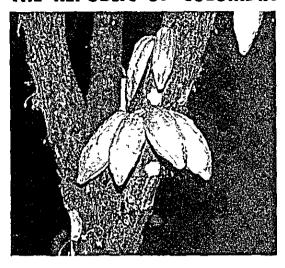
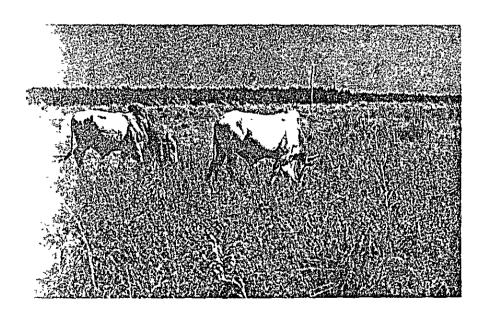
THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA



FEASIBILITY STUDY ON

# Medeum de verbeur de la constant de

FINAL REPORT MAIN



JUNE, 1984

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
(JICA)

AFT 84-46

# THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

 FEASIBILITY STUDY ON
 THE PAMPLONITA RIVER BASIN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
FINAL REPORT MAIN

JUNE, 1984

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

国際協力事業団					
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#### **PREFACE**

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Colombia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a feasibility study on the Pamplonita River Basin Agricultural Development Project and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The JICA sent to Colombia a survey team headed by Mr. K. Shiraishi from June 1983 to January 1984.

The team exchanged views on the project with the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Colombia and conducted a rainy-season survey and a dry-season survey. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report has been prepared.

I hope that this report will serve for the development of the Project and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Colombia for their close cooperation extended to the team.

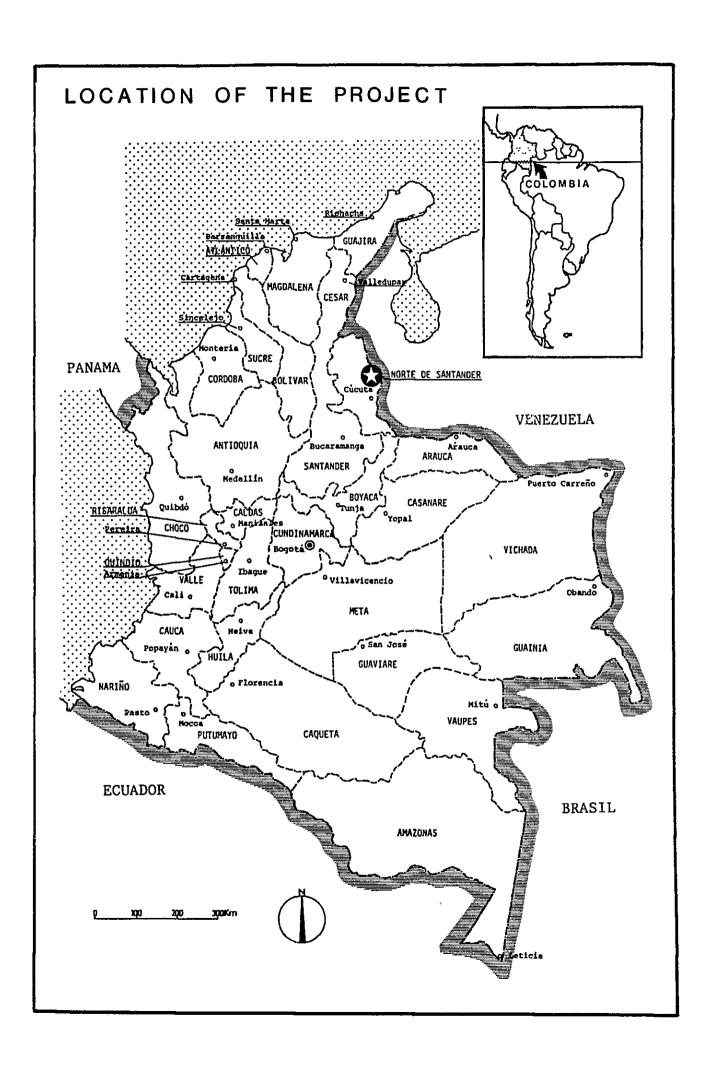
June, 1984

Keisuke Arita

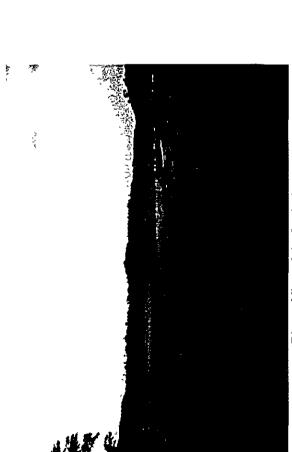
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency









Distant View of the Study Area. 計画地区遠寫



The Pamplonita River nearby Agua Clara 計画地区内Pamplonita川( Agua Clara附近)



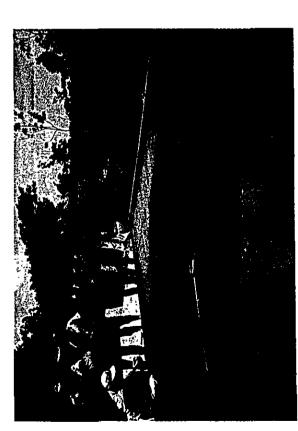
Farmer's house in the Study Area. 計画地区内觀家(洪水対策用立床)



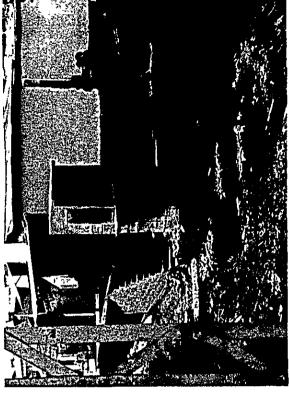
The Guaramito River in the Study Area. 計画地区内 Guarami to //[(左側コロンピア国、右側ベネズエラ国)



