

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF THE LIVESTOCK FUND OF THE AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE IN IRAQ FOR THE PERIOD-2009) (2018

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ABSTRACT

The demand for livestock products (dairy, meat, eggs) is characterized by a continuous increase in its basic importance as well as being essential in the prevailing food pattern domestically. The livestock sector suffers from a problem of poor funding and the investor's inability to compete for several reasons, the most important of which is the high interest on loans granted by institutions. Borrowing, and since the project needs large capital, it will make the investor a loser without any doubt. The demand for livestock products is characterized by a continuous increase in its basic importance and its entry as a major component of the prevailing food pattern locally. With the exception of the governorates of Nineveh and Salah al-Din for the period (2009-2013), it decreased to less than 50% for the period (2014-2018) and the reason is due to the events that occurred in addition to the repeated postponement decisions for all loans within the Federal Budget Law. The rate of late loan collection is low in all governorates for the period studied (2009-2016), as the average did not exceed 62% in 2016, or the lowest average was in 2010 by 4.5%, and the reason for this is that the projects that were lagged in repayment are either that the rates of completion Their operation is low from the beginning, or poorly managed and subject to repeated epidemiological injuries. The research also found that the rates of collection of the livestock fund increased, reaching the highest in 2012 (87.3) with a standard deviation (0.202) and the lowest average in 2018 (43.1) with a standard deviation (0.220) as it shows clearly the progress of the central and southern governorates over the other covered governorates.

Key words: financial evaluation, economic evaluation, livestock fund.

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تقييم مالي واقتصادي لصندوق الثروة الحيوانية للمبادرة الزراعية في العراق للمدة (2009-2018)

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باحث

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المستخلص

يتصف الطلب على منتجات الثروة الحيوانية (البان، لحوم، بيض) بالتزايد المستمر لأهميته الأساسية ودخوله كمكون رئيس للنمط الغذائي السائد محلياً، يعاني قطاع الثروة الحيوانية من مشاكل عدة أدت إلى تدهور الانتاج المحلي وعدم القدرة على سد الطلب المتزايد رغم السياسات المتبعة لدعم هذا القطاع المهم والحيوي، إلا أن الفجوة الغذائية بين الطلب والنتائج المحليين كبيرة وهذا ما جعل للمنتجات المستوردة رواجاً واسعاً فضلاً عن انفاق أموالاً كبيرة من دخول الأفراد على المنتجات المستوردة وهذا ما أثر سلباً على احتياطي العملة الأجنبية، وتوصل البحث إلى أن نسبة تحصيل قروض صندوق الثروة الحيوانية جيدة جداً وهي أعلى من 70% في عموم المحافظات عدا محافظتي نينوى وصلاح الدين للمدة (2009-2013) إلا أنها انخفضت إلى دون 50% للمدة (2014-2018) والسبب يعود للأحداث التي شهدتها فضلاً عن قرارات التأجيل المتكررة لكافة القروض ضمن قانون الموازنة الاتحادية. كما أن نسبة تحصيل القروض المتأخرة منخفضة في عموم المحافظات للمدة المدروسة (2009-2016) حيث لم يتجاوز المتوسط 62% عام 2016 أما أدنى متوسط كان عام 2010 بواقع 4.5% والسبب يعود في ذلك إلى أن المشاريع التي تلكت في التسديد هي إما أن نسب إنجازها وتشغيلها متدنية منذ البداية أو سوء إدارتها وتعرضها لإصابات وبائية متكررة. كما توصل البحث إلى أن نسب تحصيل صندوق الثروة الحيوانية ارتفعت حيث بلغ أعلاها عام 2012 (87.3) بانحراف معياري (0.202) وأدنى متوسط كان عام 2018 (43.1) بانحراف معياري (0.220) كما يظهر واضحاً تقدم محافظات الوسط والجنوب على باقي المحافظات المشمولة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقييم مالي ، تقييم اقتصادي، صندوق الثروة الحيوانية.

