



AURORA
ASSOCIATES INC.

PD - AAT - 041

44171

1015 Eighteenth Street, NW, Suit. 400, Washington, DC 20036
202-463-0950 Telex: 440109 AURAU

STANDARDIZED PROJECT PROGRESS
REPORTING FORM
(INTERNATIONAL DIVISION)

PROJECT TITLE: Guinea-Bissau Rice Production Project

PROJECT NUMBER: 657 - 0009 USAID 041 - Aurora

DURATION (START AND END DATES): April 1982 - January 1987

LOCATION: Catuboe, Guinea-Bissau

REPORTING PERIOD: October 1, 1985 - December 31, 1985

REPORT NUMBER: 15

NAME AND TITLE OF REPORT PREPARER: Linda Smith

Project Coordinator

DATE: January 9, 1986

Linda Smith
(SIGNATURE)



AURORA ASSOCIATES INC.

1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20036 (202) 657-1481

**FORM A
SUMMARY**

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	PROJECT # 657 - 0009 USAID 041 Aurora		AGENCY USAID	REPORTING PERIOD Oct. - Dec. 1985	
DATE PROJECT APPROVED	START OF FIELD WORK		COMPLETION OF FIELD WORK		REVIEW During Reporting Period Yes ___ No <u>X</u> DATE:
	Scheduled	Actual	Original Est.	Current Est.	
April 1982	Apr. 83	Apr. 83	Aug. 85	Jan 87	

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:

Successful demonstration plots were implemented in 4 villages.

A series of field days were held in successful bolanhas for demonstrating improved rice techniques and generating interest in the program.

A training program was outlined for the next year and the extension agent evaluated based on their performance during the present campaign.

A budget proposal was presented to AID for remaining project funds and including lists of all necessary materials for remaining project life.

Data was collected on secondary crops produced in project area.

A major inventory was done in the central warehouse, new stock books created and a report submitted to the DEPA Director.

Extension agents were taught yield measurement techniques, and systematic collection of data from fields.

The T.A team submitted to DEPA a recommendation for reorganizing the extension service and an operation plan for the next agricultural campaign. All recommendations were approved.

Training materials have been prepared for the new stockclerk and credit monitor.

Production costs were determined for an average plot of 3000 m².

Fields were harvested and yields were measured in participating villages (average of 2.8 T/ha).

Nearly all villages assisted by DEPA have been billed for agricultural materials and

(continued next page)

BUDGET (U.S. \$)	FORMS SUBMITTED (Check)
	A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I-1 <input type="checkbox"/> I-2 <input type="checkbox"/>

Form A continued

a credit situation report was prepared.

Extension agents have begun submitting lists of materials needed for the next campaign.

Trial fields were readied in 2 bolanhas to produce a post-rice crop utilizing residual moisture in the bolanhas.

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	PROJECT #	AGENCY	REPORTING PERIOD
	657 - 0009 AID 041 Aurora	USAID	Oct. - Dec. 1985

General Account of Project Implementation
OCTOBER
Bolanha Development

Because of a fuel crisis that continued through October very few field trips were made. Madina Sara, Ginane and Dembel Ure were among the few visited. Madina Sara presented a feast day to honor DEPA for assisting their village this year. It was a particularly impressive event as several villages attended and were able to witness the difference in the fields using water control and improved agricultural practices. The demonstration field was included in the tour and the extension agent explained the principles of improved cultivation.

Despite the poor dikework, Ginane was also expecting a greatly improved yield this year. One of the revelations has been that the use of dikes as parcel divisions serve to control water in the parcels adequately even if the contour dikes have not been regularly respected. Thus, assuming a given field does not have an exaggerated slope, this fact will be taken into account in laying out fields in the future. Farmers often prefer straight divisions of their parcels rather than the confusing network of contour lines. This will also facilitate division of parcels by the extension agents in the future.

Dembel Ure suffered insect problems, as did many villages this year with the heavy rains in Aug. and Sept. Stink bug posed a particular problem for this village. Chemicals and manual spray pumps were delivered there on Oct. 28th

None of the test sites for supplemental pump use materialized as villagers did not feel the need to pay for fuel in advance, as required. The good rains earlier in the campaign gave villagers a false sense of security about the availability of water. In October as water again became scarce several villages began encountering problems. Santanto collected 5,000 PG for fuel for their pump, but due to the fuel shortage no gasoil was available for purchase. This has been a bitter lesson for these villages as their yields suffered from the lack of water. Almost all villages planted late this year and numerous fields were at crucial stages when the rains ended. Despite the water problems, however, the water control employed in these villages this year has minimized the damage to the crops.

Agricultural materials needs for 1986 and 1987 were determined as well as needs for bridge construction materials. These have been submitted to AID.

Selected extension agents were instructed to collect data on other crops cultivated in their villages for comparison with hectarage sown in rice. Data collection began in villages near Madina Sara and Ginane and it was hoped to include some representative villages in the Sonaco area.