Soil Survey. 土壤調査



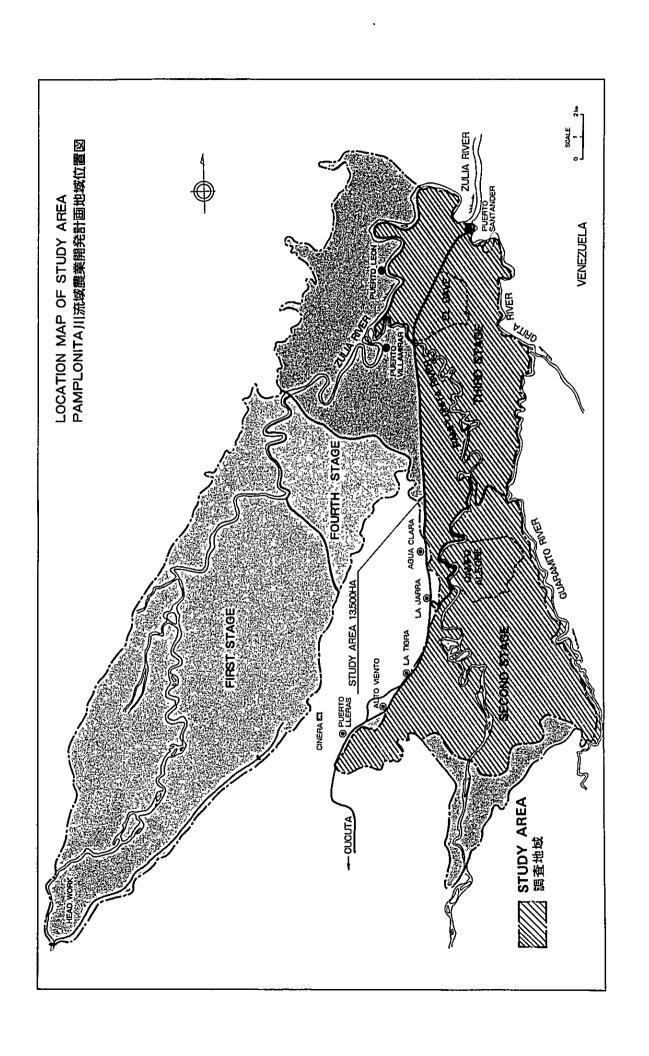
Cacao Beans (Drying in the sun). カカオ栽培農家(天日乾燥)

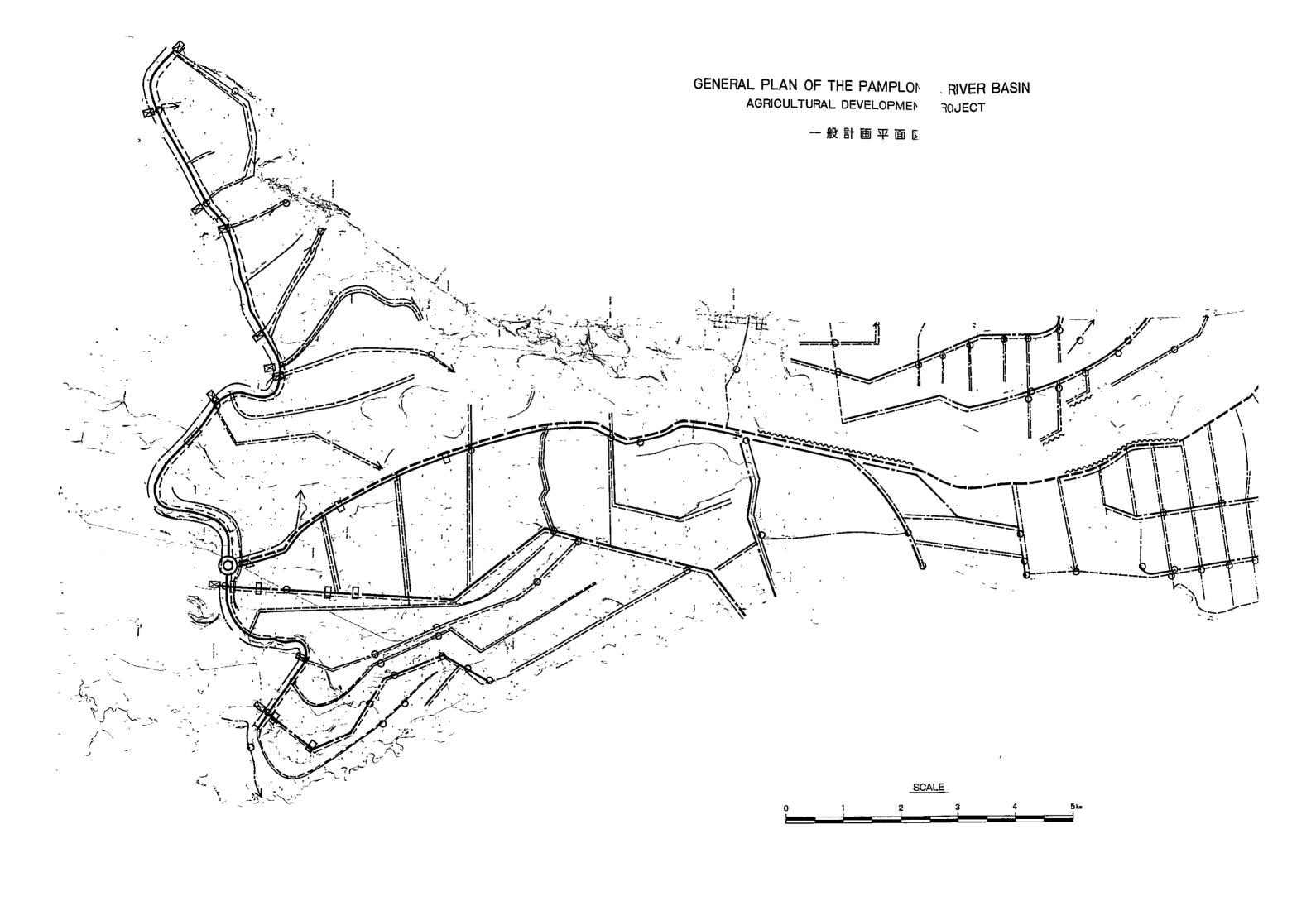


New Gauging Station at Puerto Santander. 新設測水所 (Puerto Santander)