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INTRODUCTION

Farming credit is provided for the purposes of production and development reasons (16), and it is also one of the important factors influencing substantially the output of agricultural production, the performance with loans is better than without it (11), the animal wealth in Iraq is one of the most prominent activities of the agricultural sector in terms of number and diversity, and it constitutes an important source of food in the country, but in recent years there has been a state of declining growth of livestock and its different types, such as poultry, fish, sheep, and buffalo cows, local experts confirm that Iraq has not achieved the massive development of this sector and raising the level of national production to compete with the importer and achieve self-sufficiency, and this case requires the responsible authorities to give the highest importance to this sector through preventive programs to prevent the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases to follow and spread modern education systems among educators, that the development of this important aspect in light of the existence of trends. In general, relying on oil as a primary source of income without other sectors with long-term economic returns (1), and countries often resort as a result of the failure of their policies to undertake reforms through which they seek to influence their economies and make them compatible with developments. The global economy due to the effect that these countries' economies are having on each other and the emergence of international organizations and bodies as a fund. The monetary and international bank strives to impose a single economic pattern governed by market mechanisms and the freedom of transfer of capital, an economic study of the impact of some agricultural policies on the major cereal crops in Iraq during the period (1994 - 2015), (5) and this was done by the Iraqi government in 2008. By launching the agricultural initiative that included several development programs, the most important of which were the specialized funds that included several funds, the most prominent of which was the Animal Resources Support Fund that specializes in financing agricultural projects / the animal side and for several different purposes and

activities, including raising broilers, production of hatching eggs, table, hatcheries, cows, calves, buffalo, and sheep breeders in addition to fish lakes and floating cages, to address the problems that this vital sector has experienced in all governorates and the low levels of local production and dependence on imports at very high rates, **especially** after the opening that Iraq witnessed after 2003 to the global markets in importing different types of these products from various international markets, which caused the depletion of a large proportion of domestic incomes and transferred to neighboring countries to bridge the gap between the major producer and a relatively low sophisticated and high local demand for these products, especially as the diversity of the product and the different tastes helped to form large local markets for goods produced abroad, which contributed to the exacerbation of the dumping problem and its attendant hard currency depletion on the one hand, and the inability of the Iraqi product to compete with these products in light of prices low for the importer, and therefore we see that there is a great importance to adopt such projects to support the Iraqi product by providing capital with low or no interest for various agricultural and animal purposes specifically. The performance appraisal system level reflects the maturity and rationality of the community in facilitating its affairs and represents the tool by which we learn about the current reality (9), options for obtaining credit from lenders that include the farm credit system, commercial bank credit unions and government (18).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Numbers of cows and buffalos and self-sufficiency ratios for both red and white meat, fish meat and eggs in Iraq (before and after loans): Table (1) shows that the highest number of cows was in 2008 (2,552,113) followed by 2018 (1,938,649) and the highest number of buffalos was also in 2008, fish meat production in 2013 was 105,168 tons. Due to the high number of fish farming projects in the floating and intensive cages, which led to the transformation of the method of breeding from lakes to floating cages, which is less expensive than lakes because they do not need diesel fuel to change the water of the dirt ponds and save

large funds represented by the cost of operating water pumps for long hours throughout the duration of breeding, which may last to (six) months, as shown in table (1) that the highest production of table eggs was in 2012 where the total production (8.454) was a million eggs, the highest production of eggs in 2012., while table eggs production was 109,000 in 2007. In the following period the launch of agricultural initiative loans, the production of table eggs increased significantly, reaching a peak in 2012 of 845,413,000 eggs, but the dieses suffered by major projects produced throughout the provinces, the most famous of which are projects in the area of al wehda and al sawira. Mid-2016 was represented by Table 1 egg production projects, which caused the stop of those projects and their discontinuation of

production led to a significant decrease in production for the year 2016, 2017, and production in that year reached 301,560 (1,000 eggs) for 2016. Table 1 also shows that the period (2009-2017) in which the self-sufficiency of red meat is higher than 60% unlike the previous period (2002-2008) as the rate of sufficiency is only 55% and the highest rate in 2014 was 139% This increase in self-sufficiency ratios is due to livestock fund loans to domestic imported lamb breeders, as well as support for feed factor projects in all provinces. In satisfactory proportions based on the growing population and the discontinuation of some major projects for the production of table eggs after 2003 such as those of Salah al-Din and Karbala, as well as the suffered by these projects in 2018.