The following is an update of information presented in the Sept. report. It consti-

(Continued next page)

Form B continued

tutes the definitive area developed this year. The table lists each bolanha and the area originally surveyed tractor-prepared (dikes and canals). The next three columns indicate area completed by the villagers.

<u>Bolanha</u>	<u>Area Surveyed (ha)</u>	<u>Area Completed Well (ha)</u>	<u>Area Completed Poorly (ha)</u>	<u>Area Not Completed (ha)</u>
Sare Djaiba	17.51	0	0	17.51
Santanto	32.07	7.89	19.44	5.37
Ginane I	4.19	2.56	.49	1.14
Ginane II	14.59	5.778	8.377	0.434
Madina Sara	9.37 ^{1/}	0	0	9.37
Saucunda	28.55	3.435	6.261	18.383
Tantancosse	6.372 ^{2/}	1.59	0.21	4.572
Velingara	5.99	5.461	0.403	0.125
Dembel Ure	10	1.734	1.15	7.116
Cutame	7.01 ^{3/}	2	1.3	3.71
Totals devel- oped this year	135.652	31.909	37.631	67.73
Sare Biro	9.59	8.346	0	1.244
	<u>145.242</u>	<u>40.255</u>	<u>37.631</u>	<u>68.974</u>

^{1/} 12 ha were originally surveyed, but three were for a small village nearby which did not work its bolanha when it failed to receive a tractor to plow.

^{2/} 6 more ha were also surveyed here by Albert Soumah, however this area was not included in the project.

^{3/} 7 additional ha shown earlier as having been surveyed are omitted here as the ground was by then too wet to prepare the dikes by tractor. There has been nothing done on this area this year.

Extension

Many activities planned for October were postponed due to the lack of fuel for vehicles. Supervision and zone meetings of extension agents, yield surveys of secondary crops, and selection of trial fields for post-rice crops were all delayed.

Among the activities accomplished this month:

Farmers' meetings were held in Sare Biro and Madina Sare.

Monitoring of agricultural activities was done in Dembel Ure, Tantancosse and Santanto and slide documentation was done on farmers' demonstration fields. Extension agents were briefed on techniques for the yield survey of sorghum, corn and pearl millet.

Lists of materials needed to equip the DEPA extension service and training center were prepared and submitted to AID for purchase. Technical topics were outlined for the upcoming training course, for use also in screening present extension agents.

Form B continued

An experimental design was prepared to study the effects of supplemental pumped irrigation on drought-affected rice in Santanto. Because of the lack of fuel, however, irrigation did not take place.

Preparation continued for the training program and the reorganization of the DEPA extension service.

As counterparts were also dependent upon project vehicles for transportation, extension agents remained without supervision. This had serious consequences on data that was hoped to be collected by extension agents.

During trips to participating villages this month it was established that the abrupt termination of the rains had created drought conditions in several bolanhas. Santanto, Waquilare, Sare Djaiba, Dembel Ure and Ginane began having serious moisture shortages. As most of the crops was in the milk grain stage the possibility of severe crop loss was increased. It was still hoped to provide supplemental irrigation to a few bolanhas if rains did not come.

Management

A budget proposal was prepared and submitted by the Project Coordinator and Director DEPA/Contuboel. All project "divisions" completed lists of materials needed for the duration of the project.

A meeting was held at Contuboel on the 17th (USAID/DEPA/Project). Budget matters, the most urgent item on the agenda, were not dealt with due to the lack of time. A second meeting will be held in the near future to resolve the question of budgetary priorities with the limited funds that remain in the project.

Teresa Graça was put on contract by AID to attend to the logistics of extension agent training. She is to work directly with the project team.

The credit accountant was taught to identify systematic accounting errors and to verify monthly closure figures. September quarterly reports were prepared as well as supplementary reports on the extension agents and the credit program. This work, as well as field work, was made extremely difficult by the lack of fuel to run the generator and the vehicles. Many important field functions planned for October will not be accomplished this year as a result. The project was obliged to purchase fuel in Bafata whenever possible to assure minimum field contact.

Verification of bolanhas developed this year was nearly completed in October. A study comparison of secondary crops cultivated in the project area, planned for October, was begun. Both of these projects are incomplete due to the lack of fuel.

In addition to frustrations in the work, team members lost time due to other problems, some of which were traceable to the lack of fuel - that is, the lack of electricity and water. There was more illness this month, food stocks were lost, and in one case there was no gasoil to transport a seriously ill contractor to medical help (gasoil was in fact donated by Donald Broussard). Problems of faulty wiring created a serious danger in the Project Coordinator's house and much time was lost attempting to guarantee the safety of the house each time the problem reappeared.

Visits to the Project in October:

Oct. 2 - 3 Joan Johnson
" 16 - 17 Gussie Daniels, Tim Rosche

NOVEMBER

Bolanha Development

Field Days for demonstrating improved rice techniques were held at Dembel Ure, Santanto and Waquilare. These occasions were designed to promote interest in the program and to encourage discussion of problems, progress and improvements. The villages were impressed with the presence of USAID and DEPA representatives and were encouraged by their interest in the bolanha work.