Public Market in Cucuta city. Cucuta 市市場

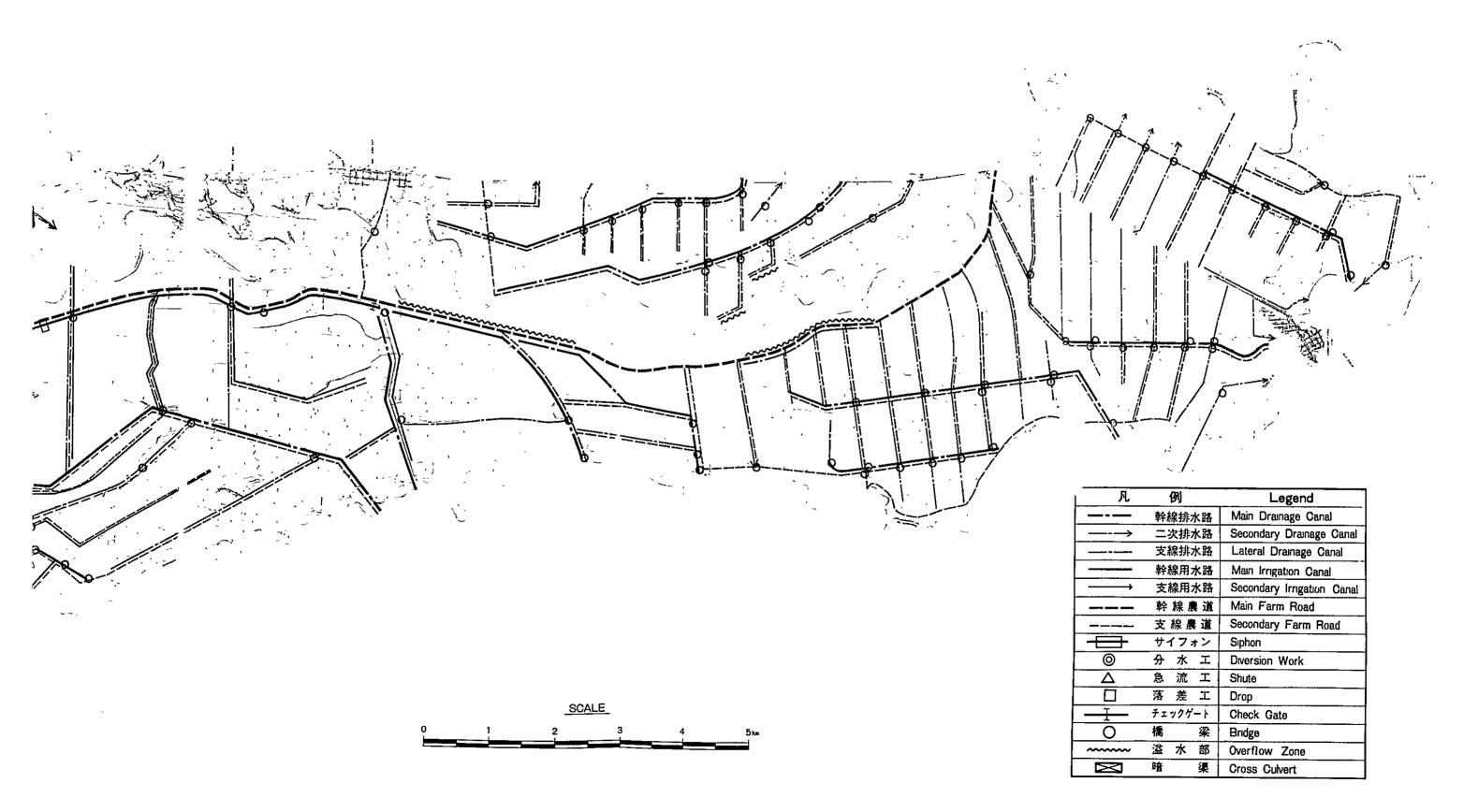




# GENERAL PLAN OF THE PAMPLONIT: RIVER BASIN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: DJECT

一般計画平面図





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# SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 This is the summary of the Feasibility Study on The Pamplonita
River Basin Agricultural Development Project. The report of the
feasibility study consists of SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS, MAIN REPORT,
DRAWINGS and APPENDIXES as shown below:

I BACKGROUND

II METEOROLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

III DRAINAGE

IV IRRIGATION

V SOIL, LAND CLASSIFICATION, GROUNDWATER

AND WATER QUALITY

VI AGRICULTURE

VII COST ESTIMATE

VIII PROJECT EVALUATION

1.2 High priority is placed on housing, education, agriculture and livestock in the economic development policy of The Republic of Colombia (hereafter referred to as The Republic). The objectives for development of agriculture and livestock have been increased in production and attainment of sound rural economy through efficient utilization of available water and land resources. Agriculture and livestock are also recognized as one of the most important production sectors in the National Economic Development Plan (1983-1986) (DNP 1983).

