha)											
6	Main Canal (km)	2.5	1.5	1.5	2	1	2	60				
	Water Source	Reservoir	Reservoir	Reservoir	Burim	Burim	BurimIuzat	River				
	Reservoir (1000 m3)	80	30	10								
	Water flow (liter/second)	150l/s	100l/s	30l/s	50l/s	50l/s	50l/sec	100l/sec				
7	Pumping Station											
	No of pumps X KW/pump											
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)											
	Lift (m)											

Irrigation Schemes

District		PERMET									
Commune		Q Piskove									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9	Scheme 10
1	Name of the Scheme	Rkozine	R. Pacomit	St. Katal	St. Makrite	St. BorackePiskove	St. RapskeQPishan	Rapsko	St. Kosino	St. Piskove	St. Pacomit
2	Command Area (ha)	220	120	150	30	120	30	120	60	80	180
	Gravity (ha)	220	120								
	Pump (ha)			150	30	120	30	120	60	80	180
3	Type of the Scheme										
	Simple	Simple	Simple			Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple
	Complex			Complex	Complex						
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	200	110	120	30	80	30	100	60	55	120
	Gravity (ha)	200									
	Pump (ha)			120	30	80	30	100	60	55	120
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	120	100	80	25	50	25	60	60	50	80
	Gravity (ha)	120	100								
	Pump (ha)			80	25	50	25	60		40	
6	Main Canal (km)	2.7	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.2
	Water Source	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose	Vjose
	Reservoir (1000 m³)	360	180								
	Water Flow (liter/second)	12	5	3	4.2	2.8	3	5.6	3	3	18
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/pump	1 X 75KW 1 X 250 KW 1 X 75KW 1 X 75KW 2 X 75 KW 1 X 50 KW 1 X 75KW 2 X 75 KW									
	Water Flow (liter/second or m³)	50	50	50	47	50	94	57	47	1x250	
	Lift (m)	50	50	53	40	30	30	50	300		

Irrigation Schemes

District		DIBER									
Commune		Tomim									
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8		
1	Name of the Scheme	LixhaBrozhan	Senallica	PetroiAdush	ngaTrena	Reservoir	MurraBrezhdan	KanaliqitiPollozhan	Vijaefshait		
2	Command Area (ha)	400	50	35	42	70	400	140	50		
	Gravity (ha)	400	50	35	42	70	400	140	50		
	Pump (ha)										
3	Type of the Scheme										
	Simple										
	Complex		Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple					
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	Complex						Simple	Simple		
	Gravity (ha)	400	50	35	42	70	400	140	50		
	Pump (ha)	400	50	35	42	70	400	140	50		
5	Irrigated Area (ha)										
	Gravity (ha)	200	50	15	20	15	150	100	30		
	Pump (ha)	200	50	15	20	15	150	100	30		
6	Main Canal (km)										
	Water Source	8	4	3	2						
	Reservoir (000 m3)	Natyrat	Perrua	Spring	Natyrat	Spring	Spring	Fountain	Rurim		
	Water flow (liter/second)	7	8	5	5	7	15	3	2		
7	Pumping Station										
	No of pumps X KW/ pump										
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)										
	Lift (m)										

Irrigation Schemes

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Irrigation Schemes

District		MAT														
Commune		Macukull														
Details of the Scheme		MAT								MAT						
1 Name of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Kios						
2 Command Area (ha)										Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3				
Gravity (ha)		3	4	3	30	160	60	45	140	KanalKlost	CorijaPatlin					
Pump (ha)		3	4	3	30	160	60	45	140	860	160	160	120			
3 Type of the Scheme										860	160	160	120			
Simple									140							
Complex		Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple	Simple										
4 Irrigable Area (ha)																
Gravity (ha)		3	4	3	30	160	60	45	140	Complex	Complex	Simple				
Pump (ha)		3	4	3	30	160	60	45	140	Complex	Complex					
5 Irrigated Area (ha)										860	160	160	120			
Gravity (ha)		0.8	0.6	0.6	3	130	30	40	70	860	160	160	120			
Pump (ha)		0.8	0.6	0.6	5	130	30	40	70	560	80	80	60			
6 Main Canal (km)										560	80	80	60			
Water Source		0.15	0.2	1.2	1.5	3	2.5	8	70							
Reservoir (1000 m3)		Cezme	Cezme	Cezme	RReservoir	RReservoir	RReservoir	RReservoir	1.7							
Water flow (liter/second)										2	1.5	3				
7 Pumping Station		15/sec	20/sec	15/sec	33	24	15	330	330	Spring	Spring	River				
No of pumps X KW/pump										6	2	2				
Water flow (liter/second or m3)																
Lift (m)								1 X 50 KW	25							
								70								

Irrigation Schemes

District		KORCE										KORCE			
Commune		Vithkuq										Pojan			
Details of the Scheme		Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4	Scheme 5	Scheme 6	Scheme 7	Scheme 8	Scheme 9	Scheme 10	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4
1	Name of the Scheme	Reservoir	Burim, Alieu	River, Osun	Kanali, Gjane	Petro, Rehoros	Reservoir	Fountain	Reservoir	Fountain	Fountain	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme 3	Scheme 4
2	Command Area (ha)	Gravily (ha)	80	30	100	20	100	100	50	30	20	K. Lites	K. Lites	K. Lites	K. Lites
	Pump (ha)		80	30	100	20	100	100	50	30	20	300	300	100	250
3	Type of the Scheme	Simple													
	Complex	Simple										300			
4	Irrigable Area (ha)	20	30	60	20	60	50	20	30	20	10	Simple	Complex	300	300
	Gravily (ha)	20	30	60	20	60	50	30	30	20	10				
	Pump (ha)														
5	Irrigated Area (ha)	20	30	60	20	60	40	30	30	20	10				
	Gravily (ha)	20	30	60	20	60	40	30	30	20	10	300			
	Pump (ha)												200		200
6	Main Canal (km)	3	2	3	1	2.5	3	2	3	2	1				
	Water Source	Reservoir	Burim, Alieu	River, Osun	Kanali, Gjane	Spring	Reservoir	Burim	Reservoir	Fountain	Fountain				
	Reservoir (1000 m3)	30000										5	4	6	2
	Water flow (liter/second)	60	10	25	15	30	45	20	45	30	20	Diga, Devulli	Diga, Devulli	Diga, Zemblick	Diga, Zemblick
7	Pumping Station											200000	200000	500000	500000
	No of pumps X KW/ pump														
	Water flow (liter/second or m3)														
	Left (m)											2 X 200 KW	130		5

Irrigation Schemes

[illegible]

Land, Forests and Pastures Inventory for year 2001

Nr.	District	Total Land	Arable Land	Cultivated Land	Fruit Trees	Forest	Pastures	Meadows		
								Total	Natural	Cultivated
1	Bezat	93,905	35,462	25,250	10,212	28,268	8,183	8,183	395	7,788
2	Bulqize	46,930	8,419	7,529	890	14,505	2,229	2,223	2,223	-
3	Diber	108,848	19,117	14,980	4,137	30,471	45,637	45,491	45,256	235
4	Has	39,300	6,492	5,714	778	3,653	664	664	28	636
5	Kolonje	80,463	11,246	10,716	530	34,522	21,886	21,770	21,270	500
6	Korce	175,212	46,806	41,881	4,925	1,082	129	129	99	30
7	Kukes	93,750	11,413	9,963	1,450	18,234	4,400	4,249	4,249	-
8	Labrazhd	102,348	15,519	13,667	1,852	10,544	2,036	2,036	2,036	-
9	Nat	102,857	14,027	12,455	1,572	53,427	8,221	8,061	7,613	448
10	Nivdite	86,700	6,228	5,411	817	566	900	900	900	-
11	Permet	92,958	14,479	11,956	2,523	38,340	23,341	23,341	22,861	480
12	Pogradec	72,501	17,506	14,474	3,032	28,370	5,062	4,846	4,406	440
13	Puke	103,369	5,165	4,412	753	13,886	31,845	31,845	31,845	-
14	Skrapar	77,495	12,097	10,015	2,082	53,905	24,387	23,333	23,333	-
15	Tepelene	81,734	13,055	10,882	2,173	49,221	7,628	7,553	942	6,611
16	Tropoje	104,298	7,387	5,425	1,962	43,190	21,441	21,259	21,259	-
17	ALBANA Vol	1,462,668	244,418	204,730	39,688	422,274	207,989	205,883	188,715	17,168
		51 ⁰⁰	35 ⁰⁰	35 ⁰⁰	33 ⁰⁰	42 ⁰⁰	46 ⁰⁰	46 ⁰⁰	53 ⁰⁰	19 ⁰⁰
18	ALBANIA	2,874,802	699,347	578,386	120,961	1,013,776	449,561	445,170	355,396	89,774

Source: Districts' Cadastral Offices

7.3 APPENDIX 3: AGGREGATED STATISTICS ON AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Costs of Agriculture Mechanical Operations and Prices of Agri-Inputs

	Mechanical Operations (lek/ha)						Chemicals (lek/kv)					
	Ploughing	Disc	Milling	Planting	Harvesting	Transport*	Urea	N14N03	ID VP	Super	Mature	Pesticide**
Bucinus	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	8,000	5,000	3,500	3,400	4,200	2,500	1,500	5,000
Pierze	8,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	4,000	3,400	3,000				4,000
Golaj	9,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	3,800	3,500	4,500	2,400	1,500	4,500
Leobishtr	7,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	4,500	3,400	3,000	4,500	2,500	1,500	7,000
Kalise	7,000						3,500	3,200	4,500	2,600		
Kilos	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000		3,500	3,300	4,500	2,400		4,300
Kolsh	10,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	3,600	3,200	4,300	2,100	1,500	4,200
Leskovik	10,000	4,000		5,000	8,000		3,600	3,200	5,000	2,500		4,000
Lajenas	7,000	3,000		5,000	8,000			3,200	4,500			5,000
Lapes	10,000	3,000	4,000			5,000						
Lamk	10,000				8,000	4,500	3,500	3,600	4,500	2,600		5,000
Macukull	10,000	5,000		6,000			3,500	3,200	5,000	2,500		4,000
Marggeji	10,000	5,000	5,000	4,000		4,500	3,500	3,300		2,800	2,000	4,500
Mogjlec	10,000	4,000					3,500	3,500	4,600	2,600		5,000
Orosi	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	4,500	3,500	3,200	4,500	2,500	1,800	4,000
Piskove	8,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	6,000	3,500	3,200	5,500	2,600	2,000	4,200
Pogan	8,000	5,500	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,500	3,700	3,100	4,600	2,500		4,000
Potoni	10,000	4,000		5,000			3,500	3,200	5,000	2,600		
Q. Irsjke	7,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000		3,600	3,500	5,000			4,000
Q. Tepelene	7,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,500	3,500	3,500	5,000	2,600		4,000
Qzaf. Malt	10,000			7,000			3,500	3,400	4,500		1,500	
Qzervet	10,000	5,000		5,000		6,000	3,600	3,500	4,600	2,400		
Roshnik	10,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	3,500	3,300	4,500	2,500		4,000
Rrafce	9,000	4,000		5,000	8,000	5,000	3,400	3,200	4,200	2,500		4,000
Singe	14,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	7,000		3,500	3,100	4,500	2,400		
Ticamin	8,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	3,500	3,200	4,800	2,400	2,000	4,500
Tropoje	10,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	9,000	5,000	4,000	3,200			1,500	5,500
U. Ilez	10,000	5,000		5,000	8,000	6,000	3,400	3,200	4,700	2,600	2,000	5,000
Vendreshe	10,000			5,000	7,000		3,500	3,200	4,500	2,500		4,200
Vithkuq	8,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	8,000		3,500	3,100	4,500			4,200
Zapod	10,000		4,000	5,000			3,500	3,200	4,500	2,800	1,500	4,600
Zerqan	10,000		4,000	6,000		5,000	3,500	3,100	4,500	2,400	1,500	4,300
Total	9,188	4,404	4,474	5,000	8,000	5,053	3,313	3,258	4,625	2,512	1,664	4,333

* Transport stands for 3 tons load for +5 km distance
** These costs are expressed in Lek/Kg

Total Mechanic Means available at Commune Level

Commune	Mortocultivators		Tractors		Combines		Ploughs		Discs		Milers		Planting Machines		Harvesters		Spray-Pumps		Irrig-Pumps		Other	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Bucimas	20	13.0	15	3.9	2	5.7	35	5.0	15	9.8	7	7.3	10	7.1	2	9.5	5	1.5	4	8.5		
Fierze	3	1.9	3	0.8			5	0.7	1	0.7	3	3.1	1	0.7			1	0.3	4	8.5		
Giolaj	20	13.0	20	5.2	1	2.9	15	2.1	5	3.3	10	10.4	5	3.6			2	0.6				
Horolsht	2	1.3	7	1.8	1	2.9	10	1.4	2	1.3	2	2.1	10	7.1	2	9.5	50	15.0	1	2.1		
Kalise																						
Klos	9	5.8	7	1.8	1	2.9	16	2.3	4	2.6	9	9.4	1	0.7							1	4.5
Kolsh	4	2.6	24	6.3			20	2.8			1	1.0	3	2.1			53	15.9				
Leskovik			2	0.5			2	0.3	2	1.3			1	0.7								
Iajenas	2	1.3	20	5.2			20	2.8					4	2.9								
Iunk			2	0.5			2	0.3														
Macukull	2	1.3					2	0.3	2	1.3							20	6.0			1	4.5
Margegai	1	0.6	9	2.4			9	1.3	4	2.6	1	1.0	3	2.1			28	8.4				
Mogjice	2	1.3	2	0.5			2	0.3	2	1.3							5	1.5	1	2.1		
Orosh																						
Piskove	5	3.2	18	4.7	5	14.3	18	2.6	13	8.5	7	7.3	10	7.1	1	4.8	8	2.4	15	31.9	4	18.2
Pojan	46	29.9	114	29.8	13	37.1	114	16.2	40	26.1	25	26.0	42	30.0	9	42.9	1	0.3	10	21.3	3	13.6
Potom			4	1.0			4	0.6	4	2.6			2	1.4								
Q'ijerske	15	9.7	27	7.1	4	11.4	32	4.6	25	16.3	4	4.2	15	10.7	2	9.5	4	1.2				
Q'ipelele	5	3.2	17	4.5	5	14.3	13	1.9	13	8.5	2	2.1	13	9.3	3	14.3	2	0.6				
Qa'e Mali	2	1.3	1	0.3			2	0.3									5	1.5				
Qerret			2	0.5			4	0.6									8	2.4	6	12.8		
Roshnuk	3	1.9	18	4.7			14	2.0	2	1.3	5	5.2	1	0.7	1	4.8	3	0.9	1	2.1		
Rrajce			15	3.9			15	2.1	2	1.3	2	2.1	3	2.1			12	3.6				
Simje	1	0.6	14	3.7	1	2.9	10	1.4	3	2.0	2	2.1	5	3.6			3	0.9	3	6.4		
Tomnin	3	1.9	10	2.6	2	5.7	20	2.8	5	3.3	2	2.1	5	3.6	1	4.8	1	0.3				
Tropoje	5	3.2	12	3.1			12	1.7	5	3.3	2	2.1										
Ulez	2	1.3	5	1.3			5	0.7	2	1.3									1	2.1		
Vendreshe	1	0.6	5	1.3			5	0.7			3	3.1	1	0.7					1	2.1		
Vitinkug									2	1.3												
Zapod			6	1.6			7	1.0			2	2.1	5	3.6							5	22.7
Zergan	1	0.6	3	0.8			9	1.3			7	7.3					120	36.0			8	36.4
Total	154	100	382	100	35	100	702	100	153	100	96	100	140	100	21	100	333	100	47	100	22	100

Total Mechanic Means available at Commune Level bought after 1990

Commune	Mortocultivators		Tractors		Combine		Ploughs		Discs		Milers		Plantingmachines		Harvesters		Spray-Pumps		Irrig-Pumps		Other	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Bucinas	20	14.6	5	1.7	1	7.1	25	5.1			5	6.3										
Fieze	3	2.2	3	1.0			5	1.0	1	1.4	3	3.8	1	1.9	2	11.1	5	1.8	4	10.0		
Golaj	10	7.3	15	5.1																		
Horolish	9	6.6	5	1.7			5	1.0			2	2.5			2	11.1	2	0.4	4	10.0		
Klos	4	2.9	7	2.4	1	7.1	16	3.2	4	5.6	9	11.3					30	10.6	1	2.5		
Ligemas	2	1.5	24	8.2			20	4.0			1	1.3	3	5.8								
Lamk	2	1.5	20	6.8			20	4.0					4	7.7			53	18.7				
Macukall	2	1.5																				
Mangraj	1	0.7						0.4	2	2.8							20	7.1				
Moglice	2	1.5	7	2.4			7	1.4	4	5.6	1	1.3	3	5.8			22	7.8				
Orosh																						
Piskove	5	3.6	15	5.1	1	7.1	6	1.2	6	8.5	7	8.8										
Pojan	46	33.6	92	31.5	7	50.0	95	19.2	32	45.1	25	31.3	32	61.5	1	5.6	8	2.8	15	37.5		
Q. Tiscke	15	10.9	20	6.8	1	7.1	20	4.0	10	14.1	2	2.5	1	1.9	9	50.0	2	0.7	7	17.5		
Q. Trepelene	1	0.7	5	1.7			4	0.8			2	2.5			2	11.1	2	0.7			2	20.0
Qate Mali	2	1.5	1	0.3			2	0.4			2	2.5										
Qerret			1	0.3			2	0.4														
Roshnik	3	2.2	17	5.8			13	2.6														
Renajce			10	3.4			10	2.0			5	6.3	1	1.9	1	5.6	4	1.4	6	15.0		
Stuje	1	0.7	8	2.7	1	7.1	3	0.6			2	2.5					5	1.8				
Tomin	3	2.2	10	3.4	2	14.3	20	4.0			2	2.5	2	3.8			0	0.0				
Tropoje	5	3.6	12	4.1			12	2.4	5	7.0	2	2.5	5	9.6	1	5.6	1	0.4	3	7.5		
Ulez	2	1.5	5	1.7			3	0.6	2	2.8												
Vendreshe	1	0.7	8	2.7			5	1.0			3	3.8										
Vitibang			2	0.7			2	0.4			2	2.5										
Zapod							190	38.4														
Zetegan							8	1.6			7	8.8										
Total	137	100.0	292	100.0	14	100.0	495	100.0	71	100.0	80	100.0	52	100.0	18	100.0	283	100.0	40	100.0	8	80.0

Mechanical Means working for thirt Parties at Commune Level

Commune	Mortocultivators		Tractors		Combine		Ploughs		Discs		Milers		Plantingmachines		Harvesters		Spray-Pumps		Irrig-Pumps		Other	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Bucinas	20	14.6	5	1.7	1	7.1	25	5.1			5	6.3			2	11.1	5	1.8				
Picze	3	2.2	3	1.0			5	1.0	1	1.4	3	3.8	1	1.9			1	0.4	4	10.0		
Golaj	10	7.3	15	5.1													2	0.7	4	10.0		
Horolsht			5	1.7																		
Klos	9	6.6	7	2.4	1	7.1	5	1.0	4	5.6	2	2.5			2	11.1	30	10.6	1	2.5		
Kolsk	4	2.9	24	8.2			16	3.2			9	11.3										
Iagenas	2	1.5	20	6.8			20	4.0			1	1.3	3	5.8								
Lunik							20	4.0					4	7.7								
Naekull	2	1.5																				
Niangrai	1	0.7					2	0.4	2	2.8							20	7.1				
Moglice	2	1.5	7	2.4			7	1.4	4	5.6	1	1.3	3	5.8			22	7.8				
Orosh																	5	1.8				
Piskove	5	3.6	15	5.1	1	7.1	6	1.2	6	8.5	7	8.8							15	37.5		
Pojan	46	33.6	92	31.5	7	50.0	95	19.2	32	45.1	25	31.3	32	61.5	1	5.6	8	2.8				
Q Hiseke	15	10.9	20	6.8	1	7.1	20	4.0	10	14.1	2	2.5	1	1.9	9	50.0	2	0.7	7	17.5		
Q Tlepende	1	0.7	5	1.7			4	0.8			2	2.5			2	11.1	2	0.7			2	20.0
Qate Mali	2	1.5	1	0.3			2	0.4			2	2.5										
Qerret			1	0.3			2	0.4														
Koshnik	3	2.2	17	5.8			13	2.6			5	6.3					4	1.4				
Ravce			10	3.4			10	2.0			2	2.5	1	1.9	1	5.6	5	1.8	6	15.0		
Sinj	1	0.7	8	2.7	1	7.1	3	0.6			2	2.5					3	1.1				
Tornn	3	2.2	10	3.4			20	4.0	5	7.0	2	2.5	2	3.8								
Tropoje	5	3.6	12	4.1	2	14.3	12	2.4			2	2.5	5	9.6	1	5.6	1	0.4	3	7.5		
Ulez	2	1.5	5	1.7			3	0.6	5	7.0												
Vendreshc	1	0.7	8	2.7			5	1.0	2	2.8	5	3.8										
Vitibug			2	0.7			2	0.4			2	2.5										
Zapod							190	38.4														
Zergan							8	1.6			7	8.8										
Total	137	100.0	292	100.0	14	100.0	495	100.0	71	100.0	80	100.0	52	100.0	18	100.0	283	100.0	40	100.0	8	80.0

Livestock Feed Purchasing for Households with Feed Deficiency

District	Commune	Number of Households with Livestock Feed Purchasing					Average Percentage of Needs covered through Feed Purchasing					Average Purchasing Price (Lek/gc exp. Concentr. Lek/kg)							
		Methi	Dry alfalfa	Corn straw	Concentrate	Dry foliage	Other	Methi	Dry alfalfa	Corn straw	Concentrate	Dry foliage	Other	Methi	Dry alfalfa	Corn straw	Concentrate	Dry foliage	Other
Berat	Reshnik		5	5	27			73.3	700	700	414		200	100	180	120	189		
	Sine	1	13	2	67						56.7			100	204	100	200		
	Total	1	18	7	94			73.3	700	700	51.7		200	100	19.7	114	19.7		
Bulqize	Zerqan	1	19	6	45			42.4	33.3	400				150	17.7	100	28.1		
	Total	1	19	6	45			42.4	33.3	400				150	17.7	100	28.1		
Diber	Tonin	1	10		41		4	23.8	22.6	15.6	14.4		200	10	16.5		27.6		28.8
	Total	1	10		41		4	23.8	22.6	15.6	14.4		200	10	16.5		27.6		28.8
Has	Golaj		36	15	1			200	150		200		160	30.2	14.1		300		
	Total		36	15	1			200	150		200		160	30.2	14.1		300		
Kolonje	Leskovik		16	39	62						700			100	18.8	5.8	29.3		
	Q. Iyske	1	1	3	30		1	11.3	8.3		30.3			100	25.0	13.3	17.2		100.0
	Total	1	17	42	92		1	11.3	8.3		32.5			100	19.2	6.3	25.4		100.0
Korce	Lajnas	1	28	12	10			31.2			21.3	100	100	50	16.1	7.4	300		
	Moghece		30	6	48		1	53.7	58.8		50.0	250			15.4	9.8	26.3		100
	Pogon			5	39		2	400			350				270		24.1		200
	Vithkuq	1	4	3	26			200			73.2			100	15.8	6.3	22.7		
	Total	2	62	26	123		3	41.8	58.8		500	175	100	7.5	15.7	11.6	25.1		16.7
Kukes	Kalise		19	14	29			500	54.3	53.8	400	300	100		20.3		23.7		
	Kolsh		17		42		1		88.3	51.5			1000		10.9		24.2		40
	Zapod	1	4		1			83.3	83.3	1000	70.2		1000	20	26.3		200		
	Total	1	40	14	72		1	75.0	57.1	72.5	53.8	300	77.5	20	16.9	7.9	23.9		40
Librazhd	Hochish	1	2		2			20	51.8	27.7	1000			50	150		240		180
	Lumk	7	33	25	6	4	2	200	36.5	27.1	23.5	300	300	15.7	25.8	11.6	28.3	100	17.5
	Kecice	2	27	14	14	13	1	1000	1000		500			100	23.4	12.2	25.9	8.1	200
	Total	10	62	39	22	18	8	55.5	460	27.5	26.7	300	300	13.5	24.4	11.8	26.4	9.4	18.1
Mat	Klos		18	4	40			200	58.7	38.8	63.6				18.8	100	30.1		
	Mlecukull	3	29	15	33				38.1	47.5	50.3			16.7	22.8	15.3	21.9		
	Prez		38	4	31			1000	67.5	76.7	76.1	1000	1000		21.4	14.5	21.8		
	Total	3	85	23	104			73.3	50.4	53.9	63.2	1000	1000	16.7	21.3	14.3	250		
Mirdite	Orosht	1	1		38			150	780	530	60.6	57.5	58.3	1.5	240		27.1		
	Total	1	1	1	38			150	780	530	60.6	57.5	58.3	1.5	240		27.1		
Permet	Piskovc	3	6	1	25			500	500		400	450		30	14.5	400	37.4		
	Total	3	6	1	25			500	500		400	450		30	14.5	400	37.4		
Pogradec	Bucimas		6	3	5			350	32.5	400	37.5				220	50	790		
	Total		6	3	5			350	32.5	400	37.5				220	50	790		
Puke	Qate-Mal	2	2		34				86.3	520	55.7			150	150		28.6		
	Qeret	3	2		42		1	32.1	39.6	27.9	28.3	410	22.5	70	260		290		500
	Total	5	4		76		1	32.1	57.7	33.2	370	410	22.5	10.2	20.5		28.8		500
Skrapar	Potom	3	11	7	21		1	100	20.7		67.6			13.3	22.3	13.6	240		100
	Vendresh	1	18	9	18				200		720			50	23.2	15.8	20.6		
	Total	4	29	16	39		1	100	20.7	200	68.1			11.3	22.8	14.8	22.4		100
Tepelene	Lapes		13	3	72			100	50		200	200	38.8		18.2	130	280		
	Qender	1	2		38		3	150	26.3	200	34.7			500	17.5		26.3		13.1
	Total	1	15	3	110		3	13.3	23.9	200	26.2	200	38.8		500	18.1	130	27.5	13.1
Tropoje	Fierze		14	2	27				450	1000	97.1				34.1	160	27.7		
	Morgesti		4		46				43.5	28.8	34.9	650			15.6		26.4		
	Total		18	2	73				200	33.6	450	500			300	160	26.9		