All participating villages were advised on yield measurements the project intended to employ in their bolanhas, and sites were selected in all bas fonds. The yield survey method decided upon in collaboration with the Extension Specialist is as follows:

Sites were selected randomly with due consideration to variety, crop situation and planting dates. 5 sites of 25 m² each were chosen in each bolanha; these were measured and staked out. The extension agents were taught to control the results as rice in these parcels ripened for harvest.

Early yields reported in Ginane were 2.8 T/ha, and Madina Sare showed 4.8 T/ha. Madina Sare has a flatter bolanha, facilitating water control, and better soil.

Because of the fuel shortage the project was not able to implement the study of secondary crops as anticipated. Only one extension agent was able to successfully provide information, but as this data covered 5 villages in the Madina Sara area it does provide some insight into crops cultivated in the area:

<u>Village</u>	<u>Ha</u> <u>Peanuts</u>	<u>Ha</u> <u>Maize</u>	<u>Ha</u> <u>Millet</u>	<u>Ha</u> <u>Cotton</u>	<u>Ha Rice</u> <u>(project)</u>	<u>Ha Rice</u> <u>(non project)</u>
Madina Sara	10.5	11	5.5	4.5	3.5	4
Cansama	3.5	4	1.5	.5	.8	2
Amdalai	1.1	4.5	3.2	.5	1.7	2.5
Sintcha Django	2.4	3	4.2	.3	.9	5.5
Sintcha Mamaduel	<u>.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Totals	17.8	25.5	15.4	5.8	7.9	16.6

The results are not surprizing. Rice is still a fairly minor crop in the area compared with peanuts, maize, and millet. It is hoped that with the interest the project is beginning to stimulate, the availability of agricultural credit materials and the possibility of trading agricultural materials against rice, production might increase. These figures are especially interesting as Madina Sara was one of the more successful bolanhas involved in the program this year, and the village that sponsored a feast day to honor DEPA for its assistance. It will be interesting to see if rice production increases in these villages next year.

Extension

A yield survey sheet was prepared for use in determining harvest results, all extension agents received copies and were trained in the field on various aspects of yield measurement.

Agents were also trained in systematic collection of data on the demonstration fields and observation sheets for recording this data were prepared and distributed. Harvest of demonstration plots was completed in Madina Sara. The agents had problems comprehending yield measurements despite the concentrated training they received, and some data was consequently lost.

Demonstration fields in Santanto, Waquillare, Madina Sare and Saucunda were judged highly successful and could illustrate almost all aspects of rice culture.

In a meeting on November 21st the training courses to be offered for extension personnel during the next year were finalized. It was decided that a total of 21 field extension staff will be trained intensively during the year.

Work continued on the reorganization proposal for DEPA extension service. Briefly, the extension service will have one coordinator (instead of the present 2), and three zone supervisors for Sonaco, Djabicunda and Contuboel. 21 well trained extension agents (7 per zone) have been selected based on their performance during this last campaign. Six women extension agents have been selected out of the present horticulture extension program to make up part of the bolanha extension service. They will be trained along with the 14 male agents. (See December proposal to reform extension service for more detail.)

Plots have been selected in Cutame and Tantacosse for trial of leguminous crops using residual moisture after the rice harvest.

Management

The credit department was granted a new stockclerk to replace the present one who has continual problems controlling the large stock under his responsibility. The present clerk will be transferred to the Sonaco area to become the stockclerk/credit monitor for that zone. The training of these 2 people was postponed until the next month.

50 donkey carts for sale to farmers arrived in Contuboel. A major inventory of the central warehouse was performed and the warehouse cleaned out and reorganized. New stock sheets were created for all materials as the old ones reflected the confusion of the last stockclerk-trainee.

Few villages were billed for their agricultural materials in November as many impediments continued. (See Credit Report - Update II, attached). The major inventory also contributed to the delay in billing, as did the departure of the Project Coordinator for Lomé and the Credit Accountant for Caboxanque.

One problem frequently encountered is the loss of project personnel (mainly nationals) who are sent on unexpected trips. It would be extremely helpful if the Project Coordinator could be made aware of these departures in advance in order to program project activities.

Form B continued

Delivery ticket booklets were set up for the sale of gasoil to villages participating in the off-season campaign. Delivery ticket booklets and requisition forms were set up for the seed lab for the horticultural campaign.

DEPA/Contuboel and Bissau have approved an extension of the Rice Production Specialist's contract. It was requested that he continue and terminate his contract with the rest of the team.

The project continues to have cash flow problems due to the length of time it takes to send checks from bank to bank of origin for verification of funds. Roughly 5 months is required from preparation of expenses vouchers to receipt of cash. It has been proposed to AID that a) the funds available to the project be increased from the current \$3,000 in order to stretch available cash over a longer period. and b) that the project bank account be moved to Ziguinchor where a telex system exists.