The area of approximately 35,000ha in the downstream catchment area of the Pamplonita, the Zulia and the Grita River were identified for the Norte de Santander Project consisting of 4 stages where an immigration project was implemented by INCORA in the early 1960s. A land improvement project was also executed in the area of the first stage (Zulia Project), the second and a part of the third stage.

HIMAT which is responsible for land improvement in The Republic since reorganization of the Government structures, determined to undertake a feasibility study in part of the area in the second and the third stage of the Norte de Santander Project which remain to be developed.

1.3 For this purpose the Government of The Republic requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to undertake this feasibility study.

In response to the above request, the Government of Japan despatched the mission to The Republic in January, 1983. After site reconnaissance and discussions with the Government officials concerned of The Republic, the mission determined the policy of the feasibility study and exchanged the agreed Scope of Work.

- 1.4 Objectives of this feasibility study are:
  - a. To propose solution to drainage problems,
  - b. To propose irrigation and the land improvement plans including land reclamation, and
  - c. To evaluate technical and economic aspects of the proposed development plans.

#### 2. Brief Description of the Study Area and Problems

- 2.1 The study area covers about 13,500ha located in the catchment area of the downstream part of the Pamplonita River in the north eastern part of the Norte de Santander Department. The central village of the study area is Agua Clara which is approximately 40km to the north from Cucuta.
- 2.2 There are two rainy seasons (in the months from April to May and from September to December ) and the rest of the year corresponds to the dry seasons.

The average annual rainfall is about 2,500mm and the average air temperature is about 27°C in the study area.

Monthly average air temperature and rainfall is shown in the following table with the study area represented by the meteorological station at Santa Isabel.

Hontl: Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year
Average Honthly Air temperature *C '69-'83	26.2	26.2	26.7	26.9	27.4	27.3	27.2	. 27.3	27.3	27.2	26.8	26.2	26.9
Average Monthly Rainfall mm '71-'81	116.3	126.0	169.8	292.7	229.4	125.9	130.4	174.7	253.2	300.4	331.3	240.3	2490.4

2.3 Major rivers in the study area are the Pamplonita, the Zulia and the Grita. Hydrological dimensions are summarized in the following table.

Name	Catchment Area	Length	Average Discharge	Drough Discharge	Flood Discharge
Pamplonita	km² 2,060	km 170	m <sup>3</sup> /s 22	m <sup>3</sup> /s 3	m³/s 300 - at Agua Clara
Zulia	5,360	193	114	28	500 - at Puerto Leon
Grita	1,500	-	-		

2.4 Topography in the study area consists of alluvial plain in the northern and the central areas and river terraces in the sourthern part.

The soil series distributing in the study area are Classified into three groups.

Distribution of Soil Series	Area	Productivity
On the natural river levee	(ha) (%) 3,880 28.7	Generally high
On the central low plain	6,870 50.9	Low due to poor drainage
On the river terrace	2,030 15.1	Fair to low

Note: The rest of the area (720ha, 5.3%) is settlement area and rivers.

2.5 The existing land use is shown in the table below. The 95% of agricultural land is used for pasture of beef cattle raising. The cultivated land is used mainly for cultivation of cacao. Other crops like cassava, maize and cashew nut are cultivated only in a limited area.

(ha)

	Agricultu	ral Land		Non Agricultural Land				_]	
Caltivated	Pa	Pasture		Sub-	Forest	Forest Urban Area		Sub-	Total
Land	Artificial	Natural	Total	total			River total		
510	2,890	6,740	9,630	10,140	2,640	270	450	3,360	13,500
X (5.0)	(28.5)	% (66.5)	% (95.0)	X (100.0)	z	x	z	x	x
3.8	21.4	49.9	71.3	75.1	19.6	2.0	3.3	24.9	100.0

2.6 Total number of households in the study area is 320. Distribution of land ownership of households is summarized in the table below. The average size of landholding is 32ha.

Land Size	Less than 5 ha	5-25 ha	25-45ha	45-65ha	More than 65 ha	Total
Number of households	2	100	153	37	28	320

- 2.7 Infrastructure in the study area is insufficient, especially farm road density is very low. The study area receives much influence from the Venezuelan economy since the area borders Venezuela.
- 2.8 The area has a moderate ground surface gradient and is surrounded by heavily meandering river courses. In addition, the density of drainage canals is extremely low, which results in long periods of

land inundation from rainwater and river flooding. The inundation caused by rainfall lasts 5 days to all the year round and the flooding from river overflow lasts 7 days at maximum.

The groundwater level rises 0.3 - 1.0m from the ground surface during the rainy season which produces chronic poor drainage problems in the area.

Daily rainfall in the magnitude of 100mm occurs every year and poor drainage problems are brought on over the area of approximately 10,000ha. In the poor drainage area, about 2,700ha is the area with an inundation over 30cm depth and 10 days' duration.

Flooded area caused by the Zulia and the Pamplonita River in different return periods is shown in the table below:

Return Period	2 years	5 years	10 years	
Flooded Area (ha)	1,050	4,300	6,560	

The area with poor drainage distribute wider in the northern area than in the sourthern area.

There are some drainage canals at Campo Alegre and El Dave, but these canals function unsatisfactorily due to poor maintenance.

Major agricultural products in the area are beef cattle and cacao. The average unit yield of these crops are:

Beef cattle 0.14 t/ha (52 t/ha of pasture)
Cacao 0.52 t/ha

The above yields are 42% and 67% each of the unit yield in the farms well drainaged area.

2.9 The study area is classified into four zones based on topography, drainage conditions, land ownership and land use.

These factors have a large influence on the drainage plan and the production plan, therefore the above zone classification is also used as basis of the development plan. Characteristics of each zone are summarized in the table below.

2.10 The project area is located along the national border with Venezuela. The market in Venezuelan territory is not taken into account of the project formulation due to the significant recession since February 1983.