Number of Farms Employing Mechanical Devices to Carry Out Operations in Arable Crops

District	Commune	Plowing							Disching						
		Wheat	Corn	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potatoes	Forages	Intercrop	Wheat	Corn	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Potatoes	Forages	Intercrop
Berat	Roshnik	7	57	17	64	57	15		7	58	17	63	54	14	
	Sinje		12		9	9	1		2	65	3	52	49	3	
	Total	7	69	17	73	66	16		9	123	20	115	103	17	
Bulqize	Zerqan		75	65	71	48	37	69		74	66	71	48	37	68
	Total		75	65	71	48	37	69		74	66	71	48	37	68
Diber	Tomin	1	26	27	3		3		1	26	27	3		3	
	Total	1	26	27	3		3		1	26	27	3		3	
Elbasan	Golaj	1	73	2	24	1	2	1	1	74	2	24	1	2	
	Total	1	73	2	24	1	2	1	1	74	2	24	1	2	
Kolonje	Leskovik		79	79	80	80	54			79	79	80	80	54	
	Q Erseke		61	14	75	69	11	28		61	14	75	69	11	28
	Total		140	93	155	149	65	28		140	93	155	149	65	28
Korçe	Liqenas	1	76	52	78	66	13	47	1	76	52	78	66	13	47
	Pojan		54	35	45	34	37	24		54	35	45	34	37	24
	Vithkuq		53	56	30	31	49	1		53	56	30	31	49	1
	Total	1	183	143	153	131	99	72	1	183	143	153	131	99	72
Kukes	Kolsh	1	33	6	60	1			1	10		11			
	Zapod	1	21	4	5	15	4		1	17	4	3	13	1	
	Total	2	54	10	65	16	4		2	27	4	14	13	1	
Librazhd	Hotolisht	6	29	15	18	5	5			1	1	1			
	Lumk		4	1	4	1	1			4	1	3	1		
	Rrajce	71	63	3	19	15	1		1	1					
	Total	77	96	19	41	21	7		1	6	2	4	1		
Mat	Klos		29	19	22	11	2	5		29	19	20	11	2	5
	Macukull		21		2	7				21		2	7		
	Ulez	1	18	21	1		7		1	18	21	1		7	
	Total	1	68	40	25	18	9	5	1	68	40	23	18	9	5
Mirdite	Orosh		1		1										
	Total		1		1										
Permet	Piskove	4	23	9	25	23	15	1	4	23	12	26	23	14	1
	Total	4	23	9	25	23	15	1	4	23	12	26	23	14	1
Pogradec	Bucimas	43	28	7	26	23	25	6	43	28	6	25	23	25	6
	Total	43	28	7	26	23	25	6	43	28	6	25	23	25	6
Puke	Qafe-Mali	1	75	11	77	23		2		2					1
	Qerret		19	14	18	11									
	Total	1	94	25	95	34		2		2					1
Skrapar	Potom		9		4	4				2					
	Vendreshe	11	36	5			2		3	5					
	Total	11	45	5	4	4	2		3	7					
Tepelene	Lopes				4	5	4					1	2	4	
	Qender	7	15	20	46	17	6		8	15	21	46	18	6	
	Total	7	15	20	50	22	10		8	15	21	47	20	10	
Tropoje	Fierze		38	5	14	5	7	8		8	3	4	1	2	3
	Margegaj		42	4	1					42	4	1			
	Tropoje		29	1	2		1	13		29	1	2			11
	Total		109	10	17	5	8	21		79	8	7	1	2	14
Total		161	892	406	670	448	254	105	79	668	358	508	415	235	96
Average Study Area		6.3%	34.8%	15.9%	26.2%	17.5%	9.9%	4.1%	3.1%	26.1%	14.0%	19.8%	16.2%	9.2%	3.8%

Animal Diseases and Average Vaccin Prices

[illegible]

Animal Diseases and Average Vaccin Prices

District	Commune	Hierra		Kembecza		Miliencies		Nekrobakstioza		Paratifo		Piroplasmazoza		Pseudopesti		Zorraza	
		Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost	Cases "n"	Avg. Cost
Berat	Koshnik	12	17.9 ^u	221													
	Sinte	3	4.3 ^u	217													
	Total	15	22.4 ^u	220													
Bulqize	Zeqem							6	100.0 ^u	733							
	Total							6	100.0 ^u	733							
Diber	Lumini																
	Total																
Has	Colaf																
	Total																
Kolonje	Leskovik					1	1.5 ^u	500									
	Total					1	1.5 ^u	500									
Korce	Q Fiseke	18	26.9 ^u	229		27	40.3 ^u	444									
	Total	18	26.9 ^u	229		27	40.3 ^u	444									
Korce	Lapenas																
	Moghej																
	Total																
Korce	Popan	4	6.0 ^u	238													
	Vihkeu	1	1.5 ^u	200		1	1.5 ^u	300									
	Total	5	7.5 ^u	280		4	6.0 ^u	220									
Kukes	Kahse	29	43.3 ^u	245		5	7.5 ^u	260									
	Kolsh					33	49.3 ^u	477									
	Total	29	43.3 ^u	245		33	49.3 ^u	477									
Librazhd	Hotolishit																
	Janik																
	Total																
Mat	Nlos																
	Macukull																
	Total																
Mirdite	Orosh																
	Total																
Permet	Piskove																
	Total																
Pogradec	Bacimas					1	1.5 ^u	350									
	Total					1	1.5 ^u	350									
Puke	Qyte-Mali																
	Qerret																
	Total																
Skrapar	Potom																
	Vendreshic																
	Total																
Tepelene	Lopjes																
	Qender																
	Total																
Tropoje	Marqesht					2	9.1 ^u	350									
	Tropoje					1	4.5 ^u	350									
	Total					19	86.4 ^u	400									
Total Study Area		77	100.0 ^u	225		77	100.0 ^u	367		77	100.0 ^u	367		77	100.0 ^u	367	

Use of Chemicals in Fruit Trees in 2002 (kg/root)

Indicators	Fruit Trees						
	Apple		Pear		Plums		
	Average	% vs Total	Average	% vs Total	Average	% vs Total	
UREA	Average Study Area	0.38	100	0.34	100	0.39	100
	Minimum	0.3	78.9	0.3	88.2	0.3	76.9
	Maximum	0.54	142.1	0.5	147	0.58	148.7
Nitrat	Average Study Area	0.72	100	0.64	100	0.74	100
	Minimum	0.5	69.4	0.51	79.7	0.4	54
	Maximum	1.3	180.5	1.3	203.1	1.3	175.7
DAP	Average Study Area	0.43	100	0.43	100	0.43	100
	Minimum	0.4	93	0.41	95.3	0.41	95.3
	Maximum	0.51	118.6	0.51	118.6	0.51	118.6
Superfosfat	Average Study Area	1.16	100	1.26	100	1.23	100
	Minimum	0.7	60.3	1	79.4	1	81.3
	Maximum	1.32	113.8	1.55	123	1.6	130.1
Manure	Average Study Area	16.6	100	13.4	100	15.2	100
	Minimum	9	54.2	6	44.8	5.2	34.2
	Maximum	30	180.7	30	223.9	21.67	142.6
Pesticide	Average Study Area	0.04	100	0.03	100	0.04	100
	Minimum	0.01	25	0.01	33.3	0.01	25
	Maximum	0.07	175	0.08	266.7	0.07	175
	Peach		Cherry		Vineyard		
	Average	% vs Total	Average	% vs Total	Average	% vs Total	
UREA	Average Study Area	0.34	100	0.36	100	0.41	100
	Minimum	0.3	88.2	0.3	83.3	0.3	73.2
	Maximum	0.6	176.5	0.51	141.7	0.5	121.9
Nitrat	Average Study Area	0.69	100	0.65	100	0.97	100
	Minimum	0.52	75.4	0.51	78.5	0.4	41.2
	Maximum	1.3	188.4	1.3	200	1.3	134
DAP	Average Study Area	0.43	100	0.43	100	0.43	100
	Minimum	0.41	95.3	0.41	95.3	0.41	95.3
	Maximum	0.45	104.6	0.5	116.3	0.5	116.3
Superfosfat	Average Study Area	1.26	100	1.24	100	1.23	100
	Minimum	1	79.4	1	80.6	1	81.3
	Maximum	1.37	108.7	1.33	107.3	1.5	121.9
Manure	Average Study Area	13.44	100	13.54	100	11.74	100
	Minimum	5.2	38.7	5	36.9	6	51.1
	Maximum	20	148.8	30	221.6	25	212.9
Pesticide	Average Study Area	0.02	100	0.02	100	0.04	100
	Minimum	0.01	50	0.01	50	0.01	25
	Maximum	0.07	350	0.05	250	0.07	175

Availability of Land as a Production Factor (dy)

District	Commune	Land Area for Family Member	Land Area per Family Actives	Land Area per Active working in-Farm
Berat	Roshnik	2.5	5.1	7.9
	Sinje	2.3	3.2	5.9
	Total	2.4	4.1	6.9
Bulqize	Zerqan	1.0	2.1	3.2
	Total	1.0	2.1	3.2
Diber	Tomin	0.7	1.7	2.7
	Total	0.7	1.7	2.7
Has	Golaj	1.5	3.1	3.8
	Total	1.5	3.1	3.8
Kolonje	Leskovik	4.2	5.8	7.8
	Q Erseke	4.4	7.7	10.0
	Total	4.3	6.8	8.9
Korçe	Iqenas	2.4	4.1	7.8
	Moglice	1.6	3.8	4.7
	Pojan	2.7	5.4	6.7
	Vithkuq	3.8	6.1	8.4
	Total	2.6	4.8	7.0
Kukes	Kalise	0.6	1.6	2.2
	Kolsh	0.6	1.9	3.1
	Zapod	1.2	2.8	3.6
	Total	0.8	2.1	3.0
Librazhd	Hotolisht	1.1	2.0	2.9
	Lunik	1.3	3.0	3.7
	Rrajce	1.9	3.5	5.3
	Total	1.5	2.8	3.9
Mat	Klos	1.7	3.6	4.6
	Macukull	1.1	2.3	3.6
	Ulez	1.2	2.3	4.1
	Total	1.3	2.8	4.1
Mirdite	Orosh	0.8	1.3	1.5
	Total	0.8	1.3	1.5
Permet	Piskove	4.0	8.0	11.2
	Total	4.0	8.0	11.2
Pogradec	Bucimas	0.9	2.1	3.3
	Total	0.9	2.1	3.3
Puke	Qafe-Mali	0.5	0.9	1.1
	Qerret	0.4	1.3	1.7
	Total	0.5	1.1	1.4
Skrapar	Potom	2.5	3.8	4.9
	Vendreshe	0.9	1.5	1.8
	Total	1.7	2.7	3.4
Tepelene	Lopes	1.3	4.9	7.2
	Qender	1.8	2.7	3.3
	Total	1.5	3.8	4.8
Tropoje	Fierze	1.4	2.4	2.7
	Margegaj	0.7	1.5	1.8
	Tropoje	0.9	1.9	2.2
	Total	1.0	1.9	2.3
Average Study Area		1.7	3.2	4.5

Work days per employed by categories

District	Commune	Work day per dy	Work days per employed	In-Farm Agriculture Employment (wd)	Out-of-Farm Agriculture Employment (wd)	In-Farm Non Agriculture Employment (wd)	Out-of-Farm Non Agriculture Employment (wd)
Berat	Roshnik	28.1	216.1	192.3	309.5	200.0	270.7
	Sinje	14.1	137.1	75.5	135.0	185.4	165.0
	Total	20.8	174.7	131.1	259.6	185.7	199.3
Bulqize	Zerqan	47.9	79.2	111.8		50.0	
	Total	47.9	79.2	111.8		50.0	
Diber	Tomin	21.7	138.3	46.8			
	Total	21.7	138.3	46.8			221.5
Has	Golaj	71.3	139.6	154.2			221.5
	Total	71.3	139.6	154.2		188.0	240.0
Kolonje	Leskovik	45.7	262.9	268.5	300.0	300.0	291.7
	Q Erseke	25.2	188.4	183.5	174.8	150.0	221.4
	Total	35.9	225.4	227.7	188.7	210.0	257.5
Korçe	Liqenas	22.7	84.3	155.5		16.7	30.0
	Moglice	51.3	201.9	186.1		155.0	220.3
	Pojan	25.1	124.8	143.7	100.0		171.4
	Vithkuq	20.8	157.7	147.3	225.0	206.0	177.2
	Total	29.7	142.7	157.9	183.3	178.3	193.1
Kukes	Kalise	112.2	123.6	120.7		170.0	143.9
	Kolsh	37.8	167.5	95.1	198.8	220.0	208.4
	Zapod	113.2	257.5	257.8	300.0		265.4
	Total	85.7	181.1	155.5	204.7	201.3	203.9
Librazhd	Hotolishr	100.6	188.8	207.2	200.0	228.3	202.0
	Lunik	17.9	97.8	56.4		245.5	197.1
	Rrajce	49.9	160.0	157.7	150.0		180.1
	Total	56.3	149.1	140.9	175.0	239.4	192.2
Mat	Klos	53.9	190.5	159.2		320.0	294.9
	Macukull	91.1	166.0	154.3	182.4		176.2
	Ulez	121.3	213.0	209.2	250.0	267.5	237.7
	Total	87.1	188.9	172.8	186.1	285.0	223.9
Mirdite	Orosh	62.1	76.8	80.4			200.0
	Total	62.1	76.8	80.4			200.0
Permet	Piskove	35.2	291.5	293.8	288.6	294.3	277.3
	Total	35.2	291.5	293.8	288.6	294.3	277.3
Pogradec	Bucimas	44.2	160.8	131.3	230.0	200.0	244.9
	Total	44.2	160.8	131.3	230.0	200.0	244.9
Puke	Qafe-Mali	63.9	95.3	61.7	43.3	84.0	143.7
	Qerret	152.5	169.9	171.3	204.3	150.0	191.1
	Total	103.9	131.4	111.2	156.0	95.0	149.5
Skrapar	Potom	25.9	127.5	119.3	250.0	164.8	188.5
	Vendreshe	37.2	232.0	204.2	320.0		
	Total	31.3	179.7	159.8	302.5	164.8	188.5
Tepelene	Lopes	57.6	268.7	296.7	239.0	306.9	
	Qender	62.6	140.1	211.9		195.0	330.0
	Total	59.4	204.8	266.1	239.0	269.6	330.0
Tropoje	Fierze	73.8	124.1	117.9			206.0
	Margegaj	154.8	203.8	188.9		268.1	256.0
	Tropoje	109.9	186.3	179.1		251.7	254.8
	Total	113.0	171.5	161.7		266.6	234.1
Average Study Area		56.6	164.7	156.4	150.8	176.7	209.7

Work Days Engagement in Various Arable Crops (wd/dy)

District	Commune	Wheat	Maize	Alfalfa	Vegetables	Patatoes	Forages
Berat	Roshnik	4.3	8.2	7.2	26.9	24.3	5.1
	Sinje	7.1	3.3	3.9	11.6	10.4	11.2
	Total	5.7	4.3	4.4	16.4	15.0	8.5
Diber	Tomin	10.9	25.0	13.8			
	Total	10.9	25.0	13.8			
Has	Golaj	19.4	53.8	11.8	435.0		100.0
	Total	19.4	53.8	11.8	435.0		100.0
Kolonje	Leskovik	23.4	30.0				
	Q Erseke	15.5	20.0	20.0	150.0	100.0	13.7
	Total	18.8	25.0	20.0	150.0	100.0	13.7
Korçe	Liqenas	13.3	11.7				
	Moglice	15.4		11.2			17.7
	Pojan	12.2		10.0			
	Vithkuq	10.2	13.3	26.7			15.0
	Total	12.9	12.5	12.3			17.2
Kukes	Kalise	12.6	25.0	15.0	100.0		
	Kolsh	15.2	20.0	12.0	20.0		10.0
	Zapod	13.4	30.0	14.7	100.0		11.3
	Total	14.0	25.0	13.0	52.0		11.3
Librazhd	Hotoisht	13.4	60.0	18.5	400.0	400.0	10.0
	Lunik	14.7	17.2	9.6	68.4	33.3	15.4
	Rrajce	61.0	60.1	44.8	222.5	170.7	
	Total	35.7	57.5	39.4	217.1	172.8	15.3
Mat	Klos	27.1	38.2	17.5	42.5	100.0	10.9
	Macukull	20.0	10.0	5.1	35.6	10.0	10.5
	Ulez	12.9		10.0	150.0		14.7
	Total	23.7	24.1	6.6	39.1	55.0	10.7
Mirdite	Orosh	19.0	31.9	20.1	46.0		16.7
	Total	19.0	31.9	20.1	46.0		16.7
Permet	Piskove	12.2	17.5	17.0	77.1	57.0	9.4
	Total	12.2	17.5	17.0	77.1	57.0	9.4
Pogradec	Bucimas	11.7	27.1	14.7	173.0	65.2	39.0
	Total	11.7	27.1	14.7	173.0	65.2	39.0
Puke	Qerret	64.1	82.7	75.8	138.1	150.0	66.5
	Total	64.1	82.7	75.8	138.1	150.0	66.5
Skrapar	Potom	7.7	9.3	5.6	26.1	9.6	6.8
	Vendreshe	10.7	30.8	13.3	50.0	50.0	10.0
	Total	9.2	10.2	5.8	27.1	11.3	7.0
Tepelene	Lopes			15.0	150.0	65.9	7.4
	Qender	28.2	9.0	30.7			33.1
	Total	28.2	9.0	26.7	150.0	65.9	25.2
Tropoje	Fierze	10.7					
	Tropoje	14.2					
	Total	12.5					
Average Study Area							

Farmers satisfaction with the Seed/Seedlings Market Conditions

District	Commune	Respondents at Commune and District Level (expressed in %)											
		Level of satisfaction for seeds/seedlings					Reason of being unsatisfied						
		Much satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Much unsatisfied	High prices	Low quality	Distort markets	Not timely found	No new varieties	Other	
Berat	Roshnik		0.6	6.2	1.1	0.9	5.2	2.0	2.6	7.3	20.7		
	Sine			3.9		11.7	6.3	12.3	13.1	1.6	18.1	8.1	
	Total		0.6	10.1	1.4	12.6	11.6	14.3	15.7	8.8	38.8	8.1	
Bulqize	Zergon			4.3	3.7	2.0	3.1	0.5	7.2	6.7	3.8	8.1	
	Tonum		30.8	18.9	0.3		3.1	0.5					
	Total	30.8	18.9		0.3		3.1	0.5	7.2		3.8	8.1	
Diber	Total	30.8	18.9		0.3						3.8	8.1	
	Goldaj		18.9		0.3						3.8	8.1	
	Total		1.9	4.3	1.6	4.9	4.8	8.2	8.9				
Kolonic	Leskovik		1.9	4.3	1.6	4.9	4.8	8.2	8.9	2.6			
	Q. Liseke			3.0		0.6	6.3	4.4	12.9	9.8	0.8		
	Total		4.7	10.6	3.1	2.6	2.8	5.1	0.9	0.9	3.1	0.1	
Korce	Ligenas			2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.1	13.8	13.0	1.3		
	Moglice		1.7	3.9	2.6	2.0	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4		
	Total	7.7	6.9	14.9	14.2	5.7	13.3	3.6	3.7	0.5	3.0	5.4	
Kukes	Kalsh		1.1	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.6	3.6	1.6				
	Zapod		0.6	0.5	9.6		0.3	0.6	0.5				
	Total		6.1	0.8	5.1	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.6				
Librazhd	Hotchistr			3.3	20.1	4.3	2.9	5.6	4.7		1.3		
	Jank		5.0	3.5	3.1	0.6	3.0	2.2	4.7	1.6	0.8		
	Total		2.8	1.1	0.1	22.0	6.0	10.1	3.8	3.3	1.5	2.7	
Mat	Klos		7.8	4.7	11.0	22.6	9.6	13.2	8.6	8.8	16.5	10.8	
	Macenikll			5.4	1.0	3.7	5.2	9.8	0.2	0.5			
	Total		11.5	5.6	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.4	11.4	2.1	2.7	
Miridite	Orsh		11.5	4.7	16.9	3.3	3.6	6.4	11.5	13.0	2.1	2.7	
	Total	3.8	0.3	1.9	6.0	6.3	12.6	17.1	14.1	24.9	4.2	10.8	
	Pisikov		3.8	0.3	1.9	6.0	3.1	2.5	3.9	5.2	5.7	1.7	
Pogradec	Total		6.1	5.5		0.6	4.3	0.6	0.7	3.1	17.3	18.9	
	Bumras		3.8	13.3	0.8	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.3		3.1	17.3	18.9
	Qele-Mali			4.1	4.8	0.3	3.2	3.1	1.6				
Puke	Qeret		1.1	5.0	5.2		1.0	2.2	2.8				
	Total		1.1	6.1	12.1	0.3	4.2	5.3	4.4	7.3	4.6		
	Potom			1.0			6.4	0.3					
Skepar	Vendresh		0.8	6.9	0.3	1.4	6.3	11.8	8.0				
	Total		0.8	7.9	0.3	21.1	12.7	12.1	8.0				
	Jopes		38.5	0.6	4.7	10.3	3.0	0.2	0.5				
Tepelene	Total		6.9	2.9	5.5	13.4	4.8	0.5	0.7	2.6	3.0	8.1	
	Therze			6.1		7.5	1.4	0.8	1.4	7.3	0.8	2.7	
	Margen		3.8	5.6	7.5		2.7	3.0	3.1	0.3	3.0	10.8	
Tropoje	Total	3.8	6.1	12.1	0.3		2.4	2.5	3.0	8.8	3.1	18.9	
	Total	3.8	17.8	3.7	14.8	0.3	3.8	3.3	4.4	16.1	4.2	21.6	

Farmers Satisfaction with Chemicals Market Conditions

District	Commune	Level of satisfaction for fertilizers										Respondents at Commune and District Level (expressed in %)									
		Satisfied					Unsatisfied					Reasons of being unsatisfied									
		Much satisfied	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	Neutral	Much unsatisfied	High Prices	Low Quality	No Transportation Possibilities	High Transportation Cost	Lack of Purchasing Power	Distant market	Not Timely Available	No Supplier	Not profitable	Other					
Berat	Keshnik			60	09	13	53	21	30	20	10	38									
	Shipe			23		146	58	154	129	185	228	164	18	34	15						
	Total			82	09	159	112	175	160	205	238	202	18	34	30						
Budizze	Zerqan		03	39	43	19	30		32	28	78	109	71		45						
	Total		03	39	43	19	30		32	28	78	109	71								
	Tomn	348	194		03		30		32	28	78	109	71								
Diber	Total	348	194		03																
	Gndi		20	43	16	40	46	98	82	53	39	25	36	34	15						
	Total		20	43	16	40	46	98	82	53	39	25	36	34	15						
Has	Leskovik			70			57	33	129	33	13	38									
	Total		06	39	35	26	38	73	05	03	03	27	71	69	15						
	Q. Fineske		06	109	35	26	95	106	134	35	16	66	71	69	15						
Kolonic	Iqenias			38	03	87	55	06	03	05											
	Mogelice		09	43	30	13	28	17	05	13	13	08	54		30						
	Popan		20	59	09		48	17			05	10	18		30						
Korce	Vitibug		49	27	44	08	23	02	02	05	16	44	18		288						
	Total		77	166	87	108	155	42	10	25	39	52	71		348						
	Kalise		09	30	44	21	26	60	13	08	16	22									
Kukes	Kolsh		06	11	104		07	08	18	28	20	33	36	34	30						
	Zapod		71	07	60	26	10	10	05	10	20	11									
	Total		86	47	208	48	42	72	37	75	55	66	36	69	30						
Librazhd	Hetolsh		06	53	24	05	46	17	72	75	68	33									
	Lank			03		201	56	129	47	68	20	41	125	655	45						
	Rence		20	09	94	05	07	04	03	03					91						
Mat	Kios	43	09	53	16	16	47	12	08	15	07										
	Micokull	87	34	53	06	03	09	04	77	38		19	161	34							
	Uez			51	14	34	52	75	119	178	221	183	179		61						
Miridite	Total	130	43	157	36	53	107	90	205	230	228	202	339	34	61						
	Orsh	43	03	22	68	24	23	48	55	55	39	19	36								
	Iskove	43	03	22	68	24	23	48	55	55	39	19	36								
Pernit	Total	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
Pogradec	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
Puke	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
Skrapar	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
Tepelene	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
Tropoje	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						
	Iskove	43	123	31			24	02	02	08	03	03			197						

7.4 APPENDIX 4: INITIAL STAGE INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT EFFECTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Cropping Pattern and Yields of Arable Crops