The Project Coordinator accompanied the AID Project Officer to Lomé for an agricultural implementation conference and was absent from the project during Nov. 15 - 24.

Visits to the Project in November:

- November 6 - Gussie Daniels, Norman Garner, Chargé d'Affaires
- " 7 - World Bank representatives
- " 15-16- Gussie Daniels
- " 29-30- Norman Garner

DECEMBER

Bolanha Development

Visits were made to all participating bolanhas to collect harvest results and begin planning the 1986 campaign. Although most yield information is in, there are many important factors that must be considered in order to correctly interpret the data (situation of the bolanha, varieties seeded, planting date, etc., etc.) Therefore the yields listed below are provided as a stopgap measure and a detailed analysis will be furnished with the return of the Extension Specialist at the end of January.

Information provided by extension agents to date on average production results in tons per hectare:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Ginane 2.8 | 6) Tantacosse 2.4 |
| 2) Madina Sara 4.8 | 7) Waquilare 3.5 |
| 3) Saucunda 1.5 | 8) Velingara 3.5 |
| 4) Santanto 3.3 | 9) Cutame 1.8 |
| 5) Dembel Ure 2.9 | 10) Madina Ioba 2.0 |

The overall average is now at 2.8 T/ha using raw data (range: 1.5 - 4.8). Results at Sare Biro and Sare Djaiba will be forthcoming.

Villages with lower returns were found to be using more local varieties of rice. As the DEPA system is to provide improved seed rice the first year of assistance only, the villagers have a tendency to return to local varieties during the following

Form B continued

years. Other factors in the lower yields are late planting, insect and soil problems, and drought, among others. The study of the yield data will doubtless provide much useful information on interpreting these results.

It is of interest that DEPA was greatly impressed with the yields in these bolanhas as compared with former production. In the past these same bolanhas were apparently averaging 300 - 700 kg/ha. It is clear that the water control and other improved agricultural techniques are having a significant impact on rice production despite other problems that are more difficult to control.

It had been agreed to complete the dikework in the present participating bolanhas and to expand these bolanhas before including many more villages in the program. Because of the problems encountered in this year of operation it would be best to assure that the villages in which we have worked are functioning well before spreading out to new areas. Therefore it is planned to begin dike construction and reparation in January, as requested by the farmers, in order to gauge villagers interest and willingness to actively participate before expanding any of the existing bolanhas. The DEPA/Contuboele Director agreed to make supplemental rice supplies available for topography team and machine operators so that the work might begin on schedule. It is anticipated that area under cultivation this next year will be increased to 200 hectares. Only one or two new villages will be introduced to the program this next year. The new villages will receive limited assistance to survey for center drainage canals and divide plots in straight lines. Project personnel will explain proper dike construction and the villages will receive improved seed. No extension agents will be placed in these villages although periodic visits will be made to ensure that improved methods are being followed.

Production costs for 3000 square meters were determined using information provided by Contuboele farmers. A rough cost/vs benefit scale was prepared with the Project Coordinator. (See attached paper, ANNEX II).

Extension

Data on yields from the demonstration parcels will be provided with the return of the Extension Specialist from vacation. As he left in mid-December his return has been delayed until late January.

Sites were chosen in Cutame and Tantacosse for residual moisture bean trials. As it is an experimental project bamboo fencing materials are being provided by the project for these parcels this first year. Materials are on order and the plots have been staked for immediate seeding.

Before leaving their present villages, extension agents are providing lists of agricultural materials that will be needed in their villages for the next year. This will aid the project in prompt delivery for the next campaign rather than risk encountering the same problems as this last year when agents were unavailable to provide materials' lists at the start of the campaign.

Management

A recommendation was prepared for Malan Sadjo by the Technical Assistance team for the reorganization of the extension service and a plan of attack for the next agricultural year. Team members and homologues met on December 23 to discuss all

Form B continued

related issues, and the recommendations were accepted by the Director. It was also agreed to assign Souleymane Tamba (the present second extension chief) to the position of Liaison for Extension/Seed Production, in order to provide better services to the farmers and better coordinate the different functions of DEPA.

A report was prepared for the DEPA/Contuboel Director on the warehouse inventory and situation of present stocks. Problems were signalled and recommendations made to improve the system. Training materials were prepared for the new stock-clerk and training will begin in January, as for the proposed credit monitor in Sonaco.

The bookkeeper began training on preparing the monthly credit situation. Malan Sadjo has agreed to provide a second bookkeeper (clerk) to handle the increasing amount of record keeping in the credit department. He will be monitoring mainly individual village accounts.

Vehicle problems seriously slowed down work in December, particularly in extension. Vehicle 0369 has been in disrepair since early December and parts do not exist to repair it. Despite juggling of vehicles the credit department was able to verify deliveries and bill most villages. Only 6 villages initially known to have received materials are left to be billed, although a handful of other villages have recently been revealed to have received materials (mostly from the Sonaco extension chief). This will hopefully be terminated in early January. A few villages have begun repayment of credit.

