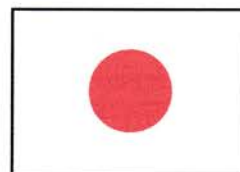


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**SUPPORT FOR ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Community-Based Lowlands Project

Annual Report 2001



May 2002



Women's Empowerment Starts Here !!

Sanguiebo, Zanzan R.

Land clearing is one of the heavy works at sites where the tree density is high. After being cut, the timber is removed from the farm by manual labor. The timber is often utilized to make charcoal.

Women at Sanguiebo site are not reluctant any more to work in men's domains, and are proud of developing their farmland by themselves.



Farmers Decided !!! Micro-Dam Construction

Motiamo, Zanzan R.

In order to solve the problem of water shortages for vegetable cropping, the farmers themselves decided to construct a micro-dam for a farm pond using community labor only.

They dig and collect soil with hoes, transport it on their heads, and deposit and compact it manually every day.



Congratulations !! You Are the First !!!

Motiamo, Zanzan R.

The participants are proud of what they have done. They are also now aware of the importance of community mobilization.

This success, resulting from reliance on farmers' performance and on ANADER's technical skill, led the development strategy to a micro-dam construction scheme.

**Plate 1 Continuous Self Development
(Food-for-Work Activities)**



Weirs on Water Flow

Panzarani 1, Zanzan R.

Weirs are one of the most important works in irrigation facilities.

Water flow in the lowlands is blocked by the small weir to conduct irrigation water in the main canals.

Concrete works are made by local enterprises under the supervision of ANADER's agents. The farmers also help with the construction.



Traditional Shallow Wells

Karangba, Zanzan R.

Traditional shallow wells (up to 10 m in depth) were constructed to irrigate vegetable gardens.

Due to limited water resources available, the size of vegetable garden to be irrigated must be considered carefully.



Foot-Driven Pumps

Malagassou, Zanzan R.

Foot-driven pumps are a simple and cheap (85,000 FCFA) system, which are manufactured and repaired locally.

Vegetable gardens located near reservoirs profit from the installation of the pumps.

**Plate 2 Irrigation Facilities
(Site Development 2001)**



Big Apple ? Success Story in Katiola

Arikokaha, Bandama Valley R.

The results in production assistance to vegetable cropping in 2000/2001 varied site by site.

The women's group at Arikokaha profited this season earning 1.1 millions FCFA through crop sales thereby creating the group's cooperative funds of 230,000 FCFA for continuous cropping in future years.



Now It Is Our Turn !!

Asima, Zanzan R.

Asima farmers started to prepare the land for vegetable cropping during the dry season in 2001/2002.

They can take advantage of water coming from the Kpoda dam which was rehabilitated by the project.

Important agricultural practices are presented in the field by agents of ANADER.



From Assistance to Self - Reliance

Motiamo, Zanzan R.

Motiamo farmers, assisted in 2000/2001, re-started the cropping in 2001/2002 by themselves.

The surface area was enlarged from 1.25 ha to 4.75 ha. The number of participants also increased from 74 persons to 90.

The participants purchased seeds and fertilizers with the cooperative funds generated. They are also planning to install water basins on the farmland to irrigate the crop more effectively.

**Plate 3 Vegetable Cropping
(Production Assistance 1)**



Land Leveling
Most Important
for Success

Sanguiébo, Zanzan R.

When the rainy season arrived, the farmers started land plowing and leveling as well as the nursery for transplanting rice.

Due to the stop of rainfall for 45 consecutive days in July and August, the farming practices were interrupted, causing low yields. However, all farmers are becoming to believe a big hope in rice farming.



Transplanting
More Time Now,
Less Time Later !!

Karangba, Zanzan R.

Transplanting was undertaken at all sites in the Zanzan Region. Although it is a time-consuming work, it is much easier to control weeds later, leading to higher yields.

However, more efficient and rapid transplanting practices need to be mastered to complete it in a timely manner.



Beautiful and
Hopeful !!!

Baba, Zanzan R.

Two months after the transplanting, the farmers at Baba site are proud of their beautiful rice field. They are now convinced that transplanting is better than direct seeding.

One of the farmers declared that they could continue to crop rice by themselves.

Plate 4 Rice Cropping 2001
(Production Assistance 2)



Is It Too Much ?
Heavy Panicles Hang

Songori, Zanzan R.

At the timing of the harvest, heavy panicles hang down, leaving the last leaf erect.

Thanks to continuous irrigation water from the rehabilitated Kpoda dam, the rice plants filled husks up to the end of ripening stage.

The site also profited from the fertile soil issued from basic rocks rich in nutrients.



Harvest !!!

Songori, Zanzan R.

Harvesting was conducted by a sickle. Harvested rice bundles were arranged on the grounds.

Some farmers at Songori site know farming techniques well since the previous intervention by SODERIZ. They are expected to lead the other farmers together with ANADER agents in applying rice cropping techniques.



Look at My Rice !!

Songori, Zanzan R.

A woman farmer is proud of her production.

I saw you at your vegetable garden last year. In addition to the vegetable cropping during the dry season, can you manage double rice cropping, too ?

Executive Summary

Project implementation in 2001 was satisfactory from the point of view of farmer's mobilization in support of the community works, results obtained in vegetable production and the organization and development of the rural communities. Rice production levels were high at sites where farmers managed water and sowed in a timely manner (4 to 7 tons/ha) while at sites suffering from irregular rainfall (especially in the Bandama Valley region) results were less promising (< 2 tons/ha).

The project has identified, to date, 8,287 poor farmers of whom 4,813 are women (58%) and 3,374 (42 %) are men. 1,230 ha of paddy fields (out of 1,700 ha foreseen) have been surveyed in 110 sites; 510 ha in 21 sites are under various stages of production while the remainder are under study. 103 ha of vegetable gardens (foreseen 100 ha) were also developed in favor of women who represent 70% of the beneficiaries of this activity.

The sensitization and the animation of rural communities resulted in the reinforcement of the cohesion / structuration within the groups and the improvement of the saving capacity of farmers at savings and credit institutions (COOPEC, CMEC). The sums economized increased to 14,593,924 FCFA (20,079 US \$) to the benefit of 47 farmers' groups. The reimbursement rate of inputs is 31% in the Bandama Valley region and 95% in the Zanzan (average: 62%), respectively. The farmers' groups of the Bandama reimbursed less with the lower level of production due to the problem of rainfall. High reimbursement rates by the farmers' groups have been encouraging for the sustainability of project activities.

ANADER (Agence National d'Appui au Développement Rural) engaged in various activities: land survey, development studies and supervision of community works. Two visits to the project sites by the Director General of ANADER resulted in improved administrative support in order to accelerate the development works. The rural extension workers of the MFFE (Ministry of Women, Family and Children), another Government partner, contributed to the creation and the sensitization of farmers groups under the supervision of the sociologists of the PBF (Projet Bas-Fonds).

WARDA (West Africa Rice Development Association) continued tests on participatory varietal selection (PVS) in Bouaké and Bondoukou to the benefit of PBF farmers, and assured the training of ANADER technicians. Soil characteristics of the sites have been studied by WARDA and the results have been reported to WFP. A series of training sessions for extension workers and farmers were conducted by WARDA, AICAF, MFFE and ANADER on participatory approaches as well as on rice and vegetable production techniques, Community-Based Seed Production, etc. Training took place in the field for the practical application of the theoretical aspects.

Relating to community works through Food-for-Work, the project created, from June 2000 to December 2001, about 583,949 workdays (of which, 297,642 days, or 51%, were executed by women), resulting in the distribution of 1,741 tons of rice. Women were the main actors and beneficiaries of this activity, through their implication in the creation of mini-dams at Motiamo and Karangba, as well as in the excavation of irrigation and drainage canals. **This is**

a major innovation in rural development in Cote d'Ivoire, as these works were previously undertaken by small enterprises using machinery.

The rural communities, in particular women and young farmers, adopted the principles of the project (Participatory Approaches and Food-for-Work activities) while compensation in rice motivated the farmers to undertake the labor-intensive community works. These approaches allowed the young farmers, and especially women, to develop a new dynamism in their groups and to increase their decision-making powers in the political structure of the villages. WFP would like to consider extending the project to other regions of Cote d'Ivoire where this assistance is also required, especially in the refugee zone where food security is precarious.

The expenditure in 2001 was 2,486,712 US\$, totalling 5,242,013 US\$ over three years. Consequently, the remaining balance available would be 5,554,178 US\$, and therefore the project has enough funds to continue implementation for two years, as requested, until the end of 2003.

For the 2002 program, the priorities will be the enhanced visibility of the project, as well as better water management, because unstable rainfall is a risk for the sustainability of the project. Therefore, the Mid-Term Technical Review Mission undertaken by FAO recommended to accelerate mini-dam construction in sites having water shortages. Another complementary initiative will be the training of farmers in commercialization, which appeared as an important assumption for project success, as formulated at the workshop on the logical framework organized at Bouaké, in June 2001. With regard to advocacy, WFP will present project results to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and Japan as a basis for obtaining the financing of an operational phase for a period of four years (2004 - 2007).

Project objectives for the year 2002 are to develop and/or rehabilitate another 1000 ha of paddy field, 55 ha of vegetable garden and 50 ha of banana plantain. It is also planned to create 10 mini- dams, 5 boreholes and 10 village warehouses. The quantity of rice foreseen for Food-for-Work activities in the year 2002 is 2,560 tons.

WFP will renew its agreements with ANADER, the partner for technical assistance to farmers, and with MFFE for the activities of group animation and sensitization. ANADER will also be implicated in the monitoring and evaluation of the project, with the collection of baseline data and the monitoring of project effects. WARDA will be requested to continue its technical support to the project in the areas of participatory varietal selection, soil characterization, community-based seed production and socio-economic studies.

The PBF directly supports WFP's phasing out plan from the school feeding programme by selecting 69 sites (60 %) having primary schools and canteens in place. The synergy between PBF and the school feeding programme (PIPCS) will be reinforced through the implementation of small rice and vegetable production projects and the sensitization of parents groups for the appropriation of their school canteens. PBF will assist the PIPCS in the development of plans to take over progressively the supply of food to the schools, and in the creation of local development committees for the formulation and implementation of micro-projects in agriculture and animal husbandry. Contributions from PBF groups to the schools have been made initiated albeit in an ad hoc manner (Kôtôlô provided food to the canteen for

two days out of four on a weekly basis, while Motiamo provided 800 kg of rice and onions, etc). PBF will assist communities to organize food contributions to the schools more methodically in line with the agricultural calendar and complementary food assistance from WFP.

In conclusion, it should be noted that project objectives are consistent with the policies of WFP under FAAD (Food Aid and Development) by benefiting poor households, notably women, in acquiring lasting assets to improve their food security. These objectives are also consistent with the New Programme of African Development (NEPAD) in the agricultural sector by increasing the area of cultivated surfaces and improving water management. It is also important to recall that the PBF started after TICAD II (Second Tokyo International Conference for African Development) that reaffirmed Japan's commitment to improve food security in developing countries. The PBF is a concrete example of Japan's continuing support to food security and development in Africa, and to Côte d'Ivoire in particular, which should be continued.

WFP encourages the Japanese government to allow the extension of the pilot phase until the end of December 2003, with existing funds, and to finance an operational phase from January 2004 for a period of four years.

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Executive Summary

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1. General Introduction

The year 2001 was the most operational phase of the Community-Based Lowlands Project (PBF) in the sense that all components of the project were implemented during this period, notably the efficient launching of rice farming and the reinforcement of vegetable cropping in favor of women and young farmers. The present report describes the project implementation status, the identified constraints and solutions that were implemented in order to obtain better results for the benefit of the rural communities targeted. The plan for 2002 is also presented.

2. Institutional Situation of the Project

2.1 Reinforcement of the Project Management Unit

The number of staff in the project management unit is thirty six people, of whom 17 staff are under SSA contracts (Special Service Agreement) and 19 under fixed-term contracts, including the Japanese technical advisor. The PBF team is composed of a national coordinator, two heads of branch offices, two sociologists, two secretary-accountants, two storekeepers, drivers and guards for the office and the warehouses. This present team is complete in its composition and continues to work to improve its performance and results. Because of the increased volume of works in the field, supplementary vehicles were allocated to the branch offices (a Toyota pickup truck, a Toyota land cruiser and a car to the branch office in Bouaké and one Toyota pickup and a motorcycle to the branch office in Bondoukou).

2.2 Negotiations with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire

It is important to recall that, the project was approved in the communication by the Council of Ministers on December 22nd, 1999. While initially foreseen under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRA), the project is currently under the Primature, Ministry of Planning.

The Mid-Term Technical Review mission of October 2001 recommended to WFP to maintain the project in the Primature (Office of Prime Minister, or General Direction of Planning) instead of Ministry of Agriculture since the project coordinates with several ministerial departments notably the Primature, the Ministry of State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRA), and the Ministry of Family, Woman and Child (MFFE). This mission also recommended that the project is to be monitored by the Direction of the Planning and Programs (DPP) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

It is essential to note that the MINAGRA has become progressively more involved in project implementation through participation in the various activities, notably in the workshop on the logical framework organized at Bouaké in June 2001. A representative of the MINAGRA has been designated officially to monitor the project implementation.

Negotiations to create the inter-Ministerial Steering Committee is in progress and the MINAGRA itself is initiating the process because of its strong interest in the project, in view

of the encouraging results obtained in the field in favor of the rural populations. Moreover, it is important to underline that WFP is respected by the Government while the Food-for-Work approach is now appreciated highly by its government officials and ANADER technicians.

WFP will continue to work with ANADER, a semi-autonomous state-funded structure, and MFFE, a government ministry; thereby ensuring the Government is associated closely with the project. The signature of a formal agreement has not yet taken place because of numerous changes in government since 1999 (five Ministers of MINAGRA during three years), although this is foreseen in 2002.

2.3 Conventions with the Implementing Partners

WFP/PBF project signed two yearly conventions; one with ANADER for the technical assistance, and one with MFFE for the animation and the sensitization of the rural communities. It is noted that the budgets of the ANADER and the MFFE were revised in 2001 as it was necessary to increase the number of agents attributed to the project to meet the needs of the project implementation. The number of MFFE extension workers increased from two (2) to four (4) while those from ANADER increased from 60 at 64 agents.

2.4 Collaboration with WARDA

The collaboration with WARDA (West Africa Rice Development Association) has not been formalized in writing but it has been implemented in the field in the following areas:

- 1) Participatory varietal selection (PVS) tests at the established sites in four zones of the project (Bouaké, Bouna, Dabakala, Bondoukou)
- 2) Soil Characterization
- 3) Training of farmers, technicians of PBF and ANADER in areas of rice cultivation techniques and community-based seed production systems(CBSS)
- 4) Development of tools for assessment of socio-economic impact

PVS tests take three years; at the end of this period the farmers choose one or two varieties of rice to cultivate in their own plots. PVS test procedures require that project technicians as well as farmers, be carefully selected to ensure that the tests are followed up correctly to obtain reliable results. As part of this test, the project distributes rice seeds, such as WITA 4 and WITA12, in addition to Bouaké 189 (the most cultivated rice variety in Cote d'Ivoire) for cultivation in the PBF. For the monitoring of the PVS tests, questionnaires have been developed and presented to agents of ANADER for completion. Results will be presented to WFP in June 2002.

It is also important to specify that the project tested the NERICA (New Rice for Africa) in non-irrigated hydromorphic zones and in the upland of Niandégué (Bouna, 1 ha) and of Motiamo (Bondoukou, 0.6 ha). The NERICA is a collective name of varieties developed by WARDA through interspecific hybridization. These two tests benefited from fertilizers NPK (150 kg/ha) and Urea (100 kg/ha). The farmers sowed in July and harvested in the month of November. The yields were 1,7 tons/ha at Niandégué and 1,6 tons/ha at Motiamo, respectively. For upland rice, the yields obtained are encouraging,

as the usual yields are about 1 ton/ha on average. But, with the fertilizer application, the results should have been better (at least more than 2.0 to 2.5 tons/ha). It will be necessary to repeat this experience, with and without fertilizer, to observe its performance as farmers generally don't use fertilizers for upland rice. Justification for fertilizer application will depend on the potential yield.