District	Commune	Wheat			Maize			Alfalfa			Vegetables			Potato			Fodder			Intercrops		
		Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.	Total Planted Area	Average Yield q/ha	Average Plot Size sq. ft.
Berat	Roshuk	218	288	3.1	221	214	3.1	92	366	1.8	37	211	0.5	37	967	0.5	59	316	2.5	3	19	3.0
		223	262	3.0	242	265	3.1	139	371	2.3	26	240	0.5	32	843	0.7	209	311	2.7	2	21	1.5
		220	275	3.1	232	255	3.1	115	378	2.0	32	226	0.5	32	226	0.5	31	995	0.6	131	313	2.6
Buletzic	Zogran	30	216	2.5	131	253	1.7	-	306	3.3	12	186	0.2	11	1035	0.2	32	362	1.2	127	21	1.7
		30	216	2.5	131	253	1.7	-	306	3.3	12	186	0.2	11	1035	0.2	32	362	1.2	127	21	1.7
		30	216	2.5	131	253	1.7	-	306	3.3	12	186	0.2	11	1035	0.2	32	362	1.2	127	21	1.7
Dibër	Lumut	217	227	3.9	98	392	1.9	41	406	3.1	6	172	0.7	-	2318	-	17	291	2.1	-	35	-
		217	227	3.9	98	392	1.9	41	406	3.1	6	172	0.7	-	2318	-	17	291	2.1	-	35	-
		217	227	3.9	98	392	1.9	41	406	3.1	6	172	0.7	-	2318	-	17	291	2.1	-	35	-
Has	Gohat	111	204	2.9	297	286	1.0	-	-	-	13	179	0.5	13	1268	-	2	279	0.6	1	24	0.5
		111	204	2.9	297	286	1.0	-	-	-	13	179	0.5	13	1268	-	2	279	0.6	1	24	0.5
		111	204	2.9	297	286	1.0	-	-	-	13	179	0.5	13	1268	-	2	279	0.6	1	24	0.5
Kolonje	Leshkovik	360	224	3.8	174	253	2.2	2	299	2.0	2	186	0.0	5	921	0.2	62	295	1.1	31	23	1.1
		255	217	3.2	176	225	2.9	-	-	-	17	192	0.2	12	885	0.2	19	203	1.5	31	20	1.1
		308	224	3.5	175	210	2.5	2	290	2.0	9	189	0.1	9	993	0.2	40	291	1.3	15	21	0.5
Korce	Lapras	137	303	5.8	198	279	2.9	-	-	-	12	199	0.1	10	2116	0.2	15	298	1.1	98	26	2.1
		161	296	1.1	122	216	2.0	5	306	2.5	-	196	0.3	2	2122	0.2	5	296	0.9	2	24	0.5
		988	283	1.2	96	260	1.8	60	307	2.1	31	195	0.7	18	2103	0.5	111	296	3.0	103	24	1.3
Kukes	Vahkhor	9	276	1.3	169	254	3.2	1	365	1.0	8	197	0.3	9	2114	0.3	157	294	0.5	1	24	0.6
		399	290	3.9	146	260	2.4	17	306	1.9	17	197	0.3	10	2114	0.3	148	296	2.9	51	24	1.9
		93	228	1.7	63	341	1.5	9	225	3.0	11	122	0.2	-	-	-	83	164	1.8	31	28	1.9
Librazhd	Kohsh	205	210	2.1	74	312	2.0	38	225	2.5	40	120	0.5	33	1353	0.9	16	162	2.3	23	27	2.3
		119	207	2.1	113	313	1.8	26	226	2.1	16	123	0.5	33	1353	0.9	49	165	1.7	23	24	2.3
		119	207	2.1	113	313	1.8	26	226	2.1	16	123	0.5	33	1353	0.9	49	165	1.7	23	24	2.3
Mat	Total	119	215	2.1	81	333	1.8	24	225	2.5	22	122	0.4	33	1353	0.3	49	161	1.9	19	26	1.1
		180	216	2.5	179	288	2.6	171	216	2.5	48	176	0.6	2	1123	0.5	22	227	1.4	5	25	0.5
		387	207	2.6	211	255	2.8	204	242	2.3	46	173	0.6	15	1103	0.7	31	238	2.8	16	24	2.0
Mirditë	Rence	100	263	2.6	172	276	2.3	14	245	11.0	18	171	0.2	13	1157	0.3	0	236	0.3	-	23	-
		222	269	2.6	187	273	2.6	130	241	6.3	37	174	0.5	19	1128	0.5	18	227	1.5	7	24	0.8
		387	236	3.0	69	299	1.9	204	346	3.6	26	192	0.1	-	-	-	8	288	0.8	1	28	0.5
Permet	Total	387	236	3.0	69	299	1.9	204	346	3.6	26	192	0.1	-	-	-	8	288	0.8	1	28	0.5
		96	222	1.7	73	264	2.1	127	302	1.8	37	188	0.8	18	1025	0.3	172	275	6.5	42	24	3.0
		96	222	1.7	73	264	2.1	127	302	1.8	37	188	0.8	18	1025	0.3	172	275	6.5	42	24	3.0
Pogradec	Bumbras	11	293	1.2	49	216	1.1	3	336	1.3	7	198	0.2	16	1367	0.6	27	299	1.1	9	25	1.2
		14	293	1.2	49	216	1.1	3	336	1.3	7	198	0.2	16	1367	0.6	27	299	1.1	9	25	1.2
		14	293	1.2	49	216	1.1	3	336	1.3	7	198	0.2	16	1367	0.6	27	299	1.1	9	25	1.2
Puke	Gatë-Tab	303	269	1.5	140	248	1.8	262	227	3.3	22	175	0.3	9	1033	0.1	-	246	-	1	23	0.1
		210	192	2.9	59	236	1.1	6	231	3.1	20	177	0.3	11	1057	0.4	6	214	0.9	1	20	0.5
		237	204	3.7	100	237	1.1	131	236	3.2	21	176	0.3	10	1015	0.4	3	245	0.5	1	21	0.1
Shkupar	Pecem	-	216	-	187	237	2.8	33	217	2.3	9	169	0.1	10	967	0.5	23	238	1.6	-	23	-
		180	269	1.9	185	221	2.8	133	211	2.5	37	167	0.6	14	979	0.3	-	279	3.1	-	23	-
		90	269	2.0	186	231	2.8	93	215	2.1	23	168	0.5	12	973	0.4	13	238	2.5	6	23	0.0
Tepelene	Verdeshë	13	227	1.9	1	279	1.9	-	260	-	6	182	0.1	17	994	0.1	33	253	2.5	2	26	2.0
		12	215	2.0	37	257	2.1	-	238	-	11	180	0.7	10	976	0.5	17	251	2.1	-	23	-
		13	221	1.9	19	268	1.5	-	259	-	24	181	0.1	13	985	0.1	25	251	2.1	1	24	1.0
Tropoje	Lapras	96	268	1.7	135	251	2.2	127	299	1.8	11	176	0.3	2	1089	0.1	59	219	2.6	110	23	1.9
		13	197	1.9	127	238	1.7	-	-	-	20	165	0.3	5	1127	0.3	1	252	1.0	-	23	-
		217	224	3.9	125	216	1.8	41	283	3.1	19	182	0.3	1	1035	0.5	1	248	1.0	15	24	1.5
Average Study Area	Total	199	210	2.5	136	253	1.9	36	191	2.3	17	173	0.3	2	1081	0.3	21	219	1.5	32	23	1.1
		183	215	2.9	173	268	2.2	61	302	2.1	25	183	0.4	12	1045	0.3	63	271	2.1	21	24	1.0
		183	215	2.9	173	268	2.2	61	302	2.1	25	183	0.4	12	1045	0.3	63	271	2.1	21	24	1.0

Number of Rootstocks and Yield of Fruit Trees

Districts	Communes	Number of Trees (roots)										Yields (kg/root)									
		Apples	Pear	Plums	Peach	Cherry	Vineyard	Other				Apples	Pear	Plums	Peach	Cherry	Vineyard	Other			
Berat	Keshk	645	50	45	23	30	8	2,336	6	13	1	3	19	30	22						
	Stinik	39	80		10	48	1,314	1,150	10	13											
	Total	684	130	45		78	2,188	3,532	10	13	1	3	19	30	22						
Bulqizë	Zerqan	514	111	45	33	1,055	2,188	3,532	6	13	1	15	30	12	28						
	Total	514	111	1,629	136	116	602	228	11	10	16	6	2	15	24						
	Trosh			1,629	136	116	602	228	11	10	16	6	2	15	24						
Dibër	Total			40			208	250													
	Has	279	2	275	35	30	330	250	18	6	23	1	19	3							
	Total	279	2	275	35	30	330	250	18	6	23	1	19	3							
Kolonjë	Keshk	94	23	179	5	30	330	2	18	6	23	1	19	3							
	Q. Leshkë	2,799	39	4	12	27	2,816	255	19	53	31	20	18	0							
	Total	2,893	62	226	17	27	5,086	39	18	12	20	0	28	27	17						
Korçë	Janinas	86	12	54	2		3,324	294	18	27	28	6	28	9							
	Moglicë	79	4	213	58	31	2,573	12	27	13	25	0	25	23	14						
	Prepun	3,276	12	27	4	2	1,937	42	19	30	45	24	21	11	15						
Kukës	Vithkuq	1,057		36		158		12	15	0	10	0	0	4							
	Total	4,498	28	330	64	36	4,668	69	17	24	33										
	Keshk	304	28	505	33	69	1,065	28	16	10	37	22	21	17	33						
Librazhd	Zapod	279	--	209	69	43	98	154	18	15	18	13	22	11	11						
	Kalishë	271	87	389	10	107	94	135	23	37	22	24	34	21	8						
	Total	854	192	1,103	112	219	1,257	317	21	10	9	0	10	29	4						
Mat	Floridisht	194	22	318	26	49	512	438	16	13	17	16	26	13	6						
	Lumik						505	0													
	Total	250	41	374	18	23	683	49	24	20	31	18	30	16	13						
Miriditë	Klos	444	63	692	44	72	1,700	487	21	17	25	17	25	17	9						
	Mithecull	628	185	999	189	208	172	617	17	14	23	17	27	16	12						
	Ujez	601	59	824		175	531	237	25	19	22	17	21	15	16						
Përmet	Total	97	45	506	98	16	1,934	326	21	21	22	24	24	20	24						
	Qorosh	1,326	289	2,339	287	399	2,637	1,180	21	16	23	20	20	14	18						
	Total	71	8	313	39	125	881	216	21	40	42	39	44	23	31						
Pogradec	Diklovcë	71	8	313	39	125	881	216	21	40	42	39	44	23	31						
	Total	20	48	87	68	78	295	550	16	21	15	14	24	14	22						
	Brumçus	1,989	252	212	91	158	1,230	255	29	24	35	24	31	16	0						
Pukë	Total	1,989	252	212	91	158	1,230	255	29	24	35	24	31	16	0						
	Qaf nallë	120	10	84	4	70	1,230	255	29	24	35	24	31	16	0						
	Qerret	34	11		46		1,420	51	25	57	30	15	49	14	29						
Shtetë	Total	154	21	84	50	70	3,303	250	25	78	30	44	49	13	24						
	Donon						2,690	0													
	Vendreshtë	50					2,684	0	20												
Tepelenë	Total	50					5,374	0	20												
	Lapush	20	11	26	3	50	335	76	17	25	19	33	32	31	18						
	Qendër	103	71	66	43	47	879	106	29	45	39	30	49	28	14						
Tropojë	Total	123	82	92	46	97	1,214	182	27	42	33	31	40	29	16						
	Pierze	199	13	750	--	28	1,633	357	31	42	13	36	35	11	22						
	Margjeshit	341	16	340	18	10	1,606	33	24	19	18	17	21	18	12						
Average Stud Area	Total	360	23	541	16	46	1,098	519	29	32	26	34	47	22	62						
	903	52	1,631	41	84	437	909		19	23	22	18	26	17	45						

Indicators on Livestock in the Study Area

District	Commune	Total Livestock					Share of Farmers Owning the Livestock					Livestock Farmers' Flock Size				
		Cows	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Beehives	Cows	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Beehives	Cows	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Beehives
Bretat	Reshink	80	275	204	1408	13	75.0%	37.5%	15.0%	97.5%	5.0%	1.5	92	366	220	181
	Some	88	1209	827	2130	13	96.3%	41.3%	12.5%	98.8%	6.0%	1.1	366	220	181	3.3
Bulizze	Zergyn	168	1484	1091	3538	13	85.6%	39.4%	16.3%	98.1%	2.5%	1.2	236	420	225	3.3
	Total	90	249	68	681	19	93.8%	58.8%	10.0%	82.5%	8.8%	1.2	53	85	103	27
Diber	Donn	62	38	26	439	30	70.0%	13.8%	6.3%	70.0%	1.3%	1.1	35	52	58	27
	Total	62	38	26	439	30	70.0%	13.8%	6.3%	70.0%	1.3%	1.1	35	52	58	27
Has	Total	163	331	80	874	63	100.0%	36.3%	6.3%	61.3%	12.5%	2.0	114	160	178	63
	Jackwork	163	331	80	874	63	100.0%	36.3%	6.3%	61.3%	12.5%	2.0	114	160	178	63
Kolonic	Q Jerske	107	405	1715	875	24	97.5%	27.5%	91.3%	100.0%	3.8%	1.4	184	238	109	63
	Total	226	1370	2088	1576	109	93.8%	52.5%	32.5%	72.5%	13.8%	1.7	156	136	113	78
Korce	Jagersas	132	216	192	421	12	93.8%	46.3%	37.5%	43.8%	3.8%	1.5	163	201	111	78
	Alagjee	--	70	421	531	87	86.3%	31.3%	45.0%	83.8%	10.0%	1.1	284	40	120	40
Korce	Donn	40	365	3	862	200	46.3%	10.0%	1.3%	--	4.3%	1.1	456	30	139	109
	Vihlsing	105	1153	238	469	74	87.5%	72.5%	37.5%	72.5%	10.0%	1.5	199	26	81	93
Kukes	Total	354	2446	844	2283	373	78.4%	40.0%	30.3%	69.4%	6.3%	1.4	191	87	103	187
	Kubise	119	449	28	369	29	95.8%	53.0%	7.5%	81.3%	1.3%	1.6	102	47	57	200
Kukes	Kubise	98	272	160	1644	57	93.0%	36.3%	11.3%	92.5%	0.0%	1.5	94	178	157	109
	Zapost	112	259	387	325	57	90.0%	56.3%	57.5%	50.0%	11.3%	1.6	58	62	94	63
Librazhd	Total	329	980	475	1968	77	92.2%	49.2%	25.4%	74.6%	4.2%	1.5	83	78	107	77
	Harok	81	130	122	627	17	95.0%	42.5%	26.3%	93.8%	6.3%	1.1	56	58	84	34
Librazhd	Renec	102	415	265	1150	62	98.8%	52.5%	23.8%	97.5%	12.5%	1.3	99	139	147	62
	Total	203	136	207	1567	79	93.8%	17.5%	6.3%	88.8%	5.0%	1.2	97	49	221	43
Mat	Kilos	127	193	98	1659	96	95.8%	37.5%	18.8%	93.3%	7.9%	1.2	82	90	149	51
	Alacakull	118	1230	707	1287	6	100.0%	31.3%	8.8%	96.3%	3.8%	1.6	--	140	215	37
Mirdite	Ujez	79	245	126	882	33	97.5%	76.3%	26.3%	98.8%	1.3%	1.5	205	337	163	60
	Total	324	1688	931	3828	50	93.8%	49.6%	16.3%	92.1%	5.0%	1.4	142	239	153	41
Permet	Q Prosh	83	529	83	770	15	98.8%	63.8%	11.3%	97.5%	2.5%	1.1	104	92	99	75
	Blakove	87	486	87	859	116	88.8%	30.0%	12.5%	88.8%	11.3%	1.2	203	87	121	129
Pogradec	Total	68	486	87	859	116	88.8%	30.0%	12.5%	88.8%	11.3%	1.2	203	87	121	129
	Blacunas	68	486	87	859	116	88.8%	30.0%	12.5%	88.8%	11.3%	1.2	203	87	121	129
Puke	Q Jale Madi	83	67	635	576	15	76.3%	11.3%	5.0%	76.3%	0.0%	1.2	367	500	107	75
	Q Jereci	52	106	238	889	51	60.0%	18.8%	38.8%	80.0%	2.5%	1.4	74	159	107	57
Skrapar	Total	135	173	873	1465	66	60.0%	15.0%	44.4%	81.3%	6.9%	1.1	74	159	107	57
	Donn	107	290	1195	725	4	98.8%	29.0%	56.3%	80.0%	2.5%	1.3	181	266	113	60
Tepelenë	Vendeshke	78	870	460	1310	4	97.5%	43.0%	31.3%	96.3%	0.0%	1.0	161	184	170	20
	Donn	42	1930	830	1380	101	46.3%	17.5%	23.8%	76.3%	3.8%	1.5	465	454	135	57
Tropoje	Ujez	149	1488	409	824	17	87.5%	8.8%	11.3%	76.3%	10.0%	1.1	167	236	144	20
	Total	183	1995	238	2204	118	96.3%	65.0%	21.3%	95.0%	20.0%	2.4	211	152	128	99
Total Study Area	Managed	155	567	157	994	159	96.3%	45.0%	11.3%	88.8%	10.0%	2.0	158	174	140	99
	Unmanaged	160	647	127	1000	70	92.5%	33.0%	8.8%	91.3%	12.5%	2.2	147	181	219	70
	Total	318	1212	284	1994	229	94.0%	38.3%	21.0%	83.3%	6.0%	1.4	171	192	155	83

Yields in Livestock at Farm Level

District	Commune	Cows						Sheep						Goats								
		Cow per farm	Cow milk (liters)	Pregnancy age (months)	Milking period (days)	Calves per farm	Calves per cow per year	Age of sale (calves)	Sheep milk	Sheep per farm	Lamb per sheep	Lamb per farm	Lamb weight (kg)	Age of sale of kids (months)	Lamb's sold per farm	Goat per farm	Goat milk	Kids per goat	Kids per farm	Kids sold per farm	Age of sale kids (months)	Weight of kids (kg)
Berat	Reshink	1.3	1768	26.0	285.8	1.1	0.8	2.9	7.4	9.2	1.0	8.5	3.0	6.3	7.1	22	91	1.2	24.3	18.4	3.0	17
	Shing	1.1	1840	26.0	285.8	1.0	0.9	2.9	56	36.6	0.9	16.8	30	6.3	16.7	59	70	1.0	32.6	37.3	4.1	19
	Total	1.2	1808	26.7	201.9	1.0	0.8	5.7	65	23.6	0.9	12.8	17	4.6	12.5	42	78	1.0	41.6	30.4	3.7	19
Bulqize	Zergan	1.2	1384	26.7	201.9	0.9	0.8	5.7	48	5.3	0.8	4.4	17	4.6	12.5	9	61	0.8	6.1	4.8	4.8	19
	Total	1.2	1384	24.8	252.1	0.9	0.8	8.7	48	5.3	0.8	4.4	13	4.7	3.5	9	61	0.8	6.1	4.8	4.8	19
	Total	1.1	2543	24.8	252.1	1.1	1.0	8.7	44	3.5	1.2	2.9	13	4.7	3.5	5	115	1.4	5.2	2.8	4.0	10
Diber	Total	1.1	2543	25.7	217.1	1.1	1.0	5.8	44	3.5	1.2	2.9	13	3.7	2.7	5	115	1.4	5.2	2.8	4.0	10
	Total	2.0	1188	25.7	217.1	1.3	0.6	5.8	63	11.4	0.7	8.7	13	3.7	2.7	5	115	1.4	5.2	2.8	4.0	10
	Total	2.0	1188	21.4	213.6	1.3	0.6	6.1	63	11.4	0.7	8.7	13	3.7	2.7	16	83	0.9	13.4	8.0	4.8	12
Kolonic	Leskovik	1.4	1053	21.4	213.6	1.0	0.7	6.1	60	18.4	1.2	20.7	27	4.2	14.4	16	83	0.9	13.4	8.0	4.8	12
	Q. Jereko	1.7	1479	22.2	272.6	1.1	0.7	4.4	36	15.6	0.9	13.1	21	3.0	13.6	24	90	1.0	24.6	20.1	6.3	20
	Total	1.5	1257	22.2	272.6	1.1	0.7	4.4	43	16.3	1.0	13.1	21	3.0	13.6	14	78	0.9	13.1	15.0	3.4	16
Korce	Lapras	1.8	1383	24.0	188.4	1.6	0.9	8.1	43	5.8	1.0	5.5	15	3.0	13.9	21	87	1.0	21.5	19.2	5.8	19
	Moglice	1.1	1376	24.0	188.4	1.0	0.9	8.1	28	28.4	0.9	23.2	15	5.0	18.4	6	73	1.0	6.1	5.2	5.5	19
	Pojan	1.1	2325	22.0	209.2	1.0	0.9	6.9	62	45.6	1.0	45.4	24	5.1	45.4	12	50	0.8	8.9	7.9	3.5	17
Kukes	Vitibuk	1.5	1632	23.0	209.2	1.0	0.7	6.9	36	19.9	0.9	16.5	24	5.1	13.8	3	67	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	25
	Total	1.4	1586	23.4	200.7	1.2	0.8	6.1	37	19.1	0.9	16.4	19	5.2	17.6	8	105	0.9	6.2	9.4	2.6	18
	Kalish	1.6	1088	23.4	200.7	1.1	0.7	6.1	18	10.2	0.8	7.8	19	5.2	17.6	9	74	0.9	7.1	7.5	3.7	18
Librazhd	Keshib	1.3	1987	23.1	233.6	1.0	0.8	7.6	14	9.4	0.8	8.1	15	2.3	5.3	5	22	0.7	4.0	3.5	4.5	28
	Zapod	1.6	1506	23.1	233.6	1.0	0.6	7.6	38	5.8	0.9	5.0	15	2.3	4.0	18	20	0.9	13.3	15.0	5.0	14
	Total	1.5	1529	27.3	231.7	1.0	0.7	5.0	25	8.3	0.8	6.8	24	4.3	5.2	6	45	1.1	6.2	5.3	4.9	16
Mat	Floridshu	1.1	1412	27.3	231.7	1.0	1.0	5.0	22	5.6	0.8	4.4	24	4.3	5.2	8	39	1.1	7.2	5.7	4.9	16
	Jamk	1.3	1485	24.7	263.7	1.2	0.9	5.7	18	9.9	0.9	8.5	15	4.0	7.9	6	37	0.8	3.8	4.3	5.0	10
	Kerice	1.2	2338	24.7	263.7	1.0	0.8	5.7	90	9.7	1.0	10.6	13	4.0	6.5	14	39	0.8	12.2	11.9	4.6	19
Mirdite	Total	1.2	1707	23.8	271.0	1.1	0.9	4.6	32	8.2	0.9	7.3	17	4.2	6.5	4	283	1.0	3.4	1.7	4.0	15
	Kilos	1.6	1415	23.8	271.0	1.0	0.6	4.6	29	7.7	0.9	7.0	17	4.2	5.1	9	70	0.8	7.3	8.8	4.5	17
	Mashekull	1.5	1408	24.3	259.7	1.0	0.7	4.8	3	20.5	0.9	18.3	21	4.2	10.5	14	74	0.9	12.1	7.2	3.0	16
Perncet	Elek	1.2	1320	24.3	259.7	1.1	0.9	4.8	20	7.4	0.9	6.5	21	4.2	4.1	34	5	0.8	27.6	14.9	3.9	15
	Total	1.4	1384	26.6	155.5	1.0	0.7	9.1	13	14.2	0.9	12.7	10	2.6	8.1	11	32	0.8	10.1	6.1	5.1	11
	Total	1.1	1745	26.6	155.5	1.0	1.0	9.1	31	10.4	1.0	9.7	10	2.6	5.0	9	57	1.0	20.4	11.4	4.1	14
Pogradec	Pishkoc	1.2	2573	24.3	296.8	1.0	1.0	4.1	21	20.3	1.0	9.7	20	4.1	13.6	9	57	1.0	8.8	7.5	6.1	10
	Total	1.2	2573	27.8	293.9	1.0	0.8	3.3	21	20.3	1.0	21.3	24	2.9	13.6	9	29	1.0	8.9	6.0	5.5	18
	Total	1.2	2095	27.8	293.9	1.0	0.9	3.3	21	20.3	1.0	21.3	24	2.9	13.6	9	29	1.0	8.9	6.0	5.5	18
Puke	Qafë-Mali	1.4	1412	27.8	286.6	1.0	0.7	6.2	21	36.7	1.1	38.3	27	5.5	21.7	50	8	1.4	60.0	50.0	4.0	20
	Veret	1.1	1896	26.9	248.1	1.0	0.9	3.5	16	7.4	0.7	5.1	27	5.5	5.0	16	24	0.6	10.0	9.6	4.9	8
	Total	1.2	1623	26.9	248.1	1.0	0.8	3.5	23	7.1	0.7	5.1	21	3.7	3.3	8	31	0.7	4.7	3.7	4.2	8
Shkupar	Potom	1.3	1923	23.8	190.7	1.0	0.8	7.9	58	18.1	0.9	16.4	9	4.7	12.7	27	76	0.9	23.3	21.2	4.9	20
	Vendeshic	1.0	2071	23.8	190.7	1.0	1.0	7.9	44	16.1	1.0	15.5	9	4.7	10.7	18	77	1.0	18.0	13.3	9.2	20
	Total	1.1	1996	26.0	277.4	1.0	0.9	6.9	48	16.7	1.0	15.8	26	5.5	11.2	24	76	0.9	21.4	17.8	6.6	20
Trepelene	Lapras	1.1	2224	26.0	277.4	1.0	0.9	6.9	76	64.0	1.0	61.2	26	5.5	45.3	44	77	0.9	40.3	27.8	2.9	14
	Qender	1.5	1957	25.7	228.3	1.2	0.8	3.3	51	46.5	0.8	38.3	10	3.5	30.2	45	31.7	2.5	35.8	24.9	6.2	21
	Total	1.4	2050	25.7	228.3	1.1	0.8	3.3	64	55.0	0.9	49.3	10	3.5	30.5	44	134	1.4	38.8	26.9	4.0	16
Tropoje	Bozve	2.4	1770	27.4	292.2	1.7	0.7	3.8	42	21.1	0.9	19.7	22	3.9	14.4	13	85	0.9	14.2	11.1	4.9	19
	Margan	2.0	1396	27.4	292.2	1.9	1.0	3.8	66	15.8	1.1	16.3	22	3.9	12.9	17	96	1.1	19.3	14.2	4.0	16
	Total	2.2	1117	25.0	282.5	1.8	0.8	5.1	50	14.7	1.0	13.8	22	4.8	9.1	18	85	1.0	17.7	10.7	4.4	17
Average Study Area		1.4	1744	25.3	245.6	1.1	0.8	5.5	39	17.1	0.9	15.2	19	4.1	11.4	19	67	1.0	18.2	14.1	4.7	16

