EVALUATION OF THE SMALL FARMERS FUND IN THE AGRICULTURAL INITIATIVE IN IRAQ THROUGH THE COLLECTION EFFICIENCY OF LOANS FOR THE PERIOD 2009 – 2018

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ABSTRACT

To evaluate and analyze the small farmers fund, one of the funds financed by the allocation of the Supreme Committee for the Agricultural Initiative, this fund finance the unconditioned plastic houses, beekeeping, field crops, winter and summer vegetable crops, protected tomato houses, olive trees services, planting of green silage by fixed sprinkler irrigation and to construct consulting offices. As the total number of loans granted to this fund reached nearly 481 billion dinars in all governorates, amounting to 38991 beneficiaries, constituting about 23% of the total loans disbursed during the study period, Baghdad governorate has 68.6 billion of total amounts of that fund and that consist 16.6% of it, then Anbar came in the second rank by 14.7% then Wasit came in the third rank by 12%, while Kirkuk came in the last. The study reached an analysis of the achievement ratios of the small farmers fund for the period 2009-2018 for all governorates, the provinces of Baghdad and Basra were highest share of this fund for the year 2009, while the lowest share for these year were for Mysan and Kirkuk. In 2010, Anbar has the highest share while Kirkuk was the lowest. In 2011-2012, the governorate of Baghdad ranked first, and the lowest were for Kirkuk governorate, in 2013, Anbar came to the first, the lowest was Kirkuk governorate, then Wasit governorate returned to first place with collection rates for 2014 and in 2015 Najaf was the first and for 2016 and 2017, the governorate of Baghdad came first. There is a clear decrease in the rates of late loan repayment in this fund because these loans are closely related to the guarantees that document the loans. Most of the guarantees of these loans are the bill only, whereby the amount of withdrawals loans of all kinds is proportional to the amount of the guarantee on the bill of exchange 40 million dinars. The study recommended the necessity of conducting a field survey of all the purposes that the small farmers fund.

Key words: Performance ***evaluating*, agricultural growth, small farmers**, Financing.

تقييم صندوق صغار المزارعين في المبادرة الزراعية في العراق من خلال الكفاءة التحصيلية للقروض للمدة 2009 – 2018