One of the more serious problems the project is presently experiencing is the delayed budget meeting between AID/DEPA/Project. Although anticipated in October, the meeting has never materialized, thus effectively blocking all purchases of equipment and supplies. Agricultural materials needed in May will never arrive in time if ordered from abroad. Materials needed immediately in order to implement the extension training program will not be available and the training cannot take place without them. Vehicle parts requested since last March have never been ordered and the vehicles, now fatigued, must be repaired (or new vehicles provided) if the work is to continue.

There is as yet no resolution to the chronic cash-flow problem the project has been experiencing. In order to keep the operation moving until the budget questions can be resolved and materials ordered, the project had requested authorization to use a quantity (up to \$2,000) of the petty cash funds to purchase locally a small portion of the training materials and to repair vehicle 0369. This request as well as the proposed relocation of the project account to Ziguinchor have not been accepted.

As the team members are having difficulties in keeping the operation in motion without adequate supplies, it is hoped that AID will reconsider its recent position on expenditures from the petty cash fund until the large stocks can be provided, or would suggest alternative mechanisms to alleviate these problems.

Visits to project in December:

December 7	-	World Bank
" 9 - 10	-	Tim Rosche and visitor from Washington
" 11	-	WARDA
" 12	-	World bank

AURORA ASSOCIATES INC.

FORM C
PROJECT
ACTIVITIES

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	PROJECT NO: 657-0009 USAID 041 Aurora	AGENCY: USAID	REPORTING PERIOD: October - December 1965	
ACTI- VITY NO.	PROJECT ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY STARTED	ACTIVITY COMPLETED	MAJOR POSITIVE/NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION
1	Training program outlined and agents screened	10/1	12/3	a. Lack of proper office space for Extension Specialist.
2	Verification of dike area completed	10/1	11/4	a. Lack of vehicles delayed this.
3	Monitoring of agri. acti- vities in villages	(Continuous)		a. Lack of fuel and spare parts at crucial times. b. Extension Chief hard working but needs transportation.
4	Successful demo.plots implemented in 4 sites	10/1	12/31	a. Agents in these villages serious and hard working
5	Agents trained to record field data/forms designed and method outlined	10/1	12/6	a. Agents require more experience in this b. Lack of fuel and vehicle parts impede supervision.
6	Data on secondary crops collected	10/2	12/3	a. Lack of fuel prevented full survey b. One good agent provided data on 5 villages
7	Experimental design pre- pared for new stockclerk and credit monitor	10/8	10/8	a. Not implemented due to lack of fuel for pumps b. Farmers did not buy fuel when available as requested
8	Field days at 4 select bolanhas	10/16	11/29	a. Good coordination of farmers/ project personnel b. Participation of AID encourage farmers
9	Yield data gather on farmers' fields	Early Nov.	12/31	a. Lack of fuel and spare parts meant poor supervision b. Absence of Ext. Chief, Rice Prod. Spec. and his counterpart to Cabox- anque for DEPA left no one to moni- tor this c. Ext.agents slow to grasp techni- ques

PROJECT
PROGRESS
REPORTPROJECT NO:
657-0009 USAID
041 AuroraAGENCY:
USAIDREPORTING PERIOD:
October -
December 1985

ACTI- VITY NO.	PROJECT ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY STARTED	ACTIVITY COMPLETED	MAJOR POSITIVE/NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION
				d. Departure of Ext.Spec. on vaca- tion; analysis of results delayed e. Lack of scales for weighing samples - serious delays
10	Fields chosen and staked out for exper. post-rice crop	11/26	12/19	
11	Production costs vs benefits were determined and paper prepared			
12	Proposal to DEPA for reorganisation ext.serv. and plan of attack for next agricultural campai- gn	12/2	12/4	a. Good collaboration of project personnel b. Support of DEPA/Contubcoel Director
13	Project Budget prepared and all materials lists submitted to AID	10/12	10/26	a. Meeting of DEPA/AID/Project to resolve budget never materialized; funds blocked b. Materials to be ordered from overseas will not arrive on time.
14	Inventory of warehouse, preparation of report	11/13	12/24	a. Excellent performance by Credit Accountant b. Many problems in stock manage- ment brought to light.
15	Billing of villages nearly completed	(Continuous)		a. Lack of vehicles (fuel and spare parts) seriously delaying this b. Bookkeeper diligent and hard- working c. Lack of information from Ext. Chief on mat. distributed and cash collected from farmers.
16	Training materials pre- pared for new stockclerk and credit monitor	12/28	12/31	



P R O J E C T P R O G R E S S R E P O R T	P R O J E C T # 657 - 0009 AID 041 Aurora	A G E N C Y USAID	R E P O R T I N G P E R I O D Oct- Dec. 1985
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AURORA INPUT				
	DURING PERIOD		CUMULATIVE	
	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Technical Personnel (P/M)				
Subcontracts (\$US000)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equipment Rec'd (\$US000)	"	"	"	"
Fellowships (Person-Months)	"	"	"	"