This experience will be reinforced in 2002 as NERICA is a new variety that promises significant advances in attaining food security in Africa. The advantages of NERICA are its short cropping cycle (three months), its early vegetative growth, and resistance against weeds. These characteristics allows planting in regions where the rainy season is short with minimal inputs.

The collaboration with WARDA, related to the soil characterization has been reinforced. The soil researchers executed the pedological studies of sites in the Bandama Valley and the Zanzan regions, which led to the definitive selection of the sites. They also participated directly in the identification of new sites in 2001 in the N'Zi Comoé and Bandama Valley regions. Piezometers were installed at the site of Foro-Foro, situated between Bouaké and Katiola, to follow the movement of the water table: this will contribute to recommendations for water management in paddy fields. Joint missions are planned in 2002 to monitor the influence of the iron toxicity on rice production.

Concerning the Community-Based Seed Production System (CBSS), 15 farmers were trained by the WARDA from 27 to 31 March, 2001: the manuals for seed production will be distributed to the technicians as well as the farmers in 2002. Another CBSS training course took place in December 2001 within the framework of the national CBSS program. Two agents of ANADER related to the PBF project working in the PBF project participated from two regions; the Banadama Valley and the Zanzan.

The collaboration with WARDA would be more fruitful if there existed a clear written agreement indicating activities and work plans.

2.5 Collaboration with AICAF

AICAF (Association for International Cooperation of Agriculture and Forestry, a Japanese ONG) signed a convention with WFP in August 2000 in order to support the PBF project with technical training to farmers and agents of ANADER. This convention stipulated that AICAF should elaborate a guide for rice cultivation techniques in French, and provide support in agricultural inputs. The guide for the rice cultivation techniques in lowlands has been developed and distributed to agents of the ANADER, the PBF and to key farmers from the project.

In March 2001, AICAF organized a training course in Bouake during two days with participation of 41 farmers and 41 agents of ANADER. The experts also visited several sites and provided technical advice, including biological treatment for insect attacks to vegetables. In August 2001, a team of three experts visited almost all sites and made excellent recommendations on rice cultivation techniques.

Since 1999, AICAF conducted missions regularly in Cote d'Ivoire (2 missions per year). Their contribution has been appreciated by WFP as well as by ANADER. AICAF has been impressed by the professionalism and the quality of the works supervised by ANADER, as well as the mobilization of communities around Food-for-Work activities. During the last mission in Côte d'Ivoire, AICAF confirmed their positive appraisal of project activities in favor of populations targeted. The technical support by AICAF was valued by the project and therefore their continued support is requested until the end of the project.

2.6 Collaboration with the Direction National des Cantine Scolaires (DNC) : : National Direction of School Canteen Programme

The synergy between PBF project and the Integrated Project for Sustainable School Feeding (PIPSC: Projet Intégré de Pérennisation des Cantine Scolaires) has been progressively strengthened with the presence of a canteen as an additional criteria for determining the definitive choice of PBF sites. Increased food production in communities hosting school feeding programmes is key to WFP's phasing out strategy.

To date, 32 sites out of 42 sites (76%) in the Zanzan region and 37 out of 67 sites (55 %) in the Bandama Valley region have primary schools with canteens. The PBF assists project participants to improve their food security and incomes, as a means to take-over progressively from WFP the supply of food to the school canteens.

Many villages have started implementing this strategy by contributing food to their canteens. In the Zanzan, they are Motiamo (800 kg of rice and onions), Welekehi (okra, 10 kg; eggplants, 20 kg; onion, 10 kg and tomatoes, 10 kg), Tankesse (okra, 10 kg; eggplants, 20 kg; onion, 10 kg and tomato, 10 kg) and Songori (900 kg of rice and 300 kg of onions). In the Bandama Valley, Kôtôlô supplies its canteen regularly 2 days per week out of four. Other groups in N'gala, N'gorla, Arikokaha also contributed rice and vegetables to the canteen. Planning the strategy for appropriation of the canteen, with line with production foreseen, needs to be undertaken with the Regional Direction of Education in order to achieve the sustainable management of the canteen.

The Mid-Term Technical Review Mission for the PBF was undertaken with the Mid-Term Review of the School Feeding project in October 2001 to enhance collaboration by identifying complementary activities and technical areas of support.

2.7 Collaboration with the Other Structures

Collaboration with the Programme d'Appui à la Commercialisation et aux Initiatives Locales (PACIL), (Support to Commercialization and Local Initiatives) continues in the Bandama Valley region and with PDRZ: Projet d'Développement Rural à la région du Zanzan (Rural Development Project in the Zanzan Region) in the areas of sensitization, rural animation, training and commercialization.

WFP sociologists trained PACIL and PDRZ extension workers in the philosophy and strategy

of the PBF project so that they can sensitize rural communities to reinforce the capacity of PBF staff. In addition, the PBF participants will benefit from micro-dam construction and/or lowlands development by PDRZ at joint sites. With regard to the PACIL, trials in soybean production are going to begin at some pilot villages in the departments of Bouaké and Dabakala. Soybean is an excellent substitute for animal protein to ensure balanced, nutritional meals provided locally in the schools.

Savings and loan institutions, such as Cooperatives of Savings and Credit (COOPEC) and the Mutual Accounts of Savings and Credit (CMEC) assist the PBF to channel farmers funds to assure project sustainability. In 2001, 96% of groups of the Bandama Valley (27 groups out of 28) and 80% of those of the Zanzan region (20 groups out of 25) had cooperative accounts and generated savings of 5,089,289 FCFA (7,002 US \$) and 9,504,635 FCFA (13,077 US \$), respectively.

Synergies with FAO projects such as the Special Program for Food Security (PSSA), and the Horticultural Production Program in Urban and Semi-urban Areas are being pursued to ensure complementary activities and greater results in support of food security and poverty alleviation objectives.

3. Progress in Field Activities

3.1 Site Identification

In 2001, 72 new sites have been identified (49 sites in the Bandama Valley, and 23 sites in the Zanzan) with the participation of 4,956 farmers (3,715 in the Bandama Valley, and 1,241 in the Zanzan, respectively). A total of 496 ha have been selected for the rice cultivation and 46.5 ha for the vegetable gardens. A total of 110 sites have been selected to date with 8,287 farmers of whom 4,813 women (58%) and 3,474 men (42%). The total surface area identified increased to 1,230 ha of paddy (72% out of 1700 ha foreseen) and 103 ha of vegetable gardens (103% for 100 ha foreseen). (Refer to Tables 1, 2.1 and 2.2).

3.2 Animation and Sensitization of Farmers Groups

This activity aims to facilitate participatory development in each village by the full implication of beneficiaries in all steps of project implementation in order to guarantee the farmers' appropriation of the project. These activities are executed by four extension workers from the MFPE (2 at each branch office) under the supervision of the WFP sociologists.

During the year 2001, several sensitization sessions have been conducted on the following themes:

- ✓ Strategy of the project.
- ✓ Involvement of women in rice production and in other activities.
- ✓ Mode of land transfer to women and young farmers.
- ✓ Mobilization of rural populations to progressively take over the management and supply of food to the school canteens.
- ✓ Importance of reimbursement of the assistance received (seeds, tools fertilizers) to cooperative accounts.

- ✓ Organization of groups for community works in land development and management.
- ✓ Management of rice distributions by women, etc.

For example, more than 120 sensitization sessions have been conducted by project extension workers in the Bandama Valley and the Zanzan regions. Complementary sessions led by sociologists, Heads of branch offices and ANADER agents were included on specific, technical themes such as the land tenure issues, Food-for-Work modalities, etc.

3.3 Training

Training of both implementing partners and beneficiary farmers is a main project component in order to reinforce their capacities and therefore ensure sustainability. The training programmes executed in 2001 are shown in Tables 3, 4.1 and 2. 108 agents of ANADER, the PBF and the MFFE have been trained in rice cultivation techniques and vegetable cropping, production price structures, community-based seed production and structuration of the farmers' cooperative. A total of 11,501 farmers benefited from the same training of whom 5,738 people in the Zanzan and 5,763 in the Bandama Valley regions, respectively.

Training courses have been conducted by the PBF sociologists (cohesion / structuration of groups, participatory approaches), the ANADER (reimbursement of inputs, role of the commercialization committee, procedures of organization of farmers' groups, etc.), WARDA (Community-Based Seed Production System), AICAF (rice cultivation practices), MAFF (price structure) and INADES (role of rural animators). Since training themes are proposed by farmers and formulated by specialists, training was well adapted to the needs of the trainees. They lasted one to five days by module.

3.4 Production Assistance and Cultivation of Developed Lowlands

The production assistance is composed of two areas; technical support (advice on the technical aspects of production, savings, commercialization, cohesion / structuration, etc.), and provision of inputs (selected seeds, fertilizers, phyto-sanitary products). A part of the cost is reimbursed to their own farmers' groups to constitute cooperative funds. The rate of reimbursement varies from 50% to 100% according to the size of the plot. Rice farmers have to reimburse 50% of the cost below 0.25 ha and 100% superior to 0.25 ha until 1 ha. Vegetable farmers reimburse 50% below or equal to 150 m² and 100 % superior to 0.25 ha.

The mode of reimbursement is entrusted to each farmer's group in the spirit of the participatory approach. This production assistance allows the farmers to plant the land rehabilitated through Food-for-Work activities. In 2001, rice was planted on a total of 214.4 ha (47,6% of the land developed) of which 106,9 ha in the Zanzan and 107,5 ha in Bandama region, respectively.

Production assistance to rice cropping was first made at the sites where the land works were the most advanced (see. Table 9). Farmers of the Zanzan region adopted transplanting techniques for their fields, while those of the Bandama preferred direct sowing because the time of planting was delayed to August / September (instead of June / July) due to delayed and insufficient rain. In these conditions, fertilizers were not recommended.

In spite of these difficult climatic conditions, the results are satisfactory and very encouraging at sites where water was available, such as Songori, Soukroulaye and Karangba (the Zanzan region) where yields obtained are superior to 4 tons/ha. The demonstration plots also gave encouraging yields of the order of 6 - 7 tons/ha (see Table 9). In the Bandama region, on the contrary, the results were weaker (< 2 tons/ha) because of the limited use of fertilizers in certain sites, insufficient rains, delayed planting, etc.

The lessons from this first year of implementation are as follows:

- ✓ to plant earlier (between the end of May and the beginning of July) according to rainfall distribution.
- ✓ to train farmers on conservative irrigation management
- ✓ to level the land better and reinforce plot borders to minimize water loss.

It is also important to underline that irrigation systems with weirs are efficient only when water flows. Water conservation becomes, therefore, one of the priorities to reduce the risk of damages from drought.

Regarding vegetable cropping in 2000/2001, 37.8 ha (Bandama: 24.4 ha and Zanzan: 13.4 ha) of gardens were cropped among a total of 54.30 ha developed. The reduction in surface area was due to the shortage of water resources available. However, many sites obtained good production and earned incomes of 14,593,924 FCFA in total, or 20,079.7 US \$ (see Table 8). It has been demonstrated that vegetable production can be very profitable especially when adequate water is assured.

Although the excavation of shallow wells achieved some positive results as described above, the surface area covered was limited. The project, therefore, developed complementary irrigation strategies; construction of mini-dams or exploitation of water resources, such as rivers, reservoirs, already available.

With regard to the average size of plots for rice production, it was 0,35 ha/farmer in the Bandama and 0,22 ha/farmer in the Zanzan, respectively. This gives a general average of 0,28 ha/farmer (the size foreseen was 0,25 ha/farmer). For vegetable production, the average size of the plots is 194 m²/farmer in the Zanzan and 143 m²/farmer in the Bandama, respectively, which gives a general average of 168,5 m²/farmers (the size foreseen was 150 m²/farmer). Therefore, project plans were realistic and in accordance with the realities of the land allocation at the village level since the PBF doesn't impose this. The farmers themselves decide on how to share the land with the guidance of ANADER technicians. It is important to underline that the smaller plot size (0,16 to 0,5 ha) ensures that the poorest are being targeted.

4. Management of Project Resources

4.1 Role of Food Aid

Food aid provided through Food-for-Work activities effectively mobilized poor households to participate in labor-intensive community works. It also compensated them for income forfeited

during their participation in project activities while reinforcing the social cohesion of participants. The food security of poor households was assured while mobilizing labor for the community works during the lean season (June, July, August, September). It can be concluded that food aid is critical to promote the social cohesion of participants and assure the continuity of community works in order to achieve the planned results.

4.2 Food-for-Work Activities

From June 2000 to December 2001, the project created 583,949 work days, of which 293,836 days in the Zanzan and 290,113 in the Bandama Valley regions, respectively. Women executed 297,642 days (51%), which is very encouraging and demonstrated women's interest and ability to undertake heavy works such as excavating irrigation and drainage canals, compacting soil and transporting materials for dam construction, etc.

Of 583,949 work days executed, participants executed 333,439 days (57%) and volunteers 250,510 days (43%), respectively. It should be noted that women are more present as volunteers in the Zanzan region than in the Bandama Valley region because of differences in their social traditions (see Tables 13.1 and 13.2). The total number of direct beneficiaries was 9,866 persons of whom 3,530 participants (36%) and 6,336 volunteers (64%), respectively. The number of volunteers is very high because lowlands development activities require a lot of labor whereas the number of recipients of parcels is limited by the geographic area available.

In lowlands development, farmers are requested to execute, by themselves, the land reclamation, canal excavation, paddy band construction, etc., which is an innovative approach to community development in Côte d'Ivoire. Another important innovation is the construction of mini-dams by manual labor.

It is essential to recall that it is the women who distribute and manage the rations of all participants. Each male worker designates a female family member to receive and manage his part of ration (3 kg of rice/day/person). As the average family is composed of seven members, the number of beneficiaries of food aid is 69,062. The quality of rice is always appreciated by the beneficiaries and consumed by the households. No sales of rice in local markets have been reported.

Investment Costs with Food-For-Work

Table 7 shows the initial investment costs for paddy field development. Aside from simple works completed under food-for-work such as land clearing, canalization, ridging, etc., specialized works such as the construction of concrete works, land surveys, tree cutting, etc. are entrusted to local contractors through tendering with some assistance by farmers. These costs for specialized works are 449,363 FCFA/ha, or 612 US \$/ha for rehabilitation (400,000 FCFA/ha foreseen), and 875,188 FCFA/ha, or 1 204 US \$/ha (800 000 FCFA/ha foreseen) for new site development. This means slightly more expenditure than the costs foreseen. When the value of food distributed under Food-for-Work is added, the total cost rises to 1,430,809 FCFA/ha (1,969 US \$/ha) for rehabilitation and 1,571,636 FCFA/ha (2,162 US \$/ha) for new site development, respectively, with a rice value of 300 FCFA/kg.

It is important to note that these costs are lower compared to other projects or structures such as the African Development Bank Project (BAD-West) or the BNETD (1,800,000 to 3,500,000 FCFA/ha). Once the PBF monitors more closely the daily quota of work to be executed, the cost will be lower. The progress by site is summarized in Tables 5, 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.

4.3 Distribution and Management of Rice

The project received 2,584 tons of rice from Japan in May 2000. This rice has been stocked in four main stores based at Bondoukou (798 tons), Bouna (219 tons), Bouaké (1170 tons) and Dabakala (397 tons), respectively. By December 31 of 2001, rice consumption rose to 1 741 tons of rice for Food-for-work activities including Food-for-Training. A stock of 636 tons remains therefore at the end of 2001 (see. Table 12). It should be noted that despite an increase in the number of distribution sites, the CIF loss is almost 0 % (see. Table 12). The cost of transport is 101 FCFA/ton/km in 2001 and the LTSH (Landside Transport Storage and Handling) rate is 101 US \$/ton; it is foreseen to review the LTSH in 2002.