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى اجراء تقييم مالي وتحليل لصندوق صغار المزارعين، وهو أحد الصناديق الممولة من تخصيصات اللجنة العليا للمبادرة الزراعية، يمول هذا الصندوق البيوت البلاستيكية غير المكيفة، وتربية النحل، والمحاصيل الحقلية، ومحاصيل الخضر الشتوية والصيفية، وبيوت الطماطة المحمية، وبساتين الزيتون وخدمات الاشجار وزراعة الاعلاف الخضراء بالري الثابت بالرش وانشاء مكاتب استشارية. بلغ إجمالي القروض الممنوحة لهذا الصندوق قرابة 481 مليار دينار في جميع المحافظات، وبعدد 38991 مستفيداً، أي ما يقارب 23٪ من إجمالي القروض الممنوحة خلال مدة الدراسة، استحوذت محافظة بغداد على 68.6 مليار دينار من إجمالي مبالغ هذا الصندوق والتي تشكل 16.6٪ منها، ثم الأنبار في المرتبة الثانية بنسبة 14.7٪، ثم واسط في المرتبة الثالثة بنسبة 12٪، فيما جاءت كركوك في المرتبة الأخيرة. توصلت الدراسة الى تحليل نسب انجاز صندوق صغار الفلاحين للفترة 2009–2018 لجميع المحافظات وكانت محافظات بغداد والبصرة ذات الانجاز الاعلى من هذا الصندوق لعام 2009 بينما كانت الاقل لهذا العام ميسان وكركوك. في عام 2010، حققت الأنبار أعلى النسب بينما كانت كركوك هي الأدنى. في 2011–2012 حققت محافظة بغداد المرتبة الأولى، وأدناها محافظة كركوك، وفي عام 2013، جاءت الأنبار في المرتبة الأولى، وأدناها محافظة كركوك، ثم عادت محافظة واسط إلى المرتبة الأولى بنسب التحصيل لعامي 2014 وكانت النجف الأولى لعام 2015، وفي عامي 2016 و2017 جاءت محافظة بغداد في المرتبة الأولى. بينت الدراسة ان هناك انخفاض واضح في معدلات السداد المتأخر للقروض في هذا الصندوق نظرا لارتباط هذه القروض ارتباطا وثيقا بالضمانات التي توثق القروض. ومعظم ضمانات هذه القروض هي الكمبيالات، حيث يتناسب حجم القروض المسحوبة بأنواعها مع مبلغ الضمان على الكمبيالة وهو 40 مليون دينار. أوصت الدراسة بضرورة إجراء مسح ميداني لجميع الأغراض التي يمولها صغار المزارعين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقييم اداء، النمو الزراعي، صغار المزارعين، تمويل.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, Iraq faces an economy that suffers from a clear weakness in production and the local market. It is subjected to commodity dumping that is difficult to confront locally. The economy also suffers, in fact, from Distortions in the price structure, structural imbalances in the balance of trade and work force, a deficit in the public budget and a debt that shackles its movement towards progress(9). Achieving an economically acceptable rate of economic growth and bad security conditions that limit the attraction of foreign investment, the development and improvement of agriculture needs many requirements (15). The most important of which is agricultural intensification and mechanization in order to increase the production and productivity of the land area unit at the lowest costs while improving the quality of agricultural products or at least preserving them, so loans enabled farmers to implement agricultural operations, no matter how large their size within the specified time, as the implementation of most agricultural operations is governed by specific times depending on the agricultural seasons(14). The demand for labor increases in these seasons to exceed the available supply and constitute a real economic crisis and another development requirement is the use the best available natural resources such as soil, water, manpower, environmental factors, etc. farming credit is provide for all purpose production and developing (12). The neglect of its equipment leads to waste and a decrease in the amount of production and a weakness in its quality, so the small farmer needs financing to get more advanced technologies or to adopting new methods of work with the aim of organizing the circulation of agricultural products among the multiple stages in their preparation processes (17). It also has a prominent importance in increasing the quantities of agricultural production, especially in developing countries, including Iraq, in order to achieve advanced rates of self-sufficiency, it is important for the seasonality of agricultural production and its extreme sensitivity to the time element, so delaying the completion of these operations has significant negative effects on the quantity and quality of production, and it also has an effect in reducing crop losses due to the ease and speed of transporting agricultural products to distribution, manufacturing and storage centers as well and contributes to rationalizing the use of natural resources(16). The agricultural sector in Iraq suffers from decades of poor implementation of agricultural operations with its vegetable and animal derivatives and the use of traditional methods, which caused the deterioration of the local agricultural product in quantity and quality and the loss of large amounts of agricultural production during the harvest, transportation and distribution and the lack of agricultural machinery and equipment prevented the implementation of agricultural operations (10). The seasonality in its specific times, which caused a great loss to most agricultural producers and reduce individual and national income, and here came the role of the agricultural initiative of the Iraqi government through the Small – Scale Farmers Fund in supporting and financing farmers in all governorates. The role of the relationship between the lending and the farm is important with many farmer using small rural banks (11). Since early 2000, a number of organizations have developed innovative ways to finance the agricultural sector, including adapting to microfinance concepts to provide agricultural finance, developing banking practices (13). And above all must have a say in the nature of agriculture and product marketing methods before entering the field to ensure success in the market, many of these new methods show great promises to donors and many organizations that aspire to achieve maximum success profits, so they implement undefined strategies and scope, including Risk-taking, which is a key feature of agricultural production, as well as the ability to select its clients, with the need to evaluate a selection of successful government interventions among many third-world interventions and highlight successful experiences(23). The Iraqi government launched in August 2008 the agricultural initiative as a national trend to develop agricultural production in the country in an effort to support the reform of the agricultural reality to stop its deterioration (7). Set a ten-year time limit for Iraq to reach the stage of self-sufficiency and supported