7.5 APPENDIX 5: INITIAL STAGE INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT IMPACT IN LIVING STANDARDS

Human Resources: Specialists Graduated Before 1990

Commune	Agriculture specialists					Education				Public Health					
	Economists Nr % vs Total	Agronomist Nr % vs Total	Zootechnicians Nr % vs Total	Veterinarians Nr % vs Total	Forestry engineers Nr % vs Total	Elementary Nr % vs Total	High Nr % vs Total	Midwives Nr % vs Total	Nurses Nr % vs Total	Dentists Nr % vs Total	Doctors Nr % vs Total	Pharmacists Nr % vs Total			
Burinas	10 7.6	8 3.8	4 7.7	6 6.7		25 4.2	36 6.6	8 3.4	12 5.2						
Fieze	3 2.3					34 5.7	6 1.1	8 3.4	4 1.7						
Gola	4 3.0	6 2.8	2 3.8	2 2.2		30 5.1	41 7.5	19 8.2	3 1.3						
Horolish	12 9.1	9 4.2	7 13.5	10 11.1	1 3.2	30 5.1	15 2.7	5 2.2	3 1.3						
Kalisse	3 2.3	1 0.5	1 1.9	1 1.1	1 3.2		40 7.3	4 1.7	2 0.9						
Nios	8 6.1	11 5.2	3 5.8	3 3.3	3 9.7	35 5.9	7 1.3	16 6.9	14 6.1	1 3.6					
Polish	2 1.5	4 1.9		2 2.2	1 3.2		2 0.4	3 1.3	3 1.3						
Leskovik	1 0.8	2 0.9	1 1.9	1 1.1		27 4.5	9 1.6		7 3.1	1 1.3					
Laguna	11 8.3	12 5.6	3 5.8	4 4.4	3 9.7	29 4.9	8 1.5	12 5.2	6 2.6	1 3.6					
Lopes	11 8.3	11 5.2	2 3.8	6 6.7			42 7.7								
Lunk	2 1.5	4 1.9	1 1.9	2 2.2			6 1.1	3 1.3	2 0.9	1 3.6					
Marokull		2 0.9				17 2.9		2 0.9	1 3.6						
Margeri	1 0.8	6 2.8	2 3.8	3 3.3	1 3.2			2 0.9	2 0.9	1 3.6					
Mogler	2 1.5	4 1.9		3 3.3		30 5.1	2 0.4		17 2.4	1 3.6					
Orosi	2 1.5	1 0.5		1 1.1	1 3.2		30 5.5	9 3.9	6 2.6						
Plekove	1 0.8	8 3.8	4 7.7	6 6.7	1 3.2	9 1.5	6 1.1								
Pojan	6 4.5	18 8.5		4 4.4				2 0.9	11 4.8	1 3.6					
Potom	1 0.8	3 1.4	1 1.9			33 5.6	30 5.5	10 4.3	13 5.7	1 3.6					
Q. Hrske	17 12.9	25 11.7	4 7.7	8 8.9	7 22.6	13 2.2	3 0.5	4 1.7							
Q. Tepkne	6 4.5	13 6.1	3 5.8	4 4.4	3 9.7	25 4.2	40 7.3	35 15.1	49 21.4	3 10.7					
Que Mall		6 2.8		1 1.1		22 3.7	20 3.7								
Quert	3 2.3	4 1.9	1 1.9	3 3.3	2 6.5	11 1.9	25 4.6	10 4.3	1 0.4						
Rosank	5 3.8	8 3.8				14 2.4	42 7.7	13 5.6	4 1.7						
Roure	2 1.5	4 1.9				38 6.4	9 1.6	2 0.9	12 5.2	1 3.6					
Sile	6 4.5	5 2.3	4 7.7	1 1.1		30 5.1	10 1.8								
Tonun	4 3.0	8 3.8	3 5.8	7 8		23 3.9	10 1.8	13 5.7	1 3.6						
Trope	2 1.5	3 3.3	1 1.1	1 1.1	1 3.2	23 3.9	15 2.7	6 2.6	9 3.9	1 3.6					
Uez		2 0.9	4 4.4	1 3.2		34 5.7	48 8.8	21 9.1	6 2.6	1 3.6					
Vendresle		2 0.9				1 0.2	2 0.4	10 4.3	20 8.7	2 7.1					
Vinkur	3 2.3	3 3.3	2 3.8			10 1.7	6 1.1	8 3.4							
Zapod		4 1.9					28 5.1	4 1.7	3 1.3	10 35.7					
Zerqan	4 3.0	8 3.8	1 1.1	2 6.5		10 1.7	3 0.5								
Total	132 100.0	213 100.0	52 100.0	90 100.0	31 100.0	41 6.9	5 0.9	14 6.0	2 0.9	2 7.1	6 1.3	1 5.9			

Human Resources: Specialists Graduated after 1990

Commune	Agriculture Specialists					Education		Public Health				
	Agronomists Nr % vs Total	Economists Nr % vs Total	Zootechnicians Nr % vs Total	Veterinarians Nr % vs Total	Forestry engineers Nr % vs Total	Elementary Nr % vs Total	High Nr % vs Total	Midwives Nr % vs Total	Nurses Nr % vs Total	Dentists Nr % vs Total	Doctors Nr % vs Total	Pharmacists Nr % vs Total
Bucinas	1 5.6	1 5.6		1 11.1		1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1			
Fierze	1 5.6					1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Golaj	1 5.6		1 20.0	1 11.1	1 14.3	1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Haroshin	1 5.6	1 5.6				1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Kios	1 5.6	1 5.6	1 20.0			1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	1 50.0
Kolsh		1 5.6		1 11.1		1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Leskovik												
Lagunas	1 5.6	1 5.6	1 20.0	1 11.1	1 14.3				1 7.1			
Lopes	1 5.6	1 5.6				1 4.5	1 4.8			1 33.3		
Lunik		1 5.6										
Margari	1 5.6	1 5.6				1 4.5	1 4.8					
Morlice												
Orosli						1 4.5			1 7.1		1 5.9	
Pekove	1 5.6					1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3			1 5.9	
Pogan	1 5.6	1 5.6		1 11.1								
Potom												
Q. Firske	1 5.6	1 5.6				1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Q. Lepelene	1 5.6	1 5.6		1 11.1	1 14.3	1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3				
Qate Muli	1 5.6	1 5.6			1 14.3	1 4.5	1 4.8		1 7.1		1 5.9	
Qerret	1 5.6	1 5.6	1 11.1			1 4.5	1 4.8		1 7.1		1 5.9	
Roshnik	1 5.6	1 5.6			1 14.3	1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Rutice		1 5.6		1 11.1		1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Shipe						1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	
Tomlin						1 4.5	1 4.8		1 7.1	1 33.3	1 5.9	
Tropogje	1 5.6	1 5.6	1 20.0	1 11.1	1 14.3	1 4.5	1 4.8				1 5.9	
Ulez						1 4.5	1 4.8				1 5.9	
Vendeshic						1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3	1 7.1		1 5.9	1 50.0
Vinibug	1 5.6	1 5.6	1 20.0									
Zapod	1 5.6					1 4.5	1 4.8			1 33.3	1 5.9	
Zerjan		1 5.6		1 11.1		1 4.5	1 4.8	1 8.3				
Total	18 100.0	18 100.0	5 100.0	9 100.0	7 100.0	22 100.0	21 100.0	12 100.0	14 100.0	3 100.0	17 100.0	2 100.0

Human Resources: Specialists Working in Privat Sector

Commune	Agriculture Specialists					High education	Public Health				
	Economists	Agronomist	Zootechnicians	Veterinarians	Forestry engineers		Dentists	Doctors	Pharmacists	Other	
	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	Nr % vs Total	
Bucinas	2 6.7			1 2.7		5 83.3					
Fierze		1 14.3									
Golaj											
Horodisht	2 6.7		1 11.1	5 13.5							
Klos	3 10.0	1 14.3		1 2.7	1 20.0		1 10.0		1 7.1		
Kolsh				1 2.7	1 20.0		1 10.0				
Leskovik									2 14.3		
Ligenas						1 16.7					
Lunik	1 3.3										
Piskove	6 20.0								1 7.1		
Pojan	2 6.7		4 44.4	5 13.5			1 10.0				
Q Fiseke	5 16.7	1 14.3		2 5.4							
Q Tepelene	2 6.7	3 42.9	3 33.3	8 21.6			3 30.0		2 14.3		
Qate Mali				2 5.4	2 40.0				3 21.4		
Qerret	1 3.3	1 14.3		1 2.7			1 100.0	1 7.1			
Roshnik	2 6.7			1 2.7	1 20.0						
Rrajce	2 6.7										
Sine	1 3.3			1 2.7			1 10.0		1 7.1		
Tomim				4 10.8					1 7.1		
Tropoje			1 11.1	1 2.7							
Ulez							1 10.0			3 100.0	
Vendreshe	1 3.3						2 20.0		1 7.1		
Vithkuq									1 7.1		
Zerqan				1 2.7							
				3 8.1							
Total	30 100.0	7 100.0	9 100.0	37 100.0	5 100.0	6 100.0	10 100.0	1 100.0	14 100.0	3 100.0	

Human Resources: Specialists Working in Public Sector

	Agriculture specialists						Education				Public health					
	Economists	Agonomist	Zootechnicians	Veterinarians	Forestry engineers		Elementary	High			Midwives	Nurses	Dentists	Doctors	Pharmacists	
	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr of Total St	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total	Nr "a" vs Total
Bucurus	2 3.6	2 3.2		1 3.2		5 0.7	10 2.2	3 1.4	8 3.6					3 4.0		
Fierze	2 3.6	1 1.6	1 12.5	1 3.2		36 5.2	9 2.0	10 2.2	6 2.7							
Holobshi	3 5.4	2 3.2	1 12.5			50 7.3	32 7.2	7 3.2	5 2.3					8 10.7		
Kalisc				1 3.2	1 9.1		23 5.2	6 2.8	4 1.8				2 28.6	3 4.0		
Klos	10 17.9	5 7.9	2 25.0	2 6.5		58 8.4	11 2.5	2 0.4	18 8.3	17 7.7				6 8.0		
Kolsb	1 1.8	1 1.6		1 3.2			2 0.4	3 1.4	3 1.4					1 1.3		
Laskovik	1 1.8	2 3.2					9 2.0	12 5.5	7 3.2					1 1.3		
Lagurus	5 8.9	4 6.3		5 16.1	3 27.3	9 1.3	29 4.5	12 2	6 2.7				1 14.3	5 6.7		
Lappes	1 1.8	1 1.6	1 12.5													
Lamk	1 1.8		1 12.5	1 3.2				2 0.9	7 3.2					1 1.3		
Margelgt	2 3.6	3 4.8	1 12.5	1 3.2	1 9.1	42 6.1	1 0.2		17 7.7	1 14.3				4 5.3		
Moglice	2 3.6	4 6.3		3 9.7			30 6.7	9 4.1	6 2.7					1 1.3		
Orosb	2 3.6							12 5.5	5 2.3					1 1.3		
Piskove	1 1.8	2 3.2		1 3.2	1 9.1			2 0.9	11 5.0							
Pojan	2 3.6	1 1.6		1 3.2		44 6.4	30 6.7	10 4.6	4 1.8					8 10.7	2 100.0	
Potom	1 1.8	3 4.8	1 12.5			30 4.4	4 0.9	3 1.4	20 9.0							
Q Tispecke		1 1.6		1 3.2												
Q Tepelene	3 5.4	4 6.3		2 6.5	1 9.1	37 5.4	30 6.7	12 5.5	2 0.9					2 2.7		
Qute Mali	2 3.6	4 6.3		3 9.7		16 2.3	58 13.0	16 7.4	5 2.3					4 5.3		
Qutet						43 6.3	11 2.5	2 0.9	15 6.8	1 14.3				2 2.7		
Roshnik	3 5.4	2 3.2		1 9.1		13 1.9	32 11.7	16 7.4	5 2.3					3 4.0		
Rreice	4 7.1	1 1.6				70 10.2	15 3.4	6 2.8	9 4.1	1 14.3				5 6.7		
Seite	2 3.6	1 1.6				63 9.2	10 2.2	35 16.1	6 2.7					2 2.7		
Tionin	2 3.6	1 1.6				21 3.1	45 10.1	18 8.3	11 5.0					3 4.0		
Tropoc		7 11.1		3 9.7	1 9.1	3 0.4	5 1.1	4 1.8	1 0.5					6 8.0		
Tlez		2 3.2														
Vendreshe		1 1.6				10 1.5	6 1.3							1 1.3		
Vitibug	1 1.8	1 1.6		1 3.2		28 4.1	4 0.9	3 1.4	10 4.5					1 1.3		
Zapod		2 3.2		1 3.2		21 3.1	8 1.8		4 1.8					1 1.3		
Zerjan	4 7.1	5 7.9		1 3.2		61 8.9	5 1.1	14 6.5	2 0.9	1 14.3				1 1.3		
Total	56 100.0	63 100.0	8 100.0	31 100.0	11 100.0	688 100.0	445 100.0	217 100.0	222 100.0	7 100.0	75 100.0	2 100.0				

Medical and Other Public Services' Centers

Commune	Total Number of Medical and Other Public Services						Number of Operating Public Service Centers							
	Ambulance	Infirmary	Dentists	Maternity	Drug Store	Post Office	Public Phone	Ambulance	Infirmary	Dentist	Maternity	Drug Stores	Post Offices	Public Phones
Bucinas	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1				1
Pierze	1	1		1			1	1			1			1
Gojay	1					1	1	1				1		1
Hotohsht	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1
Kalise	1						1	1					1	1
Kios	1	1		1	1	1	1	1						
Kolsb	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leskovik	1	1						1	1					
Lagenas	1	1	1	1	1			1	1					
Lopes	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1		
Lunk	1	1						1	1		1			
Macukall	1	1				1	1	1	1				1	1
Mareggaj	1					1		1						
Mogfice	1	1				1	1	1						1
Orosh	1	1				1	1	1	1				1	1
Piskove	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Pojan	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Potom	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Q-Erseke	1	1				1		1			1			1
Q-Jipeleue		1				1			1					
Q-Jife-Mali	1			1			1							
Q-Jerret	1	1		1		1	1	1	1					
Roshnik	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rajce	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sinj	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tonin	1	1				1	1	1	1				1	1
Tropoje	1	1				1		1	1				1	1
Utez	1	1		1	1			1	1		1			
Vendreshe	1						1	1				1		
Vitubay	1	1		1			1	1	1		1			1
Zapod	1	1			1		1	1	1					1
Zergan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1
Total	30	27	10	14	13	20	21	30	26	-	11	11	16	19

Availability of School at Commune Level

Commune	Elementary		8-year		High	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Bucimas	8	3.2	5	3.0	1	4.2
Fierze	7	2.8	4	2.4	1	4.2
Golaj	4	1.6	8	4.9	1	4.2
Hotolisht	8	3.2	6	3.7	1	4.2
Kalise	5	2.0	3	1.8		
Klos	13	5.1	8	4.9	1	4.2
Kolsh	3	1.2	3	1.8		
Leskovik	8	3.2	2	1.2		
Liqenas	9	3.6	2	1.2	1	4.2
Lopes	2	0.8	2	1.2		
Lunik	8	3.2	7	4.3	1	4.2
Macukull	7	2.8	2	1.2		
Margegaj	1	0.4	7	4.3		
Moglice	9	3.6	6	3.7		
Orosh	10	4.0	8	4.9	1	4.2
Piskove	13	5.1	4	2.4	1	4.2
Pojan	4	1.6	8	4.9	3	12.5
Potom	8	3.2	5	3.0	1	4.2
Q Erseke	16	6.3	5	3.0		
Q Tepelene	14	5.5	8	4.9		
Qafe Mali	12	4.7	6	3.7		
Qerret	12	4.7	7	4.3	2	8.3
Roshnik	14	5.5	5	3.0	1	4.2
Rrajce	9	3.6	6	3.7	2	8.3
Sinje	2	0.8	8	4.9	1	4.2
Tomin	12	4.7	4	2.4		
Tropoje	5	2.0	7	4.3	1	4.2
Ulez	3	1.2	3	1.8	1	4.2
Vendreshe	7	2.8	2	1.2		
Vithkuq	4	1.6	4	2.4	1	4.2
Zapod	5	2.0	2	1.2	1	4.2
Zerqan	11	4.3	7	4.3	1	4.2
Total	253	100.0	164	100.0	24	100.0

Number of Enrolled Pupils by Communes and Level of School

Commune	Elementary			8-year			High			Elementary regularly attending			8-year regularly attending			High regularly attending		
	Total	% vs Total	Total	Mean	% vs Total	Total	Mean	% vs Total	Total	Mean	% vs Total	Total	Mean	% vs Total	Total	Mean	% vs Total	
Bucinas	1250	11.4	1200	1200	7.4	450	450	15.8	1230	1230	11.4	1200	1200	7.5	450	450	13.5	
Fierze	203	1.9	209	209	1.3	99	99	3.5	203	203	1.9	209	209	1.5	95	95	2.9	
Golaj	141	1.3	1461	1461	9.0	99	99	3.5	141	141	1.3	1453	1453	9.1	99	99	3.0	
Horolshtr	900	8.2	1300	1300	8.0	170	170	6.0	900	900	8.4	1300	1300	8.2	700	700	21.0	
Kalase	315	2.9	105	105	0.6				290	290	2.7	89	89	0.6				
Kilos	520	4.7	1265	1265	7.8	232	232	8.2	520	520	4.8	1265	1265	7.9	232	232	7.0	
Kolsh	80	0.7	120	120	0.7				70	70	0.7	100	100	0.6				
Leskovik	50	0.5	40	40	0.2				50	50	0.5	40	40	0.3				
Lidemas	215	2.0	254	254	1.6	180	180	6.3	215	215	2.0	254	254	1.6	180	180	5.4	
Lopes	89	0.8	93	93	0.6				89	89	0.8	93	93	0.6				
Lutik	534	4.9	672	672	4.1	147	147	5.2	534	534	5.0	672	672	4.2	147	147	4.4	
Macukull	289	2.6	283	283	1.7				273	273	2.5	268	268	1.7				
Margegri	11	0.1	408	408	2.5				11	11	0.1	408	408	2.6				
Moglice	75	0.7	281	281	1.7				75	75	0.7	281	281	1.8				
(Drosh	313	2.9	329	329	2.0	115	115	4.0	313	313	2.9	329	329	2.1	115	115	3.5	
Piskove	120	1.1	132	132	0.8	60	60	2.1	112	112	1.0	132	132	0.8	59	59	1.8	
Pojan	1100	10.0	971	971	6.0	301	301	10.6	1050	1050	9.8	940	940	5.9	300	300	9.0	
Porom	11	0.1	17	17	0.1	80	80	2.8	11	11	0.1	17	17	0.1	80	80	2.4	
Q Erseke	252	2.3	300	300	1.9				252	252	2.3	300	300	1.9				
Q Tepelene	140	1.3	400	400	2.5				134	134	1.2	380	380	2.4				
Qate Mali	230	2.1	330	330	2.0				210	210	2.0	300	300	1.9				
Qertet	460	4.2	410	410	2.5	109	109	3.8	420	420	3.9	392	392	2.5	88	88	2.6	
Roshnik	385	3.5	466	466	2.9	99	99	3.5	385	385	3.6	466	466	2.9	98	98	2.9	
Rraje	942	8.6	912	912	5.6	265	265	9.3	940	940	8.7	884	884	5.5	260	260	7.8	
Sitje	70	0.6	1060	1060	6.5	120	120	4.2	70	70	0.7	1050	1050	6.6	120	120	3.6	
Tomin	1080	9.8	1520	1520	9.4				1080	1080	10.0	1510	1510	9.5				
Tropoje	82	0.7	420	420	2.6	70	70	2.5	81	81	0.8	405	405	2.5	68	68	2.0	
Ulez	183	1.7	240	240	1.5	37	37	1.3	183	183	1.7	240	240	1.5	37	37	1.1	
Vendreshe	103	0.9	140	140	0.9				103	103	1.0	140	140	0.9				
Vitkeq	146	1.3	164	164	1.0	50	50	1.8	146	146	1.4	148	148	0.9	50	50	1.5	
Zapod	112	1.0	169	169	1.0	52	52	1.8	100	100	0.9	153	153	1.0	50	50	1.5	
Zerqan	564	5.1	523	523	3.2	105	105	3.7	560	560	5.2	520	520	3.3	105	105	3.2	
Total	10965	100.0	16194	506,0625	100.0	2840	142	100.0	10751	335,969	100.0	15938	498,0625	100.0	3333	166,65	100.0	

Schools and Average Number of Pupils per School

Commune	Schools in Total					Average Values					Percentage versus Total		
	Number of schools by level			Enrolled Pupils			Pupil per School			Schools by level			
	Elementary	8-year	High	Elementary	8-year	High	Elementary	8-year	High	Elementary	8-year	High	
Bucinas	8	5	1	1250	1200	450	156.3	240.0	450.0	11.4%	7.4%	15.8%	
Biereze	7	4	1	203	209	99	29.0	52.3	99.0	1.9%	1.3%	3.5%	
Golaj	4	8	1	141	1461	99	35.3	182.6	99.0	1.3%	9.0%	3.5%	
Horolishit	8	6	1	900	1300	170	112.5	216.7	170.0	8.2%	8.0%	6.0%	
Kalise	5	3		315	105		63.0	35.0		2.9%	0.6%	0.0%	
Klos	13	8	1	520	1265	232	40.0	158.1	232.0	4.7%	7.8%	8.2%	
Kolsh	3	3		80	120		26.7	40.0		0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	
Leskovik	8	2		50	40		6.3	20.0		0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	
Ligenas	9	2	1	215	254	180	23.9	127.0	180.0	2.0%	1.6%	6.3%	
Lopes	2	2		89	93		44.5	46.5		0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	
Lunk	8	7	1	534	672	147	66.8	96.0	147.0	4.9%	4.1%	5.2%	
Macukull	7	2		289	283		41.3	141.5		2.6%	1.7%	0.0%	
Margegaj	1	7		11	408		11.0	58.3		0.1%	2.5%	0.0%	
Moglice	9	6		75	281		8.3	46.8		0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	
Orosh	10	8	1	313	329	115	31.3	41.1	115.0	2.9%	2.0%	4.0%	
Piskove	13	4	1	120	132	60	9.2	33.0	60.0	1.1%	0.8%	2.1%	
Pojan	4	8	3	1100	971	301	275.0	121.4	100.3	10.0%	6.0%	10.6%	
Potom	8	5	1	11	17	80	1.4	3.4	80.0	0.1%	0.1%	2.8%	
Q Liseke	16	5		252	300		15.8	60.0		2.3%	1.9%	0.0%	
Q Lipelece	14	8		140	400		10.0	50.0		1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	
Qate Mali	12	6		230	330		19.2	55.0		2.1%	2.0%	0.0%	
Qeret	12	7	2	460	410	109	38.3	58.6	54.5	4.2%	2.5%	3.8%	
Roshnik	14	5	1	385	466	99	27.5	93.2	99.0	3.5%	2.9%	3.5%	
Rraice	9	6	2	942	912	265	104.7	152.0	132.5	8.6%	5.6%	9.3%	
Sinje	2	8	1	70	1060	120	35.0	132.5	120.0	0.6%	6.5%	4.2%	
Tomin	12	4		1080	1520		90.0	380.0		9.8%	9.4%	0.0%	
Tropoje	5	7	1	82	420	70	16.4	60.0	70.0	0.7%	2.6%	2.5%	
Utez	3	3	1	183	240	37	61.0	80.0	37.0	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	
Vendreshe	7	2		103	140		14.7	70.0		0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	
Vithkuq	4	4	1	146	164	50	36.5	41.0	50.0	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	
Zapod	5	2	1	112	169	52	22.4	84.5	52.0	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	
Zergan	11	7	1	564	523	105	51.3	74.7	105.0	5.1%	3.2%	3.7%	
Total	953	164	21	19065	16194	2840	47.6	95.3	172.6	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Average Summary Results on Farm Incomes