4.4 Management of Agricultural Tools and Inputs

The project provides to farmers agricultural tools (manual rammers, picks, spades, etc.) for the community works for both paddy field and vegetable garden development. It also provides inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and phyto-sanitary products. Tables 14 and 15 show the situation of distribution and stocks. The agricultural tools are provided according to the timing of needs. The quantity of tools distributed is based on the standard requirement proportional to the surface area and the number of participants.

5. Performance Analysis of Implementing Partner

5.1 L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER) : National Agency to Support Rural Development

ANADER is the key technical partner based at the regional level. It has accomplished various activities such as the pre-identification and identification of sites, land surveys, irrigation studies, training and sensitization of participants on new techniques of rice and vegetable production, post-harvest management, commercialization and saving, etc. ANADER also intervenes in areas of base-line data collection and was also requested to measure project effects. ANADER is key in the development of the synergy between WFP/PBF and the School Feeding because it is the designated partner of the two projects.

The Director General of ANADER, himself, led two extensive missions to the project in the Zanzan region (09 - 12 February 2001) and in the Bandama Valley region (12 - 16 March 2001) to motivate his teams and encourage them to work with rigor and professionalism. A new Director General maintains the same support to the project as he is ex-project manager of the WFP/PBF project from ANADER. ANADER has improved in the decentralization of its technical and administration units in order to execute the project more effectively. The internal capacities of ANADER were also reinforced through training and their implication in the rural

sensitization and animation activities.

Therefore, WFP appreciates the high performance of ANADER while its professionalism was also noted by AICAF. However, ANADER can still improve its management and monitoring of the sites with better planning and costing of activities. The quarterly and yearly reporting obligations need to be completed in a more timely manner. The partnership with the ANADER is indispensable because it is a national rural development structure that can further support the project sites after the end of project.

5.2 Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant (MFFE) : Ministry of Family, Woman and Child

MFFE is the essential partner of the project for rural animation and sensitization because women, young farmers and the poorest households are targeted as participants and as beneficiaries of Food-for-Work. It is a ministerial department, representing the Government as an operational partner of WFP.

The rural animators play an important role in village life, in the collection of operational data, in assisting rice distributions. They also help participants to repay loans and to create savings accounts (90 to 100% of all groups) in the Mutual Cases for Savings and Credit (CMEC) and Cooperative for Savings and Credit (COOPEC) with a sum of more than 14 millions of FCFA (20,079 US\$).

While it should be noted that MFFE presents reports regularly, these reports need to show more detailed descriptions about project effects on women, in particular, such as the increase in their incomes and their status in village society. These reports should also give essential information on the food security of households, the type and the number of meals in the family and the social status of recipients to show how the poorest families are assisted. The MFFE should also improve the quality of information on the financial management of the project.

6. Financial Status

Table 16 shows expenditures in 2001 and over three years. The summary of the expenditures is shown below.

Net contribution to WFP : **3,776,958 US\$** (after deduction of disbursement to WARDA)

Budget category	Budget (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)
DOC (A)	1,541,083	710,485
DOC (B)	1,405,207	737,034
DOC (A) + (B)	2,946,290	1,447,519
DSC	653,480	612,400
ISC	280,782	423,825
DOC + DSC + ISC	3,880,552	2,483,745
Miscellaneous	32,674	2,967
Total Project Cost	3,913,226	2,486,712
Balance remaining	-136,268	

The total of expenditures in 2001 was 2,486,712 US\$. The lower expenditure of DOC resulted from delayed implementation since the beginning of the project. It should be also noted that the rice purchased in 2000 has been consumed continuously in 2001. Therefore, the LTSH expenditure (52,514 US\$) does not include transport costs from the port to EDPs, which resulted in the low LTSH expenditure in 2001. The Indirect Support Cost (ISC) for 2000 (423,825 US\$; 13.8 % of DSC plus DOC of the budget in 2000) was allocated as the expenditure in 2001 because it was not allocated in 2000. The ISC for 2001 (280,782 US\$; 7.8 % of DSC plus DOC of the budget in 2001) will be allocated in 2002.

The total amount of expenditures over three years was 5,242,013 US\$. Consequently, the remaining balance available for the extension is 5,821,525 US\$ which is 560,542 US\$ more than the expected balance presented in the request for extension. The difference reflects the difference between the real and budgeted rice cost (435,624 US\$ against 966,684 US\$ in the budget). However, it should be also noted that the LTSH cost for the distribution of rice purchased at the end of 2001 was not spent in 2001, but will be spent in 2002. Taking into account this, the funds available for extension will be 5,554,178 US\$.

(US\$)		
Items	Request for extension	Present financial status
Total expenditure over three years	5,911,575	5,242,013
Balance remaining for extension	5,260,983	5,821,525
Balance remaining after deducting the LTSH foreseen in 2002 (267,347 US\$)		5,554,178

In conclusion, the estimates in the request for extension correspond to the operational realities on the field and therefore the project has enough funds to continue implementation for two years as planned until the end of 2003.

7. Improving Women's Status

Women represent 58% of the total number of participants of the project, 44% of participants in rice production, and 70% of participants in vegetable production, respectively. 50% of village leaders are women. Women are engaged in all steps of rice distribution, and participate actively in all project activities. The project created woman groups and trained these groups to officialize their status and internal regulation, and trained women leaders. Before the project implementation, women's groups included 3 or 4 men who managed them. Now, women control their own groups; they only retain a man as secretary if they are not literate. Groups are, in general, better organized, with savings accounts, the internal regulations, and the regular meetings.

Women traditionally undertake vegetable cropping. With advantages offered by the project (provision of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural tools, phyto-sanitary products, technical advice and

training in farming techniques, etc.), they have increased the surface of their plots and their harvests. Through sensitization, women have access to land and credit. Before, women worked only in the fields of their spouses, or in community fields. Regarding rice production, in particular, it was difficult for women to have access to the lowlands. Through sensitization by the PBF, we find that women now have individual or collective paddy plots in the lowlands; 0,2 to 0,30 ha for individual plots and 1 to 3 ha for group plots.

The project succeeded to increase incomes, particularly for women, which results in a better management of the family's basic needs. The increase in women's income is an eloquent indicator of social transformation because women were able to pay for the education costs for their children. They also improved the quantity and the quality of their family's food security, varying meals with their own production and/or through purchases (examples of Motiamo, Kôtolô, Songori, Baba, etc.). The women's groups are so dynamic that two among them have won an award by the Government on the occasion of UN Day for Rural women celebration in Bondoukou. Each group (Motiamo and Songori) received a grant of 500,000 FCFA and agricultural tools.

All rice is distributed to women, even if it is the man who worked, as women control the use of rice in the household; for example, women refused to give rice to their spouses for unknown purposes at some villages. Women are now, thanks to the project, more active in village meetings. Before, women didn't have the right to speak in meetings. But, now they can express themselves because of the importance of their farmers groups in their villages.

The project has been changing, slowly but surely, the gender relations in the targeted villages. In the Zanzan, there are zones where men and women have never worked together. Now, they do, and men are impressed to see their women work very hard. In case of lowlands development, women participate actively in works that were executed only by men before (paddy field construction, drainage and irrigation canals, etc.). **It is impressive to see women contribute extensively to the realization of the mini-dams of Motiamo and Karangba. It is a unique situation in Cote d'Ivoire and should be recognized and replicated within the country.**

8. Project Monitoring and Assessment

Internal Monitoring and Assessment

An important workshop on the logical framework of the PBF was held at Bouaké from 06 to 07th June, 2001. It permitted all project partners to exchange information and to develop activities and indicators of results and the specific objectives of the project together. On the basis of this document, a plan of monitoring has been elaborated which the PBF sociologists use for the programming of extension work activities.

A monthly report model has been prepared and numerous monitoring formats (food and tools distribution, production assistance) have been developed to improve the visibility of the project.

To reinforce the understanding of monitoring activities, two training courses for rural

extension workers, sociologists and their supervisors took place on the following themes:

- ✓ Participatory Approaches and the Participatory Rural Assessment
- ✓ Logical Framework (objectives tree)
- ✓ Development of a Monitoring System (development of indicators, methods of data collection, preparation of a monitoring plan, etc.).

Regular missions are carried out to the field by the coordination team of the PBF, the Direction of WFP, the General Direction of the ANADER and the MFFE.

After numerous meetings with partners and farmers, four major risks were identified which condition the success of the project:

- ✓ Commercialization of Products
- ✓ Reimbursement of Credits
- ✓ Methodology of Collection of Baseline Data
- ✓ Appropriation of Canteens by Participants of the Project

The project management unit continues to address these questions in order to ensure the success of the project. With regard to base-line data collection, PBF continues to refine, with ANADER's assistance, the questionnaires to be managed by extension workers and sociologists.

External Monitoring and Assessment

FAO conducted a Mid-term Technical Review Mission from 01 to 26 October, 2001. The mission team was composed of a sociologist, an agro-rural engineer and a socio-economist. They visited about fifteen sites, discussed with farmers groups, communities and the authorities. The main observations and recommendations are as follows:

- ✓ The results of the project are encouraging and the strategies adopted; Participatory Approaches and Food-for-Work, are validated by farmers as well as authorities: Food for Work is a positive incentive to mobilize populations, especially women and young farmers, for labor-intensive community development works.
- ✓ The project applies three of the five strategic priorities of WFP's Food Aid and Development (FAAD) policy, which are priorities 3, 4 and 5: to allow the poor families to acquire assets and to preserve them; to reduce the effects of natural disasters in zones exposed to repeated crises; and to allow households dependant on degraded natural resources for their food security to find alternate, durable livelihoods.
- ✓ Food consumption habits change progressively, as the populations of these regions begin to include rice in their diets. This has resulted in the diversification of rice consumption as porridge, as dough, and as cereal in addition to the usual meals. This consumption of rice is an indication of the degree of acceptance by the population, which improves their food security.

- ✓ The quality and relevance of appropriate utilization of the irrigation system depends on partial or total water control; thereby mini-dams construction should be further replicated.
- ✓ The project should be maintained under the Prime Minister's Office (Primature) because the National Steering Committee will be composed of several ministries notably the MINAGRA as President, the MFFE (Ministry of Family, Woman and Child) and the MEN (Ministry of Basic Education) as well as ANADER as the Secretariat.
- ✓ There are possibilities for synergy between PBF and PIPICS in the areas of sensitization, agricultural production and commercialization (donation or sales of a part of harvested rice and vegetables to the school canteens according to well developed plan).

9. Sustainable Development

Rice farming and consumption have not been predominant in the central – northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire. In two regions targetted by the project (Baoule and Koulango ethnique areas), lowlands had been exploited primarily by foreigners. As a results of project objectives to introduce rice farming to poor communities, young farmers now remain at the village because they can now cultivate their own fields to feed themselves, rather than search for day labor elsewhere.

The project has improved the social cohesion in these regions through the promotion of community works of mutual interest, and through the creation of ethnically mixed farmers groups. Technicians of ANADER and the Government are convinced today by project approaches that suit the realities of rural life. The rural communities today are expressing more and more interest in adopting these approaches, which are being shared with other development partners.

A key factor for sustainability is the interest of farmers to continue and diversify the initial activities. For example, at Arikokaha (in the region of the Bandama), farmers not only reimbursed the 100% of the credit received, but they also cultivated NERICA rice (0,5 ha), the WAB rice (0,75 ha, one of newly-developed varieties) and soybean (20 ha) on their own initiative. The rate of loan reimbursement varies from 31% in the Bandama Valley region (weaker rate is due to lower yields) to 95% in the Zanzan; or an average of 62% of loan reimbursement in all zones of the project. This indicates that the project strategy to ensure sustainability is well adapted to the farmers' needs, interest and capacities.

Since sustainability is a key point for the success of the project, PBF will continue to monitor this parameter with much attention. Sustainability is also based on efficient resolutions of land tenure issues, production constraints and post-harvest management, as well as commercialization and savings for self-development.

The project has paid attention to the problem of access to the land as well as to land tenure security. It may be noted that the project has not faced any serious land tenure problems. Within the project strategy, it is rural communities themselves who manage the land and share it according to their needs; the project monitors the sizes of plots to avoid disproportionate

allocations to better-off farmers.

With regard to constraints in production factors, it is clear that irrigation development, farmers' training on water and facility management, as well as production assistance are the elements that contribute to the solution of this problem. The results of vegetable cropping show that some vegetable farmers assisted in 2000 were able to increase the volume of their activities after the first years of project assistance such as Malagasso, Donzosso, Motiamo (Bondoukou), Baba and Panzarani (Bouna), etc. (refer to. Tables 11.1 and 11.2)

Organizing farmers into groups encouraged a better management of commercialization problems as some of them have been trained on price/cost structures. Vegetable production had more success in commercialization than rice. Regarding paddy sales in 2001, there were not any serious difficulties as most of the production has either been consumed or sold on local markets. The groups of Ngorla (28 tons), Bodokro (3,5 tons) and N'drébo (4 tons) in the Bandama as well as those of the Zanzan (Sokouroulaye: 14 tons, Tabagne: 6 tons) noted no difficulties in commercialization because their quantities were not important due to the limited area harvested. Only the farmers group of Songori in Bondoukou, that had an important harvest (173 tons), experienced difficulties to sell their production. WFP will pay particular attention to the commercialization of rice in 2002 as the surface areas to be assisted will be increased to 500 ha.

Regarding savings, a key factor that ensures sustainability, the project confirmed that nearly all farmers groups opened accounts in the COOPECs or CMECs. The total sum of these deposits increased to 14,593,924 FCFA (20,079 US\$). It was revealed that the communities assisted had a very clear understanding about project strategies and objectives, which resulted in a strong group structure to ensure a realistic and lasting development.

10. Project Implementation Plan 2002

The request for an extension-in-time of the project was approved by the Japanese government for 2002. Therefore, PBF will continue project implementation as foreseen until the completion of the initial objectives. Moreover, the five following activities will be further emphasized:

- ✓ Presentation of project results
- ✓ Collection of baseline data and the measure of project effects
- ✓ Reinforcement of water control through the construction of mini-dams and better water management
- ✓ Reinforcement of the partnership with related projects
- ✓ Research of financing for the operational phase (2004 – 2007)

WFP would like to share with the public, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the donor the encouraging results obtained in the field. Documentaries on the PBF are to be broadcast through radio and television while missions will be organized with the Ivorian authorities (MINAGRA, MFFE, National Assembly, etc.).

Base-line data collection and the measure of project effects will be conducted to assess the

contribution of the project to the objectives of poverty reduction and the improvement of food security of the poorest households. This work will be realized with the support of the ANADER.

Water constraints appeared as a critical risk to project success over the last years, as rainfall was very erratic in the Zanzan and Bandama Valley regions. The program 2002 plans to construct 10 mini-dams and 5 boreholes to reinforce water availability in certain sites already developed. It is also planned to construct 10 village warehouses.

The reinforcement of partnerships is essential in meeting the complex needs of rural communities. WFP will pay particular attention to the synergy development with the DNC in charge of the school canteens. Collaboration with the PACIL and the PDRZ will harmonize approaches in communities targeted to widen and diversify assistance to them.

Confirmation of new funding is indispensable for implementation of an operational phase of four years (2004-2007). The WFP/PBF project is consistent with strategies outlined in the New Partnership for the Development in Africa (NEPAD) as it emphasizes the increase of cultivated surfaces in a sustainable manner through reliable systems of water control (Agricultural Strategy, Document No. 2 of the NEPAD) as well as the increase of the food production and the reduction of the hunger through reinforcement of national and regional food security (Agricultural Strategy, Document No. 4).

WFP hopes that the Government of Cote d'Ivoire will actively advocate to ensure the continuity of the project with increased counterpart funding. The Government of Japan has pledged to help developing countries to improve their food security in the context of the Second Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD II). Support to the PBF project must continue as sustainable development requires accompanying measures beyond a 3-year project cycle. "Support for Achieving Food Security in Developing Countries" is suitable to promote rice production in Cote d'Ivoire thanks to the high potential of irrigated lowlands and can be one of the best examples to illustrate Japanese policies of assistance to African development.