articulated projects and governing the Agricultural sector (4) . The word initiative means taking a specific action for correcting a faltering path, meaning that the initiative is an emergency (21). The initiative means taking proactive and rapid steps by the state to advance the reality of the agricultural sector with its various activities, plant wealth and livestock (3). By providing all the financial and technical allocations needed by this sector and depositing them in specialized funds for agricultural purposes for which these loans are granted (20). It is all financial services provided for different rural communities and for all levels of incomes and holdings, and is divided into two parts, partial rural finance and total rural finance, the partial targets rural groups according to their location, either the total includes all services provided to different classes, including rural district centers, and supports all activities produced in the rural community (5). The Small Farmers Fund is a specialized fund for peasants and farmers that grants loans to all farmers who practice the profession of agriculture or those who intend to practice it and have completed the eighteenth year of their age. It does not include life insurance coverage for up to 70 years (1). Agricultural loans by providing short, medium and long-term loans to finance the production of field crops, summer and winter vegetable crops, the establishment of air-conditioned and non-air-conditioned greenhouses, and the establishment of honey apiaries (2). Through the Agricultural Bank, which sought to advance the agricultural sector, both plant and animal, and the term of loans may reach Long-term up to 20 years (22).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1- Loan Payback Rate Efficiency

It is expressed in proportion to the recovery of loans that have been recovered during a certain period and is usually the financial year of the lending institution and is calculated as follows (6).

$$\frac{Total\ amounts\ collected\ during\ the\ fiscal\ year}{Total\ amounts\ due\ to\ be\ retuned\ during\ the\ same\ year} * 100$$

2-Time classification of the arrears

It means the classification of the amounts due or late payment or collection of them to groups according to the duration of the delay time, and the ratio of each period or period of time to the total amounts of arrears is calculated, and calculated as the following (19).

Overdue amounts for a specific period = $\frac{Total\ amounts\ in\ arrears\ for\ the\ period}{The\ sum\ of\ the\ arrears\ due\ for\ all\ periods} * 100$

3- Repayment Index

The Repayment Index is a modern standard for measuring the efficiency of collection or repayment efficiency, it compares the real repayment situation with a situation where we assume a complete default, this indicator is suitable for arranging loans according to their repayment efficiency on a standard basis, and this indicator can be found through the following mathematical equation 1.

$$Rt = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} A}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} A\ Max}$$

Rt = Repayment indicator during the life of the loan in t.

$\sum_{k=1}^{n} A$ = The cumulative total of overdue amounts during the life of the loan, and it extends from one year to n years and represents the real status of the repayment.

$\sum_{k=1}^{n} A\ Max$ = The cumulative total of the amounts overdue during the life of the loan, and it extends from one year to n years and represents the real status of the payment. Assuming that the borrower did not pay any amounts due (8).

4-The ratio of arrears to the total outstanding loans.

This indicator is used to determine the ratio of late loans to total loans granted, as it gives a statement and an indicator of arrears ratios relative to the loans granted as a whole and calculated as follows (18).

Amounts overdue for a given year = $\frac{Late\ amounts\ for\ a\ specific\ year}{Total\ loans\ granted\ for\ the\ whole\ period} * 100$

Results and Discussion

The financial evaluation **of** the small – scale farmers Fund

Table 1 shows the number of beneficiaries and the amounts spent in the Small Farmers Fund for the Period 2009-2016.

Table1. Number of beneficiaries and the Amounts Spent in the Small farmers Fund for the Period 2009-2018 (M.I.D.)