GOVERNMENT INPUTS				
Counterpart Staff (Person-Months)	"	"	"	"
Support Staff (Person-Months)	"	"	"	"
Equipment Rec'd (\$US000)	"	"	"	"
Buildings, Land (\$US000)	"	"	"	"
Cash Support (\$US000)	"	"	"	"
OTHER _____ (Specify)				

REMARKS:



P R O J E C T P R O G R E S S R E P O R T	P R O J E C T # 657 - 0009 AID 041 Aurora	AGENCY USAID	REPORTING PERIOD Oct. - Dec. 1985
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POST NO.	POST DESCRIPTION	NAME OF INCUMBENT and (NATIONALITY)	ARRIVED* (MO/YR)		DEPARTED (MO/YR)	
			Sched.	Actual (Est.)	Sched.	Actual (Est.)
	Rice Production Specialist	Donald Broussard (American)	April 83	April 83	May 86	
	Project Coordinator	Linda Smith (American)	Jan. 85	Jan. 85	Jan. 87	
	Admin. Assistant	Gilbert Pouho (Ivorian)	Feb. 85	Feb. 85	Jan. 87	
	Agric. Extension Specialist	Naraina P.S. Varde (Indian)	April 85	May 85	Jan. 87	

REMARKS:



P R O J E C T P R O G R E S S R E P O R T	PROJECT # 657 - 0009 AID 041 Aurora	AGENCY USAID	REPORTING PERIOD Oct. - Dec. 1985
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POST NO.	POST DESCRIPTION	NAME OF INCUMBENT	FULL/ PART TIME	ASSUMED DUTY (MO/YR)	
				Sched.	Actual (Est.)
	Director DEPA/Contuboel	Malan Sadjo	PT	-	-
	Agronomic Engeneer	Jacinto da Silva	PT	-	-
	Field Extension	Dona Quemabi	FT	-	Jan.83
	Hydrol. Technician	Joseph Coly	FT	-	July 84
	Topographer	Armando Sambu	FT	-	March 83
	Draftsman	Jose L.da Silva	FT	-	Feb.84
	Entemologist	Joaquim D. N'Djai	PT	-	-
	Bookkeeper - Credit	Ernesto D. Mane	FT	-	April 85

REMARKS:



PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	PROJECT # 657 - 0009 AID 041 Aurora	AGENCY USAID	REPORTING PERIOD Oct. - Dec. 1985
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EQUIPMENT	DELIVERY (MO/YR)		REMARKS
	SCHED.	ACTUAL (EST.)	
Vehicle spare parts	April '85		Pro-formas submitted to AID March 1985
2 tractors and spare parts equipment	?		Submitted to AID
All equipment and material needed by project for duration.	April '86		Submitted to AID Nov. '85
Technical materials for training	Jan. '86		Pro-forma submitted to AID Nov. '85



PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	PROJECT # 657-0009 AID 041 Aurora	AGENCY USAID	REPORTING PERIOD Oct. - Dec. 1985
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TITLE OF REPORT, PAPER, ETC.	REMARKS
<u>Credit Situation - Update II</u> <u>December 1985</u> Linda Smith Project Coordinator Aurora Associates	ANNEX I of this report
<u>Cost and Return to Develop and Cultivate</u> <u>3000 m² of Rice using Improved Techniques</u> <u>December 1985</u> Donald L. Broussard and Linda Smith Aurora Associates	ANNEX II of this report

228:

Credit Situation
Update II

Bissau Rice
Production Project
USAID

Linda D. Smith
Project Coordinator
Aurora Associates
Project 657 - 0009

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Sale of Agricultural Materials

A. Billing of Villages

The billing of villages has suffered serious delays due mainly to the lack of transportation and personnel in the credit department. In order to partially resolve the problem Malan Sadjo has agreed to assign two monitors to the credit department who would be in charge of distribution, billing and recuperation at the village level. The present credit accountant would remain the chief coordinator of the department. Malan has also agreed to assign one more person to the office as a clerk in charge of the individual village accounts in order to lighten the ever-increasing load of the credit accountant's record-keeping.

Training materials are presently being prepared for these people and training is expected to take place in January.

Other problems which have prevented timely billing of villages have been mentioned in previous reports, but continue to impede the process. Goods which were distributed outside of the normal system by other personnel at DEPA have remained a mystery to be untangled. In order to bill the villages it has been necessary to first determine with village elders what goods were actually received and payments turned over to DEPA employees outside of the credit department. This has been completed in most DEPA-assisted villages as of the end of this quarter, but a handful of villages remain unbilled. Additionally there are a few villages that have received goods that were not made known to the credit department, and there are just coming to light. Therefore it is estimated that roughly 10 villages are left to bill. Advances for materials distributed outside of the system have not yet been accounted for. The credit department is aware of several cash payments that were made to other DEPA employees but these payments have not yet been included in the credit funds.