11. General Conclusions and Recommendations

The WFP/PBF project, with its innovative strategies (Food-for-Work and Participatory Approaches) has been appreciated and successfully appropriated by the rural communities and rural development partners, while attracting the interest of local and national authorities. By effectively applying participatory approaches to ensure the efficient involvement of rural populations, notably women and young farmers, PBF has created the conditions for sustainable development. Food aid has been demonstrated to have a key role in promoting community development works that permit young farmers, and especially women, to create lasting assets.

This appreciation by the rural populations encourages WFP to replicate the project in other regions of Cote d'Ivoire, notably in the zone receiving Liberian refugees, where the presence of WFP is necessary for the reduction of the hunger and poverty both in the immediate and long term.

It is necessary to reinforce the monitoring of project effects in order to improve the quality of information, notably parameters indicating income increases, food security and hunger reduction, FFW costs, etc. Commercialization was revealed as an important concern of farmers and therefore the project is organizing a training course for farmers' groups to address this problem.

WFP will continue to work with its main partners (ANADER and the MFFE) and will also reinforce the synergy with related projects such as PIPCS, PACIL, PDRZ, Project PASEA (Le Projet d'Amélioration des Systèmes d'Exploitation Agricole dans l'Agriculture Irriguée; JICA) in order to maximize its impact in the rural environment. The model of collaboration has been successful between the development partners (ANADER, MFFE, PACIL, PDRZ), the research institutes (WARDA), and the rural communities.

The support to the national school canteens program is consistent with PBF objectives to increase food security and sustainable development by assisting community and parents' groups to grow more food for their children eating at the village canteen.

Water control is always an important factor for project sustainability so adequate measures will be reinforced through the construction of mini-dams or boreholes and through training in water management.

The PBF project reflects the objectives of the FAAD (Food Aid and Development: WFP's policy in development) in the sense that it allows poor households to create and preserve assets in a sustainable manner.

It is also important to underline the dynamic collaboration with FAO which has supported the project since the formulation process with technical advice at each stage of review.

For all these reasons, it is desirable that the project continues and is enlarged for the sake of the rural populations who are mobilized and enthusiastic. A financing of an operational phase for four years from January 2004 is therefore requested. It is also requested that the present pilot phase will be extended until end 2003 to complete the initial objectives with the remaining funds available. It is expected that the evaluation missions to be undertaken by the Government of Japan, and FAO in July and October 2002, respectively, will validate these recommendations.

ANNEXES

(Tables and Figures)

Table 1 Situation of Site Identification
(Program 2001)

Bondoukou office (Zanzan Region)

Zone	Number of sites	No. of participants		Paddy Field (ha)		No. of Participants		Vegetable field (ha)		No. of Participants	
		man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman
Tanda	8	243	361	40	32	76	83	9,0	6,2	343	458
Bouna	10	133	178	79	65	83	33	14,5	6,5	97	274
Bondoukou	5	114	212	95	76	114	98	2,0	2,0	0	114
Sub-total	23	490	751	214	173	273	214	26	15	440	846

Bouaké office (Bandama Valley Region, N'zi Comoé Region, Worodougou region)

Zone	Number of sites	No. of participants		Paddy Field (ha)		No. of Participants		Vegetable field (ha)		No. of Participants	
		man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman
Sakassou	9	340	431	80	64	277	80	4,5	4,5	136	413
Bouake	5	175	107	60	48	109	19	4,0	4,0	66	88
Katiola	6	280	318	63	50	274	209	3,3	3,3	86	318
Dabakala	9	305	854	86	69	269	172	5,0	5,0	115	778
Béoumi	4	93	108	40	32	48	72	1,3	1,3	93	108
M'Bahiakro	3	58	56	40	32	22	23	3,0	3,0	58	56
Daokro	8	193	162	45	28	**	**	7,8	7,8	158	142
Mankono	5	11	224	0	0			3,1	3,1	11	224
Sub-total	49	1 455	2 260	414	323	999	575	31,9	31,8	723	2 127
Total	72	1 945	3 011	628	496	1 272	789	57,4	46,5	1 163	2 973

Total sites identified for programme 99, 00 & 01

Program 99	10	441	391	206	173	421	290	37,6	20,3	228	367
Program 00	28	1 088	1 411	678	561	1 038	1 089	45,5	36,3	524	1 094
Program 01	72	1 945	3 011	628	496	1 272	789	57,4	46,5	1 163	2 973
Total	110	3 474	4 813	1 513	1 230	2 731	2 168	140,5	103,1	1 915	4 434
Total participants - 1		8 287		4 899		Total participants - 2		6 349			
8 287		Male		3 474		11 248		Male		Female	
								4 646		6 602	

1) ** shows that data collection is in progress.

2) Total participants - 1 indicates the physical number of participants while Total participants - 2 indicates the sum of participants in both croppings.

Table 2-1 List of identified Sites in Zanzan Region

Bondoukou Branch office (Zanzan Region)

Renewed 31/12/2001

Programme year	Site name	No. of participants		Paddy Field (ha)		No. of Participants		Vegetable field (ha)		No. of Participants	
		man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman
1999	Motiamo	32	42	0,0	0,0	0	0	10,1	3,7	32	42
	Sanguiebo	38	30	15,0	13,5	34	25	7,5	3,1	38	30
	Baba	40	43	28,0	24,8	56	30	4,4	2,0	40	37
	Niandegue	5	11	0,0	0,0			4,0	2,0	5	11
	Panzarani -1	20	27	23,5	15,8	22	5	4,0	4,0	27	27
	Panzarani-2	30	23	14,0	12,0	33	28	together with Panzarani -		0	23
Sub-total	6	165	176	80,5	66,1	145	88	30,1	14,8	142	170
2000	Karangba ¹⁾	55	66	45,0	36,3	55	66	4,3	4,3	0	33
	Songori	69	129	65,0	63,9	83	63	3,5	2,0	69	129
	Alladougou	33	43	76,1	60,9	33	43	2,0	1,0	33	43
	Méré	54	40	20,0	16,0	54	40	1,0	1,0	53	40
	Djimini	41	38	24,7	19,8	41	38	2,0	1,0	41	37
	Sama	**	**	25,2	20,0	14	12	2,0	0,5	25	14
	Assima	24	18	20,0	16,0	24	18	1,0	0,5	24	18
	Pony	30	20	31,3	25,0	24	20	1,0	0,5	0	20
	Nakélé	34	25	19,0	12,5	33	21	1,5	1,5	9	25
	Soukroulaye	12	12	20,8	14,4	22	16	1,1	1,1	12	12
	Gouméré	42	26	30,0	24,0	42	26	1,0	1,0	42	26
	Tabagne	16	39	9,5	6,5	17	13	1,0	1,0	16	39
	Dedi	18	38	11,0	6,9	18	38	0,0	0,0		
	Malagasso	0	58	0,0	0,0			2,3	2,0	0	58
Sub-total	14	428	552	397,6	322,2	460	414	23,7	17,4	324	494
2001	Transua	**	**	10,0	8,0	36	51	2,0	1,2	43	13
	Abokourman	25	25	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,5	25	25
	Essikro	**	**	20,0	16,0	40	32	1,0	0,8	57	84
	Tiédro	74	102	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	74	102
	Béléoulé	4	42	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,6	4	42
	Koria	132	81	0,0	0,0			2,0	1,2	132	81
	Assuéfry			10,0	8,0	** ¹⁾	** ¹⁾	0,0	0,0		
	Tankéssé	8	111	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	8	111
	Spiritéon	60	20	30,0	24,0	60	20	0,0	0,0		
	Bouko	**	**	15,0	12,0	** ¹⁾	** ¹⁾	0,0	0,0		
	Parhadi	**	**	0,0	0,0			2,0	0,7	15	2
	Koutouba	**	**	0,0	0,0	0	0	2,0	1,3	0	50
	Yalo	**	**	14,0	11,2	23	13	1,5	0,4	0	20
	Téhini	**	**	0,0	0,0	0	0	2,5	1,0	9	44
Bouna (10)	Doropo	41	65	0,0	0,0			2,5	1,3	41	65
	Varalé	2	23	0,0	0,0			2,0	0,8	2	23
	Digba	**	**	20,0	18,0	** ¹⁾	** ¹⁾	0,0	0,0		
	Kalamon	30	70	0,0	0,0			2,0	1,1	30	70
	Tissié	41	46	43,3	34,6	41	46	0,0	0,0		
	Tiémogossié	36	28	31,4	25,1	36	28	0,0	0,0		
Bondoukou (5)	Soko B	37	24	20,4	16,3	37	24	0,0	0,0		
	Bambarasso	0	40	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	0	40
	Wélékéhi	0	74	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	0	74
Sub-total	23	490	751	214,0	173,2	273	214	25,5	14,7	440	846
Total	43	1083	1 479	692,1	561,5	878	716	79,3	46,9	906	1 510

1) Karangba site is composed from two-sub sites, namely Donzosso (2,3 ha) and Koumalasso (2,0 ha)

2) ** shows that data collection is in progress.

3) The figures in the annual report in 2000 were modified after the irrigation studies.

Table 2-2 List of identified sites in Bandama Valley, N'Zi Comoé and Worodougou regions

Bouaké office (Bandama Valley Region, N'zi Comoé Region, Worodougou region)

Renewed 31/12/2001

Programme year	Site name	No. of participants		Paddy Field (ha)		No. of Participant		Vegetable field (ha)		No. of Participants	
		man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman	gross area	net area	man	woman
1999	Latani	49	28	23,5	20,0	49	2	1,5	0,95	25	26
	Bodokro	40	36	36,5	31,0	40	49	2,0	1,5	15	20
	N'Drebo	84	62	40,0	34,0	84	62	2,0	1,57	22	62
	Kotolo	103	89	25,9	22,0	103	89	2,0	1,50	24	89
Sub-total	4	276	215	125,9	107,0	276	202	7,5	5,5	86	197
2000	Pronou	111	40	34,1	29,0	111	35	9,5	9,06	46	40
	N'zoupri	54	63	24,1	20,5	54	63	2,0	1,45	8	42
	Alekpli	46	68	28,2	24,0	46	68	1,0	0,7	38	65
	N'gorla	87	275	12,9	11,0	87	275	1,0	1,0	12	112
	N'gala	121	169	47,1	40,0	121	169	2,0	1,9	11	101
	Soungourou	79	38	54,1	46,0	79	38	0,5	0,44	2	36
	Foro Foro	80	27	80,0	68,0	80	27	0,25	0,11	1	25
	N'Dakro	12	41	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,9	12	41
	Mangofi	3	15	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,34	3	15
	Allouboti	21	30	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,66	21	30
	Golibo	12	14	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,46	12	14
	Sahébo	22	12	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,39	22	12
	Assenze	11	31	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,72	11	31
	Arikokaha	1	36	0,0	0,0			1,0	0,75	1	36
Sub-total	14	660	859	280,6	238,5	578	675	21,8	18,9	200	600
2001	Ninkoumanou	74	58	20,0	16,0	74	40	0,25	0,25	34	58
	Konamoukro	60	0	20,0	16,0	60	0	0,0	0,0		
	Sokobo	21	65	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,50	21	65
	N'guessan P.	2	188	0,0	0,0			2,0	2,0	2	188
	Kpétébonou	5	21	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,50	5	21
	Kpanigokro	39	22	20,0	16,0	39	22	0,25	0,25	39	22
	Gbandobonou	104	18	20,0	16,0	104	18	0,0	0		
	Gbanikongossou	23	37	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	23	37
	Suibonou	12	22	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,5	12	22
	Pindikro	40	24	0,0	0,0			2,0	2,0	40	24
	Krofouinssou	16	52	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	16	52
	Broukro village	10	12	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	10	12
	Bamoro	50	1	20,0	16,0	50	1	0,0	0,0		
	Assoumakro	59	18	40,0	32,0	59	18	0,0	0,0		
KATIOLA	Nangoniékaha	127	145	21,0	16,8	127	111	0,75	0,75	25	145
	Niènkakaha	44	44	24,0	19,0	44	43	0,75	0,75	42	44
	Tiengala	1	31	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	1	31
	Ouéréguékaha	103	55	18,0	14,4	103	55	0,75	0,75	13	55
	Onandiékaha	1	32	0,0	0,0			0,25	0,25	1	32
	Kafiné	4	11	0,0	0,0			0,25	0,25	4	11
DABAKALA	Darala	74	64	40,0	32,0	65	20	0,75	0,75	74	64
	Tonfoin	4	35	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	4	35
	Fénessiguédougou	55	52	18,0	14,4	55	52	0,75	0,75	11	42
	Sokala Sobara	7	341	0,0	0,0			0,75	0,75	7	341
	Safolo	8	94	0,0	0,0			0,75	0,75	8	94
	T. Bambarasso	4	41	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	4	41
	T. Tindikan	4	89	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	4	89
	Bokala	70	72	16,0	12,8	70	34	0,50	0,50	3	72
	Kaléguéra/niang.	79	66	12,0	9,6	79	66	0,0	0,0		
BEOUMI	Mandanou	28	57	20,0	16,0	28	57	0,25	0,25	28	57
	Sanhouty	20	27	0,0	0,0			0,25	0,25	20	27
	Kongodjan	25	9	0,0	0,0			0,50	0,50	25	9
	Plibo	20	15	20,0	16,0	20	15	0,25	0,25	20	15
MBAHIAKRO	Dangou	18	12	0,0	0,0			0,75	0,75	18	12
	Yérakro	18	21	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	18	21
	Allangouassou	22	23	40,0	32,0	22	23	1,25	1,25	22	23
DAOUKRO	Ouellé Koumanou	23	14	15,0	12,0	**	**	1,0	1,0	23	14
	Ouellé Bayassou	23	8	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	23	8
	Aboinoukpinkro	34	29	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	34	29
	Koviessou	8	21	0,0	0,0			1,0	1,0	8	21
	Ebinikouadiokro	36	8	10,0	8,0	**	**	2,0	2,0	36	8
	Kouakoussékro	27	33	0,0	0,0			1,25	1,25	27	33
	Ananda kouadiokro	35	20	20,0	8,0	**	**	0,00	0,00		
MANKONO	Adiahou	7	29	0,0	0,0			0,5	0,5	7	29
	Faraba	0	29	0,0	0,0			0,8	0,8	0	29
	Gona	3	18	0,0	0,0			0,57	0,57	3	18
	Dandougou	3	12	0,0	0,0			0,20	0,20	3	12
	Tomikro	5	100	0,0	0,0			1,32	1,32	5	100
	Wédala	0	65	0,0	0,0			0,23	0,23	0	65
Sub- total	49	1455	2260	414,0	323,0	999	575	31,9	31,8	723	2 127
Total	67	2391	3334	878,1	717,5	1853	1 452	61,2	56,2	1009	2924

1) ** shows that data collection is in progress.

2) The figures in the annual report were modified after the irrigation studies.

Table 3 Main Training Programs Conducted for Implementation Partners in 2001

Subject of training courses	Trainer	Period (Month)	Duration	Number of Participants																WFP			Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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				Extension worker			Other technician			Rural animator			Other staff			Sub- total			WFP			Sub- total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
				W	M	Sub- total	W	M	Sub- total	W	M	Sub- total	W	M	Sub- total	W	M	Sub- total	WFP	M	Sub- total	W	M	Sub- total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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1) INADES, Institut Africain pour le Développement Economique et Social, is an international NGO for african development.

2) CEGEF, le Centre d'Etudes de Gestion et de Formation, is an consultant agent.