year	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Gove.	B.	A.	Be	Am.	Ben.	Amo.	Ben.	Amo.	Ben.	Amo.	Ben	Amo	Ben	Amo.	Ben.	Amo.	Ben.	A.
Nineveh.	2645	9331193	111	5603761	363	7498	1041	16531	1074	12900	44	3061	1	303	0	0	0	0
Salah din	25	154900	177	3398765	105	2967	469	12846	468	14853	66	2173	27	814	1	7	20	518
Daiala	27	445500	129	1784260	375	3254	801	6650	511	11356	8	709	23	601	10	208	26	960
Kirkuk	16	98936	47	249000	14	65	92	724	14	359	5	186	17	131	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	60	875115	383	7751656	395	8122	1595	32899	591	18021	162	4251	84	3004	46	1058	42	1317
Babylon	10	222100	149	1655790	250	1956	437	6056	209	3899	90	977	38	423	13	324	9	238
Karbala	140	2159550	277	2176375	150	888	145	1726	35	922	64	866	58	638	49	1078	18	427
Najaf	275	2688255	39	537966	83	406	385	2013	123	1317	87	683	161	1189	86	1090	15	275
Qadisiah	189	1400712	71	590320	234	1607	692	7723	235	3311	162	1672	160	1138	23	496	4	22
Anbar	28	80694	338	4897365	665	13155	1177	27269	651	12722	52	6806	18	947	0	0	0	0
Dhi Qar	83	465820	241	1090740	731	3957	1400	8749	564	4139	533	4402	96	1196	26	462	49	865
Muthana	94	675076	97	803439	288	1562	560	3130	114	1560	62	673	143	1250	41	249	33	624
Mysan	158	218017	64	241166	766	2782	1435	7247	588	3905	589	6033	599	7746	69	234	62	691
Basra	194	1328000	480	8368464	423	9722	851	1049	105	3285	90	1647	158	1388	46	381	25	219
Wasit	4076	2190268	413	4032164	1189	10076	2801	22750	808	10663	83	1175	316	4169	164	2760	25	750

Source: Counted by researchers based on data from the Agricultural Cooperative Bank/General Center.

Table 2 shows achievement Payback rates for the Small Farmers Fund for the period 2009-2018 for all governorates. It is noted that the governorate of Al-Muthana and Anbar at first for 2009 and for the year 2010 Al-Muthana and Mysan and 2011 was Anbar, while the lowest rates for these three years were Mysanf for 2009, Najaf in 2010, and Al-Muthana and Mysan in 2011. In 2012, the governorate of Kirkuk ranked first, and lowest for Nineveh, in 2013 Maysan governorate topped, and the lowest was in the governorate of Karbala, Mysan governorate ranked first in the collection rates for the year 2014 and Al-Muthana for the year 2015, and for the years 2016 was Kirkuk and in 2017 topped the governorate of Dhi Qar. Finally in 2018 was Kirkuk. It is noted from table 2 that the years 2011 witnessed a clear increase in achievement rates, where the averages were 13% of total spent amount, and increased to 68% in 2013 and then decreased to 21% in 2018. The decreasing shows throughout the governorates, especially those that have witnessed military actions due to their own security conditions, including Nineveh, Salah Al-Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, north of Babylon and Anbar.

Table 2. Loan Payback rate of Small farmers Fund Loans for 2009-2018 (%).

Governorate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nineveh	36	91	9	14.2	27	22	10	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	69	79	21	72.0	29.0	3	32	4.0	2.9	0.7
Diyala	62	92	8	60.7	92	28	52	20.5	33.4	11.8
Kirkuk	99	75	25	99.4	96	40	24	100	10.4	50.0
Baghdad	70	98	2	84	84	50	43	32.2	27.3	16
Babylon	59	85	15	93.6	80	43	31	50.2	41.6	43.4
Karbala	77	82	18	90.7	13	33	22	25.9	26.8	20.6
Najaf	19	11	9	17.6	76	23	39	13.7	31.5	3.5
Qadisiyah	72	77	2	63.4	95	38	0	19.3	3.1	9.3
Anbar	100	54	46	40	34	15	54	32.7	35.3	16.5
Dhi Qar	84	95	5	72	94	36	53	36.2	57.1	28.6
Al-Muthanna	100.0	100.0	0	48.9	18	26	96	49.3	28.7	63
Maysan	0	100.0	0	98	100	99	43	40.6	15.6	0
Basra	23	13	9	73.7	87	31	26	22.5	20	42.2
Wasit	75	90	10	82.6	92	25	35	14.8	29.9	14.6
Average	63	76	13	67	68	34	37	30	24	21

Source: Counted by researchers based on data from the Agricultural Cooperative Bank/General Center.