Cultavated Land  $\geq$ Notes:

Pastures ÜÄÖÄ

Orchard Total INCORA's Parceleros : : 실

Particulars

Consecutive flood days and area by flood of 5 years return period ત્રા

Topographic slope < 1/500, Ponding depth 30 cm and period more than 10 days 41 01

Below the ground surface

#### 3. Comparison of Development Levels

- 3.1 Objectives of this project are to attain sound productivity of agriculture and household economy and to raise living standards of farmers through:
  - a. Improvement of drainage conditions, and
  - b. Optimum utilization of irrigation water.

For this purpose the project consists of

- a. Drainage Improvement Plan,
- b. Irrigation Plan, and
- c. Improvement of Related Social Infrastructures.

Introducing any drastic change into the existing farming pattern would require a large capital investment, large number of labours and a long implementation period. Therefore, the basis of the project focuses on existing beef cattle raising.

For this purpose the analyses are made of the following three defferent development levels:

#### Development Plan I

On the basis of existing beef cattle raising, the drainage conditions will be improved to the same level as lands where pasture is managed in a favourable conditions in the area at present. By the improvement of drainage conditions, the productivity of beef cattle raising will be increased.

#### Development Plan II

By extension of better pasture, beef cattle raising productivity will be increased above that of development Plan I. Drainage Conditions will be improved to the level of cacao and cassava extension under the appropriate crops' condition.

#### Development Plan III

On the basis of development Plan II, the cropping area of field crops will be extended by introduction of irrigation.

Proposed development plans for each development level are summarized in the following table. 3.2 Economic evaluations of the three proposed plans are summarized in the table below:

Alternative Cost Item	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III
Project Cost	Col\$ 2.26 Bil.	Co1\$ 2.67 Bil.	Co1\$ 3.48 Bil.
Project Benefit	Col\$ 5.88 Bil.	Co1\$10.54 Bil.	Co1\$15.95 Bil.
EIRR	7.1%	11.1%	13.4%

Evaluation of financial aspects of the project are summarized below:

#### The Plan I:

Produces insufficient incremental benefit for farmers to repay the construction cost.

#### The Plan II:

Produces sufficient incremental benefit for farmers to repay for construction cost. However, there is some limitation in variety of crops and potential production in this case.

#### The Plan III:

Produces abundant products with a variety of crops. The potential to adapt to future requirements will be high.

It is, therefore, proposed to select Plan III as the optimum development plan for the project.

3.3 In Plan III, however, the cropping area of some crops with which some farmers are not familiar needs to be extended. For this reason, it is indispensable to support these farmers with technical extension services and agricultural credits.

Comparison of Development Plan

	Land Impro	Land Improvement Plan		Product	Production Plan		
Land Improvement	Level of Improvement	Land Improvement Condition	Beef Cattle	Cacao	Cultivated Crops	Others	Reserva
improvement of drainage system	Level of good drainage drainage study area,	Groundwater level from ground surface; more than 0.8 m. Submergence; once every 2 years. Ponding: no exist. Dasign rainfall; 2 years return period. Drainge capacity; for perk discharge.	Improvement of pasture existing fraquiarial plouds on the pasture once in 5 years. Baing exhaustive of vaccination.	Extension of B, C 20nes (1,000 ha).	Extension in cultivable land (130 la). Remaining of extering marre [40 ha).	Remaining of existing Casheviuts.	Conse- quences of backeater by the Zulla Miver
Improvement of farm road			beef cattle.			<del>- , ,-</del>	
Improvement of drainage from the frame Improvement of farm	improvement of drainage condition for cacho, cassava and superior pasture	Groundwater level from ground sufface; more than 1.0 m. Submergence less than once in the 5 years by river [lood and rainfall.] Dealgn rainfall; 5 years 2/return period. Drainage capacity for peak discharge.	Improvement of pasture by superior species [Tropical Kudzu f Anglaton]. Plowing once in the 5 years and fertilization. Baing exhaustive of vaccination. Extension of fattening of beef cattle.	Extension in pro- posed area of approx. 2,000 ha.	Extension of cassava in proposed area [640 ha]. Remaining of axisting maize.	Same to Plan I.	Conse- quences of backwater by the zulls River
Improvement of drainage Irrigation Improvement of farm roads	Same to Plan II Same to level of arrangement District.	Same to Plan II.  Brought discharge; once in the 5 years.	A, B, Zones; Same to Plan II. C, D Zones; Establishment of cotated grazing By irrigation Rotation of pasture and cul- tivated crops.	Same to Plan II.	A, B Zones: Extension of Exasava in pro- posed area acreage (280 ha) C, D Zones: Planning two crops a year of maize and sorghum (2.660 ha) and vatermalor (100 ha) Doing rotation vit	Introduction of papeya and pineapple in D Zone.	Conse- quences of backwater by the Zulla River.

 $\underline{y}$  irrigation zones; C, D zones only therefore development level of A, B zones will be same as Plan (I.  $\underline{z}$ ) 5 years return period is used for projects of Zulla, Sibundoy, Lebrija, Tollma, etc.

### 4. Contents of the Project

The contents of the Development Plan III recommended for the project are summarized as below.