District	Commune	Farm Incomes			Repartition of Incomes for Commercial Farms				Repartition of Incomes for Average Farms			
		Commercial Farms (C1)	Average Market Participation	Average Farms (M)	Arable Crops (C1)	Fruit Trees (C1)	Livestock (C1)	Arable Crops (M)	Fruit Trees (M)	Livestock (M)		
Berat	Koshtok	438,145	47.4 th	207,726	52,957	78,474	306,714	25,107	37,205	145,414		
	Shine	176,855	19.7 th	34,882	6,040	37,116	133,699	1,191	7,330	26,370		
	Total	307,500		121,804	29,498	57,795	229,207	13,449	22,263	85,892		
Bulqize	Zerjan	174,293	11.9 th	20,732	21,000	7,592	229,207	13,449	22,263	85,892		
	Total	174,293	11.9 th	20,732	21,000	7,592	229,207	13,449	22,263	85,892		
	Terrain	558,846	11.9 th	20,732	21,000	7,592	229,207	13,449	22,263	85,892		
Dibër	Total	558,846	34.7 th	193,853	28,913	6,573	145,702	2,498	903	17,331		
	Gold	266,900	10.0 th	193,853	28,913	6,573	323,360	10,029	2,280	17,331		
	Total	266,900	10.0 th	26,685	28,913	6,573	523,360	10,029	2,280	181,544		
Kolonje	Laskovik	443,838	10.0 th	26,685	266,900					181,544		
	Q. Iysheke	430,984	29.5 th	130,872	21,500	12,049	266,900	6,340	3,553	26,685		
	Total	240,197	15.9 th	68,468	27,730	10,450	410,289	4,405	1,600	120,979		
Korçe	Liqenis	84,264	7.9 th	99,670	24,613	11,250	401,547	3,850	2,674	95,431		
	Mogdite	468,942	13.0 th	6,662			84,264			6,662		
	Pojan	228,489	23.4 th	61,185	54,212	11,667	465,742	12,691	418	60,768		
Kukës	Vihibaj	395,129	20.6 th	81,463	10,950	2,779	162,611	2,258	2,731	384,068		
	Total	294,206	15.6 th	50,700	16,290	4,411	384,400	3,737	573	78,632		
	Kalise	372,042	17.0 th	63,083			273,504			46,032		
Kushovë	Kolsh	565,933	8.6 th	48,400		3,150	368,892		534	62,549		
	Zapod	367,672	28.9 th	106,079	35,550	29,274	565,933	10,257		48,400		
	Total	435,216	24.3 th	72,521	35,550	10,808	302,848	3,419	8,416	87,376		
Librazhd	Hotolish	169,110	13.1 th	22,216	6,176	30,222	412,558	811	3,970	66,109		
	Lamk	406,148	27.6 th	112,028	112,819	42,700	132,711	31,119	11,778	17,434		
	Rajec	279,729	20.1 th	56,210	45,846	6,631	250,629	9,213	1,333	69,131		
Mat	Total	284,992	20.6 th	63,485	54,947	26,318	227,242	13,714	5,694	44,077		
	Kilos	316,731	18.6 th	58,915	37,450	14,521	203,528	6,266	2,701	142,997		
	Mlecekull	396,692	41.3 th	163,971	68,805	30,566	768,760	28,440	12,634	122,896		
Miriditë	Ujez	556,834	25.8 th	143,805	23,235	5,583	297,321	6,001	1,412	136,362		
	Total	423,419	31.4 th	122,330	43,163	16,890	528,016	13,802	5,592	134,085		
	Onash	120,369	8.9 th	10,751		10,800	331,366			9,786		
Përmet	Piskove	120,369	8.9 th	10,751		10,800	109,569					
	Total	582,740	35.9 th	209,160	78,531	71,339	109,569	28,187	965	9,786		
	Bucinus	175,242	13.3 th	209,160	78,531	71,339	432,870	25,605	155,368			
Pogradec	Total	175,242	13.3 th	23,338	72,813	11,401	432,870	28,187	25,605	155,368		
	Qafë-Mali	140,206	12.1 th	23,338	72,813	11,401	91,029	9,705	1,520	12,133		
	Qerret	159,476	6.9 th	17,009		91,029	29,881	1,520		12,133		
Shkup	Total	149,841	13.5 th	10,998	38,183	3,200	137,006	9,705		12,133		
	Pentim	258,977	28.0 th	14,003	38,183	7,800	113,493	2,633	388	16,621		
	Vendekshe	369,283	39.3 th	72,537	66,299	5,300	125,250	1,317	463	7,827		
Tepelene	Total	314,130	39.4 th	145,238	37,817	9,048	183,630	18,570	2,534	51,433		
	Lopris	459,843	20.2 th	108,897	52,058	24,316	291,881	14,875	15,571	114,812		
	Qender	712,126	60.3 th	429,289		2,500	237,755	16,723	9,052	83,122		
Tropojë	Total	585,985	42.3 th	261,009	104,100	50,734	447,243	2,037	504	90,187		
	Fierze	524,085	23.9 th	125,358	127,193	26,617	534,199	76,676	30,554	322,030		
	Margesi	253,788	28.3 th	71,705	18,603	13,541	491,941	4,450	3,239	206,109		
Average Study Area	Tropojë	262,993	32.2 th	84,311	57,554	7,203	189,031	16,261	2,035	53,409		
	Total	346,653	31.3 th	93,792	22,934	20,453	218,705	7,378	6,580	70,554		
	Average Study Area	328,783	28.4 th	93,259	33,030	13,732	299,893	10,480	6,653	80,478		

Household Budget Expenditures in 2002

District	Commune	Average Expenditures Values										Share of the Household Budget (%)									
		Food	Accommodation	Health	Education	Savings	Other	Total	Food	Accommodation	Health	Education	Savings	Other							
Berat	Roshnik	115,488	24,625	20,799	43,904	315,304	75,513	595,632	19.4%	4.1%	3.5%	7.4%	52.9%	12.7%							
	Simje	126,681	26,364	45,551	32,082	48,690	85,668	365,035	34.7%	7.2%	8.8%	13.3%	23.5%	12.7%							
	Total	121,084	25,494	33,175	37,993	48,690	85,668	365,035	27.0%	5.7%	5.7%	8.0%	450,127	65.0%							
Bulqize	Zogjin	202,794	58,500	25,667	37,993	181,997	80,590	480,333	27.0%	5.7%	5.7%	8.0%	450,127	65.0%							
	Total	202,794	58,500	25,667	37,993	181,997	80,590	480,333	27.0%	5.7%	5.7%	8.0%	450,127	65.0%							
	Tomim	276,667	2,467	25,667	46,667	8,000	18,500	450,127	65.0%	13.0%	5.7%	10.4%	18.1%	3.2%							
Dibër	Total	276,667	2,467	1,800	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360							
	Colsh	276,667	2,467	1,800	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360							
	Total	276,667	2,467	1,800	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360							
Has	Colsh	91,666	2,467	1,800	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360							
	Total	91,666	2,467	1,800	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360	2,360							
	Leskovik	89,725	6,500	6,749	39,114	140,789	87,501	224,834	40.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%							
Kolonicë	Q. Ercëke	187,949	30,333	20,705	35,764	28,879	54,870	301,628	29.7%	2.2%	12.0%	8.3%	13.0%	3.2%							
	Total	187,949	30,333	20,705	35,764	28,879	54,870	301,628	29.7%	2.2%	12.0%	8.3%	13.0%	3.2%							
	Jagunis	88,088	7,500	10,097	41,629	197,083	55,000	399,397	22.1%	1.9%	2.5%	11.5%	27.4%	10.8%							
Korce	Abjçkçe	118,750	60,000	14,660	14,660	63,000	20,229	291,284	40.8%	20.6%	5.0%	5.0%	49.3%	13.8%							
	Poljan	159,273	40,000	17,681	45,638	60,250	74,331	397,173	40.1%	10.1%	4.5%	11.5%	21.6%	6.9%							
	Vithkuq	123,000	20,000	10,339	16,943	68,702	84,800	323,783	35.2%	6.2%	3.2%	5.2%	15.2%	18.7%							
Kukes	Kulise	128,618	31,875	13,194	29,714	97,259	58,500	352,909	53.1%	9.7%	3.8%	8.0%	26.2%	36.2%							
	Kolsh	99,324	27,059	23,133	24,717	21,250	17,481	242,259	29.2%	9.7%	3.8%	8.0%	26.2%	36.2%							
	Zapod	56,854	4,944	7,089	7,360	17,500	17,481	242,259	53.1%	11.2%	9.5%	10.2%	13.3%	7.2%							
Librazhd	Total	94,932	10,668	6,357	10,013	174,000	10,000	262,169	21.7%	1.9%	2.4%	3.8%	6.0%	6.0%							
	Ilondisht	47,691	333,333	8,557	16,630	32,539	22,688	461,439	10.3%	7.2%	1.9%	3.6%	29.5%	3.7%							
	Lanik	113,949	50,000	21,624	23,794	60,000	112,480	381,838	29.2%	13.1%	5.7%	6.2%	15.7%	29.5%							
Mat	Rreze	115,696	150,000	14,176	16,026	41,488	58,571	395,958	29.2%	37.9%	3.6%	4.0%	10.5%	14.8%							
	Total	92,443	177,778	14,786	18,817	44,676	64,580	413,078	23.1%	4.1%	3.7%	4.6%	11.1%	16.4%							
	Klos	164,609	50,000	15,884	11,887	24,222	43,510	310,113	53.1%	16.1%	5.1%	3.8%	7.8%	14.0%							
Mirditë	Mallakull	307,488	35,000	7,681	10,726	25,474	31,761	418,129	73.5%	8.4%	1.8%	2.6%	6.1%	7.6%							
	Iljez	128,020	141,715	15,136	24,221	58,333	35,254	402,679	31.8%	35.2%	8.8%	6.0%	14.5%	8.8%							
	Total	200,039	75,572	12,901	15,611	36,010	36,842	376,974	52.8%	19.9%	3.6%	4.1%	9.5%	10.1%							
Permet	Orosht	95,055	40,000	15,318	15,611	36,010	36,842	376,974	52.8%	19.9%	3.6%	4.1%	9.5%	10.1%							
	Piskove	95,055	40,000	15,318	15,611	36,010	36,842	376,974	52.8%	19.9%	3.6%	4.1%	9.5%	10.1%							
	Total	116,641	60,857	27,055	43,067	66,262	50,790	364,671	32.0%	15.8%	6.1%	12.6%	15.8%	12.0%							
Pogradec	Bucurris	48,636	73,820	10,414	26,536	37,158	9,397	205,960	23.6%	35.8%	5.1%	12.9%	18.0%	4.6%							
	Total	48,636	73,820	10,414	26,536	37,158	9,397	205,960	23.6%	35.8%	5.1%	12.9%	18.0%	4.6%							
	Qyte-Mali	192,250	21,030	20,190	21,491	19,286	110,000	384,247	50.0%	5.5%	5.1%	12.9%	18.0%	4.6%							
Puke	Qerret	130,000	300,000						50.0%	5.5%	5.1%	12.9%	18.0%	4.6%							
	Total	161,125	160,515	100,995	10,746	9,643	55,000	430,000	30.2%	69.8%	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%	28.6%							
	Potom	46,263	15,415	9,547	14,027	56,214	35,545	177,011	26.1%	37.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	14.3%							
Skrapar	Vendreshë	79,516	31,149	8,963	30,377	41,652	30,574	222,202	35.8%	14.0%	4.0%	13.7%	18.7%	13.8%							
	Total	62,889	23,277	9,255	22,202	48,923	33,060	199,607	31.0%	11.4%	4.7%	10.8%	25.2%	13.8%							
	Lopes	19,299	1,545	2,309	2,901	49,190	8,081	83,324	23.2%	1.9%	2.8%	3.5%	59.0%	17.9%							
Tepelenë	Qander	39,046	8,544	6,964	6,821	91,412	8,324	161,110	24.2%	5.3%	4.3%	4.2%	56.7%	5.2%							
	Total	29,172	5,044	4,636	4,861	70,301	8,202	122,217	23.7%	3.6%	3.5%	4.2%	56.7%	5.2%							
	Fierze	143,640	2,500	7,500	15,000	12,000	141,663	24,000	4.4%	3.9%	4.0%	57.3%	7.4%								
Tropojë	Margreçit	161,625	2,852	8,572	21,653	13,400	207,502	77.9%	0.0%	1.4%	4.0%	57.3%	6.3%								
	Tropojë	80,000	10,000	25,000	13,650	161,888	53.5%	1.5%	7.3%	18.3%	0.0%	6.3%									
	Total	179,088	5,117	13,624	12,218	15,500	161,888	53.5%	1.5%	7.3%	18.3%	0.0%	6.3%								

Households Incomes by Sources

District	Commune	Number of Respondents					Share of Income (%)					Weighted Average (%)				
		Agriculture	Livestock	Non-Agriculture	Immigration		Agriculture	Livestock	Non-Agriculture	Immigration		Agriculture	Livestock	Non-Agriculture	Immigration	
Berat	Koshtink	75	74	31	15		49	35.2	39.0	34.1		45.9	32.6	15.1	6.4	
	Simt	80	80	70	21		28	30.1	39.2	29.3		27.8	30.1	34.3	7.7	
	Total	78	77	51	18		38	32.7	39.1	31.7		36.8	31.3	24.7	7.0	
Dibër	Tonin	63	45		19		47	53.0		44.7		37.0	29.8	0.0	10.6	
	Total	63	45		19		47	53.0		44.7		37.0	29.8	0.0	10.6	
	Gedaj	72	72	40	5		42	37.8	34.3	21.0		37.4	34.0	17.1	1.3	
Has	Total	72	72	40	5		42	37.8	34.3	21.0		37.4	34.0	17.1	1.3	
	Lashtvrik	79	79	68	27		34	35.5	23.7	28.0		34.0	35.0	20.2	9.5	
	Q. Feshtke	80	80	66	18		21	33.7	48.5	22.7		21.2	33.7	40.0	5.1	
Kolonic	Total	80	80	67	23		28	34.6	36.1	25.4		27.6	34.4	30.1	7.3	
	Lapras	80	77	80	42		18	16.3	50.9	29.8		18.2	15.7	50.9	15.7	
	Mogjtec	78	68	44	36		26	36.0	38.2	49.5		25.9	30.6	21.0	22.5	
Korce	Pejin	77	41	57	9		32	43.3	61.4	28.0		31.0	22.2	43.7	3.2	
	Vibhkuq	82	76	70	14		22	36.9	42.3	28.9		22.6	35.1	37.0	5.4	
	Total	79	66	63	25		25	33.1	48.2	34.1		24.4	25.9	38.2	11.6	
Kukes	Kutise	78	76	73	25		24	29.7	42.2	30.8		23.4	28.2	38.5	9.7	
	Kolsh	58	75	75	10		28	19.5	60.5	39.0		20.1	18.3	56.8	4.9	
	Zapod	78	77	37	11		42	40.0	36.6	22.5		41.3	38.5	16.9	3.3	
Librazhd	Total	71	76	62	15		31	29.7	46.4	30.8		28.3	28.5	37.4	5.9	
	Hamulshu	80	77	73	45		38	28.3	17.3	32.7		37.9	27.3	16.7	18.1	
	Lumik	78	79	67	20		31	26.5	44.5	26.1		30.0	26.2	37.2	6.5	
Mat	Kraje	80	75	37	34		59	14.7	26.9	34.3		58.8	13.8	12.4	14.9	
	Total	79	77	59	33		43	23.2	29.6	31.0		42.3	22.4	22.1	13.2	
	Kilos	78	75	59	17		28	31.0	51.8	26.7		26.9	29.1	38.2	5.8	
Miridite	Matekull	74	74	72	19		25	42.8	37.0	19.5		22.8	39.6	33.1	4.5	
	Ulez	75	74	56	51		28	37.0	27.0	32.6		26.3	34.2	18.9	20.6	
	Total	76	74	62	29		27	36.9	38.6	26.2		25.3	34.3	30.1	10.3	
Permet	Oronsh	78	76	37	69		29	33.0	33.0	29.3		28.3	31.4	15.3	25.1	
	Total	75	77	39	7		40	48.2	29.6	21.4		37.8	46.0	14.4	1.8	
	Bucimas	79	58	68	15		21	19.0	64.5	56.7		20.5	13.8	54.9	10.9	
Pogradec	Total	79	58	68	15		21	19.0	64.5	56.7		20.5	13.8	54.9	10.9	
	Qituc-Mali	80	78	80	56		25	21.6	38.3	22.3		24.9	21.0	38.3	15.8	
	Qerret	76	76	35	40		32	26.8	32.5	43.3		30.7	25.5	22.3	21.5	
Puke	Total	78	77	68	48		29	24.2	35.4	32.8		27.8	23.2	30.3	18.6	
	Potom	69	80				31	73.0				27.0	73.0			
	Vendreshc	78	76		17		42	31.6	30.7	30.4		40.8	30.0	21.1	8.1	
Tepelene	Total	74	78	28	9		37	52.3	15.4	19.7		33.9	51.5	10.6	4.0	
	Lopes	68	64	53	9		19	42.8	67.5	44.4		16.0	34.2	44.7	5.1	
	Qender	72	72	27	3		40	51.3	51.1	16.7		35.7	46.1	17.3	0.9	
Tropoje	Total	70	68	40	6		29	47.0	59.3	30.6		25.9	40.2	31.0	3.0	
	Jetevc	79	79	76	5		22	41.0	37.7	32.0		21.7	40.5	35.8	2.0	
	Margegati	80	79	80	22		31	41.2	28.8	25.5		26.6	38.1	28.3	7.1	
Tropoje	Tropoje	75	75	67	9		28	40.6	33.8	19.2		26.3	39.7	31.0	3.0	
	Total	78	78	74	9		27	40.9	33.4	19.2		26.3	39.7	31.0	3.0	

7.6 APPENDIX 6: DETAILED TECHNICAL INSTRUMENTS USED WITH THIS BASELINE STUDY

7.6.1 DETAILED STUDY METHODOLOGY

7.6.1.1 The Assignment: The way how was understood

The baseline survey provides a “snapshot picture” of the current situation relevant to the beneficiaries of the program that is of the rural households living in the MADA Area of Intervention (MADA/AoI).

The results of the survey shall serve as a reference basis for the further assessments aimed at monitoring the results achieved by the Programme throughout its implementation; the monitoring process shall take place on a routine and/or sporadic basis and shall be carried out by the MADA Headquarters in Tirana and/or the regional offices involved in the implementation of the Programme at field level.

Geographically speaking, the baseline survey covered the MADA/AOI. Secondary sources of information show that this area is characterised by a large diversity of agro-ecological conditions, which in mountain areas are primarily determined by climate (or altitude) and soils: both these factors are accountable for a great variability of the nature and the amount of natural resources available to the communities living within the AOI, and determine different contexts of MADA intervention.

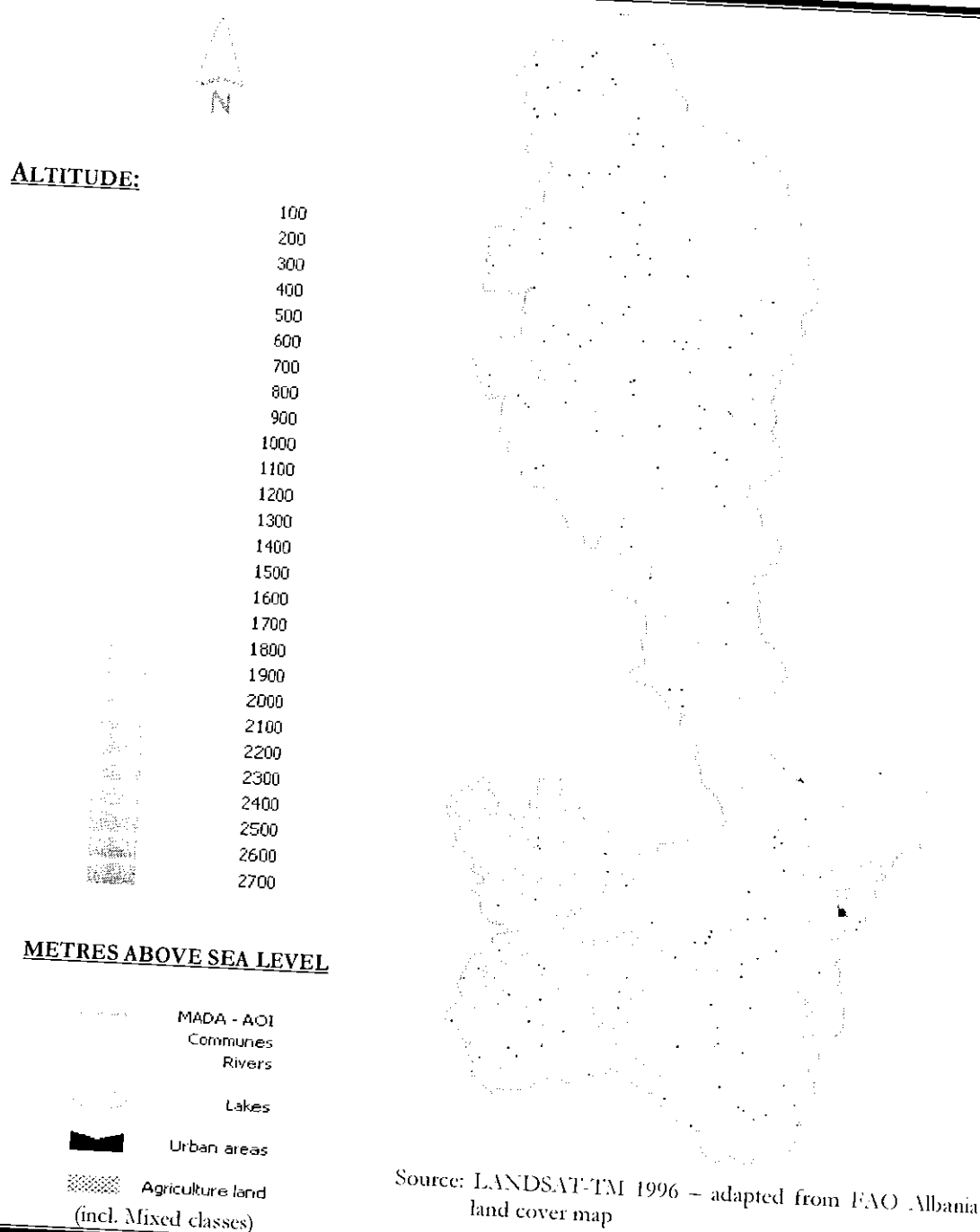
Under an economic viewpoint, the baseline survey was focused on rural areas. The latter are characterised by lower population density and higher *pro capita* availability of natural resources (including arable land, forest and pastures): appropriate thresholds (based on parameters such as population and basic infrastructures’ density) have defined and agreed upon to “discern ” the rural and urban areas, in order to concentrate the survey on rural areas.

The following map provides an outlook on the diversity existing among locations anticipated above, with extreme altitudes ranging from less to few hundreds to more than 2500 metres above sea level, and large variations of agricultural land availability determining different livelihoods basis, encompassing “purely agriculture” and rather “forest based” production systems as well as their different mixes - livestock being an essential livelihood component for the immense majority of rural households throughout the AOI.

The basic unit of observation of the study shall be the rural household, which represents the elementary cell where most of production, consumption and income generating activities take place in rural areas. It is also within households that key decisions concerning the allocation of factors (including labour, capital and land) are taken. These, together with the endowment in natural resources and capital eventually determine the food security status of the household, featuring availability, accessibility and adequate food intake for the household members.

Another important aspect of the relevance of the Study is related to the social dimension. Although households are to be considered as elementary economic cells, such units do not operate independently from each other, but rather as components of broader ensembles generally referred to as communities. It is usually within villages that identities and links are the strongest among the members of the community. Additionally, the endowment and the accessibility of available resources for households is also determined by the place each household occupies within the local community. On the other side, besides traditional arrangements, institutional settings are increasingly transferring the responsibility of managing natural resources to larger groups of communities (such as in the case of forest and pastures resources transferred to Communes).

Map 3: Overview of differences in altitude and agricultural land availability within MADA AoI



The social repartition of key tasks among the members of an household shows that young and elders, male and female are not equally participating to all the activities undertaken within the household. Gender division is particularly marked in as far as certain tasks are concerned. It is therefore of extreme importance for the survey the discern, within the household who is doing what and so as to assess and to anticipate how improved production through access to irrigation and use of modern inputs affects the workload of the household members.

Representativity: the survey concerned a statistically representative sample of the total project beneficiaries' populations, broadly defined as rural households living in the MADA/AOI. The TORs have suggested that 128 villages should be considered with at least 20 households to be interviewed within each village. With a total of 2560 household interviews, the survey will attain a sampling fraction which is deemed to be quantitatively significant for the Intervention Area of MADA.

In order to further insure the sample representativity on a qualitative viewpoint, the recommended sampling methodology shall insure:

- an uniform coverage of the whole MADDA/AOI (Area of Intervention)
- an adequate (stochastic) representation of specific groups including households members of different status and sex

Replicability: given that the baseline survey shall serve as a reference for comparison with the results of the survey to be carried in the future, it is crucial importance that the sampling methodology be possibly reproduced and based on a number of sufficiently stable characteristics. To this extend, the choice of the locations (villages) to be surveyed is to be considered as of crucial importance.

Two key aspects appear to be of extreme relevance within the households, given the overall study objective.

- The first is concerning the endowment in assets and entitlements of the households, the labour power available and the household dependency ratio (i.e. the ratio of active to non-active members).
- The study focused on beneficiaries' livelihoods, and more particularly on the assessment of those conditions for which the Programme aims at bringing positive changes (extension services, irrigation rehabilitation, veterinary and forest services), given its overall and specific objectives.

Commune/Village level profile:

The profiles of information collected at commune level pertain to three different layers:

- Natural resources (mainly land cover units);
- Rural infrastructure and marketing facilities (like roads, potable water and irrigation systems, market places etc);
- Household level (livelihood) profile;

Follows is given a brief description of what kind of information should be collected in each of the layers.

Natural Resources Endowment (primarily the units of land cover):

- Which are the natural resources available at commune level?
- What is the ownership status of such resources?
- Are there a management and exploitation scheme defined, approved and enforced among the users?
- What is the role of the community in the management of such resources?
- Which households are currently having access to such resources?

Rural Infrastructure/Services and Marketing Facilities:

- What is the current status of potable water delivery systems available within the location?
- What is the current status of rural roads?
- What is the current status of the irrigation schemes at village level?
- What are the input/output service facilities available within the village/commune?