1-Loan Payback rate Efficiency

Table 3 shows Loan Payback Rate Efficiency for the Small Farmers fund for the period 2009 - 2018 in all governorates, where the averages for the mentioned period indicate that there is a general increase in the rates of late loan collection in all governorates, where the highest average in 2012 reached 108% and the lowest in 2009,2010 and 2013 with a value of 0, the decrease in the rates of late loan repayment in this fund is due to the fact that these loans are closely related to the guarantees that document the loans. The Agricultural Bank administration in collecting such loans to refrain from paying the farmers in the specified periods, prompting the bank's administration to take legal measures against borrowers in order to collect these loans. In 2009, Al-Qadisyah governorate topped by 26% and the lowest percentage was in the governorates of Al-Muthanna, and Anbar, which is 0%. In 2010, Al-Najaf Governorate came first with 22.5%. While in the period 2014- 2018 Al-Muthana and Baghdad ranked first, in Al-Muthana (119, 109, 61, 20)%, respectively, and in Baghdad the ratios were (110, 84, 31, 32.9)%, respectively, and the lowest in 2014 and 2015 was Maysan with percentage (0, 18)% for the ranks, Karbala in 2016 and 2018 at 15.9% and 12.3% respectively.

Table 3. Payback Rate Efficiency to the Small Farmers Fund for 2009-2018(%).

The governorate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018
Nineveh	2.4	0.4	37.1	51	18	28	0	0	0
Saladin	0.8	2.5	1.9	4	45	90.0	50	23.9	23.5
Diyala	1.2	0.8	8.5	21	7	25	40	19.4	13.7
Kirkuk	0.1	7.3	0.8	1	0	63	0	0.0	0
Baghdad	0.8	0.1	1.8	6	7	110	84	31	32.9
Babylon	3.5	2.5	4.4	4	3	28	26	24.5	30.6
Karbala	9.3	4.2	3.7	14	72	27	56	15.9	12.3
Najaf	74	22.5	47.6	108	13	56	83	29	87
Qadisiyah	26	11.6	11.4	94	2	75	13	23	15
Anbar	0	3.5	2.6	29	11	49	0.0	0	0
Dhi Qar	8.3	2.3	7.8	48	0.9	76	45	67	17.7
Muthanna	0.0	0.0	72.3	23	87	119	109	61	20
Maysan	0.4	0.0	42.4	1	0	0.0	18	46	96
Basra	6.4	4.5	41.6	23	4	84	28.4	45.7	51.4
Wasit	9.9	1.3	11.7	34	6	105	68	33.6	19.8
Average	9.5	6.6	21.3	31	18.5	62.4	41.2	28	28.7

Source: Counted by researchers based on data from the Agricultural Cooperative Bank/ General Center.
The criteria is according to the following formula

$$\frac{Total\ amounts\ collected\ during\ the\ fiscal\ year}{Total\ amounts\ due\ to\ be\ retuned\ during\ the\ same\ year} * 100$$

2- Time classification ratio for arrears

Table 4 shows Time classification ratio for arrears of the small farmers fund for the period 2009-2018 according to the governorates. The ratios show that they are issued Basra governorate in 2009 increased by 27.1%, followed by Najaf and Wasit governorates with 18.9% and Basra topped in 2010 with 73.7%, and in 2011 Al-Najaf came first with a rate of 25.6% and in 2012 Nineveh topped 16.3%. The lowest time classification ratios for arrears were in both the governorate of Al-Muthanna and Maysan at 0% for 2009 and 2010 and in 2011, the lowest rates for Kirkuk governorate were 0%. In 2012 Kirkuk was still 0%, Saladin governorate topped the rest of the governorates for the year 2014 by 31.3% and in 2015 Baghdad with rate of 37.5%, on the rankings, for the year 2016, Baghdad governorate topped by 27.7% and in 2017 Baghdad also by 82% and for 2018 it still first by 31.7% and the values of the averages show that the time classification ratios for arrears are very low in general compared to rate the other criteria.

Table 4. Time Classification of Arrears for Small Farmers Fund For 2009 – 2018 (%).