Table 1. shows the number of cows, production quantities and self-sufficiency ratios for both red and white meat, fish meat and eggs in Iraq

The government's support	Number of cows	Number of buffaloes	Production of red meat/ton	production of Poultry meat /ton	production of Fish meat /ton	Production of table eggs (1,000 eggs)	Percentage of self-sufficiency of red meat (%)	percentage of sufficiency for The White House (%)	percentage Self-sufficiency for eggs (%)
2002	1405000	128000	130500	122461	16015	170380	99.7	78.9	15.8
2003	1426000	125000	131900	53191	18105	287538	74.6	75.0	41.4
2004	1455000	128000	132000	46317	15495	420526	54.5	59.4	38.3
2005	1486000	133000	134100	59639	31560	312140	47.2	73.3	27.3
2006	1516000	140000	136300	55567	41167	202482	50.2	61.7	20.0
2007	1547000	145000	138600	40258	41697	435145	51.6	28.2	35.1
2008	2552113	285537	149700	36947	41432	460033	48.1	17.4	35.7
2009	1613000	156000	152290	34087	44358	679431	62.7	16.1	51.1
2010	1646000	162000	154950	87500	46381	731821	63.8	31.4	54.5
2011	1679856	167903	157660	132000	46517	840691	63.7	74.4	62.6
2012	1714595	174165	160466	171000	54936	845413	62.8	68.6	40.0
2013	1750053	180662	163331	211614	105168	301560	71.9	67.9	26.6
2014	1786244	187401	166269	154196	76272	337391	139.5	73.1	23.4
2015	1823184	194391	169283	105606	39824	511860	78.7	59.9	35.4
2016	1860887	201642	166654	171311	48986	518557	82.9	91.0	34.0
2017	1899370	209163	172311	185009	52771	642622	77.2	91.5	39.9
2018	1938649	216965	-	-	75719	-	-	-	36.3
The average	1711703	172637	151019.63	104168.94	46847.235	481099.38	70.5	60.4	36.3

Source: 1. number of cows, number of buffalos, production of red and white meat and fish from the Central Bureau of Statistics - Agricultural Statistics,
2. The percentages of sufficiency from the calculation of researcher

Funding concept

It is the provision of the money necessary for investment regardless of the multiple sources of this funding, either self or external, as it can be defined as the administrative field or a group of administrative jobs related to the management of the cash flow and its obligation to enable the institution to implement its goals and face the obligations it owes in due time all the executive actions that entail obtaining and investing cash in various operations helps to maximize the monetary value expected in the future in light of the cash currently available for investment, the expected return from it, the risks surrounding it and the trends of the financial market (4). The success of the evaluation process depends on the selection of appropriate indicators and criteria (10)

Agricultural financing

It is obtaining the necessary funds for the agricultural process to improve the level of

agricultural products and their development, which contributes to raising the level of technology used in agricultural operations, and agriculture is classified as one of the most dangerous sectors from the point of view of most financial institutions from other economic sectors such as industry, trade and services, etc. Consequently, financial institutions tend to avoid providing financing for agriculture, especially for smallholder farmers who make up the largest proportion of the agricultural sector in developing countries 7. the most important standards used in evaluation:

1. Payback Rate: / (3)

It is the percentage of what is recovered from the loans that are due to be paid during a specific and specific period, which is usually the financial year of the lender and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Payback rate} = \frac{\text{Total amounts collected during the fiscal year}}{\text{Total amounts due to be returned during the same year}} * 100$$

The rise in the collection percentage index is clear evidence that the lending agency is practicing its role correctly and performing its role successfully, and it must be pointed out that accuracy must be exercised when calculating the collection rate because it is an important indicator and clear evidence of what the institution has reached.