Table 4-1 Main Training Programs Conducted for Farmers in 2001 (Zanzan Region)

Subject of Training	Trainer	Period (month)	duration	Number of Participants										Total		
				Rice farmers			Vegetable farmers			Group leaders						
				F	M	Sub-total	F	M	Sub-total	F	M	Sub-total	F	M	Sub-total	F
Land reclamation and facility construction																
Digging drainage canal	ANADER			249	245	494								249	245	494
Canal bank construction	ANADER			69	87	156								69	87	156
Construction of paddy plot band	ANADER			77	65	142								77	65	142
Utilization of a foot pump	ANADER			39	25	64								39	25	64
Contruction techniques of a mini-dam	ANADER			175	37	212								175	37	212
Arrangement of tubes on the field and irrigation techniques	ANADER				24	24									24	24
Land levelling of paddy plots	ANADER			39	27	66								39	27	66
Irrigation facilities utilization	ANADER			18	33	51								18	33	51
Rice production																
Land preparation	ANADER			108	230	338								108	230	338
Nursery preparation	ANADER			213	275	488								213	275	488
transplanting techniques	ANADER			217	271	488								217	271	488
Field Management	ANADER			139	229	368								139	229	368
Participatory varietal selection	WARDA	March	3	15	15	30								15	15	30
Rice cultivation techniques	AICAF	March	1	6	23	29								6	23	29
Community-based seed production system	WARDA	March	5	2	2	4								2	2	4
Community-based seed production system	ANADER	June	5	15	15	30								15	15	30
Vegetable production																
Land preparation	ANADER															
Nursery preparation	ANADER						407	165	572					407	165	572
Transplanting techniques	ANADER						354	96	450					354	96	450
Utilization of phyto-sanitary products	ANADER						354	104	458					354	104	458
							407	161	568					407	161	568
Other subjects																
Participatory approach	PAM															
Text development	ANADER/SOP											15	15	15	15	30
Reimbursement of credit	ANADER/SOP			28	37	65								28	37	65
Document management for a group	ANADER/SOP			205	108	313								205	108	313
Principle of cooperatives in general meeting	ANADER/SOP			17	6	23								17	6	23
Importance of groupe activity	ANADER/SOP			33	0	33								33	0	33
Preparation of general meeting	ANADER/SOP			29	37	66								29	37	66
Role of commercialisation comitee	ANADER/SOP			36	20	56								36	20	56
	ANADER/SOP			18	102	120								18	102	120
Total				1 747	1 913	3 660	1 522	526	2 048	15	15	30		3 284	2 454	5 738

1) Regarding the the other subjects trained, the number of participants were temporarily registered at the culms of rice farmers.
2) Many other training courses were conducted at different sites on different dates itinerantly.

Table 4-2 Main Training Programs Conducted for Farmers in 2001
(Bandama Valley, N'Zi Comoé, and Worodougou Region)

Subject of Training	Trainer	Period (month)	duration	Number of Participants										Total		
				Rice farmers			Vegetable farmers			Group leaders						
				W	M	Sub-total	W	M	Sub-total	W	M	Sub-total	W	M	Sub-total	W
Land reclamation and facility construction																
Digging drainage canal	ANADER	1st semester	2 day /site	0	454	454					0	30	30	0	484	484
Digging irrigation canal	ANADER	1st semester	2 day /site	0	445	445					0	30	30	0	475	475
Canal bank construction	ANADER	1st semester	2 day /site	0	350	350					0	30	30	0	380	380
Construction of paddy plot band	ANADER	1st semester	2 day /site	0	343	343					0	30	30	0	373	373
Rice Production																
Rice cultivation techniques	AICAF	Mar.	1	5	7	12								5	7	12
Community-based seed production system	WARDA	Mar.	5	1	8	9								1	8	9
Rice cultivation techniques (on-site training)	ANADER	June -July		530	358	888								530	358	888
Participatory varietal selection	WARDA	Dec.	1	20	30	50								20	30	50
Vegetable Production																
Vegetable cultivation techniques (on-site training)	ANADER	Oct. - Nov.					791	717	1508					791	717	1508
Other subjects¹⁾																
Role of cooperatives	WFP/MFFE			661	492	1153								661	492	1153
Principles of cooperatives	ANADER			226	205	431								226	205	431
Total				1 443	2 692	4 135	791	717	1 508	0	120	120	2 234	3 529	5763	

1) Regarding the the other subjects trained, the number of participants were temporarily registered at the culms of rice farmers.

2) Many other training courses were conducted at different sites on different dates itinerantly.

Tableau 5 -1 Progress in Paddy Field Development in Zanzan Region

Programme year	Site name	Paddy Field (ha)		Land survey	Land clearing	Technical study	Tracing of irrigation system	Training of farmers	Soil work	Concrete works
		gross area	net area							
1999	Sanguiebo	15,0	13,5	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	O	O	OX	OX
	Baba	28,0	24,8	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	OX	O	OX	OX
	Panzarani -1	23,5	15,8	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	OX	O	in progress	O
	Panzarani-2	15,0	12,0	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	OX	in progress	in progress	O
	Karangba	45,0	36,3	O (ancient intervention)	O	OX	OX	O	OX	OX
2000	Songori	65,0	63,9	- (no need)	O	O	O	O	OX	O
	Alladougou	76,1	63,9	- (no need)	O	in progress	X	X	X	X
	Méré	20,0	16,0	- (no need)	O	X	X	X	X	X
	Djimini	24,7	19,8	- (no need)	X	OX	X	X	X	X
	Sama	25,0	20,0	- (no need)	O	OX	X	X	X	X
	Assima	20,0	16,0	- (no need)	O	OX	X	X	X	X
	Pony	31,3	25,0	O	O	O	in progress	in progress	in progress	in progress
	Nakélé	19,0	12,5	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	in progress	O	OX	O
	Soukroulaye	20,8	14,4	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	O	in progress	in progress	O
	Gouméré	30,0	24,0	O (ancient intervention)	O	X	X	X	X	X
	Tabagne	9,5	6,5	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	OX	OX	OX	O
	Dedi	11,0	6,9	O (ancient intervention)	O	O	O	O	OX	O (ancient intervention)
	Yalo	14,0	11,2	O (ancient intervention)						
	Essikro	20,0	16,0	O	in progress	X	X	X	X	X
	Transua	10,0	8,0	- (no need)	in progress	X	X	X	X	X
	Assuefry	10,0	8,0	- (no need)	in progress	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Soko B	20,4	16,3	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	- (no need)
	Tissié	43,3	34,6	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tiémokossié	31,4	25,1	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Dibga	20,0	18,0	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Bouko	15,0	12,0	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Spiritéon	30,0	24,0	- (no need)	X	X	X	X	X	X

O : completed, X : not initiated, - (no need) : because of rehabilitation, a contour map is not necessary.

OX almost completed

Renewed 31/12/2001

Table 5 - 2 Progress in Paddy Field Development in Bandama Valley and N'zi Comoé region

Programme year	Site name	Paddy Field (ha)		Land survey	Land clearing	Technical study	Tracing of irrigation system	Training of farmers	Soil works	Concrete works
		gross area	net area							
1999	Latani	23,5	20,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Bodokro	36,5	31,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	N'Drebo	40,0	34,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Kotolo	25,9	22,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Prounou	34,1	29,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
2000	N'zoupri	24,1	20,5	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Alekpli	28,2	24,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	N'gorla	13,5	11,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	N'gala	47,1	40,0	O	O	In progress	O	In progress	In progress	X
	Soungourou	54,2	46,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Foro Foro	80,0	68,0	O	O	O	O	O	In progress	In progress
	Nangoniékaha	21,0	16,6	O	Started	In progress	O	X	X	X
	Niènkaha	24,0	19,0	O	Started	X	X	X	X	X
	ouéréguékaha	18,0	14,4	O	Started	In progress	O	X	X	X
	Fénessiguédoukou	18,0	14,4	O	Started	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Darala	40,0	32,0	O	Started	X	X	X	X	X
	Bokala	16,0	12,8	O	Started	X	X	X	X	X
	Kalégouéra/niang,	12,0	9,6	O	Started	X	X	X	X	X
	Allangouassou	40,0	32,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Bamoro	20,0	16,0	Started	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Assoumakro	40,0	32,0	Started	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ninkoumanou	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Konamoukro	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Kpanigokro	20,0	16,0	Started	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Gbandobonou	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Mandanou	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Plibo	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ouélé Koumanou	15,0	12,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ebinikouadiokro	10,0	8,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Ananda Kouadiokro	20,0	16,0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total	30	821,1	676,3							

O : completed, X : not initiated, - (no need) : because of rehabilitation, a contour map is not very necessary.

Table 6 - 1 Progress in Vegetable Garden Development in Zanzan Region

Renewed 31/12/2001

Programme year	Site name	Vegetable field (ha)		Land survey	Land clearing	Construction of well	Construction of reservoir	Cropping
		gross area	net area					
1999	Motiamo	10,5	3,7	O	O	Other resource available (farm pond)	O	O
	Sanguiebo	7,5	3,1	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
	Baba	4,0	2,0	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
	Niandegue	4,0	2,0	O	O	other water res. avail.	-	O
	Panzarani -1 & 2	4,0	4,0	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
2000	Karangba	4,3	4,3	- (no need)	O	O	in progress	O
	Songori	3,5	2,0	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
	Alladougou	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	OX	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Méré	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Djimini	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Assima	1,0	0,5	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Sama	2,0	0,5	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Pony	1,0	0,5	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Nakélé	1,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	O	in progress	O
	Soukroulaye	1,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
	Gouméré	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	X	-	in progress
	Tabagne	1,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	O	-	O
	Malagasso	2,3	2,3	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	O
2001	Transua	2,0	1,2	- (no need)	OX	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Abokouman	2,0	0,5	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Essikro	2,0	0,8	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Tiédro	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Béléoulé	2,0	0,6	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Koria	2,0	1,2	- (no need)	OX	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Tankéssé	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Bambarasso	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Wélékéhi	2,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Parhadi	2,0	0,7	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Koutouba	2,0	1,3	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Yalo	2,0	0,4	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Téhini	4,0	1,0	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Doropo	4,0	1,3	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Varalé	2,0	0,8	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress
	Kalamon	3,0	1,1	- (no need)	O	other water res. avail.	-	in progress

Note :

O : completed, X : not initiated, - (no need) : a contour map is not very necessary
because of the simple irrigation system.

" ** " shows that precise information is not available.

**Table 6 - 2 Activities Progress in Vegetable Garden Development
in Bandama Valley, N'Zi Comoé and Worodougou regions**

Programme year	Site name	Vegetable field (ha)		Land survey	Land clearing	Construction of well	Construction of reservoir	Cropping
		gross area	net area					
1999	Latani	1,5	1,0	No need	O	O	-	O
	Bodokro	2,0	1,5	No need	O	O	-	O
	N'Drebo	2,0	1,6	No need	O	O	-	O
	Kotolo	2,0	1,5	No need	O	O	-	O
2000	Prounou	9,5	9,1	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	O
	N'zoupri	2,0	1,5	No need	O	O	-	O
	Alekpli	1,0	0,7	No need	O	O	-	O
	N'gorla	1,0	1,0	No need	O	O	-	O
	N'gala	2,0	1,9	No need	O	O	-	O
	Soungourou	0,5	0,44	No need	O	O	-	O
	Foro Foro	0,25	0,11	No need	O	O	-	O
	N'Dakro	1,0	0,9	No need	O	O	-	O
	Mangofi	0,5	0,34	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	O
	Allouboti	1,0	0,66	No need	O	O	-	O
	Golibo	0,5	0,46	No need	O	O	-	O
	Sahébo	0,5	0,39	No need	O	O	-	O
	Assenze	1,0	0,72	No need	O	O	-	O
	Arikokaha	1,0	1,0	No need	O	O	-	O

O : completed, X : not initiated, - (no need) : a contour map is not very necessary
because of the simple irrigation system.

" ** " shows that precise information is not available.

**Tableau 6 - 2 Progress in Vegetable Garden Development
in Bandama Valley, N'Zi Comoé and Worodougou regions**

Programme year	Site name	Vegetable field (ha)		Land survey	Land clearing	Construction of well	Construction of reservoir	Cropping
		gross area	net area					
2001	Kpanigokro	0,35	0,35	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Ninkoumanou	0,51	0,51	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Sokobo	0,51	0,51	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Gbanikongossou	0,51	0,51	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	N'guessan-Pokou	1,1	1,1	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Suibonou	0,51	0,51	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Kpetebonou	0,35	0,35	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Aboinoukpinkro	1,0	1,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Adiahou	0,5	0,5	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Ouéllé Bayassou	1,0	1,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Kouakoussekro	1,25	1,25	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Ebinikouadiokro	2,0	2,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Ouéllé Koumanou	1,0	1,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Koviessou	1,0	1,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Dangou	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Yérakro	1,0	1,0	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Allanguouassou	1,25	1,25	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Broukro	1,00	1,00	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Kroffouinssou	1,00	1,00	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Pindikro	2,00	2,00	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Kongodjan	0,55	0,55	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Mandanou	0,15	0,15	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Sanhounty	0,15	0,15	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Plibo	0,15	0,15	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Nangoniekeha	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Oureguekaha	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Nienankaha	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Teingala	0,50	0,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Kafiné	0,25	0,25	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Onandiekaha	0,25	0,25	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Darala	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Bokala	0,50	0,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Tonfoin	0,50	0,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Fenessigue-dougou	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Sokala-sobara	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Safolo	0,75	0,75	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Tagbonon-Bamb	0,50	0,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Tagbonon-Tindi	0,50	0,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Tomikro	1,08	1,08	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Faraba	0,70	0,70	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Gona	0,58	0,58	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Dangou	1,50	1,50	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
	Wedala	0,30	0,30	No need	O	other water res. avail.	-	In progress
Total		31,94	31,95					

O : completed, X : not initiated, - (no need) : a contour map is not very necessary
because of the simple irrigation system.

Table 7 Cost of Initial Investment for Paddy Field

Zanzan Region													status on 31/12/2001	
Site name under development	Site location	Development category	Net surface area (ha)	Cost for land survey and canal tracing (FCFA)	Cost for tree cutting (FCFA)	Cost for agricultural tools for development (FCFA)	Number of work-days executed by communities (man x day)	Quantity of rice distributed ³⁾ (kg)	Cost of concrete works (contract) (FCFA)	Total cost excluding rice value ¹⁾ (FCFA)	Total cost including rice value (FCFA)	Unit cost per ha: excluding rice value (FCFA)	Unit cost per ha: including rice value (FCFA)	
Pony	Bouna	New develop.	25,2	2 496 150	0	425 250	1 538	4 614	11 307 000	14 228 400	15 612 600	564 395	619 302	
Nakale	Doropo	New develop.	12,5	313 500	0	473 850	20 055	60 165	9 392 000	10 179 350	28 228 850	811 750	2 251 104	
Karanga	Bondoukou	New develop.	16,4	1 206 500	0	802 350	54 765	165 405	13 550 000	15 558 850	65 180 350	948 710	3 974 412	
Sanguiébo	Bondoukou	Rehabilitation	12,9	135 000	215 000	275 400	25 936	69 487	4 108 950	4 734 350	25 580 450	368 145	1 989 149	
Baba	Bouna	Rehabilitation	24,8	248 200	0	190 350	35 260	104 655	5 803 535	6 242 085	37 638 585	251 494	1 516 462	
Songori	Bondoukou	Rehabilitation	63,9	1 598 250	0	743 976	40 743	121 263	38 741 560	41 083 786	77 462 686	642 637	1 211 680	
Soukroulaye	Doropo	Rehabilitation	14,4	360 500	0	449 550	8 252	24 756	8 110 150	8 920 200	16 347 000	618 599	1 133 634	
Panzarani 1	Bouna	Rehabilitation	15,8	157 500	0	93 150	18 923	56 451	5 612 030	5 862 680	22 797 980	372 234	1 447 491	
Panzarani 2	Bouna	Rehabilitation	12,0	55 000	0	93 150	25 453	75 563	4 591 030	4 739 180	27 408 080	394 932	2 284 007	
Tabagne	Bondoukou	Rehabilitation	6,5	65 000	0	578 164	11 684	34 793	4 285 000	4 928 164	15 366 064	758 179	2 364 010	
Dédi	Bondoukou	Rehabilitation	6,9	172 500	0	542 700	739	2 217	0	715 200	1 380 300	103 652	200 043	
Sub-total /average			211,3	6 808 100	215 000	4 667 890	243 348	719 369	105 501 255	117 192 245	333 002 945	530 430	1 726 481	