The governorate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nineveh	6.5	1	16.3	26.0	11.2	2.8	0	0	0	0
Saladin	1.4	1.5	0.7	2.5	19.9	31.2	2.6	8.6	2.3	25.3
Diyala	1.1	0.3	1.4	9.5	1.2	5.7	7.2	12.6	2.5	12.2
Kirkuk	0	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0
Baghdad	2.8	0.3	1.6	4.3	5.5	11.4	37.5	27.7	82	31.7
Babylon	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	4	6.8	4	1.4	2
Karbala	9.2	2	14.1	0.5	29.8	3.4	4.9	4.5	1	2.3
Najaf	18.9	7.3	25.6	5.7	2	2.5	7.3	5.5	0.5	3.1
Qadisiyah	7	3.5	2.4	8.7	0.8	5.6	5.7	3.5	0.8	2.1
Anbar	0	6	2	14.7	15.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Dhi Qar	4.3	1.2	1.8	7.8	0.6	6	1.9	4	0.3	1.1
Muthanna	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.5	12.3	5.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	1
Maysan	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.3	3	1.6	3.1
Basra	27.1	73.7	11.7	3	1.3	4	8.8	6.8	2.2	4.2
Wasit	18.9	1.7	7	15	1.5	15.8	15	17	2.9	10.3
Average	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6

Source: Counted by researchers based on the data of the Cooperative Agricultural Bank/ General Center.
The criteria is according to the following formula:

$$\frac{Total\ amounts\ in\ arrears\ for\ the\ period}{The\ sum\ of\ the\ arrears\ due\ for\ all\ periods} * 100$$

3. Repayment Index

Table 5 shows the Repayment Index for the small farmers fund for the period 2009-2018 for all governorates. The average was low and around the correct one for the period 2009-2013 and its highest value in 2014 was 3.7% and the lowest average in 2009 was 0.3%, topped Basra governorate by 1.2% in 2009 and all other governorates less than correct one, in 2010 all the governorates were near 0%, the highest value in 2011 In the governorate of Najaf, 4.8%, and each o the governorate of Kirkuk was 0%, in 2012 Nineveh ranked first by 6.4% and in 2013 the governorate of Karbala by 3.6% and the lowest in Kirkuk and Mysan by 0%, while the period 2014-2016 the highest governorate was Baghdad for years 2014, 2015 and 2016 with rates of (6.2, 19.9, and 7.8)%, respectively, while the lowest was Maysan 0.2% in 2014 and 0.0% in 2015 and 2016 and in Nineveh.

Table 5. Repayment Index to the Small Farmers Fund For The Period 2009-2018(%).

The governorate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nineveh	0.3	0.08	3	6.4	1.4	1.5	0	0
Saladin	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	2.4	17.1	1.5
Diyala	0.05	0.03	0.3	2.3	0.1	3.2	3.8	3.6
Kirkuk	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Baghdad	0. 1	0.03	0.3	1.1	0.7	6.2	19.9	7.8
Babylon	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.06	2.3	3.5	1.1
Karbala	0.5	0. 2	2.6	0.1	3.6	1.8	2.5	1.3
Najaf	0.9	0.5	4.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	3.8	1.5
Qadisiyah	0.4	0.3	0.5	2	0.08	3.2	2.8	1
Anbar	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.7	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Dhi Qar	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.06	3.2	1.0	1.2
Muthanna	0.0	0.00	1	0.3	1.5	2,9	1,2	0.9
Maysan	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.05	0	0.02	0.2	0.7
Basra	1.2	6.6	2.2	0.6	0.2	2.2	4.6	1.9
Wasit	0.8	0.7	1.3	3.7	0.2	8.7	8	4.8
Average	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.8	3.7	3.6	1.9

Source: Counted by researchers based on data from the Cooperative Agricultural Bank/General Center

The criteria is according to the following formula:

$$\mathbf{Rt=}\ \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} A}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} A\ Max}$$

4. The ratio of arrears to the total outstanding loans

Table 6 shows the ratio of arrears to the total outstanding loans of the Small Farmers Fund for the period 2009 - 2018 in all governorates, the highest average value in 2016 was 0.85, and the lowest average in 2010 was 0.13, in the first period 2009 - 2013, the first rank was in Maysan governorate for the year 2009 and Babylon for 2013 which is 1.00 , 0.92, respectively, and the first was Anbar governorate in 2010 and by 0.42, Najaf governorate topped the rest of the governorates in 2011 with a value of 0.89, Kirkuk and Maysan governorates came first in 2012 with a value of 0.98, the lowest values were in the governorates of Anbar , Al-Muthanna and Maysan for the years 2009 and 2010 which are 0, Kirkuk ranked the last value is 0.02 in 2011, Babylon in 2012, 0,14 and Maysan governorate ranked last in 2013 with a value of 0%, while in the second period 2014- 2018 the highest value of the achievement index in 2014 in Saladin governorate 0.96 and Salah al-Din in the first also in 2015 with a value of 0.91 which is also the first in 2016 by value 0.96, in 2017 and 2018, the governorates of Salah al-Din and Maysan are 0.98 and 1, respectively. The lowest values of the collecting index were in Maysan governorate for two consecutive years 2014 and 2015, which are 0.01 and 0.02, respectively, and in 2018, the lowest value was in Nineveh governorate, which is 0.