Household Profile:

- Which are the main assets and entitlements available to, and accessed and utilised by the household?
- What production techniques and practices are exercised by farmers;
- What kind of production inputs the farmers are using and on what quantities;
- What are the marketing and commercialization practices exercised by farmers;
- How do function the agricultural input/output marketing and what are the respective prices/costs;

- What are the farm models/functions, subsistence or commercial-oriented farming, at what rates;
- How much important are the extension services for the farm and how they are being used;
- Which is the specific importance of (irrigated) agriculture and animal husbandry in the
- Which is the repartition of tasks among the household members? Which role are specifically playing women throughout;
- What is the cropping pattern applied and yields achieved in selected years;
- Importance of farming operation in the total level of household revenues
- Family food needs met by farming operation and standards of living (assets in family, education and health care).

7.6.1.2 Study's Tasks and Objectives: The Logical Framework

The Baseline Study Guidelines provide detailed information and instructions on the required services. However, in order to clarify the way how the Consortium has understood the study, the following table represent our interpretation of the study/assignment in the logical framework matrix.

Table 1. LogFrame Matrix for the Study

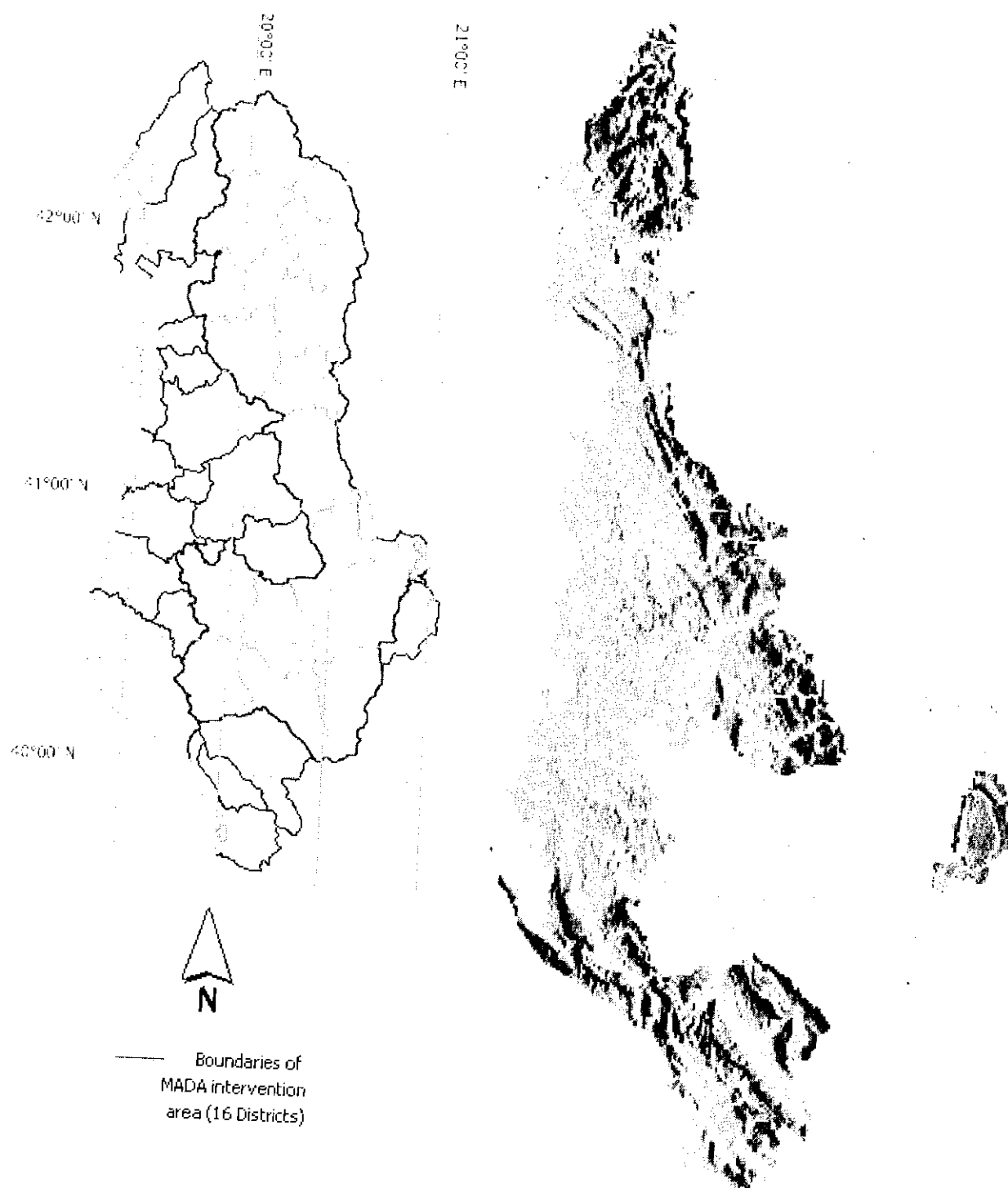
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Pre-conditions
Overall Objective:			
Put the overall MADA objective here: we're all wagons of the same train	Agriculture and Socio-Economic statistics; Migration Investment made by the MADA and other government agencies; Quality of life of concerned stakeholders;	Official papers, reports & statistics Survey data Media	Consolidated attention by Government agencies and donors to rural livelihoods especially within mountain areas. Integrated strategy and conducive measures for a sustainable development of mountain areas.
Specific Objective:			
Provide the basis for quantitative and qualitative assessment of progress and of the constraints encountered by the Mountain Areas Development Programme in seeking the achievement of expected outputs, effects and impacts	Agricultural statistics; MADA investments and activities; Quality of life of IHH;	Official papers and reports Local population Donors assessment	Coherent Logical Framework of the MADA project design Adequate and effective Programme management capable to translate benchmarking indications
Expected Outputs:			
Generate a set of benchmark indicators for a realistic quantitative and qualitative assessment of the MADA interventions in mountain areas. 1. Rural infrastructure rehabilitation benchmark indicators	Functional irrigation schemes, rural roads and water supplies; Rehabilitated community forestry; Effective farmers' associations;	Appraisal report; Official reports & statistics; Baseline Study;	Adequate access to existing data & information. Collaborative approach from data-keeping institutions, households and village communities
2. Agriculture Development benchmark indicators	Use of updated technologies; Improved farming practices; Improved marketing; Improved managerial skills; Reduced women' workload	Appraisal report; Official reports & statistics; Baseline Study;	Collaborative approach from central & district level institutions. Reliability of collected data. Good response from the survey.
3. Credit benchmark indicators	Outreach disbursement, and recovery rates Using credit for farm inputs' purchasing; Sustainable rural financing	Appraisal report; Official reports & statistics; Baseline Study;	Constructive participation of various institutions and stakeholders in the open debate.

	institutions		
Activities:			
a. Collection and analysis of existing data and information as well as data/information derived by the field survey (state of the art)			Access to data & information in the agriculture and agriculture -related institutions; Interviewing households and focus groups
b. Data computing and aggregation and processing			
c. Preparation of tabulation forms and tables			
d. Draft reporting and presentation and discussion of the findings (seminar)			Adequate selection of seminar participants by MADA Effective participation
e. Preparation of Final Report			Feedback from MADA in accordance with the estimated timetable

7.6.1.3 Sampling and Selection Methodology

The following map provides an overview on the location of the MADA Area of Intervention (AOI) within Albania:

Figure 26. MADA Programme Area



The key steps required for selecting the sampled households are summarised as follows:

1) Refining the criteria of the sampling area

The target beneficiaries of the Program are households located in rural areas. Therefore, prior to extracting the locations to be surveyed, it was concluded with MADA M&E officer the criteria to be utilised in order to define rural areas. As result, the status of the Secondary Local Government Institutions¹ and/or the density of population may be retained so as to exclude Municipalities².

¹ Such a denomination follows that set forth by the Law known as the « Decentralisation Law », in which the Communes Submitted to MADA by The 3A Consortium led by ACER

The clear definition of such criteria allowed to determine without ambiguity the boundaries and the extension of “universe” to be sampled: it led to the exclusion of areas such as the District capitals (Korçe, Librazhd, ...) and possibly of some densely populated areas such as those that are likely to evolve towards a urban status in the forthcoming years, given the current migration trends.

Figure 27. MADA AoI with only Commune Status and District Limits

Without communes boundaries



With communes boundaries



2) Applying a spatial grid to the sampling area

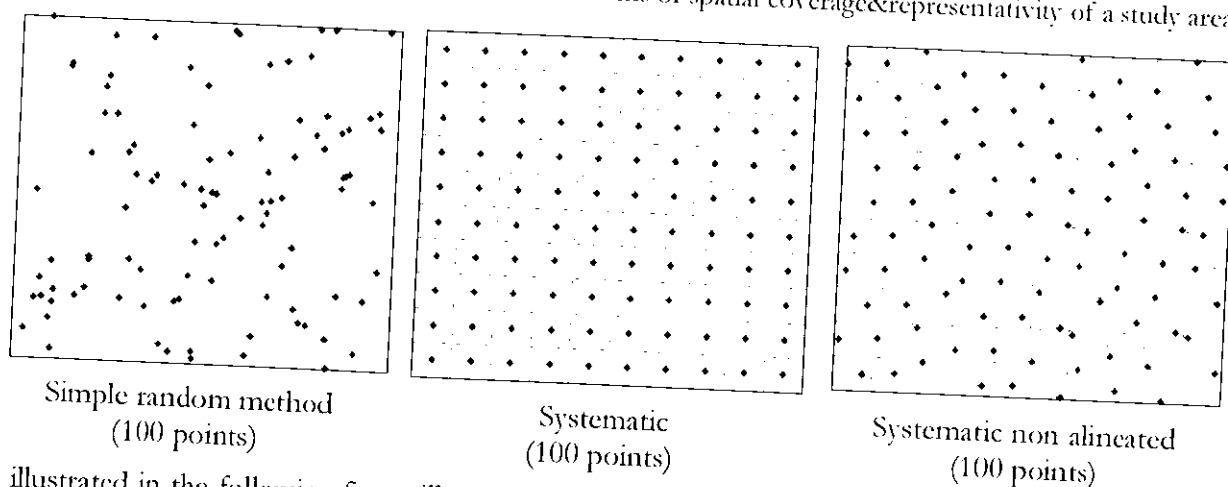
Following the precise definition of the “universe” on the basis of the criteria outlined above, a spatial grid was generated to guarantee an uniform repartition of the sampled points throughout such an “universe”.

The choice of the locations to be surveyed within each grid cell is determined at random so as to preserve the sample representativity and to avoid spatial autocorrelation (this might be achieved by using either the non-alineated systematic sampling or the systematic sampling, depending on the size of the location to be targeted). The reason for utilising a spatial grid prior to selecting the points is at the

and Municipalities are qualified as second-level's Government entities.

time obvious and essential. As far as our aim was to select locations that correspond to a commune, the commune area is sufficiently big as to get higher accuracy by using either of the two methods mentioned above.

Figure 28. Comparison of sampling procedures in terms of spatial coverage&representativity of a study area



As illustrated in the following figure illustrating three ways of selecting 100 locations within an area on a random basis – that is giving all the points of an area the same probability to be extracted – a simple random choice is likely to lead to an odd coverage of the MADA area of intervention, leaving aside uncovered areas (notice that a similar result would have been achieved by selecting locations at random from a list).

A systematic sampling, although giving much better coverage of the area, is rather exposed to spatial autocorrelation especially when the locations to be selected are small areas. The systematic, *non-alineated* method provides better guarantees in terms of both spatial coverage and randomness of the sample, however, its use for selecting commune consists in a more sophisticated method rather than what is needed. Following is given a figure where the spatial grid and the central points have been overlaid on the area of interest of MADA.

Figure 29. Overlaying the central points and the spatial grid to the MADA/AoI

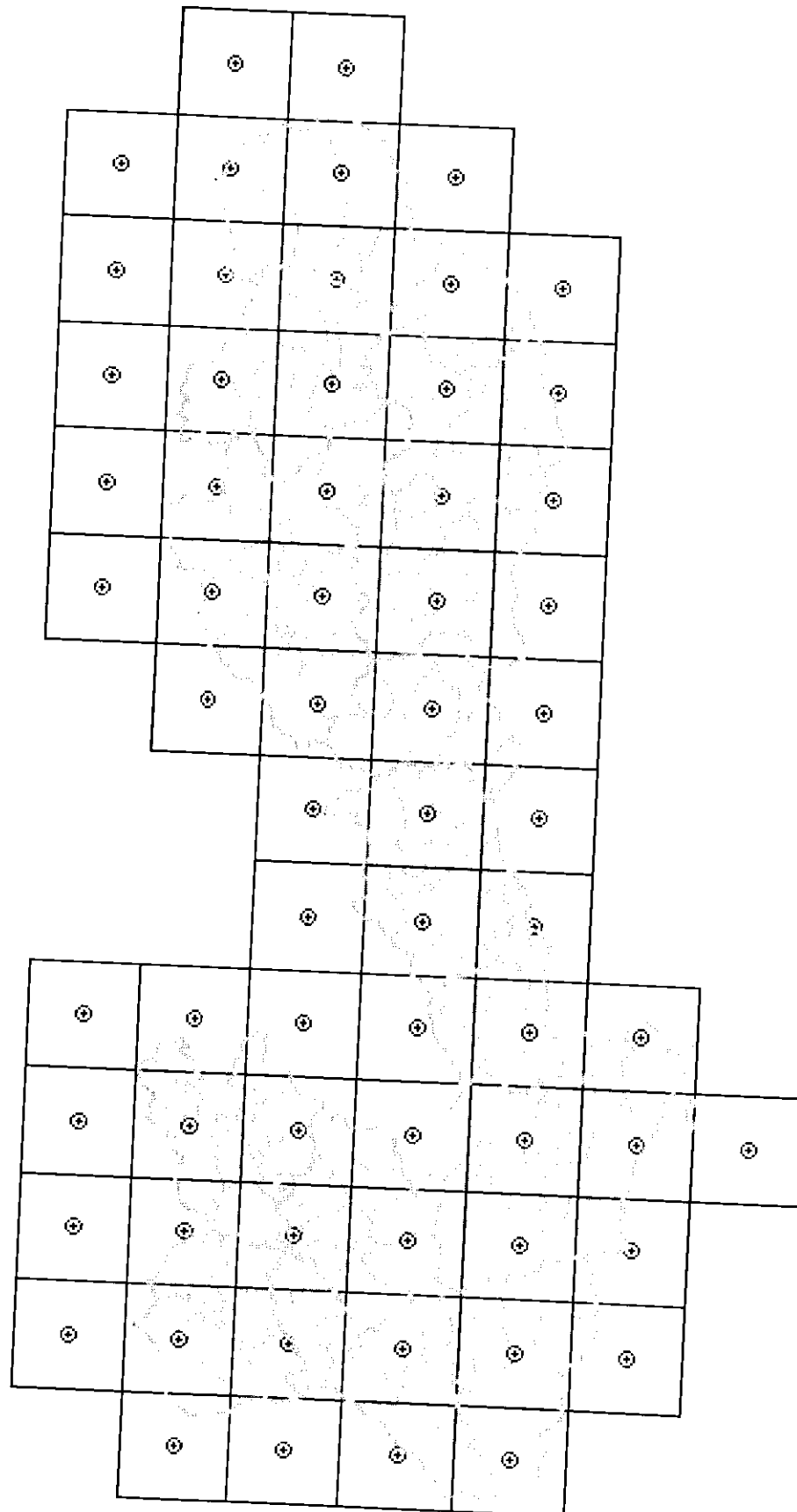
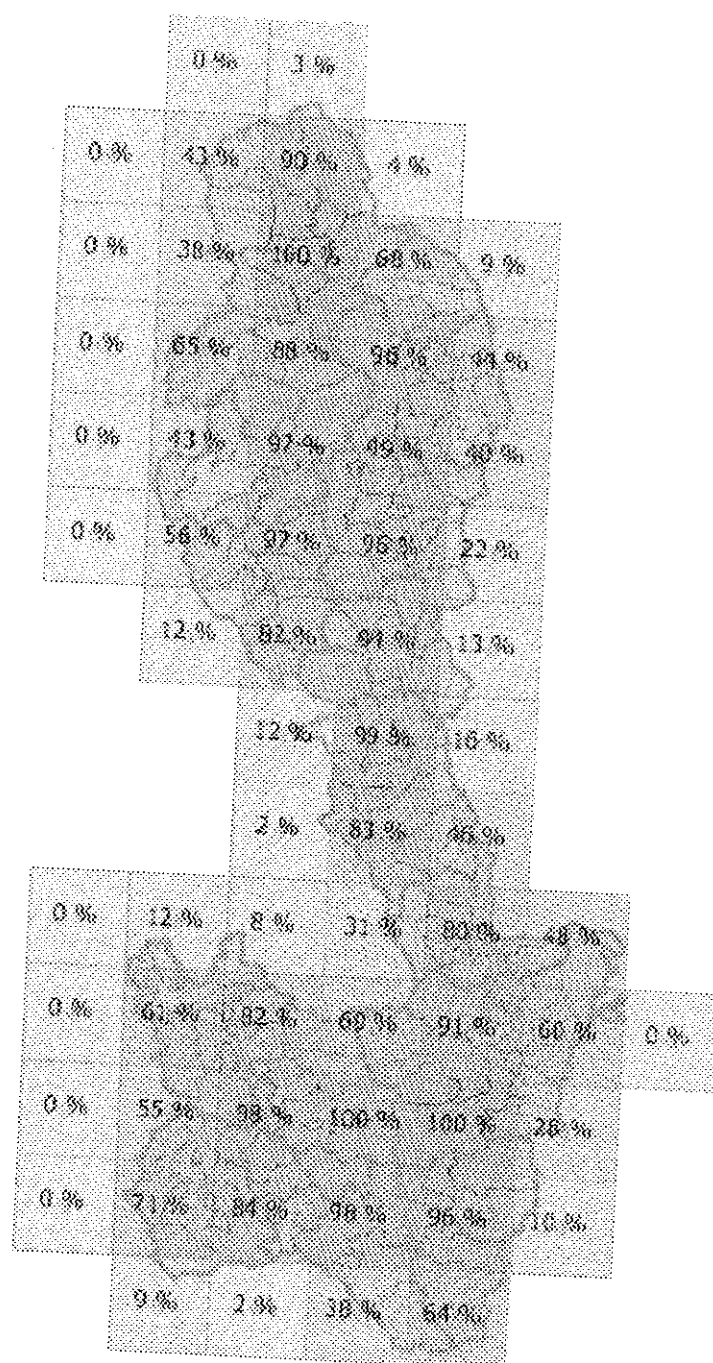


Figure 30. Spatial grid and the cover rates applied to the AOI for the selection of locations to be surveyed



Legend:



Proportion of AOI included in the cell (in percent)

⊙ : Origin of the Grid is determined by the centroid, the center of gravity of that area.

Nota Bene: The grid has been designed in such a manner that the sum of the proportions of the Area of Intervention (AOI) included within the 56 grid cells equals to 32, the number of Communes to be selected in order to obtain the 128 villages to be surveyed, supposing that 4 villages be selected in each Commune.

The origin of the grid itself has been determined by the centroid. In order to cater for the irregular shape of the AOI, the size of each cell of the grid has been computed so that the sum of the coverage rate of each elementary cell over the whole MADA/AOI be equal to 32, the number of Communes to be selected.

3) Once the grid was defined as per the above, the selection the locations to be surveyed passed the following steps:

- Sorting of all the cell grids according to their coverage rate (that is, their rate of inclusion within the MADA/AOI) using a grid similar to that illustrated in the map above;
- Extraction of 32 Communes through couples of random sequence of numbers within each of the non-alineated grid cell, determining the exact position within each grid cell by geographic (projected) coordinates: this shall give 100% probability of selection for the locations included in a

cell having a coverage rate of 100 and proportionally less to the others (such points have not been represented on the map);

Map 4. The 32 Selected Communes



Once the communes were selected, we proceeded with the selection of villages.

- c. Determination of four villages within each selected Commune: the villages to be surveyed within each commune has been extracted on the basis of a frame list of villages as part of each selected commune. By choosing 4 villages in each of 32 commune (128 villages in total), the suggested sampling scheme allows for a sufficient number of households to be interviewed (80 in each commune) and giving the possibility to distinct “rich, medium, poor households”. The selection procedure is a two stage procedure: Phase 1 intended to establish an initial framelist of villages selected randomly while the phase 2 intended to finalize the framelist of villages by substituting any of the initially selected villages that don't pass the eligibility threshold with any of the villages where MADA is operating right now but left outside the initial framelist. The selection procedure of the 128 villages has been all left to the randomness criterion applied over the framelist of villages of the 32 selected communes. Later on, the initial set of the 128 villages has been filtered with the aim to see whether the selected villages are inhabited by at least 25 households, here it comes the eligibility threshold used for inclusion of a village in the final set of selected 128 villages. In order to maintain the principles of the sampling approach as well as maintaining the randomness selection of the villages, initially it is thought that the villages where MADA is operating right now would not be included in the initial set of 128 selected villages but mainly be considered as spare to be used for substitution of any of the initially selected village that has not passed the eligibility threshold. Such an inclusion would be left to random selection of the villages and it would happen that some of the randomly selected villages are in the same time villages where MADA is operating right now.

4) Selection of the households to be interviewed:

Within the selected villages, the households shall be selected on a random basis based on the electoral lists kept by Communes' Civil Offices and by Heads of Villages (Kryepleqte), who are well informed about the village population. As stated by the Terms of Reference of the baseline Study, within each village, the average number of households to be interviewed shall be equal to 20.

As we were instructed to make the distinction of households based on the criteria “rich, medium, poor households”, once having 20 households per each village, is sufficiently possible to find within these 20 households -at least- representatives of each category “rich, medium, poor households”, therefore it was not considered as special issue. The repartition of these three categories of “rich, medium, poor households” is totally left to the randomness selection of the households, as suggested in the MADA Baseline Survey Guidelines. For the sake of our analysis, the elders of the villages were asked to give their opinion about the economic situation of each of the households. In addition, the respondents were also asked to give their judgements which was recorded at the end of the questionnaire. With these two individual judgements, we made the distinction of the 128 households in three social groups (rich, middle and poor). There is not pre-defined any parameters for the grouping of households in three categories because there are great differences among the classifications rich-middle-poor. In this respect, the parameters used to classify a household as “poor” in Mirdite do not function in the other areas like in the South in the border with Greece. However, during the training session of the interviewers that took place during the period 18-19 October 2002 at Shalom Center in Tirana, each interviewing team was provided with a list of communes and villages where they have to conduct the interviewing.

The selection procedure for the households involved two different approaches distinguished on the basis of the number of families in each village. In each village, the Elders has been asked to provide a framelist of the present families in their villages. Apparently, the 128 selected villages were divided in two groups: group 1 included those villages with less than 40 families and the group 2 included those villages with more than 40 villages. The selection approach was as follows:

- iii) Group 1 (villages with less than 40 families): a number in the interval 1 to 9 has been randomly selected per each of the villages. This selected number was used as the starting point for the selecting other 19 families using all successive number (e.g; if the selected number was 5 than the selected households were those aligned to the following numbers: 5,6,7,8,9 until 24).

- iv) Group 2 (villages with more than 40 families): a number in the interval 1 to 9 has been randomly selected per each of the villages. This selected number was used as the starting point for the selecting other 19 families using a fixed interval. The fixed interval has been defined by dividing the total number of inhabitants with 20 and it has been rounded up (e.g: if the selected number was 7 and the village inhabitants were 112, the interval is equal to 6 (112/20) than the selected households were those aligned to the following numbers: 5,11,17,23,29 etc).

7.6.1.4 Other principles related to the study organization

7.6.1.4.1 *The Data Sources and Targets*

As explained in the Guidelines for the Baseline Study, the study intends to collect sufficient information “to paint a very clear and understandable picture” of the current situation of rural infrastructural and agricultural development in the MADA program area at present and to develop a set measurable quantitative and qualitative indicators to be used for evaluating the effects and the impact of the program interventions during the next five years. The required data and information to develop this monitoring and evaluation program will be consisting in two categories:

- i) existing data and information available on already published and unpublished, formal and informal documents and statistics and;
- ii) exerceb additional data and information through structured and semi-structured interviews (questionnaires and checklists) with randomly selected individual farmers and eventual focus groups;

It was not expected that all the required data and information can be collected through the above mentioned data sources. It will also needed to collect extra information to be supplemented and validated through further one-to-one discussions with officers of the commune administration (civil-service officers, agricultural inspector and zooveterinary inspector) as well as with elders of the villages. Therefore, a number of formal discussions/meetings has been held with these data providers.

The targets that were approached through structured and semi-structured questionnaires (interviews and checklists), were mainly village-level based and pertained to the following categories:

- 1) Individual farmers to be selected through an integrated selection process involving random selection enhanced with criterion-based sampling;
- 2) Focus groups of the three main associations: i) water users’ association, ii) communal forest and pasture users associations and iii) saving associations;

7.6.1.4.2 *Instruments to Gain and Collect Views Ideas*

ACER has used structured questionnaires for collecting data and information from individual farmers and detailed checklists to collect information from the three farmers groups (WUA, CIPUA, VCA). The drafting process of the questionnaire and the checklists was inspired from and took into consideration similar instruments used in other developed projects/countries of the same nature. ACER, in collaboration with MADA M&E Officer will fine-tune the individuals and focus groups to be targeted to ensure proper representation. The questionnaire and the checklists were broadly based on data and information provided in the Baseline Study Guidelines and they have been drafted by the Study Team Leader and in consultation with other team members

7.6.1.4.3 *Pre-testing the Survey Instruments Questionnaires*

The pre-testing of draft-questionnaires was realized upon the largest possible representative group of respondents. In collaboration with the MADA M&E Officer, the survey instruments (the questionnaire and the checklists) were pre-tested on 7 households and 3 focus groups and later on modified to reflect lessons from the pre-test. Pre-testing aimed at finding out:

- Whether the questionnaires and checklists were clear and understandable for the respondents;
- Relevance of asked questions;

- Which questions provoke the neutral answer, such as "neither of them, both of them, I can not decide, or the choices for answer are not enough";
- The length of the questionnaire and respondent patience during the interview; and
- The shape of respondents' attitude and behavior in the sensitive questions as well as the respondents' suggestions for increasing their feeling of confidentiality;

7.6.1.4.4 Selecting and Training of Interviewers

The collected data will be analyzed by professionals of the study team guided by the Study Team Leader. The interviewers were trained to become familiar with the questionnaires as well as with some particularities of this study, especially how to build confidence to the respondent and how to get a sincere and clear answer. In setting up the interviewing teams, the Consortium will use some of the already established groups of interviewers of ACER (who have passed several levels of training in former accomplished studies) as well as some other agriculture-related and locally-based specialists with extensive field experience and knowledge for the problems and development trends at commune level. The interviewers and their supervisors were trained through a two-days intensive training course. The materials provided during the training course were related to fieldwork implementation, survey instruments and questions of the questionnaire, identification and selection of the respondents according to the study methodology, as well as the institutional and geographical extension/composition of the study.