4)

5)

Bandama Valley Region													
N'zoupri	Béoumi	New develop.	20,5	1 200 000	1 125 000	807 200	14 722	36 961	22 759 780	25 891 980	36 980 280	1 263 023	1 803 916
N'drebo	Béoumi	New develop.	34,0	1 600 000	0	1 004 700	11 829	35 487	19 621 500	22 226 200	32 872 300	653 712	966 832
Ahalékpili	Sakassou	New develop.	24,0	1 800 000	1 500 000	1 150 592	4 266	12 798	20 678 000	25 128 592	28 967 992	1 047 025	1 207 000
Kotôlé	Dabakala	New develop.	22,0	1 200 000	2 400 000	1 375 938	19 255	51 188	16 552 883	21 528 821	36 885 221	978 583	1 676 601
N'gorla	Dabakala	New develop.	11,0	920 000	1 125 000	1 094 150	11 549	34 644	10 230 000	13 369 150	23 762 350	1 215 377	2 160 214
Latani	Sakassou	New develop.	20,0	1 000 000	1 125 000	444 435	3 200	9 600	13 769 633	16 339 068	19 219 068	816 953	960 953
Bodokro	Bodokro	New develop.	31,0	1 640 000	2 250 000	863 500	21 233	63 699	19 390 438	24 143 938	43 253 638	778 837	1 395 279
Soungourou	Katiola	New develop.	46,0	2 960 000	0	1 063 534	18 198	54 593	28 439 371	32 462 905	48 840 805	705 715	1 061 757
Pronou	Brobo	New develop.	29,0	1 920 000	0	845 700	2 073	6 219	18 061 325	20 827 025	22 692 725	718 173	782 508
Foro - Foro	Katiola	Rehabilitation	68,0	2 800 000	0	1 618 644	14 882	44 644	31 920 000	36 338 644	49 731 844	534 392	731 351
Sub-total /average			305,5	17 040 000	9 525 000	10 268 393	121 207	349 833	201 422 930	238 256 323	343 206 223	871 179	1 274 641

Total /average			516,8	23 848 100	9 740 000	14 936 283	364 555	1 069 202	306 924 185	355 448 568	676 209 168	692 691	1 511 319
Total /Average (New site development)			291,7	18 256 150	9 525 000	10 351 199	182 683	535 373	203 751 930	241 884 279	402 496 179	875 188	1 571 656
Total/Average (Rehabilitation)			225,2	5 591 950	215 000	4 585 084	181 872	533 829	103 172 255	113 564 289	273 712 989	449 363	1 430 869

1)

2)

3)

1) The value of rice is considered as 300 FCFA/kg

2) The field development in Zanzan region was almost completed at all site.

3) The rice quantity distributed to the sites in Zanzan Region included that distributed for vegetable garden development. Thereby, the total investment cost are overcalculated.

4) The field development in Bandama valley region progressed about 50 to 90 % of the total work. Some additional rice will be required to complete FFW activities.

5) The canal tracing cost for the sites of Bandama Valley region has not yet been included.

6) Exchange rate at December 2001 : 1 US\$ = 736,64 FCFA

Table 8 Status of the Vegetable Cropping and Sales in 2000/2001

Zone	Site Name	Surface area cultivated and assisted (ha)	Total Production ¹⁾										Sales										Contribution to School canteen													
			Tomato (kg)					Eggplant (kg)					Quantity sold					Turnover					Contribution to School canteen					Contribution to School canteen								
			Tomato (kg)	Onion (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Piment (kg)	Tomato (kg)	Onion (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Pim. (kg)	Onion (kg)	Tomato (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Pim. (kg)	Total (kg)	T. (kg)	O. (kg)	E. (kg)	C. (kg)	P. (kg)							
Zanzan Region	BONDOUKOU	Motiambo	1,00	9 700	2 400													8 090	2 014			15														
		Malagasso	1,50	18 600	1 000	2 699													12 207	850	2 699															
		Dezonso	0,65	9 870	1 050														624	700																
		Sanguibbo	1,00	14 500															11 166																	
		Songori	1,30	6 400	2 000														2 622	1 050																
	BOUNA	Koumalaso	1,00	6 000	1 300	314	1 047												335	701	314	1 047														
		Tabagrie	0,51	1 500	100														1 186																	
		Baba	1,30	7 000	4 601														1 186																	
		Panzarani 1	1,50	7 000	396														2 450	236																
		Panzarani 2	1,50																108	1 300																
Sub-Total	Nlandégué	1,00	200	1 947																																
	Nakélé	1,00																																		
	Sokroulaye	1,00																																		
Sub-Total			14,3	80 770	14 794	3 013	1 047	0	0	0	39 180	10 078	3 013	1 047	15	0	79	8 994 515	1 763 265	186 575	130 000	1 200	0	13 600	11 089 155	###	25	34	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Bandama Valley Region																																				
Zone	Site Name	Surface area cultivated and assisted (ha)	Total Production										Sales										Contribution to School canteen													
			Tomato (kg)					Eggplant (kg)					Quantity sold					Turnover					Contribution to School canteen					Contribution to School canteen								
			Tomato (kg)	Onion (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Piment (kg)	Tomato (kg)	Onion (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Pim. (kg)	Onion (kg)	Tomato (kg)	Eggplant (kg)	Oera (kg)	Cucu (kg)	Cabag. (kg)	Pim. (kg)	Total (kg)	T. (kg)	O. (kg)	E. (kg)	C. (kg)	P. (kg)							
SAKASSOU	Latani	0,95	1 500	0	250	300												54	0	65	63															
	Ahaléplé	0,70	0	0	141	0												718	0	0	0															
	N'dakro	0,90	75	0	388	75												54	0	192	30															
	Allouboti	0,66	930	0	96													791	0	38	567															
	Mangoffi	0,34																54	0	91	0															
BEOUMI	Golibo	0,46																1 813	0	0	0															
	Bodokro	1,50																3 500	0	0	0															
	N'drebo	1,57			1 500													1 000	0	1 000	0															
	N'zoupri	1,45																0	0	0	0															
	Assenzé	0,72																500	0	3 500	0															
BOUAKE	Pronou ²⁾	9,06																0	0	0	0															
	Sahébo ³⁾	0,39																0	0	0	0															
	Kotolo ⁴⁾	1,50																1 549	464	3 423	1 874															
DABAKALA	N'gorla ⁴⁾	1,00																1 686	367	1 354	920															
	N'gala ⁴⁾	1,90																3 505	1 088	937	1 344															
	Foroforo	0,11																164	0	0	0															
KATIOLA	Soungourou	0,44																938	0	0	0															
	Articokaha ⁵⁾	0,75																700	550	22 406	0															
	Sub-Total	18	24,4	1 155	0	2 375	375	0	0	0	16 308	2 469	33 723	4 798	0	1 753	80	1 428 325	1 330 497	435 970	0	757 895	4 000	1 099 230	4 355 107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total			31	38,7	81 925	14 794	5 388	1 422	0	0	55 488	12 547	36 736	5 845	15	1 753	159	10 422 840	1 517 072	565 970	1 200	757 895	17 600	15 444 262	###	25	34	0	0	0	0	0	0			

1) The total quantity harvested was not available at many sites because the vegetable is harvested gradually for a long duration. Therefore, weighing the production sold was focused on.

2) The data at Pronou site was not available due to inundation in March.

3) The production at Pronou sites was quite faible due to shortage of water. Thereby, the production was all consumed by the farmers.

4) Although all sites at Dabakala offered the food produced to the school canteens with the food, it was not quantified.

5) Artikokaha also offered it to the school canteen although it was not quantified.

Table 9 Status of the Rice Cropping in 2001

Zanzan Region

Site name	Surface area developed or to be developed (ha)	Surface area cultivated (ha)	Total Production (kg)	Yield ³⁾ (tons/ha)	Yield at demo-farm (tons/ha)
KARANGBA	36,3	34,5	225 000	6,5	7,5
SONGORI	63,9	33,8	173 000	5,1	7,6
SANGUIÉBO	13,5	7,5	3 027	0,4	4,2
TABAGNE	6,5	5,0	6 256	1,3	4,0
BABA	24,8	15,0	26 900	1,8	6,5
PANZARANI 1	15,8	3,0	80	0,0	5,2
PANZARANI 2	12,0	5,0	2 544	0,5	4,2
SOKROULAYE	14,4	1,8	14 000	7,8	7,5
DEDI	6,9	0,2	0	0,0	x ²⁾
NIANDEGUE ¹⁾		1,0	1 700	1,7	x
TOTAL /average	194,1	106,9	452 507	2,5	5,8

1) Trial of NERICA on upland

(average) (average)

2) Data not available

Bandama Valley Region

Nome de site	Surface area developed or to be developed (ha)	Surface area cultivated (ha)	Total Production (kg)	Yield (tons/ha)	Yield at demo-farm (tons/ha)
Ahalékpli	24,0	0,4	660	1,5	7,0
Latani	20,0	0,5	660	1,2	5,5
Bodokro	31,0	7,0	3 505	0,5	x ³⁾
N'drébo	34,0	6,5	4 000	0,6	x
Kotolo ¹⁾	22,0	7,0	0	0,0	x
N'gorla ²⁾	11,0	7,0	28 000	4,0	5,4
Forofo ¹⁾	68,0	51,8	0	0,0	0,0
Soungourou ¹⁾	46,0	27,3	0	0,0	0,0
Total /average	256,0	107,5	36 825	1,0	3,6

(average) (average)

1) There was no water flow at three sites during the dry season due to rainfall shortage in 2001

2) The yield at demonstration farm is the average of 5 sites in Dabakala Zone;

Kotolo, N'gorla, N'Gala, Sanduogola and Tonfoin.

3) Data not available

Table 10 Situation of Reimbursement for Vegetable Cropping 2000/2001

Zanzan Region

Zone ANADER	Sites	Surface area developed	Surface area cultivated and assisted	Total amount assisted ¹⁾	Total amount to be reimbursed ²⁾	Amount reimbursed	Remaining amount to be reimbursed	Rate of reimbursement
		(ha)	(ha)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(%)
BONDOUKOU	Motiamo	3,70	1,00	1 649 614	862 285	862 285	0	100,0
	Songori	3,50	1,30	1 603 958	814 889	814 889	0	100,0
	Donzosso	1,50	0,65	450 130	192 450	105 450	87 000	54,8
	Koumalasso	2,00	1,00	559 746	272 460	272 460	0	100,0
	Malagasso	2,30	1,50	781 096	382 340	382 340	0	100,0
	Sanguiebo	3,10	1,00	1 410 989	756 180	756 180	0	100,0
	Tabagne	1,00	0,51	573 072	242 710	190 000	52 710	78,3
Bouna	Nakélé	1,00	1,00	626 754	300 942	300 942	0	100,0
	Sokroulaye	1,00	1,00	499 957	321 067	321 067	0	100,0
	Baba	2,00	1,30	838 643	460 482	460 482	0	100,0
	Panz 1	2,00	1,50	537 237	283 370	283 370	0	100,0
	Panz 2	2,00	1,50	540 278	300 718	300 718	0	100,0
	Niandéque	2,00	1,00	621 964	226 672	226 672	0	100,0
Sub-total	13	27,10	14,26	10 693 437	5 416 565	5 276 855	139 710	94,9

Bandama Valley Region

Zone ANADER	Sites	Surface area developed	Surface area cultivated and assisted	Total amount assisted	Total amount to be reimbursed	Amount reimbursed	Remaining amount to be reimbursed	Rate of reimbursement
		(ha)	(ha)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(FCFA)	(%)
SAKASSOU	Latani	0,95	0,95	536 980	318 750	63 100	255 650	19,8
	Ahalékpli	0,70	0,70	593 450	369 050	63 250	305 800	17,1
	N'dakro	0,90	0,90	476 802	286 050	55 320	230 730	19,3
	Allouboti	0,66	0,66	577 590	280 960	59 100	221 860	21,0
	Mangofi	0,34	0,34	365 020	189 800	49 100	140 700	25,9
	Golibo	0,46	0,46	344 360	189 800	59 000	130 800	31,1
BEOUMI	Bodokro	1,50	1,50	615 670	302 930	87 530	215 400	28,9
	N'drébo	1,57	1,57	926 855	526 900	167 900	359 000	31,9
	N'zoupri	1,45	1,45	985 255	637 760	113 070	524 690	17,7
	Assènzè	0,72	0,72	666 165	404 380	167 900	236 480	41,5
BOUAKE	Pronou ³⁾	9,06	9,06	2 592 150	1 433 765	0	1 433 765	0,0
	Sahébo	0,39	0,39	221 650	131 850	70 000	61 850	53,1
DABAKALA	Kotolo	1,50	1,50	808 675	390 190	81 700	308 490	20,9
	N'gorla	1,00	1,00	725 420	364 350	108 940	255 410	29,9
	N'gala	1,90	1,90	1 299 580	566 640	180 910	385 730	31,9
KATIOLA	Foroforo	0,11	0,11	622 765	292 730	46 455	246 275	15,9
	Soungourou	0,44	0,44	845 775	450 095	80 915	369 180	18,0
	Aricokaha	0,75	0,75	700 401	479 260	479 260	0	100,0
Sub-total	18	24,40	24,40	13 904 563	7 615 260	1 933 450	5 681 810	29,1

Total	31	51,50	38,66	24 598 000	13 031 825	7 210 305	5 821 520	56,7
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1) The assistance is composed of community tools (sprayer, foot pump, etc), individual tools (watering can, mattock), seeds and fertilizers.

2) The amount to be reimbursed to the farmers' group is composed of the total cost for individual tools and the half of cost for seeds, fertilizer and phytosanitary products.