Table 6. The ratio of arrears to the total outstanding loans for Small Farmers Fund For 2009 – 2018

The governorate	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nineveh	0.64	0.10	0.43	0.15	0.72	0.78	0	0.00	0	0
Saladin	0.31	0.20	0.35	0.71	0.71	0.96	0.91	0.96	0.97	0.98
Diyala	0.36	0.06	0.22	0.60	0.08	0.73	0.86	0.80	0.66	0.89
Kirkuk	0.02	0.25	0.02	0.98	0.04	0.61	0.47	0.00	0.88	0.50
Baghdad	0.30	0.02	0.25	0.84	0.17	0.50	0.76	0.66	0.72	0.83
Babylon	0.40	0.13	0.30	0.14	0.92	0.19	0.56	0.48	0.57	0.56
Karbala	0.22	0.18	0.88	0.91	0.87	0.66	0.68	0.74	0.73	0.78
Najaf	0.80	0.09	0.89	0.17	0.24	0.79	0.78	0.85	0.67	0.95
Qadisiyah	0.29	0.22	0.34	0.62	0.05	0.61	0.61	0.66	0.65	0.84
Anbar	0	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.66	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Dhi Qar	0.14	0.06	0.14	0.71	0.06	0.66	0.46	0.62	0.43	0.71
Al-Muthanna	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.48	0.80	0.75	0.48	0.50	0.71	0.39
Maysan	1.00	0.00	0.65	0.98	0	0.01	0.02	0.59	0.86	1
Basra	0.74	0.08	0.86	0.74	0.13	0.68	0.57	0.77	0.79	0.57
Wasit	0.24	0.10	0.30	0.82	0.09	0.74	0.75	0.86	0.71	0.85
Average	0.38	0.13	0.44	0.68	0.32	0.75	0.74	0.85	0. 67	0.75

Source: Counted by researchers based on data from the Cooperative Agricultural Bank/General Center

The criteria is according to the following formula:

$$\frac{Late\ amounts\ for\ a\ specific\ year}{Total\ loans\ granted\ for\ the\ whole\ period} * 100$$

Conclusions

There is a decrease in the rates of late loan collection on the whole of all years and governorates for several reasons. The management of the Agricultural Cooperative Bank under the guidance of the High Committee of the Agricultural Initiative documents most of the loans of this fund in the amount of finance as collateral for the loan, which is a weak guarantee of legal bond, which led to the non-payment by borrowers to know in advance that the legal action against them is weak or undeterred, causing the low rates of some of the criteria studied.The increase in the amounts granted to this fund across the governorates and years has caused a decrease in the ratios of the index of late loans to the total loans that exist throughout the years of study.

The index of collection is good in all governorates and for the duration of the years of study 2009-2018, which shows the success of these purposes and their economic feasibility, which enabled their owners to pay, where the highest average scoring in 2016 was 0.85, although those years witnessed security events that caused them to decrease in some other criteria.

Recommendations

1- The need to conduct a field survey of all the purposes of this fund to provide the decision makers about that.

2- Review the guarantees adopted by the decision makers to document the loans of the Small Farmers Fund because some guarantees do not guarantee repayment within the specified time after the period of the period of the grant, which caused the decrease of some percentages of the criteria studied.

3- It is necessary to focus on the governorates with high rates of rural poverty in directing the loans of this fund to them.

4- Determining the type and percentage of projects to be financed for each governorate based on its agricultural pattern.

5 -Continuing to follow up on the implementation and operation of the projects adopted by any lending policy, and the

formation of follow-up teams whose tasks are to follow up on the borrowed projects.

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