2-Payback rate of late loans (7):

It is expressed as the ratio of overdue amounts to loans that have not been paid in full or in part from the total loan balance granted during a specific time period and usually a fiscal year and that ratio can be found through the following relationship:

$$\text{Payback rate of the late loans} = \frac{\text{Total amounts overdue at the end of the period}}{\text{The balance of the total loans at the end of the period}} * 100$$

This ratio is considered an improper indicator in case the loans are issued more quickly than the balances shift to maturity.

3- The time classification of arrears (4):

Means the classification of amounts due or late for payment or collection of their dates into groups according to the period of their delay, and the ratio of each time period is calculated

to the sum of the late amounts, and the time periods of the loans may be divided monthly, seasonally, quarterly, semi-annually or annually and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percentage of overdue sums for a certain period} = \frac{\text{Total amounts in arrears for the same period}}{\text{the sum of the arrears due for all periods.}} * 100$$

4- Repayment Index (12)

This indicator is used to rank loans according to their repayment efficiency. This indicator can be found through the following mathematical equation:

$$Rt = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n A}{\sum_{t=1}^n A \max}$$

Rt = life-time repayment index T.

$\sum_{t=1}^n A$ The cumulative sum of the amounts overdue during the life of the loan t, which extends from one year to n years, which represents the real state of repayment.

$\sum_{t=1}^n A \max$ The cumulative sum of the amounts that are overdue during the life of the loan t, which extends from one year to n years, if we assume that the borrower has not paid any amounts.

The repayment index Rt ranges between (0-1), where 0 means complete default, and the correct one means full payment of the loans

Financial evaluation of the livestock fund

Table 2 shows the collection rates of the livestock fund loans for the period (2008-2018) for all governorates, 2009 the average and standard deviation (67.6, 0.31) respectively, the highest collection rate in this year for the governorates of Anbar and Muthanna by (100%) and the lowest percentage was In Maysan Governorate (0%), Al-Muthanna Governorate continued in the same percentage for the year 2010, followed by Najaf and Al-Qadisiyah governorates (99.7, 98.1%), respectively, the lowest percentage was in Maysan Governorate (72.1%). Dhi Qar

Governorate topped 2011, 2012 Ratios (81.8, 104.2%) respectively, while Basra and Diyala governorates came last (17.1, 75.4%) respectively, since 2013 DhiQar continued by (98.9%) and ranked first also, and in 2014, Maysan was the first with (100%), and the lowest achievement rates for the previous two years are the governorates of Babylon and Karbala (16.5, 29.9%) respectively, and for the years 2015 and 2016, DhiQar and Maysan continued in first place with ratios (100, 98%) respectively, and the lowest in 2015 is Baghdad Governorate with a percentage (19%), and in 2016 it was Wasit governorate (15.7%), in 2017, Muthanna came first (82.5%), and Qadisiyah in 2018 with For (96.5%), the last rank in 2017 (13.5%) in Wasit Governorate and (0%) in Maysan Governorate in 2018, and the fluctuation in the collection rates of the livestock fund is due to the large number of postponement requests received by the Agricultural Cooperative Bank Administration and the Executive Office of the Supreme Committee the agricultural initiative mentioned in the recommendations of the field visit reports conducted by the follow-up teams of the office, due to the large number of injuries to livestock breeders in Iraq. The most prominent of these projects are broiler projects, and the most prominent of these injuries are (IP), Newcastle and others. The owners of hatching projects are usually affected by these injuries, and consequently, these projects are interlinked, which causes a sharp rise and decrease in the collection rates for all governorates.

Table 2. Percentage of collection of loans of the livestock fund for the period(2018-2009)