3) Due to inondation at Pronou site, the reimbursement was not conducted. WFP decided to re-assisted to the cropping in 2001/2002

4) The average reimbursement rate of all sites is 56,7 % while the average of two regions is 62,0 %

Table 11 - 1 Self-Financing after Production Assistance to Vegetable Cropping 2000/2001
(Zanzan Region)

31/12/01

Zone	Site name	Activities in 2000 with assistance by PAM							Self activities in 2001				
		Surface area developed by WFP in 2000 (ha)	Number of participants in 2000			Surface area cultivated and assisted (ha)	Amount of savings before cropping in 2001 (FCFA)	Number of participants in 2001			Surface area cultivated in 2001 (ha)	Amount paid for inputs by the group (FCFA)	Other new activities
			Woman	Man	Total			Woman	Man	Total			
Bondoukou	Malagasso	2,3	58	0	58	1,50	382 340	58	0	58	5,00	418 000	vegetable cropping and commercialization
	Koumalasso	2,0	21	0	21	1,00	272 460	21	0	21	1,35	**	Onion, eggplant, Ocra, Carrot
	Dozonso	1,5	11	0	11	0,65	105 450	11	0	11	1,70	204 750	onion, eggplant, ocra, Carrot
	Songori	3,5	129	69	198	1,30	814 889	141	77	218	1,30	80 500	Bananiar: 15 ha, piciculture : 10 ponds, Onion: 660 m2, Ocra: 1,5 ha
	Motiamo (m) ¹⁾	3,7	0	32	32	0,63	431 123	0	34	34	7,75	63 280	Vegetbla cropping: 7,5 ha (eggplant, onion, ocra, pepper, tomato,
Bouna	Motiamo (w)		42	0	42	0,63	431 162	56	0	56	0,63	63 280	Tomato, Ocra, Onion
	Sanguiébo	3,1	29	39	68	1,00	756 180	29	39	68	1,00	**	Onion, Ocra
	Tabagne K	0,5				0,36	100 000	0	0	0	0,36	**	
	Tabagne N	0,5	31	38	69	0,36	90 000	31	38	69	0,36	**	
	S/Total	17,1	321	178	499	7,4	3 383 604	347	188	535	19,45	829 810	
	Baba	2,0	45	43	88	1,3	93 560	45	43	88	1,43	32 250	
	Panzarani 1	2,0	17	20	37	1,20	102 000	17	20	37	0,20	102 000	Onion, Tomato, Ocra, Eggplant
	Panzarani 2	2,0	23	36	59	1,50	150 000	29	36	59	0,19	150 000	Onion, Tomato, Ocra
	Niandégué	2,0	11	2	13	1,00	90 000	11	2	13	1,00	175 000	Onion, Tomato
	Sokroulaye	1,0	16	22	38	1,00	102 250	16	22	38	0,10	**	Onion, Tomato
Total	Nakélé	1,0	21	33	54	1,00	19 800	21	33	54	0,53	**	Onion
	S/Total	10,0	133	156	289	7,0	557 610	139	156	289	3,447	459 250	
		27,1	454	334	788	14,4	3 941 214	486	344	824	22,901	1 289 060	

1) Total surface area for men's and women's groups

2) Karangba site is composed of two sub-sites : Koumalasso and Dozonso

3) ** : no data available

Table 11 - 2 Self-Financing after Production Assistance to Vegetable Cropping 2000/2001
(Bandama Valley Region)

31/12/02

Zone	Site name	Activities in 2000 with assistance by PAM					Self activities in 2001				
		Surface area developed by WFP in 2000 (ha)	Number of participants in 2000		Surface area cultivated and assisted (ha)	Amount of saving before cropping in 2001 (FCFA)	Number of participants in 2001		Surface area cultivated in 2001 (ha)	Amount paid for inputs by the group (FCFA)	Other new activities
			Woman	Man			Woman	Man			
SAKASSOU	Latani	0,95	34	19	53	208 800	30	8	38	20 000	
	Ahalékpli	0,7	65	38	103	266 275	58	46	104	40 000	
	N'dakro	0,9	41	12	53	268 800	41	12	53	38 000	
	Allouboti	0,66	30	21	51	120 500	35	17	52	50 400	
	Mangofi	0,34	15	3	18	96 306	18	4	22	18 400	
	Golibo	0,46	14	12	26	289 116	28	13	41	7 000	
BEOUMI	Bodokro	1,5	20	15	35	533 860	No cropping in the dry season due to water shortage				
	N'drébo	1,57	62	22	84	59 525	64	3	67	19 800	
	N'zoupi	1,45	42	8	50	47 650	No cropping in the dry season due to water shortage				
	Assénzé	0,72	31	11	42	104 100	43	11	54	85 650	
BOUAKE	Pronou	0,06	38	62	100	no account	38	62	100		Reassessence to production
	Sahébo	0,39	12	22	34	98 400	57	17	74	61 500	Upland rice
	Kotolo	1,5	89	24	113	267 635	80	30	110	40 000	
DABAKALA	N'gorla	1	112	12	124	401 987	56	10	66	22 000	
	N'gala	1,9	101	11	112	177 500	93	12	105	71 000	
	Foroforo	0,11	25	1	26	254 915	No cropping in the dry season due to water shortage				
KATIOLA	Soungourou	0,44	36	2	38	357 100	39	2	41	60 100	
	Arloekaha	0,75	36	1	37	384 715	46	4	50	98 200	Upland rice with NERICA, Soybean
Total		24,4	803	296	1 099	3 937 174	726	251	977	632 050	

** : No data available.

Table 1 2 Stock Position and Distribution of Rice (June 2000 - December 2001)

EDP	Num. of bags after regagging	Stock initial* arranged (MTN)	2000	2001												09/January/2002 renewed	
			total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total	Balance
Bondoukou Distribution Loss	26 614	798,420	30,075	19,935	24,366	25,345 0,061	13,403	40,871	24,909	37,119	73,524	203,946	80,811	79,194	14,563	668,061 0,061 14,960	115,338
DNC rental												29,100	55,860	-70,000			
Boua Distribution Loss	7 311	219,330	12,095 0,061	4,374	0,204	53,838	0,000	31,097	58,256 0,066	56,043	0,000	-83,508	0,000	66,708	0,000	199,107 0,127	20,096
Bouaké Distribution Loss	39 003	1 170,090	29,828	9,318	0,000 0,024	44,424	36,147	12,060	83,969	2,463 -1,327	144,902	0,000	140,782	56,598	8,940	569,431 -1,303 194,414	407,548
DNC rental													521,940		-327,526		
Dabakala Distribution Loss	13 218	396,540	17,065 0,067	0,000	54,565	0,000 0,025	71,214	0,000	76,435	0,000	0,000	32,884	11,898	0,000	40,311	304,372 -1,035	93,203
										-1,127							
Total-distr.			89,063	33,627	79,135	123,607	120,764	84,028	243,569	94,498	218,426	153,322	233,491	202,500	63,814	1 740,971	
Total-loss			0,128	0,000	0,024	0,086	0,000	0,000	0,066	-2,454	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-2,150	
Total-rent												29,100	577,800	-70,000	-327,526	209,374	
Total consum.	86 146	2 584,380	89,191	33,627	79,159	123,693	120,764	84,028	243,635	93,171	218,426	182,422	811,291	132,500	-263,712	1 948,195	636,185

* The stock initial arranged was calculated based on that all bags weigh 30 kg.

* 150 tons of rice were displaced from Bondoukou to Bouna in September 2001.

* 29,1 tons of rice in Sept and 55,86 tons of rice in October, 2001 were rented from Bondoukou warehouse to DNC (school feeding programme).

* 521,94 tons of rice were rented from Bouaké warehouse to DNC in October, 2001.

* 70 tons of rice were returned to Bondoukou by DNC in Nov. 2001

* Due to the difference between the real weight and arranged weight, addition of 2,150 kg of rice was recorded. Thereby, Post CIF loss is considered 0,0 %

Table 13-1 Status of Rice Distribution for "Food-for-Work" Activities
(Zanzan Region)

Table 13-2 Status of Rice Distribution for "Food-for-Work" Activities
(Bandama Valley Region),

Period : June 2000 - December 2001)

Zone	Site Name	Number of persons executed						Number of work days executed						Quantity of rice distributed (kg)		
		Participants			Volunteer			Participants			Volunteer					
		Woman	Man	Sub-total	Woman	Man	Sub-total	Woman	Man	Sub-total	Woman	Man	Sub-total			
Bouaké	Pronou	40	111	151	33	63	96	247	1 998	5 917	7 915	1 110	2 093	3 203	11 118	33 354
	Sahebo	87	86	173	0	0	0	173	1 860	1 956	3 816	0	0	0	3 816	11 448
	Sub-total	127	197	324	33	63	96	420	3 858	7 873	11 731	1 110	2 093	3 203	14 934	44 802
Béoumi	Bodokro	40	49	89	58	79	137	226	6 656	16 388	23 044	633	4 612	5 245	28 289	84 866
	N'zoupri	48	63	111	42	63	105	216	5 713	8 981	14 694	1 564	3 974	5 538	20 232	60 558
	N'drebo	62	83	145	66	15	81	226	8 533	12 175	20 708	721	1 290	2 011	22 719	65 230
Sakassou	Sub-total	150	195	345	166	157	323	668	20 902	37 544	58 446	2 918	9 876	12 794	71 240	210 654
	Latani	26	49	75	8	73	81	156	848	4 379	5 227	1 079	237	1 316	6 543	19 320
	N'dakro	38	9	47	50	13	63	110	5 418	515	5 933	657	621	1 278	7 211	21 633
	Mangofi	18	2	20	0	0	0	20	1 317	288	1 605	0	0	0	1 605	4 815
	Golibo	22	17	39	0	0	0	39	1 168	1 565	2 733	0	0	0	2 733	8 199
	Allouboti	13	15	28	47	27	74	102	2 714	806	3 520	1 275	1 870	3 145	6 665	19 995
	Ahalekli	39	61	100	0	94	94	194	2 255	7 514	9 769	0	1 033	1 033	10 802	33 769
	Assenze	11	31	42	0	0	0	42	668	763	1 431	0	0	0	1 431	4 293
	Sub-total	167	184	351	105	207	312	663	14 388	15 830	30 218	3 011	3 761	6 772	36 990	112 024
Katiola	Soungourou	59	65	124	104	89	193	317	11 026	13 857	24 883	633	3 897	4 530	29 413	87 221
	Foro-Foro	27	80	107	87	204	291	398	4 363	11 333	15 696	222	8 519	8 741	24 437	81 858
	Arikokaha	50	0	50	26	0	26	76	4 841	0	4 841	0,0	0	0	4 841	14 523
	Ouereguekaha	0	76	76	0	0	0	76	0	127	127	0,0	0	0	127	381
	Fronan	0	226	226	0	0	0	226	0	226	226	0,0	0	0	226	678
	Sub-total	136	447	583	217	293	510	1 093	20 230	25 543	45 773	855	12 416	13 271	59 044	184 661
Dabakala	Kotolo	89	103	192	100	91	191	383	9 854	10 616	20 470	5 694	4 196	9 890	30 360	86 721
	N'gorla	121	136	257	29	100	129	386	16 790	11 579	28 369	4 694	5 708	10 402	38 771	120 269
	N'gala	74	18	92	0	233	233	325	13 681	4 627	18 308	8 803	5 996	14 799	33 107	97 382
	Sub-total	284	257	541	129	424	553	1 094	40 325	26 822	67 147	19 191	15 900	35 091	102 238	304 372
	"Food-for-training" for various training course at various sites														5 667	17 000
	Total	864	1 280	2 144	650	1 144	1 794	3 938	99 703	113 612	213 315	27 085	44 046	71 131	290 113	873 513

Table 14 Status of Stock Position and Distribution of Agricultural Tools

Bondoukou office

31/12/01

	Tools for paddy field development											Tools for vegetable cropping						
	Pickaxe (unit)	Straight shovel (unit)	Swan-type shovel (unit)	Chisel (unit)	Machete (unit)	Lime (unit)	Wheel- barrow (unit)	Axe (unit)	manual rammer (unit)	Hoe (unit)	Boots (unit)	Rope (50m) (unit)	Splayer (unit)	treatment wears (unit)	Rake (unit)	Watering can (unit)	Mattock (unit)	
Stock initial of 2001	0	102	106	294	822	826	123	10	46	1 055	589	41	9	7	44	19	67	
Quantity received	250	150	150	550	800	800	80	250		0			18	55	260	460	0	
Quantity distributed to ANADER	0	10	0	56	291	250	16	5	36	620	119	3	26	20	140	443	67	
Zone Bondoukou				6	70	60			20	220	119	1	7	5		170		
Zone Bouna					30				16	210		2	8	8	60	158	67	
Zone Tanda		10		50	191	190	16	5		190			11	7	80	115		
Quantity distributed directly to sites by WFP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stock at the end 2001	250	242	256	788	1 331	1 376	187	255	10	435	470	38	1	42	164	36	0	

Bouaké office

	Tools for paddy field development											Tools for vegetable cropping						
	Pickaxe (unit)	Straight shovel (unit)	Swan-type shovel (unit)	Chisel (unit)	Machete (unit)	Lime (unit)	Wheel- barrow (unit)	Axe (unit)	mannual rammer (unit)	Hoe (unit)	Boots (unit)	Rope (50m) (unit)	Splayer (unit)	treatment wears (unit)	Rake (unit)	Watering can (unit)	Mattock (unit)	
Stock initial of 2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Quantity received	489	428	442	1 534	2 276	2 286	266	330	175	904	757	100	50	135	560	1854	1000	
Quantity distributed to ANADER	239	189	190	675	666	666	137	80	114	674	757	0	39	50	205	937	792	
Zone KATIOLA	60	27	27	230	159	159	33		18	141	184		4	5	34	154	149	
Zone M'BAHIAKRO															11	30	30	
Zone SAKASSOU	27	15	16	60	90	90	30		22	126	90		9	13	55	228	120	
Zone MANKONO																		
Zone BEOUMI	72	66	66	220	144	144	31	32	21	77	147		5	7	22	175	60	
Zone BOUAKE	18	18	18	60	34	34	6	12	12	34	34		9	10	12	147	130	
Zone DAOUKRO													7	3	27	70	70	
Zone DABAKALA	62	63	63	105	239	239	37	36	41	296	302		5	12	44	133	233	
Quantity distributed directly to sites by WFP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theoretical stock (1)	250	239	252	859	1 610	1 620	129	250	61	230	0	100	11	85	355	917	208	
Actual stock (2)	250	239	252	846	1 610	1 547	147	250	0	112	0	100	11	85	355	917	215	
Dirrerence (1) and (2)	0	0	0	-13	0	-73	18	0	0	-118	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Total stock	500	481	508	1 634	2 941	2 923	334	505	10	547	470	138	12	127	519	953	215	

* The difference between the theoretic and actual stock is under investigation.

Table 15 Status of Stock Position and Distribution of Production Inputs

Bondoukou office																31/12/01
	NPK	Urea	Nitrate of Ca	Fungicide (Manate)	Insecticide (Karaté)	Nematicide (Furadan)	mouillant (Synpér)	Onion seed	Ocra seed	String bean	Cucumber seed	Tomato seed	Eggplant seed	Cabbage seed	Pepper seed	Rice seed
	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(l)	(kg)	(kg)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(kg)
Stock initial of 2001	7 834	4 072	3 650	683	118	50	40	0	0	0	0	0	100	700	700	0
Quantity received	0				108	25		27 000	20 440	1 000	0	2 400	4 470	450		7 000
Quantity distributed to ANADER	2 100	0	1 900	652	206	75	0	26 500	12 350	1 000	0	2 500	2 300	900	0	5 033
BONDOKOU	1 000		1 400	150	75	30		10 000	7 000		0	1 500	750	350		2 778
BOUNA	1 650		300	301	41	15		14 000	3 900		0	400	450	150		2 255
TANDA	1 350		750	201	90	30		2 500	1 450	1 000	0	600	1 100	400		
Quantity distributed directly to sites by WFP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock at the end 2001	5 734	4 072	1 750	31	20	0	40	500	8 090	0	0	0	2 870	250	0	1 967
Bouaké warehouse																
	NPK	Urea	Nitrate of Ca	Fungicide (Manate)	Insecticide (Karaté)	Nematicide (Furadan)	mouillant (Synpér)	Onion seed	Ocra seed	String bean	Cucumber seed	Tomato seed	Eggplant seed	Cabbage seed	Pepper seed	Rice seed
	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(l)	(kg)	(kg)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(kg)
Stock initial of 2001	21 984	11 834	2 223	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Quantity received				1 210	392	125		23 500	33 500	3 000	6 500	4 900	6 450	1 300	500	15 690
Quantity distributed to ANADER	9 850	2 150	2 050	1 030	165	103	2	23 500	31 003	1 000	6 500	4 300	6 450	1 000	500	13 350
KATIOLA	900	400	50	90	15	9		10 500				200		100		5 750
M'BAHIAKRO	900	150	250	90	15	10	1	2 500	3			500	450	100		
SAKASSOU	1 200	250	250	120	20	12			7 250			400	4 000		200	50
MANKONO	1 500	350	300	150	25	15		5 000	6 250			400	500		200	
BELOUMI	300	100	50	30	5	3		1 500								
BOUAKE	1 250	300	250	150	20	15			5 000	1 000	1 000	100	100	100		5 805
DAOUKRO	2 300	350	550	250	40	24	1	2 500	5 000			700	200	400		
DABAKALA	1 500	250	350	150	25	15		1 500	7 500			1 300	900	300		
Quantity distributed directly to sites by WFP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	300		100	1 745
Stock at the end 2001	12 134	9 684	173	180	227	22	32	0	2 498	2 000	0	600	0	300	0	2 340
Total stock	17 868	13 756	1 923	211	247	22	72	500	10 588	2 000	0	600	2 870	550	0	4 307

Table 16 Budgets and Expenditures in 2001 and over Three Years

(US \$)