4.1 The proposed land use and cropping plan is summarized in the following table:

	T			(Uni	t : ha)
Plan Zone	Present Con	dition	Plan III	Land re- clamation	Right of way
A 38 farms	Pasture Cassava	1,510 10	Pasture 1,220 Cassava 80 Cacao 260	120	80
	Sub-total	1,520	Sub-total 1,560	]	
B 102 farms	Pasture Cassava Maize Cacao	3,130 30 10 90	Pasture       2,610         Cassava       200         Maize       10         Cacao       720	460	180
<u> </u>	Sub-total	3,260	Sub-total 3,540		
C 137 farms	Pasture Cassava Maize Cacao	3,450 10 20 260	Pasture (I) 880 Maize & Sorghum (I) 1,760 Cacao 960	260	400
	Sub-total	3,740	Sub-total 3,600	1	
D 43 farms	Pasture Maize Cashew nut	1,540 10 70	Pasture (I) 500 Maize & Sorghum (I) 900 Watermelon (I) 100 Papaya (I) (Pineapple) 100	60	80
	Sub-total	1,620	Sub-total 1,600	1	
Total 320 farms	Pasture Cassava Maize Cacao Cashew nut	9,630 50 40 350 70	Pasture 3,830 Pasture (I) 1,380 Cassaba 280 Maize 10 Maize (I) 2,660 Sorghum (I) (2,660)* Cacao 1,940 Watermelon (I) 100 Papaya (I) (Pineapple) 100	900	740
	Total	10,140	Total 10,300	]	

(I): Irrigation

\* : Double cropping

## 4.2 A comparison is made between prosent production and the proposed production as shown below.

<del> </del>		<del></del>						
Crop	Com- parison	Cropping Area (ha)	Unit Yield (t/ha)	Pro- duction (t)	Farm Gate Price (10 <sup>1</sup> COL\$/kg)	Gross Pro- duction (10 <sup>3</sup> COL\$)	Unit Pro- duction (COL\$/ha)	Net Pro- duction (10 <sup>3</sup> COL\$)
Boof Cattle	Present	9,630	0.141)	1,335	90	121,968	6,3001)	60,984
(Pasture)	Proposed	3,830	0.31	1,172	90	105,478	12,358	58,147
Deef Cattle	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	_ <b>-</b>
(Irrigated pasture)	Proposed	1,380	0.60	829	90	71,099	15,662	52,285
Cassava	Present	50	6.00	100	15	4,500	10,180	3,991
	Proposed	280	15,00	4,200	10	42,000	54,350	26,782
Haize	Present	40	2,00	OB	17	1,360	10,160	953
Ĭ	Proposed	10	3.00	30	17	510	27,150	238
Marze	Present	<del>-</del>	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Irrigated)	Proposed	2,660	4.00	10,640	17	180,860	32,300	94,962
Sorghum	Present	-	~	-	-	-	-	_
(Irrigated)	Proposed	(2,660) <sup>3</sup>	4,00	10,640	15	159,600	30,700	<i>7</i> 7,938
Cação	Present	350	0.52	182	125	22,750	26,000	13,650 '
	Proposed	1,940	0.90	1,746	125	218,250	48,600	123,966
Watermelon	Present	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Irrigated)	Proposed	100	15.00	1,500	10	15,000	91,250	5,875
Papaya	Present	-		_	-	-	-	-
(Pineapple) (Irrigated)	Proposed	100	17.50	1,750	10	17,500	83,856	9,114
Total	Present	10,1404)		2,33741		154,1984)		80,7194)
	brabozaq	10,300	}	32,500		813,117	}	449,307

Note: 1) The overall average
2) Estimated market price is same as the regional average price since large amount of product is expected.
3) ( ) = Double cropping
4) Including cashew nut

4.3 There are some drainage canals in a limited area, however, they are extremely insufficient to drain rainfall and river flooding.

The design rainfall l return period for the drainage plan is proposed as 5 years with necessary adjustment to be made to accommodate flood overflow in the magnitude of 5 year return period.

Drainage method is to be gravitational drainage.

The 1,750ha of present flooded areas will be reduced by the provision of above drainage canals.

Proposed drainage facilities are summarized in the table below:

Facility Dimension	Main Canal	Secondary Canal	Lateral Canal	Tertiary Canal	Interception Canal
L: m Canal Q:m³/s	50,550 44-6.1	38,950 29-0.48	84,150 12-0.52	418,000 1.5-3.0 (standard)	14,650 8.6-0.04
I: (earth canal)	1/310- 1/1,310	1/160- 1/1,310	Approx. 1/700	Approx. 1/700	1/500- 1/2,000
Drops(Place)	7	49	13	-	_
Culvert (Place)	2	7	150	160	-

4.4 Irrigation facilities are provided for 4,300ha of Zone C and D in the southern part of the project area.

The design drought return period is 5 year.

Border irrigation is proposed and the water requirements are estimated to be  $6.0~\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  which is within the limit of water source of  $7.5~\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  at the diversion of the Canal Zulia planned by HIMAT.

Proposed irrigation facilities are summarized as below.

	Fa	acility	Driving Canal	Main Canal	Secondar Canal	y Tertiary Canal
'	l č	anal L: earth Q: canal) I:	6,400m 6.0m <sup>3</sup> /s 1/2000	26,700m 5.9-1.5m <sup>3</sup> /s 1/1000- 1/2000	50,350m 0.06-5.7m <sup>5</sup> 1/1000	203,349m /s 0.02m <sup>3</sup> /s 1/1000
	on	L: (A) D	180m ¢ 2,000mm Floresta R.	-	_	_
	Siphon	L: (B) D	320m ¢ 2,000mm Concepcion	R.	_	-
		(C)	-	L = 250m \$\phi\$ 1,900mm Pamplonita R.	_	-
	Di	version		1 place		
	Ch	ute		l place		
	Dr	ор	_	2 places	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Wa	steway		l place		
	Ch	eck Gate		7 places		
	In	take			20 places	
	Cu	lvert	l place		196 places	

4.5 Existing road density in the project area is extremely low especially in the area on the right bank of the Pamplonita River.

In the project it is proposed to construct a main road along the higher ground surface than the surround area on the right bank of the Pamplonita River making fully use of the alignment of existing farm road.