The province	2009%	2010%	2011%	2012%	2013%	2014%	2015%	2016%	2017%	2018%
Nineveh	39.2	76.2	50.1	24.1	81.8	23.8	0	0	0	0
Salahaddin	20.8	89	49.7	98.4	18.2	39	100	14.2	78.9	69.8
Diyala	74.3	91.8	72.5	75.4	93	38.8	51.6	54.2	17.6	48.8
Kirkuk	75	91.8	67.4	92.1	14.3	43.8	40.4	84.8	0	0
Baghdad	96.4	83.8	74.3	93.9	81	44.8	19	23.9	23.9	60.9
Babylon	84.5	79.5	15.6	99.1	16.5	56.3	53.8	42.3	46.9	66
Karbala	88.6	96.6	89.9	95.9	54.1	29.9	21	86.4	22.6	79.6
Al Najaf	33.1	99.7	27.9	90.8	72.4	35.2	33.2	21.7	13.7	81.8
Al Qadisiyah	79.6	98.1	86.5	99	69.5	37.9	32.6	89.4	37.6	96.5
Anbar	100	58.7	55.6	64.8	63.2	0	0	0	0	0
Dhi Qar	92.9	79.4	81.8	104.2	98.9	44.3	40.5	98	55.9	85.1
Al muthana	100	100	22.2	86	78.9	71.3	60.1	56	82.5	37.2
Maysan	0	72.1	22.9	92.1	55.3	100	100	39.9	21.1	0
Basra	50.8	92	17.1	96.8	46.1	38.8	90.8	65.2	35.1	83
Wasit	79.9	80.4	79.1	97.8	97.6	43.5	27.4	15.7	13.5	6.1
The average	67.6	85.9	54.1	87.3	62.7	43.1	44.6	49.4	29.9	47.6
Deviation	0.313	0.117	0.27	0.202	0.285	0.22	0.321	0.32	0.264	0.37

Table 3 shows the rates of late loan collection for the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2018) in all governorates, the lowest average in 2010 with a value of 4.5, the highest collection rate of arrears for this year was in Anbar Governorate (25.7%) and lowest in

Muthanna Governorate (0 %), The highest average for the year 2016 was 61.7, the highest achievement rate in Najaf Governorate at 101.4%, and its percentage in Dhi Qar Governorate at 0.9%

Table 3. Percentage collection of delinquent loans to the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2016)

The province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nineveh	14.0	2.5	51.6	82.3	7.0	63.8	0	0
Salahdeen	6.2	2.6	46.5	9.2	31.0	6.3	0.0	89.2
Diyala	6.5	1.6	8.0	9.6	0.5	69.6	24.9	89.5
Kirkuk	17.0	2.4	29.2	12.1	1.4	71.9	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0.4	6.7	12.3	4.0	5.7	49.3	84.6	76.0
Babylon	13.0	7.7	14.5	23.3	66.7	40.1	26.7	90.5
Karbala	12.8	1.0	4.8	2.6	11.9	94.8	39.8	56.5
alnajaf.	18.5	0.1	45.9	0.5	18.9	26.1	11.0	101.4
Al Qadisiya	25.9	0.5	3.5	0.2	1.6	36.4	31.4	92.4
Anbar	0.0	25.7	85.1	76.8	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhi Qar	2.9	7.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	46.0	22.6	0.9
Al-Muthanna	0.0	0.0	85.6	24.5	5.2	22.0	26.7	86.9
Maysan	2.3	3.5	54.1	26.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	12.4
Basra	10.5	1.1	56.1	0.2	1.0	30.6	25.1	73.4
Wasit	27.1	4.5	12.4	40.9	1.1	97.4	101.0	95.8
Average	34.6	4.5	34.3	21.2	15.4	43.6	28.1	61.7
Deviation	0.963	0.064	0.285	0.265	0.248	0.312	0.306	0.400

Table 4 shows the time classification of the arrears Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2018) in all governorates, the average ranges between (6.6 and 14.2%), the first period (2009-2013) topped the provinces of Najaf, Anbar, Muthanna and Babylon with ratios of (28.6). 60.4, 26.5, 28.9 and 51%) respectively, but the lowest for the same period were in both Anbar and Muthanna in 2009 at a rate of (0%), and Muthanna continues to be zero for the year 2010, in 2011 ,Dhi Qar (0.5%), Dhi Qar (0%)

for the years 2012 and 2013, while the second period (2014-2018) topped both the Karbala Governorate for the year 2014 by (12.8%) and the middle for the year 2015 at (100%) and the province of Babel 2016 by (24.1%), as for the lowest in Al-Qadisiyah and Maysan governorates (0%), as well (0%) for both Al-Qadisiyah and Al-Muthanna governorates in 2015, in Dhi Qar 2016 (0.4%), Maysan in 2017 (3.3%), and finally in 2018 Qadisiyah (0.3%).