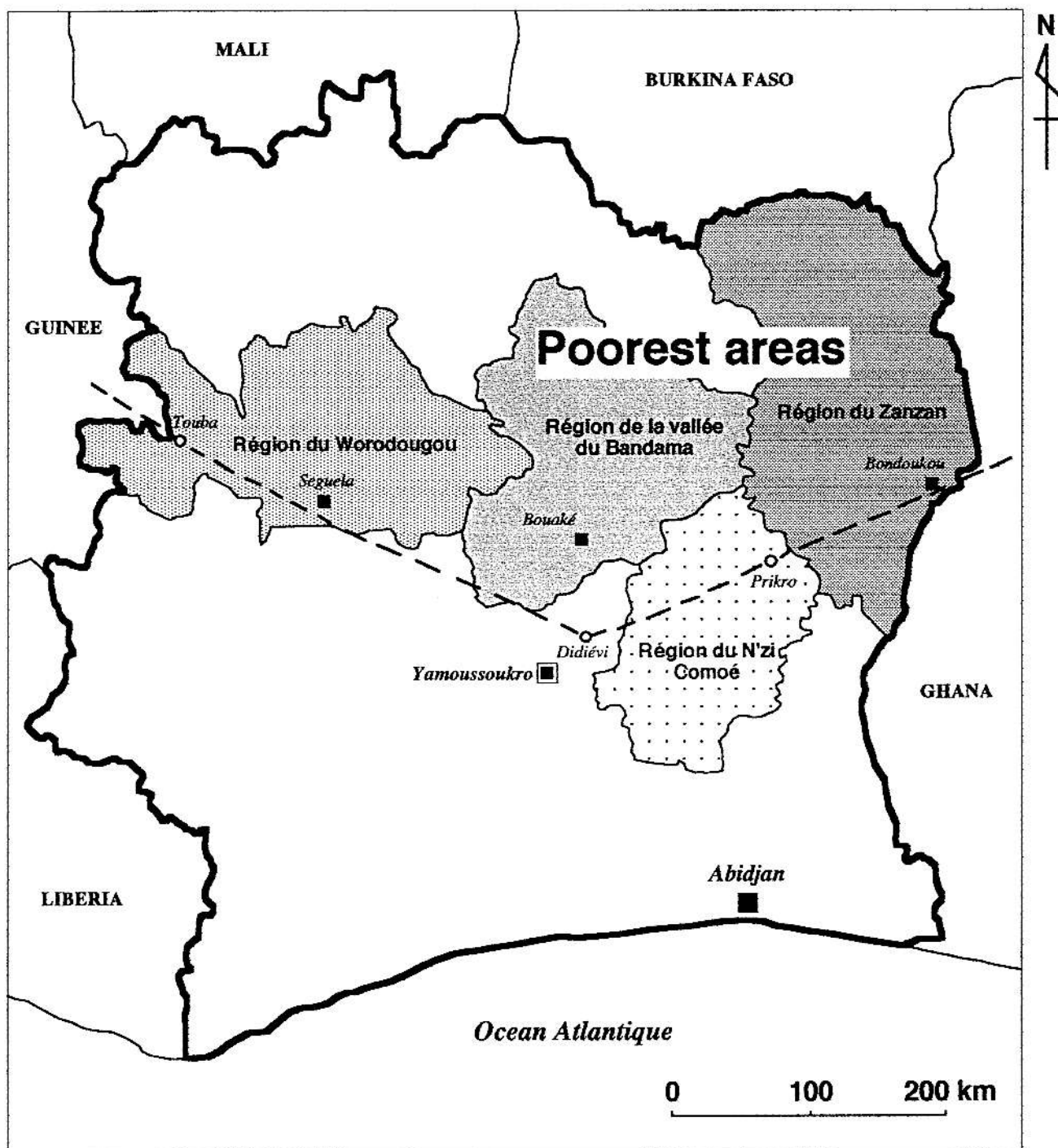
ITEM	2001		1999 + 2000+2001		
	Budget	Exp.	Budget	Exp.	Balance
Total Japanese contribution	4 031 958		11 937 558		
Disbursement to WARDA	255 000	255 000	765 000	510 000	255 000
Net contribution to WFP	3 776 958		11 172 558		
Phase 1					
Project design/ planning and set-up	0	0	418 642	337 684	80 958
Japanese technical advisor	0	0	104 895	104 895	0
Sub-total Phase 1	0	0	523 537	442 579	80 958
Disposable Funds for Phase 2 - Implementation	3 776 958				
Direct Operational Cost (A) -- related to commodity distribution					
Rice purchase (365,20 US\$ * 2647 mt) ¹⁾	966 684	435 624	2 900 052	1 204 388	1 695 664
Sea freight (95 US\$ * 2647 mt) ²⁾	251 465	175 283	754 395	386 809	367 586
Land-side transport, storage, handling (LTSH) (101 US\$ *2647 mt)	267 347	52 515	802 041	345 174	456 867
Fumigation (21 US\$ * 2647 mt) ³⁾	55 587	47 063	166 761	47 063	119 698
Sub-total -- DOC (A)	1 541 083	710 485	4 623 249	1 983 434	2 639 815
Direct Operational Cost (B) -- project implementation (DOC)					
Initial expenditure for 1999 (Annex 4)	0		283 217	154 324	128 893
Training	49 922	2 118	85 209	14 927	70 282
Convention with extension agency (Annex 4)	188 483	187 475	402 558	272 397	130 162
Convention for rural animation	23 052	34 289	57 269	42 198	15 071
Lowlands and production site management	877 185	475 888	1 526 224	613 434	912 790
Production assistance	266 565	37 264	478 322	41 346	436 976
Sub-total -- DOC (B)	1 405 207	737 034	2 832 799	1 138 626	1 694 173
Total Direct Operational Cost (A) + (B)	2 946 290	1 447 519	7 456 048	3 122 060	4 333 988
Direct Support Cost (DSC)					
Recurring operating costs	195 241	141 729	484 157	251 271	232 886
Staff costs	255 879	223 682	637 310	457 655	179 655
Japanese Technical Advisor costs	115 647	143 500	225 787	213 946	11 841
Other operating costs ⁴⁾	86 713	103 489	163 811	108 811	55 000
Total Direct Support Cost	653 480	612 400	1 511 065	1 031 683	479 382
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)⁵⁾ (13.9% for Year 1&2 / 7.8% for Year 3)	280 782	423 825	1 026 843	746 061	280 782
DOC+DSC+ISC	3 880 552	2 483 745	9 993 956	4 899 805	5 094 151
Contingency / Miscellaneous (5,0 % DSC)	32 674	2 967	75 553	8 649	66 904
Total project cost Phase 2	3 913 226	2 486 712	10 069 509	4 908 454	5 161 055
Total project cost (Phase 1 and 2)	3 913 226	2 486 712	10 593 046	5 351 033	5 242 013
Balance Remaining	-136 268				
Balance Total at the end of December 2001					5 821 525

1) The costs for rice (FOB price) include charges for rice handling in Japan and marking, which were paid in 2002.

2) and 3) The sea freight and fumigation costs were paid in 2002

3) The estimated cost for the Mid-term Technical Review mission by FAO is included (67,500 US\$).

4) The ISC for 2000 (423,825 US\$) was allocated as the expenditure in 2001 while ISC for 2001(280,782 US\$) will be allocated in 2002.



--- Limit of the poorest areas after World Bank (1998)
(Touba - Didiévi - Prikro - Bondoukou line)

Figure 1 Target Regions of the Project

Sites 1999 and 2000

- 1) Nakélé
- 2) Soukroulaye
- 3) Panzarani -1
- 4) Panzarani -2
- 5) Pony
- 6) Nlandegue
- 7) Baba
- 8) Songori
- 9) Sangulebo
- 10) Allaladougou
- 11) Djimini
- 12) Assima
- 13) Sama
- 14) Méré
- 15) Motiamo
- 16) Malagasso
- 17) Karangba
- 18) Tabagne
- 19) Gouméré
- 20) Dédi

Sites 2001

- 21) Doropo
- 22) Kalamon
- 23) Varale
- 24) Bouko
- 25) Téhini
- 26) Spiritéon
- 27) Yalo
- 28) Koutouba
- 29) Parhadi
- 30) Digba
- 31) Wélékéi
- 32) Tiémogossilé
- 33) Tissié
- 34) Soko B
- 35) Bambarasso
- 36) Assuéfry
- 37) Transua
- 38) Korla
- 39) Béléoulé
- 40) Essiko
- 41) Tiédjo
- 42) Tankéssé
- 43) Abokouman

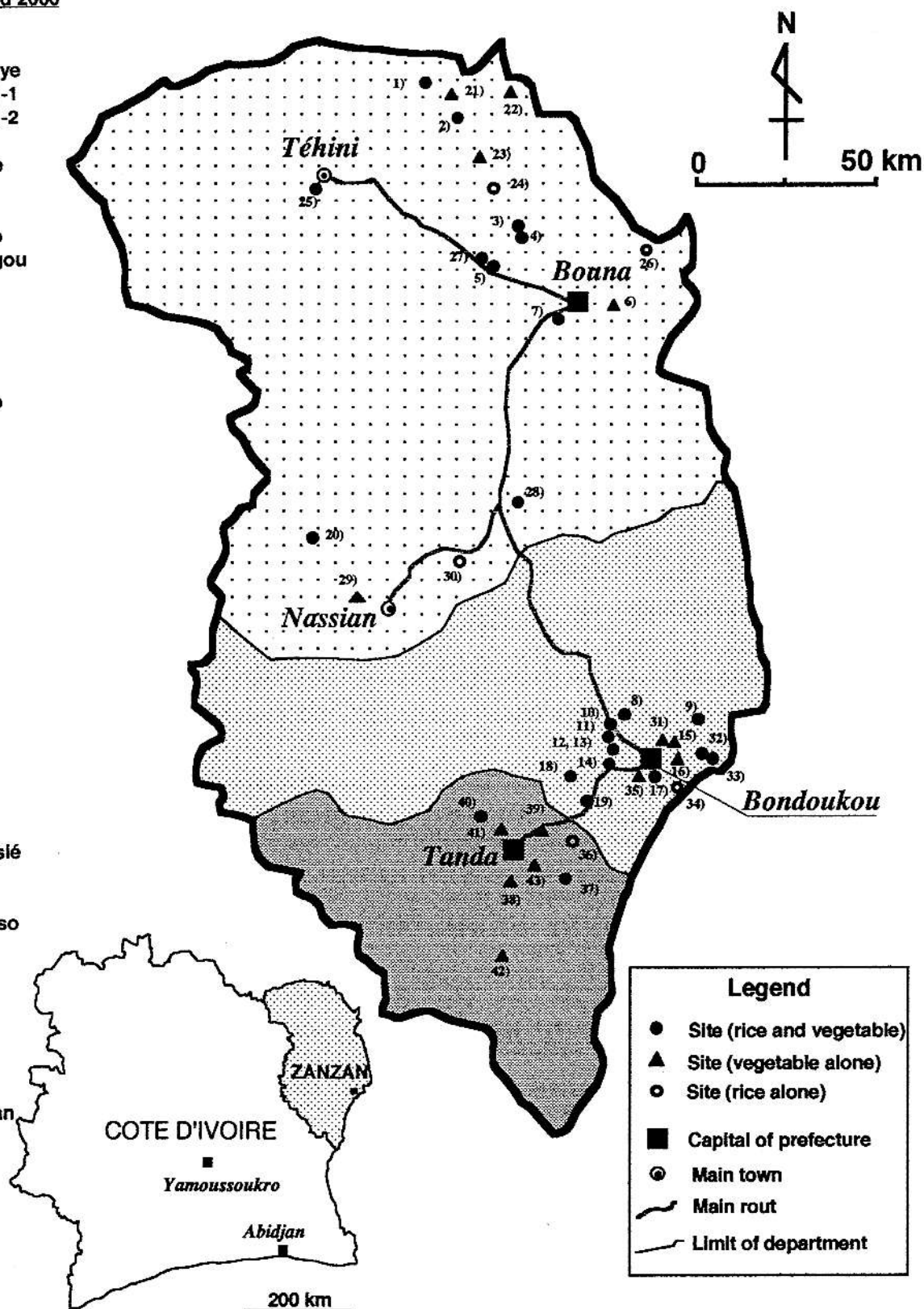


Figure 2 Location of identified sites in Zanzan Region (Programme 1999, 2000 et 2001)

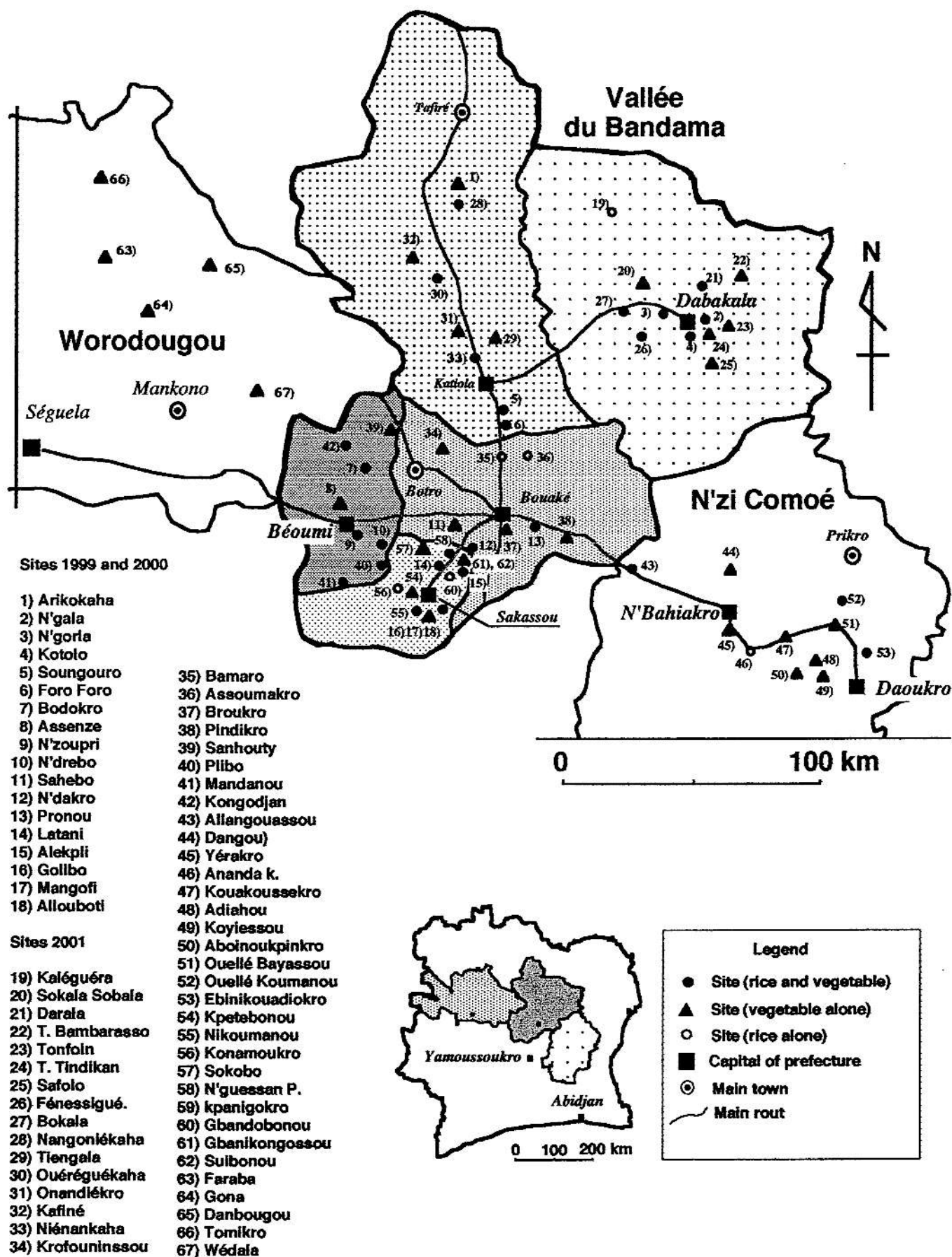


Figure 3 Location of identified sites in Bandama Valley, N'Zi Comoé and Worodougou Regions (Programme 1999, 2000 and 2001)