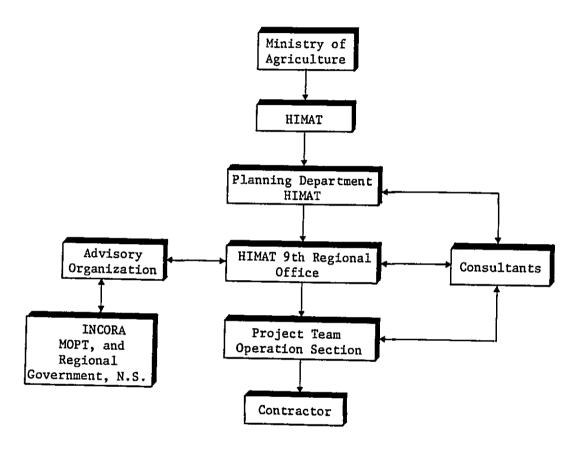
Construction of one bridge (100m in length) is proposed to connect the areas on the right bank of the Pamplonita River with the exisiting national road at Agua Clara.

Proposed roads and bridge are summarized as below:

	Facility	Main	Road	Sd	T	Bridge Crossing	Page Name
Dimension		New const- ruction	Improvement	Secondary Road	Terciary Road	Pamplonita River	Farm Road Bridge
Length	m	14,500	6,250	250,000	418,000	100	<b>-</b>
Width	m	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	4.0 or 6.0
Road Der	nsity m/ha	3	.6	18.5	31.0	-	1
Nos. of	Places		•••	_	-	1	96

## 5. Project Implementation and Evaluation

- 5.1 Construction period is to be 5 years including the period of preparatory work.
- 5.2 HIMAT is to be the excuting agency of construction for the project and the propoject and the proposed organization chart is illustrated below.



The project term is to be o-ganized in the existing Conservation Section in the 9th Regional office, HIMAT. No new project office is to be established.

- 5.3 After commencement of the project, HIMAT is to keep close cooperation with INCORA and ICA to provide farmers with progressive technical extension services and training.
- 5.4 Construction cost is estimated to be COL\$ 2,079,970,000 consisting of COL\$ 1,366,450,000 of foreign portion and COL\$ 713,520,000 of local portion as shown in the table below.

Unit 103 COL\$ (103 US\$)

	Item	Foreign Portion	Local Portion	Total
1.	Preparatory Work		14,852 (186)	14,852 (186)
2.	Civil Works	886,355 (11,080)	566,671 (7,083)	1,453,026 (18,163)
3.	Procurement of O/M Machinery	91,768 (1,147)		91,768 (1,147)
4.	Buildings		6,000 (75)	6,000 (75)
5.	Administration		33,480 (418)	33,480 (418)
6.	Engineering Services	264,112 (3,301)	27,650 (346)	291,762 (3,647)
	Sub Total	1,242,235 (15,528)	648,653 (8,108)	1,890,888 (23,636)
7.	Physical Contingency	124,223 (1,553)	64,865 (811)	189,088 (2,364)
	Total	1,366,458 (17,081)	713,518 (8,919)	2,079,976 (26,000)

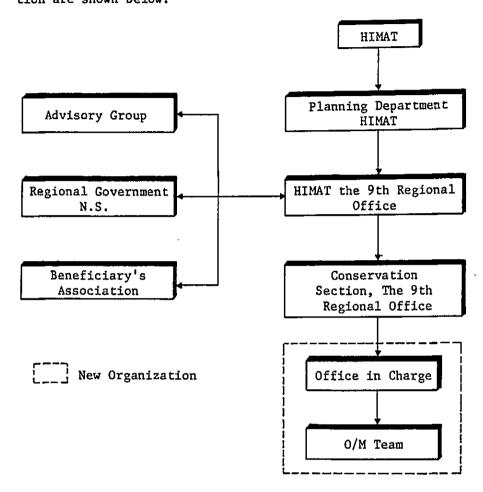
Note: Exchange Rate 1 US\$ = 80 COL\$

The total construction cost including price escalation is estimated to be COL\$ 3,098,520,000 consisting of COL\$ 1,786,900,000 of foreign portion and COL\$ 1,311, 620,000 of local portion.

Percentage of the foreign and the local portions are 58% and 42%, respectively.

The disbursement schedule is proposed as shown in the table below.

5.5 Operation and maintenance services are required for the irrigation and drainage canals, roads and other facilities. The operation and maintenance of the 9th Regional Office of HIMAT and other organization are shown below.



For this project, one sub-section is to be established under the conservation section of the 9th Region Office of HIMAT.

5.6 Annual operation and maintenance cost is estimated to be:

Item	Cost COL\$ Million/year
Operation of Machinery	29.14
Repair Works of Facilities	2.91
Administration Cost	5.45
Total	37.51

5.7 The project life is 50 years including 18 months preparatory period and 42 months construction period.

Economic construction cost is estimated to be COL\$ 2,043.15 million excluding the administration cost.

Annual benefit of the project at matured stage is estimated to be COL\$ 352.44 million.

Economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of the project is estimated to be 13.4% which exceeds the 12% of capital opportunity cost in The Republic.

5.8 Sensitivity analyses are made in respect to construction cost, gross production value and production cost. It is found that economic returns of the project are influenced by these factors in the order of magnitude, construction cost, gross production value, and production cost as follows:

Fact	ors of sensitivity analyses	EIRR
(a)	10% increase in construction cost	12.3%
(b)	10% decrease in gross production value	11.0%
(c)	10% increase in production cost	12.4%

5.9 According to the results of financial analyses, it is concluded that the project will produce sufficient benefit for farmers under average farming condition to permit their repayment of the construction cost.

The capital investment condition is 8% interest rate with 8% annual inflation for the foreign portion and 20% interest with 20% inflation for the local portion. Repayment condition for farmers is 20% interest rate within a term of 15 years after 5 years grace period.

#### 6. Conclusion

As the result of feasibility study, it is concluded that the Plan III is justified in economical, financial, technical and social aspects.