Table4. Time classification of arrears to the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2018)

The province	%2009	%2010	%2011	%2012	%2013	%2014	%2015	%2016	%2017	%2018
Nineveh	5.1	4.8	7.0	24.6	3.1	12.5	0	0	0	
Salahdeen	4.7	5.9	4.7	0.7	7.3	0.9	8.5	3.7	0.1	20.3
Diyala	2.5	3.2	3.2	6.0	0.5	13.1	0.1	9.4	18.5	4.9
Kirkuk	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Baghdad	0.4	27.7	5.1	1.8	2.8	9.9	11.7	24.2	9.3	6.9
Babylon	7.7	31.3	7.0	8.9	51.0	9.1	12.0	23.8	8.9	4.1
Karbala	7.1	4.8	1.8	0.8	5.6	12.8	2.2	1.6	13.5	4.3
Al najaf	28.6	0.3	8.5	0.0	1.4	1.2	14.6	6.8	5.0	0.4
Kadisiya	4.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	2.2	12.4	0.0	1.9	13.5	0.3
Anbar	0.0	60.4	8.1	11.0	22.7	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhi Qar	0.5	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	5.2	3.9	0.4	7.5	9.8
Al-Muthanna	0.0	0.0	26.5	28.9	1.3	1.9	0.0	8.8	1.2	0.0
Maysan	0.5	4.8	4.5	4.9	0.8	0.0	16.1	9.4	3.3	24.1
Basra	14.4	4.8	18.0	0.1	0.9	12.2	13.1	8.4	11.6	4.6
Wasit	23.8	26.5	3.0	11.2	0.2	8.4	100.0	1.5	7.4	20.4
Average	6.6	12.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.67	14.2	7.14%	7.14	7.1
Deviation	0.089	0.17	0.070	0.091	0.135	0.054	0.253	0.080	0.058	0.084

Table 5 shows the ratio of delinquent loan collection to total outstanding loans to the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2018) in all governorates, the highest average value was in 2010 (6.67) and the lowest value was in 2009 (0.9), for the period (2009-2013) Wasit Governorate in 2009 topped by (3.2%), the first Anbar governorate in 2010 by (33.4%), Muthanna in 2011 and 2012 by (7.8, 5.6%), the lowest percentages were in both Anbar and Muthanna, Kirkuk Baghdad, Maysan Dhi Qar

(0%), 2010 Al-Muthanna (0%), in 2011 Dhi Qar ranked last (0.1%), in 2012 the governorates of Najaf and Basra (0%), in 2013 Dhi Qar (0%), the second term (2014-2016)) The highest percentages were in Ninewa governorate in 2014 by (5.1%) and Najaf in 2015 by (3.9%), the first Baghdad governorate in 2016 by (10.4%), on the other side, governorates with low percentages in Maysan Governorate (0%) in 2014 and 2015 , And Wasit Governorate in 2016 (0.6%).

Table 5. Ratio of delinquent loans to total outstanding loans of the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2016).

The province	%2009	%2010	%2011	%2012	%2013	%2014	%2015	%2016
Nineveh	0.7	2.7	1.9	4.8	0.4	5.1	0.0	0
Salahdeen	0.6	3.2	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.6
Diyala	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	5.3	2.0	4.0
Kirkuk	0.07	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0.06	15.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	4.0	1.9	10.4
Babylon	1.0	17.3	1.9	1.7	6.8	3.7	2.8	10.3
Karbala	1	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	5.2	2.9	0.7
Alnajaf .	3.9	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.9
Al qadisia	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.0	3.5	0.8
Anbar	0.0	33.4	2.2	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhi Qar	0.07	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.1
Al-Muthanna	0.00	0.0	7.3	5.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	3.8
Maysan	0.07	2.6	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
Basra	1.97	2.6	5.0	0.0	0.1	5.0	3.9	3.6
Wasit	3.2	14.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	3.4	3.2	0.6
Average	0.9	6.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	2.7	1.6	3.0
Deviation	0.012	0.095	0.019	0.018	0.018	0.022	0.015	0.035