During the reconciliation of warehouse stockbooks with credit department distribution records that took place this quarter it was revealed that certain materials have never been documented as sales. These, ox-drawn plows donated by another source, were distributed to numerous recipients without documentation before a credit department existed. The recipients of 13 of these plows, cash advanced and credit due, are a complete mystery to the credit department although in theory these goods are included in the total of materials that make up the farmers' credit fund. Therefore on the statement of the value of the credit fund below these appear as a loss. It is hoped that the Director of the Center will encourage the Extension Chief to account for these goods in the near future.

Materials that were provided to villages but remained unsold were recuperated, thus the figures for materials distributed during the campaign have changed month by month as villages were billed.

B. Repayment of Credit

Cash collected after the date of billing is shown as a payment of credit. Only a few villages have begun repaying as harvest is just taking place and crops are not yet liquidated. Not surprisingly, the villages of

Madina Sara and Ginane are the first to have begun repayment.

C. Recapitulation of Village Credit

Each month a recapitulation chart is updated on the villages' credit status. Below is the situation as of the end of December. The totals differ somewhat from the figures indicated in the statement of the credit funds due to late entries which were not available at the time the credit situation was prepared for December. As billing of villages is still taking place these figures are not yet definitive for the rainy season agricultural campaign.

Footnote codes in the last column indicate the following:

- 1/ This figure indicates advances collected by the credit department plus 125.425,50 PG collected by other DEPA personnel. Payments outside of the system are still being discovered and we have been assured that these amounts will be accounted for soon.
- 2/ Materials allegedly distributed by other DEPA personnel. Quantity not yet verified.
- 3/ A part of this payment was received by other DEPA personnel. The cash has not yet been turned over to the credit department.
- 5/ Villages not yet billed.
- 6/ Project villages in first year of bolanha development.

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Situation de Crédits Agricoles - Decembre 31, 1985

<u>Village</u>	<u>Matériels Reçus</u>	<u>Avances</u>	<u>Interet</u>	<u>Récupération</u>	<u>Reste à Payer</u>	<u>P.S.</u>
Sare Djaiba	416.030	129.117	14.346		301.259	6/
Cutame	259.950	89.100	8.540		179.390	6,3/
Velingara	273,730	70,838			202.892	2,5,6/
Dembel Ure	640.170	201.364	21.940		460.746	6/
Saucunda	417.590	106.194	15.570		326.966	6/
Tantancosse	385.260	74.553	15.735		330.442	6/
Santanto	220.810	35.655	9.258		194.413	6/
Madina Sara	542.630	176.970	18.233	31.700	352.243	6/
Ginane	398.175	128.125	13.503	22.223	261.325	6/
Sare Biro	213.705	109.155	5.478		115.023	
Waquilaré	350.355	99.320	12.526		263.061	
Canquênhi	43.510	-0-	2.176		45.686	
Madina Ioba	70.655	10.200	3.023		63.478	
Timbinto	17.480				17.480	2,5/
Lonaco	114.300	29.583			84.717	2,5/
Sotocoi	9.345	2.430	.343		7.203	
Djabicunda	172.675	79.171	4.725		99.229	
Contuboel	106.475	10.065	.933	1.250	96.093	2/
Fulamore	30.600				30.600	2,5/
Cataba Alfa	115.050	7.500			107.550	2,5/
Geba	37.550	36.900	.033		.633	
Mansadjon	15.250				15.250	2,5/
Encadreur	11.256	-0-	-0-		11.256	
Dafata	37.050	25.000	.603		12.653	
Autres	24.700	24.700			-0-	
	<u>4.933.301</u>	<u>1.445.490</u>	<u>147.015</u>	<u>55.178</u>	<u>3.579.648</u>	

D. Implementation Problems

Aside from problems involving insufficient vehicles and personnel, noted above, the most problematic development this last quarter involved the records in the central warehouse. A major inventory revealed serious failures to follow the correct procedures in recording stock movement. As discrepancies began materializing during the inventory, a search was made of the stockclerk's papers and revealed numerous "unofficial" transactions that were recorded on miscellaneous scraps of paper but never in the stockbook. Several of these items amounted to sales for which cash changed hands or credit was extended, none of which was known to the credit department. The stockclerk himself had difficulty remembering many of these notes and could not give an accounting of goods sold for cash or credit, or for that matter, of "credit repayment".

The stock records were confused to the point that they were no longer useful, thus a new stockbook was created and a new clerk designated to be trained for the central warehouse. A detailed report was prepared for the Director of the Center explaining the problems that were revealed and charts were furnished indicating present stocks, unofficial transactions (as far as they could be determined) and discrepancies that still remained after the old stock figures were adjusted. In addition the Director was furnished a table indicating recipients of unrecorded goods - whether materials or cash - so that he would be able to decide whether to bill these individuals or encourage them to return the materials.

Training materials were prepared for the new stockclerk and training is expected to take place in January.

Problems of confusion of credit goods with DEPA operating materials still exist but not as seriously as before. In order to fully resolve this problem the warehouse for credit materials should be built as soon as possible. This would also remedy storage problems anticipated if a large quantity of agricultural materials is again provided.