7. Recommendations

#### 7.1 Earlier Implementation of The Project

Considering economic and social effects of the project not only for the project area but also the nation, it is recommended that implementation of the project should be made immediately. The project involves many aspects, the close coordination among the related public institutions should be made.

#### 7.2 Construction

- a. For land acquisition of the right-of-way, prudent negociation should be made with land owners in advance.
- b. Construction should be started on irrigation/drainage facilities since earlier commencement of production.
- c. Farmers who can not cultivate their farms due to construction should have priority to be employed as construction labourers.
- d. Soil and topographic surveys should be made before designing of the major structures.

## 7.3 Project Management and Operation & Maintenance

a. The successful results from the project largely depend on the management, operation and maintenance of the project facilities. For this purpose HIMAT has to play a leading role in coordinating related public institutions and establishment of the management organization.

#### b. Operation and Maintenance

Main and secondary irrigation/drainage canals are to be maintained by HIMAT, however, tertiary irrigation canals are to be maintained by benefiting farmers.

#### 7.4 Extension Services

- a. For successful extension of new crops with which farmers are not familiar, intensive technical extension services are indispensable. For this purpose HIMAT has to maintain close coordination with ICA and INCORA.
- b. For the project implementation, credit will be required for production cost. HIMAT has to make the necessary arrangements with Caja Agraria and F.F.A.P. to meet the farmer credit requirements.

# 7.5 Continuation of Hydro-meteorological Observation

Hydro-meteorological observation undertaken in the project area and its vicinity should be continued in the future since these data will provide important information for the project and other similar projects.

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## ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL

ACIC	Asociación Colombiana de Ingenieros Constructores	Colombian Construction Engineers' Association
AZURCA	Agroindustrias Zulia Ureña C.A.	Zulia Urena Agroindustry Company
BIRD	Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Desarrollo	World Bank
CAR	Corporación Autónoma Regional de la Sabana de Bogotá y de los Valles de Ubaté y Chiquinquira	Bogota, Ubate and Chiquinquira Valley Autonomy Corporation
CAVECINAL	Fondo Nacional de Caminos Vecinales	National Road Fund
Caja Agraria	Caja de Crédito Agrario Industrial y Minero	Credit Bank of Agro- Industry and Mining
CIAT	Centro International de Agricultura Tropical	International Tropical Agriculture Center
CORABASTOS	Corporación de Abastos de Bogotá S.A.	Supply Corporation of Bogota
CECORA	Central de Cooperativas de la Reforma Agraria Ltda	Agricultural Reform Cooperation Center
CAMACOL	Camara Colombiana de la Construcción	Colombian Chamber of Construction
DANE	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística	Department of National Statistics
DNP	Departamento Nacional de Planeación	Department of National Planning
DRI	Desarrollo Rural Integrado	Integrated Rural Development
F.F.A.P.	Fondo Financiero Agropecuario	Agriculture and Livestock Financial Fund
FEDECACAO	Federación Nacional de Cacaoteros	National Federation of Cacao Producer
HIMAT	Instituto Colombiano de Hidrología, Meteorología y Adecuación de Tierras	Colombian Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Land Improvement
ICA	Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario	Colombian Institute of Agriculture and Livestock

IDEMA	Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario	Institute of Agriculture and Livestock Marketing
IGAC	Instituto Geográfico Agustin Codazzi	Institute of National Geography
ICEL	Instituto Colombiano de Energía Eléctrica	Colombian Institute of Electric Energy
INCOMEX	Instituto de Comercio Exterior	Institute of External Commerce
INCORA	Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraría	Colombian Institute of Agrarian Reform
INDERENA	Instituto Nacional de los Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente	National Institute of Natural Resources
INGEOMINAS	Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Geológico- Mineras	National Institute of Geological and Mineral Investigation
INAS	Instituto Nacional de Salud	National Institute of Health
JICA	Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Japón	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOPT	Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Transporte	Ministry of Construction and Transport
OPSA	Organización de Planeamiento del Sector Agropecuario	Agriculture and Livestock Planning Organization
PAN	Plan Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición	National Food and Nutrition Plan
PROEXPO	Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones	Export Promotion Fund
SENA	Servicio Nacional Aprendizaje	National Technical Training Service
URPA	Unidad Regional de Planeación Agropecuaria	Department of Regional Planning of Agriculture
USBR		United States Bureau of Reclamation
USOCOELLO	Asociación de Usuarios de Riego del Río Coello	Beneficiary's Association of Coello River Irriga- tion District
USOSALDAÑA	Asociación de Usuarios de Riego del Río Saldaña	Beneficiary's Association of Saldaña River Irriga- tion District

```
(Length)
    mm
                         millimeter
     cm
                         centimeter
    m
                         meter
    km
                         kilometer
(Weight)
                         gram
    kg
                         kilogram
    t = 1,000 \text{ kg}
                         ton
(Area)
    m^2
                         square meter
    km<sup>2</sup>
                         square kilometer
    ha (= 10,000 \text{ m}^2)
                         hectare
(Volume)
    m^3 (=1,000 £)
                         cubic meter
                         liter
(Derived)
    m/s
                         meter per second
    m^3/s
                         cubic meter per second
    t/ha
                         ton per hectare
(Others)
    %
°C
                         percent
                         centigrade
    COL$
                         Colombia peso
                         United States dollar
    M.A.S.L. (= EL)
                        meter above sea level
    EIRR
                        Economic Internal Rate of Return
    Parceleros
                        Settle or Immigrate Farms
    Particulares
                        Particular Farms
(Conversion)
    libra
                        460 g
    carga
                        125 kg
    bulto
                        62.5 kg
```

4.5 ዴ

750 cc

galon

botella

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(at Bogotá)

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Caja Agraria ICA INGEOMINAS
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