Table 6 shows the value of the achievement index of the livestock fund for the period (2009-2018) in all governorates, the first period (2009-2013) the highest average value for the year 2017 was (0.61) with a standard deviation of (0.78), and the lowest value for the average was 2010 (0.14), the highest values of the achievement index were in the provinces of Maysan and Baghdad for the year 2009 (1), Baghdad continues to lead in 2010 (0.27), and in the first year 2011 the province of Babylon with a value of (0.84) and 2012 the first province of Maysan (0.82), and in 2013 Diyala tops the rest of the governorates with a value of (0.85), the lowest percentages were in 2009 and 2010 in Muthanna Governorate (0),

in 2011 Karbala Governorate (0.1), 2012 Najaf (0), 2013 Dhi Qar (0.01), the second term (2014-2018) The highest average was in 2014 (0.50) and the lowest value was (0.23) in 2018, the highest achievement index was in Diyala Governorate (0.76) and the lowest value in Anbar and Maysan Safra in 2014, and in the following year 2015, the first Maysan Governorate (1) and Muthanna (0) In Salah al-Din Governorate, Kirkuk, and Dhi Qar, the first ranks for the years 2016, 2017, and 2018 were the highest values (1, 0.85, 1), the lowest values were in both Maysan and Al-Muthanna governorates with a value of (0) per This above.

Table 6. Collections Index for the Livestock Fund for the period (2009-2018)

The province	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nineveh	0.60	0.23	0.49	0.75	0.18	0.76	0.00	0		0.00
Salahdeen	0.79	0.11	0.50	0.08	0.81	0.61	0.36	0.85	0.21	0.30
Diyala	0.25	0.08	0.27	0.24	0.07	0.61	0.06	0.45	0.82	0.52
Kirkuk	0.25	0.08	0.32	0.18	0.85	0.56	0.33	0.15	1.00	0.00
Baghdad	0.03	0.16	0.25	0.06	0.19	0.55	0.33	0.76	0.76	0.33
Babylon	0.15	0.20	0.84	0.27	0.83	0.43	0.79	0.57	0.53	0.13
Karbala	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.45	0.70	0.60	0.13	0.77	0.11
Al najaf	0.66	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.27	0.64	0.59	0.78	0.86	0.13
Al qadisia	0.20	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.30	0.62	0.00	0.10	0.62	0.03
Anbar	0.00	0.41	0.44	0.35	0.36	0	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dhi Qar	0.07	0.20	0.18	0.12	0.01	0.55	0.39	0.02	0.44	1.
Al-Muthanna	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.27	0.21	0.28	0.00	0.44	0.17	0.00
Maysan	1.00	0.27	0.77	0.82	0.44	0.00	1.10	0.60	0.78	0.00
Basra	0.49	0.08	0.82	0.007	0.53	0.61	0.70	0.34	0.64	0.11
Wasit	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.52	0.02	0.56	0.51	0.84	0.86	0.61
Average	0.32	0.14	0.46	0.48	0.37	0.50	0.43	0.43	0.61	0.23
Standard deviation	0.313	0.117	0.270	0.782	0.285	0.231	0.323	0.312	0.299	0.327

The research concluded that noticeable increase in both poultry meat growth rates for the period (2008-2018) compared to the first period (2000-2008), and there is an increase in the production of table eggs in the second period (2008-2018) compared to the first period (2000-2008). Also the number of cows of all kinds (local and imported) increased in the period after the launch of the Agricultural Initiative loans (2008-2018) by a small percentage compared to the increase in the number of local buffalo in all governorates covered by the lending policy where the total number of buffaloes in 2002 was (128000) head, While 216965 heads rose in 2018. In addition, fish meat production increased from 16,015 tons in 2002 to 75,719 tons in 2018 as a result of the introduction of both fish farming in floating cages and the closed intensive method as well as the prevailing traditional methods in which the livestock fund had a prominent role in its development. The rate of self-sufficiency in red meat of various types is higher than 60% in the years after the launch of the agricultural initiative loans, while it did not exceed 55% in the previous period (2008 or less), and the self-sufficiency rate for white meat was the highest in 2016 and 2017 by 91%, while the highest rate in the first period (2000-2008) was 2000, at 79%. The highest rates of self-sufficiency in the production of table eggs in Iraq were in the period (2009-2012), the highest in 2011, at 62.6%, and then returned to decline as a result of infections of