II. Value of Agricultural Credit Fund

On the table below the value of AID-donated materials has changed since the last report, indicating new information on transport charged for goods from Dakar.

GAPLA reimbursable commodities refers to fertilizer sold to farmers. This figure has decreased since the last report reflecting fertilizer unused by the farmers and this recuperated by DEPA. The amount is grossly under-reported as much fertilizer was distributed outside of the system, mentioned above, and sales made from the central warehouse are still unknown.

"Other Donors" includes 100 plow and assorted handtools that have been sold to farmers this year.

Footnotes in the table indicate:

- 1/ Materials which have been discounted from the credit stock for use by the Center or DEPA in general. This became necessary when the Center no longer had certain agricultural materials for its own operations and problems of pilfering the farmers' goods surfaced. In order to prevent the credit materials from being depleted, quantities of these goods were transferred to the DEPA stock, thus representing a loss to the credit fund. Included in this figure is also one ox cart which was apparently contributed to DEPA/Bissau.
- 2/ Materials inexplicably lost from the stock. These are undoubtedly goods that were removed unofficially for use at the Center. The figure also includes the value of the 13 plows (Other Donors) that were apparently sold without any documentation.

The problem of expropriating credit materials for use in DEPA operations will likely continue until materials are donated directly to the Center for use by the personnel. As most of the agricultural operations involve the FAO project, it is hoped that they will be amenable to supplying the Center with hand tools for this purpose. Until then none of the farmers' stocks will be "safe".

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Value of Agricultural Credit Fund

A.	AID - Funded <u>1/</u> (purchased at 30,741,750 cfa)	<u>PG</u> 4,786,000
	GAPLA (reimbursable) <u>2/</u> (NPK and Urea)	486,000
	Other Donor	1,689,000
		<u>6,961,000</u> *****
B.	Materials distributed as of 12/31/85	4,998,000
	Materials in stock	<u>1,620,000</u>
	Subtotal	6,618,000 *****
	Goods rendered for DEPA use	88,000
	Losses	234,000
	Shovels (to be reimbursed)	<u>21,000</u>
		<u>6,961,000</u> *****

Cost and Return to Develop and Cultivate 3000 m²
of Rice Using Improved Techniques

Bissau Rice
Production Project
USAID

Donald L. Broussard
Rice Production Specialist

and

Linda Smith
Project Coordinator

Aurora Associates
Project 657-0009
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Cost and Return to Develop and Cultivate 3000 m²
of Rice using Improved Techniques

The following is a cost estimate of production costs using information from farmers in Contuboel. Inputs are calculated at present government-mixed rates, indicated below. Labor is calculated at present pre - and post - harvest rates.

Tools include an average family purchase of 2 machetes, 1 rake and one animal traction machine, normally a donkey cart. Interest is included on 2/3 of the price of the cart. Although traction materials will not be a yearly expense, the farmers continue to order different machines as long as they are made available, thus it can be expected that it will be an expenditure for the next few years. (Upkeep on the machines will eventually replace the costs of new purchases.)

Cost of local labor, 8 hr./day	200	PG
Cost of fertilizer NPK per Kilogram	9	"
" " " Urea " "	12.5	"

1.	Prepare area for survey (cut grass)	2,500	PG
2.	Survey (no charge)		
3.	Dike construction: 380 m - 10 m/day 38 days X 200 PG	7,600	"
4.	Soil preparation (plow) 28 days X 200 PG	5,600	"
5.	Plant - Transplant in line, 23 days X 200 PG	4,600	"
6.	Fertilizer: 45 kg NPK X 9 PG	405	"
	45 kg Urea X 12.5 PG	563	"
7.	Fertilizer application 3 X 200 PG	600	"
8.	Grass Control: 40 X 200	8,000	"
9.	Harvest: 15 X 200 PG	3,000	"
10.	Transport: 5% of 2.8 T/ha or 45 kg X 80 PG	3,600	"
11.	Thresh: 10 X 200 PG	2,000	"
12.	Cost of tools	16,448	"
		=====	
	Total production costs	54,916	PG
		=====	

Rough rice value (government purchase price)	24	PG
" " " (actual market value)	80	"

Estimated returns at 2.8 T/ha	933 kg X 24 PG	= 22,392 PG
	933 kg X 80 PG	= 74,640 PG

Assuming that a farmer is expected to recover his production costs from the sale of his rice, given the low official price paid for paddy he would suffer an economic loss of 32,522 PG on 3000m² of rice. If he sold this same rice on the black

market he would have a benefit of 19,724 PG after paying production costs.

It is clear that the current economic policies are serving as a deterrent to rice production in the project area. The project would again like to propose that DEPA's credit program be allowed to ask payment in rice for agricultural materials being offered to the farmers. Farmers would then be obliged to increase hectarage in order to purchase, for example, donkey carts much in demand. All tool expenses for an average campaign could be purchase for the yield on less than 1/4 of a hectare. Production could easily double in one year if farmers are advised in advance of the need to cultivate a surplus if they plan to buy tools.