7.6.1.4.5 Data Entering Processing Checking Analysis

Once the questionnaires and the checklists are provided back to the main office in Tirana, the computer operators entered the data of the questionnaires and checklists into the computers. Data processing software has been managed by ACER staff under the supervision of Consortium's statistical analyst, while the data keying process has been done by a team of 6 operators specialized in this task. The adequate check and control instruments was used during the data entry. The analysis of the entered data was done by making use of some features of SPSS with data entry in ACCES. In this way, data provided through the study will be recorded in Excel or Access though readable in any MS standard package.

7.6.2 SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS**7.6.2.1 Households Profile Questionnaire****FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS QUESTIONNAIRE**

Hello! We are working in the framework of the MADA's activities. Your village is one of the villages included in the Intervention Area of the Agency and we are here talking to you about your agricultural and livestock activity for autumn 2001 and spring 2002, about the structure of sowing/livestock and production techniques, about input' purchasing and productions' sale. The results of this discussion will serve to the agency to improve and intensify the support of these topics and aspects of the irrigation system, which result problematic ones and still unresolved for you. Our discussion will remain confidential, assuring the full anonymity about your name and/or addresses in the findings and reports that will be prepared.

District _____
 Commune _____
 Village _____
 Date: ____/____/2002

Farmer's name (No): _____
 Relation with head of family: _____
 Starting Time: _____
 Ending Time: _____

1. Information on land surface (1 dy =0,1 ha).

How much (dy) arable land does your family possess?
 How much (dy) of this is located in flat?
 How much (dy) of this is located in hill?
 How much (dy) of this is located in mountain?
 How much (dy) of this is irrigated?
 How much (dy) land have you rent out?
 How much (dy) land have you rent in?

Tick on the boxes

2. Information on Family Composition

Number of members of your family
 How many members are < 15 years old?
 How many members are 16-20 years old?
 How many members are 21-60 years old?
 How many members are >61 years old?

Tick on the boxes

3. Information on Family Composition

How many members of your family work actually?
 From them, how many work in the agricultural activities within your economy/farm?
 From them, how many work in the agricultural activities out of your economy/farm?
 From them, how many work in the non-agricultural activities within your economy/farm?
 From them, how many work in the non-agricultural activities out of your economy/farm?

Persons Working days/year

4. Production Equipments and Agricultural Buildings

Description	Quantity (in pieces)	Principal value of purchase or construction (Lek)	The period of exploitation (years)	Actual value (Estimated by the farmer) (Lek)	If joint owner, which is your part? (in %)
Tractor / Mini-tractor					
Plough					
Combine					
Truck					
Thrashing machine					
Sprinkle Pump					
Wooden Plow					
Animals carriage					
Irrigation pump					
Stable					
Warehouse					
Hangar					
Building for products processing					
Stores					
Others (_____)					

5. Structure of field plants, Fruit-Trees and Vineyards during 2001-2002

Production	Area planted (dy/root)	Manual labor (working days)	Irrigati on (time)	Spraying (times)	Please put a cross if you have done any of these mechanic services				
					Plowing	Disc	Planting	Harves ting	Transport
Autumn 2001									
First Crops	Dynym								
Wheat									
Maize									
Alfalfa									
Vegetables									
Potatoes									
Fodder									
Grafting									
Spring 2002									
First Crops	Dynym								
Wheat									
Maize									
Alfalfa									
Vegetables									
Potatoes									
Fodder									
Grafting									

Fruit-Tree 2001-2002	Roots								
Apple									
Pear									
Plum									
Peach									
Cherry									
Vineyards 2001-2002	Roots								

What is the percentage of your manual labor needs purchased? _____ %
 What is the price of one-day manual labor? _____ Lek
 How much costs an irrigation process (average)? _____ Lek
 How much costs a spraying process (average)? _____ Lek

6. Information on Fertilizers expenses and Chemicals Used during the period 2001-2002

Crops	Mucks and Chemicals Used (kg /dy)					
	Urea	NH4NO3	DAP	Superphosfat	Manure	Pesticide
Autumn 2001						
First Crops	Dynym					
Wheat						
Maize						
Alfalfa						
Vegetables						
Potatoes						
Fodder						
Grafting						
Spring 2002						
First Crops	Dynym					
Wheat						
Maize						
Alfalfa						
Vegetables						
Potatoes						
Fodder						
Grafting						
Fruit-Tree 2001-2002	Roots					
Apple						
Pear						
Plum						
Peach						
Cherry						
Vineyards 2001-2002	Roots					

In how many hands have you distributed the urea? _____ hands
 In how many hands have you distributed the nitrate ammoniac? _____ hands
 In how many hands have you distributed the DAP? _____ hands
 In how many hands have you distributed the super phosphate? _____ hands
 In how many hands have you distributed the muck? _____ hands
 How many times, as an average, do you make treatments with pesticides? _____ times

7. If you posses Fruit-Tree, please fill the table below:

Type of Tree-Fruit and Vineyards	Total number of roots	Total number of roots planted by you	The sapling used is purchased		Their price? (lek/sapling)	Amount of Fruits Produced (kv)	Sold Amount (kv)	Mean Price of Sale (Lek/kg)
			Count ry	Import				

8. What kind of Production Techniques do you use?

Traditional ones ☐ New ones ☐

If you use the new ones, in which crops do you apply them?

Crop _____ I use the technique _____
 Crop _____ I use the technique _____
 Crop _____ I use the technique _____

9. Which practice do you use to feed the CATTLE?

Traditional ones ☐ New ones ☐

10. With what do you feed your cattle with?

Green Alfalfa ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %
 Dried alfalfa ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %
 Maize Straw ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %
 Concentrates ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %
 Dry Foliage ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %
 Other ☐ if does not fulfill your need, how much of your needs do you buy _____ %

11. If you buy them, how much have you bought during the period 2001-2002 and with what price?

	Annual Purchase (kg)	Purchasing Price (lek/kg)
Green Alfalfa	_____	_____
Dry alfalfa	_____	_____
Maize Straw	_____	_____
Concentrates	_____	_____
Dried Foliage	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____
Combined Food	_____	_____

12. How do you realize the INSEMINATION of COWS?

Artificial Insemination (at the veterinarian) ☐ or Natural Insemination (the bull) ☐**13. If you use artificial insemination, how have you got the biologic material and how much costs a treatment?**

Import ☐ _____ Lek/pregnancy (I apply it in _____ % of cases)
 Country (VRI) ☐ _____ Lek/pregnancy (I apply it in _____ % of cases)

14. Which are the races you want to arrange and Why?

Black and White ☐ Why? (_____)
 Jersey ☐ Why? (_____)
 Frizone ☐ Why? (_____)
 Simental ☐ Why? (_____)
 Taranteze ☐ Why? (_____)
 Other (_____) ☐ Why? (_____)

15. How is the Livestock Infection identified?

By yourself ☐ in _____ % of cases
 Occasionally, by the veterinary ☐ in _____ % of cases
 By the veterinary through , periodic control ☐ in _____ % of cases

16. Type of Vaccination?Occasionally ☐ Regular ☐**17. Sources of Vaccination?**Purchase based on market prices ☐ Subvention ☐**18. Types of Vaccination in relation to the disease and the respective costs**

Disease _____ ☐ price/vaccine _____ Lek, numbers of treatments/year _____ times
 Disease _____ ☐ price/vaccine _____ Lek, numbers of treatments/year _____ times
 Disease _____ ☐ price/vaccine _____ Lek, numbers of treatments/year _____ times
 Disease _____ ☐ price/vaccine _____ Lek, numbers of treatments/year _____ times

19. Cattle

No. of cows	Average milking period (days)	Total milk production (lit/year/cow)	Age of first pregnancy (months)	No. of calves per year	Selling age of calves (months)

20. Small Ruminants

Number	Total milk production (lit/year)	Number of lambs/kids per year (heads)	No. of lambs/kids sold per year	Selling age of lambs or kids (months)	Average selling age of lambs or kids (kg)
Sheep: (____)					
Goats: (____)					

21. Information on Pigs, poultry and bees

Number of pigs you actually posses _____ heads
 Number of pigs bought initially _____ heads with an average price _____ lek/head
 Number of sucking pigs per pig _____ sucking pigs per year
 Annual pigs number for fatling _____ heads
 Selling/slaughtering age of pigs _____ months
 Average selling number of pigs per year _____ heads with an average price _____ lek/head
 Average annual number of poultries _____ pieces
 Number of beehives you posses _____ pieces
 Number of bee-houses bought initially _____ pieces with an average price _____ lek/piece

22. Information on Marketing of Agricultural and Livestock Production

Production	Total Production	Sold amount	Average selling price	Retailer	Direct contact with the consumer	Whole-saler	Transport Annual Average cost
Wheat (kv)							

Maize (kv)							
Vegetables (kg)							
Potatoes (kv)							
Fodder (kv)							
Fruits (kv)							
Grapes (kv)							
Cow milk (liter)							
Calve meat (kg or heads)							
Cow meat (kg or heads)							
Sheep milk (lit)							
Sheep meat (kg or heads)							
Lamb meat (kg or heads)							
Goat milk (lit)							
Goat meat (kg or heads)							
Kid meat (kg or heads)							
Pig meat (kg or heads)							
Chicken meat (heads)							
Cheese (kg)							
Wool (kg)							
Honey (kg)							
Eggs (graines)							
Animalskin (cope)							

23. How do you get the NECESSARY information on Chemicals that you use?

Friends ☐

Mass-media ☐

District Agricultural Directory ☐

Agents ☐

Mediator ☐

Other (_____) ☐

24. What kind of information do you get?

Quality ☐

Treatment time and way ☐

Price ☐

Buying place ☐

25. Do you participate in the meetings organized by DDA or Extension Service Specialists?

YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES:

How many times DDA agents visited you last month? _____ times

How many farmers participated in the last meeting with the DDA specialists? _____ persons

Have you talked to other farmers (which have not participated) about this visit and discussions within it?

YES ☐ NO ☐

26. How do you prefer the meetings with the DDA /Extension Service specialists?

More frequently ☐

More focused in specific issues of production ☐

The same ☐

More expanded ☐

More rarely ☐

With more information about markets & prices ☐

27. Do you want to participate in these meetings?

YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO:

Are you aware that an extension agent comes regularly to the village?? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you know where the extension agent conducts the demonstrations? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you know on which day he conducts demonstrations? YES ☐ NO ☐

28. Do contact farmers discuss extension agent's recommendations with you ?

Regularly ☐

Rarely ☐

Occasionally ☐

Never ☐

28. Have you or a member of your household attended a demonstration in the last month ?

YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO, Why?	I am not interested	☐	If YES, whom?	Head of Family	☐
	Are far away	☐		Wife	☐
	I don't know the place	☐		Both	☐
	I don't know when	☐		Other (specify)	☐
	I don't have time	☐			
	Other (_____)	☐			

29. Are you satisfied with actual conditions of seeds/sapling purchase?

1. Very satisfied ☐
 2. Satisfied ☐
 3. Neutral ☐
 4. Satisfied ☐
 5. Very unsatisfied ☐

If answer is 4 or 5, Why?

- High prices ☐
 Low quality ☐
 Selling points are far away ☐
 Seeds cannot be found in time on the market ☐
 Lack of new seeds in market ☐
 Other (_____)

30. Are you satisfied with actual conditions of fertilizers and chemicals purchase?

1. Very satisfied ☐
 2. Unsatisfied ☐
 3. Neutral ☐
 4. Satisfied ☐
 5. Very unsatisfied ☐

If answer is 4 or 5, Why?

- High prices ☐
 Low quality ☐
 Difficulties in transport ☐
 Transport is very expensive ☐
 We don't have enough money ☐
 Selling points are far away ☐
 Fertilisers cannot be found in time on the market ☐
 Lack of manures in the market ☐
 We are not interested on using them ☐
 Other (_____)

32 Are you satisfied with the actual conditions for the Marketing of agricultural and livestock products?

1. Very satisfied ☐
 2. Satisfied ☐
 3. Neutral ☐
 4. Unsatisfied ☐
 5. Very unsatisfied ☐

If answer is 4 or 5, Why?

- We have nothing to sale ☐
 The market is far away ☐
 Lack of transport ☐
 High transport expenses ☐
 Low selling prices ☐
 We cannot find markets ☐
 Low production quality ☐
 We don't have time to go to the market ☐
 Other (_____)

33. Work load for women as a result of planned activities.

Farm activity	Total Men	Total Women	Both
1. Agriculture Work			
Agriculture Inputs Purchasing			
Land preparing			
Seeding/Planting			
Hoeing			
Weeding			
Fertilizing			
Spraying with pesticides			
Irrigation			
Harvesting			
Post harvesting process			
Seed selection			
Transport			
Care of vegetable garden			
2. Animal care			
Feeding process			
Grazing			
Planting			
Selling/Purchasing			
Animal Husbandry			
3. Domestic Housework			
Meal preparation			
Childcare			
Weekly marketing			
Cash management			

Note: 1). To fill this table, mark 'X' in the proper box

34. Are you member of the saving/Credit Union in the village? YES ☐ NO ☐

If NO, the reason? _____

35. Are you aware on the existence of any saving/credit Union in your village? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, are you a member? YES ☐ NO ☐

36. Have you received any credit from this association? YES ☐ NO ☐

37. Have you needed the loan? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, what kind?:

S-T loan (up to one year) YES ☐ NO ☐ Amount needed _____ leke
 L-T loan (from 1 to 5 years)? YES ☐ NO ☐ Amount needed _____ leke

38. Have you received a loan/credit from any institution during 2001-2002? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, from where?

The Bank	☐ value (_____) Lek
Saving/Credit Union	☐ value (_____) Lek
State funds	☐ value (_____) Lek
Relatives and friends	☐ value (_____) Lek
NGO (_____)	☐ value (_____) Lek
Any project (_____)	☐ value (_____) Lek
Saving Fund in the village	☐ value (_____) Lek

Rural Financing Fund ☐ value (_____) Lek
 Other (_____) ☐ value (_____) Lek

39. What have you used the loan/Credit received for (or that you will receive):

Household expenses ☐
 Warehouse/stable building ☐
 Livestock purchasing ☐
 Agricultural inputs (_____) ☐
 Agricultural means (_____) ☐
 Land purchasing ☐
 Other (_____) ☐

40. Did you give a collateral for the loan received? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, what kind?

Bank Guarantee ☐ value (_____) Lek
 Accommodation ☐ value (_____) Lek
 Agricultural means/machineries ☐ value (_____) Lek
 Other (_____) ☐ value (_____) Lek

41. How many times have you received a Loan/Credit?

<u>Loan</u>		<u>Credit</u>	
1 – 2 times	☐	1 – 2 times	☐
2 – 5 times	☐	2 – 5 times	☐
> 5 times	☐	> 5 times	☐

42. Minimal and Maximal values of the loan/credit received

Minimal value received: _____ Lek Maximal value received: _____ Lek

43. Credit interest rate?

Lower than the market ☐ Higher ☐ The same ☐

44. Are you satisfied with your possibilities to get a loan?

1. Very satisfied ☐
 2. Satisfied ☐
 3. Neutral ☐
 4. Unsatisfied ☐
 5. Very unsatisfied ☐

If answer is 4 or 5, Why?

Many bureaucratic procedures to get the loan ☐
 High interest rate ☐
 Short return time limit ☐
 The bank is far away ☐
 There are not credit lines ☐
 Merchants are more preferred than us ☐
 We do not have guarantee to the bank ☐
 I don't know how to act ☐
 I don't know where should be asked for ☐
 Other (_____) ☐

45. Have you invested in any of the following items during 2001-2002?

	Investment amount (new leks)	Investment amount afforded by your own resources (in % to the total of investment)
Agricultural machineries and instruments (_____)		
Vineyard building		
Fruit trees plantation		
Livestock/Cattle		
Stables & Warehouses		
Inputs (seeds, saplings, fertilizers ect)		
New house ore reconstruction		
Other (_____)		

46. Which of the following electro domestic tools do you have in your household and when have you bought them?

Color TV	☐	bought in year _____
Radio	☐	bought in year _____
Video-Registration	☐	bought in year _____
Tape Recorder	☐	bought in year _____
Washing Machine	☐	bought in year _____
Cleaning Machine	☐	bought in year _____

47. How much from your incomes do you spend on the following items? (During the last two years)

		2001		2002	
		%	Lek	%	Lek
Food	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____
Accommodation	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sanitation	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____
Education	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____
Savings	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (_____)	☐	_____	_____	_____	_____

48. How do you evaluate your family's general health situation?

	2001	2002
1. Good health	☐	☐
2. So-so	☐	☐
3. Bad health	☐	☐

49. If the answer is 2 or 3, according to you, which of the following factors has had an impact in your family's health?

Lack of adequate food	☐	Lack of Information	☐
Bad living conditions	☐	Stress	☐
Lack of public health	☐	Other (_____)	☐

50. Have you treated the health problems?

Popular treatment	☐	Treatment with drug store' medicines	☐
Went to the doctor	☐	Went to the hospital	☐

51. How important is the education for your family?

	Boys	Girls
Very important	☐	☐
Important	☐	☐
Neutral	☐	☐
Not important	☐	☐

52. How many members of the above list are actually attending the school?

	Boys	Girls
Elementary	_____	_____
8-Years School	_____	_____
High School	_____	_____
University	_____	_____
Other (_____)	_____	_____

53. What is the level of school frequentation by the members of your family in school age and which are registered?

	Boys	Girls
1. Rarely	☐	☐
2. Mostly	☐	☐
3. Most part of times	☐	☐
4. Regularly	☐	☐

54. If the answer is 1,2 or 3, which are the reasons why the school is not regularly frequented by your family members in school age?

Schooling is not a priority for our family	☐
Children should help for the field works	☐
We cannot afford the school expenses	☐
School is far away	☐

55. Which are your family's incomes resources?

Agriculture	_____ % of total incomes
Livestock	_____ % of total incomes
(_____)	_____ % of total incomes
(_____)	_____ % of total incomes

56. General Comments:

House:	New	☐	Medium	☐	Old	☐
Kind of construction material:	Stone Wall	☐	Brick wall	☐	Mud-wall	☐
Economic level (Estimated by the Farmer):	Poor	☐	Medium	☐	Good	☐

7.6.2.2 Checklist for the Water Users Associations

Hello! We are working in the framework of the MADA's activities. Your village is one of the villages included in the Intervention Area of the Agency and we are here talking to you about the current situation of forest and pasture resources under your exploitation, the management way of these treasures, and also about the User's Association functioning. The results of this discussion will serve to the agency to improve and intensify the support of these topics and aspects of the irrigation system, which result problematic ones and still unresolved for you. Our discussion will remain confidential, assuring the full anonymity about your name and/or addresses in the findings and reports that will be prepared.

District _____ Number of members of your association _____
 Commune _____ How many are females? _____
 Village _____ Number of participants in the discussion _____
 Date: ____/____/2002 Number of females participated _____

A). THE POSSIBILITY AND OPERATION OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN VILLAGE/COMMUNE LEVEL

Does your village have an irrigation system? YES ☐ NO ☐

How many irrigation schemes do you have in your village? _____ scheme

How many months during the irrigation period it has sufficient amount of water? _____ months

How many schemes have free flow? _____ schemes

How many schemes have mechanic lifting up? _____ schemes

How many water sources for irrigation has your village and which are their fluxes?;

Source 1: _____ m³/day or with capacity _____ ha

Source 2: _____ m³/day or with capacity _____ ha

Source 3: _____ m³/day or with capacity _____ ha

Source 4: _____ m³/day or with capacity _____ ha

How many irrigation schemes exist for every water source?

Irrigation Schemes _____ it furnishes (totally ☐ or partially ☐) by _____

Irrigation Schemes _____ it furnishes (totally ☐ or partially ☐) by _____

Irrigation Schemes _____ it furnishes (totally ☐ or partially ☐) by _____

Irrigation Schemes _____ it furnishes (totally ☐ or partially ☐) by _____

Is only your village using the water sources for irrigation in your village? YES ☐ NO ☐

How many irrigation schemes cannot be used anymore?

Totally _____, which irrigate _____ ha,

Partially _____, _____% or _____ ha less

For how long it exists this irrigation scheme?

Before '44 ☐

1944-1990 ☐
1991-2001 ☐

Has the channel been repaired after '90, and if yes, in what size?

YES ☐ IN _____% NO ☐

Who is responsible for the maintenance of the scheme?

WUAs ☐
Water Enterprises ☐

Scheme operation?

During all the irrigation system ☐
Only during a part of the irrigation period ☐

Which are the most faced technique problems in the beginning of the season?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Which is the maximal irrigated surface, related to the irrigation scheme?

The scheme _____ actually irrigate _____ ha
The scheme _____ actually irrigate _____ ha
The scheme _____ actually irrigate _____ ha
The scheme _____ actually irrigate _____ ha

How many farmers/villages benefits irrigation from this system?;

_____ farmers in _____ villages

How much of the under water surface is irrigated?;

_____ ha or _____ % of the total surface of the village

Technical details of the scheme:

Name of the scheme: _____

Type of the scheme: ☐ simple or ☐ composite

Length of main channel: _____ m

Water source: ☐ reservoir or ☐ other water flow

Delivering system ☐ with free flow or ☐ with mechanic lifting up

Command area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pomp _____ ha)

Irrigable area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pomp _____ ha)

Actually irrigated area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pomp _____ ha)

Water source: ☐ reservoir, ☐ stream, ☐ river, ☐ other, specify (_____)

Type of property: ☐ state, ☐ private or ☐ collective

Water source flow: _____ m³ water/(m³/hours)

Name of the scheme: _____

Type of the scheme: ☐ simple or ☐ composite

Length of main channel: _____ m

Water source: ☐ reservoir or ☐ other water flow

Delivering system ☐ with free flow or ☐ with mechanic lifting up
 Command area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Irrigable area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Actually irrigated area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Water source: ☐ reservoir, ☐ stream, ☐ river, ☐ other, specify (_____)
 Type of property: ☐ state, ☐ private or ☐ collective
 Water source flow: _____ m³ water/(m³/hours)

Name of the scheme: _____
 Type of the scheme: ☐ simple or ☐ composite
 Length of main channel: _____ m
 Water source: ☐ reservoir or ☐ other water flow
 Delivering system ☐ with free flow or ☐ with mechanic lifting up
 Command area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Irrigable area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Actually irrigated area: _____ ha total (with gravitate _____ ha, with pump _____ ha)
 Water source: ☐ reservoir, ☐ stream, ☐ river, ☐ other, specify (_____)
 Type of property: ☐ state, ☐ private or ☐ collective
 Water source flow: _____ m³ water/(m³/hours)

Who organizes water delivering?

- ☐ Farmers themselves,
☐ A WUAs member,
☐ Chief of the village

How is the water distribution organized?

- ☐ in time frames (hours) How many hours _____ hours
☐ by surface (dy) Haw many dyn _____ dy
☐ by water volume (m³) _____ m³

How many months during the irrigation period it has sufficient water? _____ months

The percentage of the plant's needs fulfilled by the water capacity. _____ %

Which is the percentage of the farmers that do not have water to irrigate the cultivated surfaces.

- 0 - 25% ☐
 25 - 50% ☐
 50 - 75% ☐
 75 - 100% ☐

When it has water, which of the following crops do you irrigate and how many times?

- Corn ☐ per _____ times
 Beans ☐ per _____ times
 Alfalfa ☐ per _____ times
 Vegetables ☐ per _____ times
 Potatoes ☐ per _____ times
 Foragers ☐ per _____ times

Silviculture ☐ per ____ times

How many times it is necessary to irrigate the above crops in cases of sufficient water?

Corn ☐ per ____ times

Beans ☐ per ____ times

Alfalfa ☐ per ____ times

Vegetables ☐ per ____ times

Potatoes ☐ per ____ times

Foragers ☐ per ____ times

Silviculture ☐ per ____ times

How many times has irrigated the family, which irrigates less than others? ____ times

If very rarely, which has been the main reason/reasons?

How many times has irrigated the family, which irrigates more than others? ____ times.

If very rarely, which has been the main reason/reasons?

Which is the time period between two irrigations for:

Farmers that rarely irrigate ____ days

Farmers that often irrigate ____ days

When it has water, is it sufficient to finish the irrigation of the village's land under irrigation?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Do they exist in your association specialized units for:

The maintenance of the irrigation system PO ☐ JO ☐

Water administration PO ☐ JO ☐

Instruction units PO ☐ JO ☐

B). GROUP OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

B.1). Management responsibilities:

Do the majority of the association's members participate in general meetings (assembly)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

The participation percentage to the total number of the association's members ____%

What is the percentage of female's participants (as an average)? ____%

How many times in a year are the General Meetings organized? ____ times/year.

Is this a fixed number or it depends on the problems faced?