the most prominent fields of table eggs production in the H1N1 virus and its exit from production. Also, research concluded the collection rate of the livestock fund loans is very good, which is higher than 70% in all governorates except the province of Ninawa and Salah al-Din for the period (2009-2013), but it decreased to less than 50% for the period (2014-2018) and the reason is due to the events that occurred in it as well as decisions Repeated postponement of all loans within the federal budget law. The rate of late loan collection for the Livestock Fund is low in all governorates for the period studied (2009-2016), as the average did not exceed 62% in 2016, and the lowest average was in 2010 by 4.5%. The reason for this is that the projects that have been slow to repay are either Their rates of achievement and operation are low from the beginning, or are poorly managed and subject to repeated epidemiological injuries. Finally, the average coefficient for the time classification of arrears ranges between (6.6-14.2) for the first period 2009-2013) while the second period was the average (6.6-7.1) and the reason is due to what we referred to in the seventh paragraph, and the achievement index of the livestock fund is generally high for all governorates, averages are higher than 30% for all years except for (2010 and 2018) where they were (14, 23) consecutively. Based on conclusions, research recommended to prepare a plan based on the self-sufficiency ratios of all agricultural products, both plant and

animal, by the relevant authorities to focus loans on the low self-sufficiency ratios to support them in line with the actual need and reduce or cancel loans for agricultural products with high self-sufficiency rates taking into consideration the annual change Those proportions. Also based on the prevailing food pattern domestically and the prevailing customs and traditions that prefer to consume fresh meat, usually red and white, slaughtered in the Islamic way and from reliable sources that helped stabilize prices at high rates (economically feasible). In addition, continued support to poultry projects (white meat, table eggs, hatcheries, feed plants) by continuing to grant low-interest loans with banking facilities and reducing routine in obtaining them, since this policy has proven its worth in raising rates of growth rates in the second period (project launch period) Agricultural initiative) than it was in the first period. Re-examine the loans granted to local cows stations and set an action plan to target the obstacles that prevented the preparation of local cows to growth compared to the growth rates of buffalo numbers, even though the loans granted are greater than the loans granted to cows. Directing a greater percentage of loans to develop and develop fish meat production for each of the methods (floating cages and closed breeding) to respond directly to the direct volume of loans granted, as the local demand helps to absorb larger quantities of fish meat for preference by the consumer, the prevailing nutritional pattern, and the rate of profits to rise Their prices throughout the year. Continued support to fattening projects for calves and lambs as a loan due to the low levels of self-sufficiency of red meat, despite its continuous progress during the years of launching the fund for animal wealth, where the highest level of sufficiency reached 60%. Continued support and development of breeding projects for broilers, hatcheries, eggs for hatching eggs and feed plants for the local need and the increasing demand for them and lack of access to self-sufficiency during the years that saw the support and lending of these projects, where the highest level of sufficiency reached 91%. Allocating specific percentages of the livestock fund loans to continue to support the establishment and expansion of table egg

production projects because of the low rates of self-sufficiency, the highest of which was 62% due to the projects' exposure to injuries and the closure of some of them even though the prices of eggs produced locally from the importer with the consumer preference for the product locally at the importer's account . Continuing to follow up the implementation and operation of the financed projects, especially those that are lagging in their payment and take measures in a manner appropriate to the status of the current project, either to direct and evaluate the investor's performance or to take legal action with the prescribed penalties in case the investor is not serious and willing to implement and operate. Finally, re-evaluation of projects in the governorates that witnessed security incidents after 2014 (Al-Anbar, Salah Al-Din, Nineveh, Diyala, North Babylon, and the Baghdad Belt) and looking into the possibility of re-qualifying and operating them based on the rates of damage as they are the reason behind the decrease in the rates of all studied standards after a year 2014.

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