Fixed numbers ☐

Depends on the problems ☐

How are the decisions taken and how is the responsibility shared?

- In a collegial way by the association membership ☐
- By a group of members ☐
- By the oldest ☐
- By the Leading Council ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

How are the problems discussed and how it can arrive at the decision-making?

- Discussing and approving what the managers are saying ☐
- Discussing openly on the issues, achieving a consensus by all parts ☐
- All free to rise up an inequity/problem for discussion and to look for a solution ☐

Do you feel that what is approved by the majority, is respected by all?

- In continuance ☐
- Mostly ☐
- Rarely ☐
- With difficulty ☐
- Not at all ☐

Do you set objectives in your meetings? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you determine limits to fulfil the objectives in your meetings? YES ☐ NO ☐

If you decide something, you do it? As a group ☐ Individually ☐ The leaders ☐

Do you take decisions whenever it is asked for a solution? YES ☐ NO ☐

What is the time passage between the solution asked and the decision taken?

_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

What is the time passage between the decisions taken and the action materialisation?

_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

In cases of delays, which are the reasons?

- Technical ☐
- Operational ☐
- Other (specify) _____ ☐

Which of the following better characterise your management style?

Absolute management (a single person takes all the decisions, without asking the others) ☐

Management by a group of persons? ☐

How are selected/appointed the individuals in the leading bodies?

Once for ever ☐

Rotated ☐ every _____ months/years

Do you think it would have been better for your progress if the management will be based in a group of knowledgeable persons, than in a single person? YES ☐

NO ☐

Which are the services offered by your organization to its members?

Simple ☐ which are (_____)

Specialized ☐ which are (_____)

B.2). Meetings and participations:

How often do you organize meetings?:

- Once in three days ☐
 Once in a week ☐
 Twice in a month ☐
 Every month ☐
 Other (specify) _____ ☐

How do you announce the holding of a meeting?

- With written papers: _____ % of cases,
 Orally: _____ % of cases,
 Other (specify) _____: _____ % of cases

Which is the level of member's participation in the meetings you organize?

- Less than 25% ☐
 25% – 50% ☐
 50% – 75% ☐
 Less than 75% ☐
 Almost total participation ☐

Do women participate in your meetings?:

Yes ☐ (from _____ up to _____ % of participants) No ☐

Do you keep notes during your meetings? Yes ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, how? ☐ Summarized (only discussion points), ☐ Detailed

How do you disseminate meeting's notes to the association' members? ☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Do you prepare written reports on the activity' proceeds of your association?

YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, how do you prepare them?

- Summarized (just singing the activities and their accomplishment) ☐
 Detailed (activities, time limits, realisation, restrictions ect) ☐

How do you disseminate the report to the members? ☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Where do you organize your meetings

- Open space ☐ In members' area ☐
 Closed environment ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐

What instruments do you have for your meetings:

- Tables and chairs ☐
 White bard ☐
 Marker ☐
 Other (_____) ☐

B.3). Operation of Group:

In what legal base is established and act your association?

How are the relations between you and what does it means “discipline” for you? (Please describe)

How do you allocate the tasks to the association’ members?

- In a collegial way by all the association’ membership ☐
- Individually by the association’ leaders ☐
- Individually by the oldest ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

How are they implemented (more than one option)

- Strictly in quality ☐
- Strictly in time ☐
- With delays in quality ☐
- Technically bad ☐
- They are not implemented at all ☐

Who checks the fulfilling of the duty?;

- A nominated group by the association’ membership ☐
- Association’ leaders ☐
- The oldest ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

Have you ever had problems?

PO ☐ JO ☐

What kind of problems?

- Technique ☐
- Organisational ☐
- Personal ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

How have you resolved them?

Your association is established based on:

Free will ☐

Order ☐

If with Order, by whom:

- Commune ☐
- Agriculture and Food Directory ☐
- Other (specify) _____ ☐

Which of the following are bodies of your association and are they active?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Leading Council | ☐ | Active Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| Jury | ☐ | Active Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| General Assembly | ☐ | Active Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| Other (specify) _____ | ☐ | Active Yes ☐ | No ☐ |

How many members have the bodies of your association?:

Leading Body	_____ persons, from which females _____ persons
Jury	_____ persons, from which females _____ persons
General Assembly	_____ persons, from which females _____ persons
Other (_____)	_____ persons, from which females _____ persons

B.4) Potential autonomy

Your financial support?

Any project	☐ specify (_____)
District Agricultural Directory	☐ _____
Any foundation	☐ specify (_____)
The membership itself	☐ _____
Other	☐ specify (_____)

Are you able to operate without a financial support? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which are your incomes and expenditures? (get a copy of the last year accounts)

Are you able to work without the daily coordination of your leader? YES ☐ NO ☐

Can you have a meeting without many efforts by your leaders? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you have still unused means? YES ☐ NO ☐

Would you use them? YES ☐ NO ☐

What other benefits can you obtain by them?

B.5). Membership Base

Do you have complaints for the cooperation, and why?

Why _____

Why _____

Why _____

Do you share between you the professional abilities of the most knowledgeable members?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust your self in what you do as an association's member? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust in what you do as an association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do the other farmers appreciate your organization? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do they want to be members of your association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which is the reaction of the association' members toward the other memberships?

Accept	☐ and Why _____
Accept with difficulty	☐ and Why _____
Oppose	☐ and Why _____

Which is the reason that encourages you to join each other and to create a group and are these long terms/short terms objectives?

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

1. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
2. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
3. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term

Are your leaders acting properly?

YES ☐
NO ☐
Relatively well ☐

Are they able to perform the duty appointed to them?

YES ☐ NO ☐

How have they been chosen?

With confidential vote ☐
With open vote ☐
Other, specify (_____) ☐

What the leaders of your association should improve?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B.6). Knowledge base

Which are your long-term and short-term objectives, please tell them?

Do you feel your progress to the achievement of the objectives? YES ☐ NO ☐

What indicators do you use to evaluate the achievement of your objectives?

Do you evaluate the progress, and why do you do that?

How do you consider your actual activity?

A pilot activity financially supported by a donator ☐
A necessity for the rural community ☐
An activity to be supported further on ☐

B.7) Broadening Base

Are you aware of any other association in your village (like yours)? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, what other associations operate in your village?

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

Are you aware on their objectives?:

Do you have contacts with these associations?

PO ☐

JO ☐

If YES, in which way are these liaisons expressed?

If NO, do you find it with interest to deal with them?

YES ☐

NO ☐

If YES, how do you think to create liaisons with them?

Does the community support you in your efforts?

YES ☐ and Why _____

NO ☐ and Why _____

How it can afford the community's pressure/support?

How do you foresee your group after 5 years?

It will continue to operate as a group

☐

It may separate

☐

It may transform in something else, specify (_____)

☐

7.6.2.3 Checklist of Communal Forestry Management

A). COMMUNAL FORESTRY AND ITS MANAGEMENT

Has the process of forest and pasture's transfer take place in your commune (village) and when?

Yes ☐ it took place on ____/____

No ☐

Do you remember your first reaction when you heard about it?

Positive

☐

Negative

☐

Neutral

☐

Other, specify (_____)

☐

Do you have a management plan for the commune forest and pastures?

YES ☐

NO ☐

How do you apply it?

We apply it strictly

☐

We apply it as guideline

☐

We apply it partially

☐

We do not apply it

☐

Other (_____)

☐

Has there been any investment? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which is the source of this investment?

- Sale of Forest Products ☐ specify (_____)
- Sale of Secondary Forest Products ☐ specify (_____)
- DFS ☐ specify (_____)
- Any Foundation ☐ specify (_____)
- Association's Members ☐ specify (_____)
- Other ☐ specify (_____)

Who decided where to realize it?

- Project's Personnel ☐ specify (_____)
- DFS's Personnel ☐ specify (_____)
- Consultant Company ☐ specify (_____)
- The association ☐ specify (_____)
- Other ☐ specify (_____)

For which of the forest activities is used this investment and in which value?

- Forestation ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Thinning ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Pruning ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Erosion' protection ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Boundaries ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Pasture improvements ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Other (_____) ☐ value (_____ Lek)

Have you created a reinvestment grant and in what size?

YES ☐ value (_____ Lek) NO ☐

How it has been created?

- With members' contributions ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Donor's grant for the CFP plan ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Donation/Grant from any other source ☐ value (_____ Lek)
- Other (_____) ☐ value (_____ Lek)

What you use this reinvestment grant for?

- Forestation ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Thinning ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Pruning ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Erosion' protection ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Boundaries ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Pasture improvements ☐ in (_____%) of the total
- Other (_____) ☐ in (_____%) of the total

How many dy forest do you possess or do you use?

	Familiar Use	Group of Families (Tribe)	As a village (commune)
Surface in dyn which can be used:	_____	_____	_____
Surface in dy which is actually in use:	_____	_____	_____

Which is the primary destination of the exploitation of Communal Forests and Pastures?

- Production for self-consume in the farm ☐
- Production for trading ☐
- Both of them? (in %?) ☐ (____% on self-consume) and (____% on trading)

Which are the benefits you get by the communal forests and pastures' exploitation (despite the fact you sale or not them)

	The benefit	Rank as priority
Food for livestock	☐	_____
Grazing	☐	_____
Industrial wood	☐	_____
Fuel wood	☐	_____
Poles, stakes for fencing	☐	_____
Secondary products	☐	_____
Other (_____)	☐	_____

How do you find the fuel woods for your needs?

- Do you buy them? ☐
- Do you get them by your communal forests property? ☐
- Do you get them without paying money from other forest's parts? ☐

How do you find the industrial wood for construction for your needs?

- Do you buy them? ☐
- Do you get them by your communal forests property? ☐
- Do you get them without paying money from other forest's parts? ☐

Do you sell any of the products obtained from communal forests, and if yes what do you sell?

	YES ☐	NO ☐
The Product to sell	Rank as priority	
Food base for livestock	☐	_____
Grazing	☐	_____
Industrial wood	☐	_____
Fuel wood	☐	_____
Poles, stakes for fencing	☐	_____
Secondary products	☐	_____
Other (_____)	☐	_____

If Yes, who get the profit?

- Association' members proportionally ☐
- Association' member, who has produced the product ☐
- Other, specify (_____)

Which is the main type of livestock in your village (commune) and which are the trends (more than one option)?

- | | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cattle | ☐ , which are in | ☐ Decrease | ☐ Increase |
| Sheep | ☐ , which are in | ☐ Decrease | ☐ Increase |
| Goats | ☐ , which are in | ☐ Decrease | ☐ Increase |

How do you share the use rights of communal forests and pastures?

- In village level ☐
- Individual families ☐
- Clans (tribe relations) ☐
- Clans (neighbourhood relations) ☐

Is there any monitoring mean/way of management plans of communal forests and pastures?

NO ☐

YES ☐ If Yes, which one is this mean/way?

- () ☐
 () ☐
 () ☐

What are the difficulties do you find in implementing the management plan's operations?

- The management's plan is very strict/specified ☐
 Lack of adequate financial means ☐
 Lack of qualified employees ☐
 Lack of adequate means performing respective operations ☐
 Other, specify () ☐

As a result of your participation in the forest activities of the forest management, do you feel more secure in forest and pastures management?

NO ☐

YES, a little ☐

YES, very much ☐

If YES, why?

Better knowledge ☐

Membership in decision-making ☐

Being beneficiaries ☐

B). GROUP OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

B.1). Management responsibilities:

How are the decisions taken and how is the responsibility shared?

- In a collegial way by the association membership ☐
 By a group of members ☐
 By the eldest ☐
 By the Steering Board ☐
 Other, specify () ☐

How are the problems discussed and how it can arrive at the decision-making?

- Discussing and approving what the managers are saying ☐
 Discussing openly on the issues, achieving a consensus by all participants ☐
 All free to rise up a constraints/problem for discussion and to look for a solution ☐

Do you feel that what is approved by the majority, is respected by all?

- Continuously ☐
 Mostly ☐
 Rarely ☐
 With difficulty ☐
 Not at all ☐

Do you set up objectives in your meetings? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you determine deadlines to meet the objectives set in your meetings? YES ☐ NO ☐

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

If you decide something, you do it? As a group ☐ Individually ☐ The leaders ☐

Do you take decisions whenever a solution is needed? YES ☐ NO ☐

What is the time passage between the solution asked and the decision taken?
_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

What is the time passage between the decisions taken and action materialised?
_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

In cases of delays, which are the reasons?

Technical ☐
Operational ☐
Other (specify) _____ ☐

How are selected/appointed the individuals in the leading bodies?

Once for ever ☐
Rotated ☐ every _____ months/years

Do you think it would have been better for your progress if the management will be based in a group of knowledgeable persons, than in a single person? YES ☐
NO ☐

Which are the services offered by your organization to its members?

Simple ☐ which are (_____), (_____), (_____) ☐
Specialized ☐ which are (_____), (_____), (_____) ☐

B.2). Meetings and participations:

How often do you meet?:

Once in three days ☐
Once in a week ☐
Twice in a month ☐
Every month ☐
Other (specify) _____ ☐

How do you announce the holding of a meeting?

With written papers: _____ % of cases,
Orally: _____ % of cases,
Other (specify) _____: _____ % of cases

Which is the level of member's participation in the meetings you organize?

Less than 25% ☐
25% – 50% ☐
50% – 75% ☐
Less than 75% ☐
Almost total participation ☐

Do women participate in your meetings?:

Yes ☐ (from _____ up to _____ % of participants)
No ☐

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

Do you keep notes during your meetings? Yes ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, how? ☐ Summarized (only discussion points), ☐ Detailed

How do you disseminate meetings' notes to the association' members?
☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Do you prepare written reports on the activity' proceedings of your association?
YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, how do you prepare them?

Summarized (just singing the activities and their accomplishment) ☐

Detailed (activities, deadlines, realisation, constraints etc) ☐

How do you disseminate the reports to the members? ☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Where do you organize your meetings

Open space ☐

Closed environment ☐

In members' area ☐

Other (specify) _____ ☐

What facilities do you have for your meetings:

Tables and chairs ☐

White bard ☐

Marker ☐

Other (_____) ☐

B.3). Operation of Group:

In what legal base is established and is functioning your association?

How do you proceed during your discussions and with what level of quality/responsibility do you discuss?

How are the relations between you and what does it means "discipline" for you? (Please describe)

How do you allocate the tasks to the association' members?

In a collegial way by all the association' membership ☐

Individually by the association' leaders ☐

Individually by the oldest ☐

Other, specify (_____) ☐

How are the tasks implemented (more than one option)

Strictly in quality ☐

Strictly in time ☐

With delays in quality ☐

Technically bad ☐

They are not implemented at all ☐

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

Which are your incomes and expenditures? (take a copy of the accounts registration of your association or write them in the back of the questionnaire)

Are you able to work without the daily coordination of your leader? YES ☐ NO ☐

Can you have a meeting without many efforts by your leaders? YES ☐ NO ☐

How can you organize the meetings?

Do you have still unused potential? YES ☐ NO ☐ specify (_____)
 Are you planning to use them? YES ☐ NO ☐ how (_____)

What other benefits can you obtain using this potential?

B.5). Membership base

Are you solidier with each other? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Do you have complaints, and why?

Why _____
 Why _____

Do you share between you the professional abilities of the most intelligent members? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust your self in what you do as an association' member? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust in what you do as an association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do the other farmers appreciate your organization? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do they want to be members of your association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which is the reaction of the association' members toward the new memberships?

Accept ☐ and Why _____
 Accept with difficulty ☐ and Why _____
 Oppose ☐ and Why _____

Which is the reason that encourages you to join each other and to create a group and are these long terms/short terms objectives?

1. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
 2. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
 3. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term

Are your leaders acting properly?

YES ☐
 NO ☐

Relatively well ☐

Are they able to perform the tasks appointed to them? YES ☐ NO ☐

How have they been elected?

With hidden voting ☐

With open voting ☐

Other, specify (_____) ☐

What the leaders of your association should improve?

1. _____, 2. _____

3. _____, 4. _____

B.6). Knowledge base

Do you feel your progress towards the achievement of the objectives? YES ☐ NO ☐

What indicators do you use to evaluate the achievement of your objectives?

Do you evaluate the progress, and why do you do that?

How do you consider your actual activity?

A pilot activity financially supported by a donor ☐

A necessity for the rural community ☐

An activity to be supported further on ☐

B.7) Broadening Base

Are you aware of any other association in your village (like yours)? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, what other associations operate in your village?

Are you aware about their objectives?:

Do you have contacts/relationship with these associations? PO ☐ JO ☐

If YES, in which way the relationship is expressed?

If NO, do you find it with interest to enter in contacts with them? YES ☐ NO ☐

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

If YES, how do you think to establish linkages with them?

Does the community support you in your efforts?

YES ☐ and Why _____

NO ☐ and Why _____

How it can be enhanced the community's support?

How can be challenged the community' pressure?

How do you foresee your group after 5 years?

It will continue to operate as a group

It may separate

It may transform in something else, specify (_____)

☐
☐
☐

7.6.2.4 Checklist of Credit Schemes/Rural Financing

A). CREDIT DISPONIBILITY AND SAVING-CREDIT UNIONS

Have you grant credit during the period 2000-2001? YES ☐ NO ☐

Credits period and their size

Short-term credit (up to ____ months) _____ credits with total value _____ Lek

Long-term credit (from ____ up to ____ months) _____ credits with total value _____ Lek

Interest rate applied?

Short-term credits _____ %

Long-term credits _____ %

Borrowers for period 2000-2001?

Total numbers of borrowers _____ persons

Female _____ persons

What has been used the loan/credit received for (financed activities)?:

Household expenses ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Working animals (_____) ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Cattle/Livestock (_____) ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Agriculture inputs (_____) ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Agricultural machineries (_____) ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Other (_____) ☐ in _____ % of the total of loans delivered

Minimal and maximal values of the loan/loans delivered

The minimal value received _____ Lekë

The maximal value received _____ Lekë

Which is the necessary time (application) to receive a loan?

Short-term credits: from _____ days/weeks up to _____ days/weeks

Long-term credits: from _____ days/weeks up to _____ days/weeks

Are you satisfied with the borrower's possibilities to return the loan?

Very satisfied ☐ Why? (_____), (_____), (_____)

Satisfied ☐ Why? (_____), (_____), (_____)

Unsatisfied ☐ Why? (_____), (_____), (_____)

Neutral ☐ Why? (_____), (_____), (_____)

Very unsatisfied ☐ Why? (_____), (_____), (_____)

B). GROUP OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

B.1). Management Responsibilities:

Do the majority of the association's members participate in general meetings (assembly)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

The participation percentage to the total number of the association's members _____ %

What is the percentage of female's participants (as an average)? _____ %

How many times in a year are the General Meetings organized? _____ times/year.

Is this a fixed number or it depends on the problems faced?

Fixed numbers ☐

Depends on the problems ☐

How are the decisions taken and how is the responsibility shared?

In a collegial way by the association membership ☐

By a group of members ☐

By the oldest ☐

By the Leading Council ☐

Other, specify (_____) ☐

How are the problems discussed and how it can arrive at the decision-making?

Discussing and approving what the managers are saying ☐

Discussing openly on the issues, achieving a consensus by all parts ☐

All free to rise up an inequity/problem for discussion and to look for a solution ☐

Do you feel that what is approved by the majority, is respected by all?

In continuance ☐

Mostly ☐

Rarely ☐

With difficulty ☐

Not at all ☐

Do you settle up objectives in your meetings?

YES ☐

NO ☐

Do you determine limits to fulfil the objectives in your meetings?

YES ☐

NO ☐

If you decide something, you do it? As a group ☐ Individually ☐ The leaders ☐

Do you take decisions whenever it is asked for a solution?

YES ☐

NO ☐

What is the time passage between the solution asked and the decision taken?

_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

What is the time passage between the decision taken and the action materialisation?

_____ up to _____ hours/days/weeks

In cases of delays, which are the reasons?

Technical ☐

Operational ☐

Other (specify) _____ ☐

How are selected/appointed the individuals in the leading bodies?

Once for ever ☐

Rotated ☐ every _____ months/years

Which are the services offered by your organization to its members?

Simple ☐ which are (_____), (_____), (_____)

Specialized ☐ which are (_____), (_____), (_____)

B.2). Meetings and participations:

How often do you organize meetings?:

Once in three days ☐

Once in a week ☐

Twice in a month ☐
 Every month ☐
 Other (specify) _____ ☐

How do you announce the holding of a meeting?

With written papers: _____ % of cases,
 Orally: _____ % of cases,
 Other (specify) _____: _____ % of cases

Which is the level of member's participation in the meetings you organize?

Less than 25% ☐
 25% – 50% ☐
 50% – 75% ☐
 Less than 75% ☐
 Almost total participation ☐

Do women participate in your meetings?:

Yes ☐ (from _____ up to _____ % of participants) No ☐

Do you keep notes during your meetings?

Yes ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, how? ☐ Summarized (only discussion points), ☐ Detailed

How do you disseminate meetings' notes to the association' members? ☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Do you prepare written reports on the activity proceeds of your association? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, how do you prepare them?

Summarized (just singing the activities and their accomplishment) ☐
 Detailed (activities, time limits, realisation, restrictions ect) ☐

How do you disseminate the report to the members? ☐ officially, ☐ not officially

Where do you organize your meetings

Open space ☐
 Closed environment ☐

In members' area ☐
 Other (specify) _____ ☐

What instruments do you posses for your meetings:

Tables and chairs ☐
 White bard ☐
 Marker ☐
 Other (_____) ☐

B.3). Operation of Group:

In what legal base is established and act your association?

How are the relations between you and what does it means "discipline" for you? (Please describe)

How do you allocate the tasks to the association' members?

- In a collegial way by all the association' membership ☐
- Individually by the association' leaders ☐
- Individually by the oldest ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

How are they implemented (more than one option)

- Strictly in quality ☐
- Strictly in time ☐
- With delays in quality ☐
- Technically bad ☐
- They are not implemented at all ☐

Who checks the fulfilling of the duty?;

- A nominated group by the association' membership ☐
- Association' leaders ☐
- The oldest ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

Have you ever had problems?

PO ☐ JO ☐

What kind of problems?

- Technique ☐
- Organisational ☐
- Personal ☐
- Other, specify (_____) ☐

How have you resolved them?

Your association is established based on:

Free will ☐

Order ☐

If with Order, by whom:

- Commune ☐
- Agriculture and Food Directory ☐
- Other (specify)_____ ☐

Which of the following are bodies of your association and are they active?

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Leading Council | ☐ | Active | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| Jury | ☐ | Active | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| General Assembly | ☐ | Active | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| Other (specify)_____ | ☐ | Active | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |

How many members have the bodies of your association?:

- Leading Body _____ persons, from which females _____ persons
- Jury _____ persons, from which females _____ persons
- General Assembly _____ persons, from which females _____ persons
- Other (_____) _____ persons, from which females _____ persons

B.4) Potential Autonomy

Your financial support?

- Any project ☐ specify (_____)
- District Agricultural Directory ☐
- Any foundation ☐ specify (_____)
- The membership itself ☐
- Other ☐ specify (_____)

Are you able to operate without a financial support? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which are your incomes and expenditures? (take a copy of the accounts registration of your association or write them in the back of the questionnaire)

Are you able to work without the daily coordination of your leader? YES ☐ NO ☐

Can you have a meeting without many efforts by your leaders? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you have still unused means? YES ☐ NO ☐

Would you use them? YES ☐ NO ☐

What other benefits can you obtain by them?

B.5). Membership Base

Do you have complaints for the cooperation, and why?

_____ Why _____

_____ Why _____

_____ Why _____

Do you share between you the professional abilities of the most knowledgeable members?
YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust your self in what you do as an association' member? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do you trust in what you do as an association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do the other farmers appreciate your organization? YES ☐ NO ☐

Do they want to be members of your association? YES ☐ NO ☐

Which is the reaction of the association' members toward the other memberships?

- Accept ☐ and Why _____
- Accept with difficulty ☐ and Why _____
- Oppose ☐ and Why _____

Which is the reason that encourages you to join each other and to create a group and are these long terms/short terms objectives?

1. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
2. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term
3. _____ ☐ for Long-Term and ☐ for Short-Term

Are your leaders acting properly?
YES ☐, NO ☐, Relatively well ☐

Are they able to perform the duty appointed to them? YES ☐ NO ☐

How have they been chosen?
With confidential vote ☐
With open vote ☐
Other, specify (_____) ☐

What the leaders of your association should improve?

B.6). Knowledge base

Which are your long-term and short-term objectives, please tell them?

Do you feel your progress to the achievement of the objectives? YES ☐ NO ☐

What indicators do you use to evaluate the achievement of your objectives?

Do you evaluate the progress, and why do you do that?

How do you consider your actual activity?
A pilot activity financially supported by a donator ☐
A necessity for the rural community ☐
An activity to be sustained further on ☐

B.7) Broadening Base

Do they exist other associations in your village (like yours)? YES ☐ NO ☐

If YES, what other associations operate in your village?

Are you aware on their objectives?:

Do you have contacts with these associations? PO ☐ JO ☐

If YES, in which way are these liaisons expressed?

If NO, do you find it with interest to deal with them? YES ☐ NO ☐

Draft Final Report for MADA Baseline Survey: _____

If YES, how do you think to create liaisons with them?

Does the community support you in your efforts?

YES ☐ and Why _____

NO ☐ and Why _____

How it can afford the community's pressure/support?

How do you foresee your group after 5 years?

It will continue to operate as a group ☐

It may separate ☐

It may transform in something else, specify (_____) ☐

7.6.2.5 Other Structured Surveying Instruments

The study team has used two additional surveying instruments namely: i) Villages' Rural-Infrastructure Questionnaire completed through direct interviews with elders of the 128 villages and ii) Commune Profile Questionnaire completed by regional coordinators through discussions with extension agents, commune administration staff, input dealers, district agriculture directorates and water enterprises etc.