respectively. The required experts will be a team leader and supervisors.

The proposed schedule of the consulting services is shown in Table V.4.1. "Manning Schedule of Consulting Services".

The cost of the consulting engineering services are summarized as follows:

I. Final Design

Foreign Currency	US\$1,500,000
Foreign Experts 62 Man-months	1 - A - A - A - A
Local Experts 180 Man-months	
Local Currency	us\$ 300,000
Per diem allowance & others	
Total	US\$1,800,000
II. Pilot Project	
Foreign Currency	us\$ 770,000
Foreign Experts 46 Man-months	
Local Experts 52 Man-months	one year tage, Might
Local Currency	US\$ 180,000
Per diem allowance & others	The part of the second
Total	us\$ 950,000
III. Stage-I Implementation	
Foreign Currency	US\$1,900,000
Foreign Experts 93 Man-months	and the second
Local Experts 174 Man-months	
Local Currency	US\$ 380,000
Per diem allowance & others	
<u>Total</u>	US\$2,280,000

IV. Stage-II Implementation

Foreign Currency	US\$1,800,000
Foreign Experts 84 Man-months	
Local Experts 174 Man-months	
Local Currency	US\$ 370,000
Per diem allowance & others	
Tota1	US\$2,170,000
	er er trock fan dê de it de fan d De fan de fa
Grand Total	US\$7,200,000
Foreign Currency	US\$5,970,000
Local Currency	US\$1,230,000

FIG. V. 4-1 MANNING SCHEDULE OF CONSULTING SERVICES

- 6	λ	2 3 4 1 2 3																												-]	
	5 -	12341																													
,	20 00 1	4 1 2 3 4																								1		1		_	
	86 198	3 4 1 2 3																													+
,	1 9 8 5 1 9	1 2 3 4 1 2																						7							
	1 3 8 4	1 2 3 4																	1											- -	
	6 9 3 3	1 2 3 4		12		12	36	36	-	26	36	27	0	9	6	6	4	4	9	 20	6	12	20	\$ 		53	09	174			24
	YEAR				-	1	ľ		-	4	м	-	-		1	1	-	-1	-	 11	۲3	2	4	4		1	2	9		_	
	1/	EXPERT SXPERT MONTH	I. FINAL DESIGN	1. TEAM LEADER	2. HYDROLOGIST	A DESTON SNGR.		() GOVE NOT OBC FORT		7 CONST. PLAN & COST (L)				11. AGRONOMIST (L)		13. SOIL SCIENTIST (L)	14. PROJECT ECONOMIST	1 .	16. ENGINEER (TENDERING)	1. TEAM LEADER	2. DESIGN ENGR.			S. ENGINEERS (L)	 III. STACE - 1 [MPLE'T	1. TEAM LEADER	2. SUPERVISORS	3. SUPERVISORS (L)	IV. STAGE - II IMPLE'T		1. TEAM LEANER

CHAPTER VI. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

CHAPTER VI. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

VI.1. General

The Project aims, among others, to improve the farm economy in the Project Area so as to contribute to Pakistan's national economy as a whole. At the farm economic level, the improvement of the farm economy could be attained through the stabilization and increase in farm production supported by more expanded farm lands and intensive farming than those at present. It involves also an increase in cash income for the upgrading of farmers' living standard. At the national level, it should comply with the requirements in the national policies such as the stable supply of agricultural products, saving and increase in foreign exchange earnings by self-sufficiency and export of agricultural products, creation of employment opportunities and correcting the existing income disparity among industries as well as regions.

The Project benefits are to be generated through an increased crop production in the cultivable area of 612,000 acres. The internal economic rate of return (IERR) and the farm budget analysis have been applied to the evaluation of the Project from the standpoints of the national economy and farm economy.

VI.2. Economic Evaluation

VI.2.1. Method of Economic Evaluation

In the economic evaluation, an incremental crop production was calculated as the direct benefits of the Project. On the other hand, the construction cost of the Project was estimated as the cost including the cost of on-farm development that will be made by the farmers themselves.

In this analysis, all prices are expressed in 1982 constant value at this Project site. The Project site prices of internationally-traded commodities can be derived from their world market prices.

Prices of non-traded goods excluding crops are converted into the border price equivalents by making use of the conversion factors that were estimated in this study. The conversion factors were estimated at 0.86 of Standard Conversion Factor (SCF) and 0.9 of Conversion Factor of Consumption (CFC). The conversion rate of foreign exchange used is eleven Rupees to one US Dollar.

VI.2.2. Price Evaluation of Farm Inputs and Outputs

1) Farm Inputs

a) Fertilizers

As for fertilizers of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, Pakistan has imported them increasingly foreign countries in recent years, and this tendency will remain unchanged for some time to come. All fertilizers essential to an increase in the crop production of crops are treated as tradable goods, accordingly.

b) Farm Labor Wage Rate

Since farm labor can be defined as unskilled labor, the economic price of which was herein evaluated as an opportunity cost. The average wages paid in the farming season are Rs 35 per day.

c) Other Inputs

As for the other inputs (agricultural chemicals, animals and machinery), the conversion factor was applied to their economic prices.

2) Farm Outputs

All farm outputs were evaluated by the normal current farm-gate prices. In this case these prices of the Pakistan's internationally-traded commodities were derived based on the world market price level.

a) Wheat

Pakistan imports wheat every year, but the amount of import has been decreasing recently. And wheat is a staple food in Pakistan. For this reason, the world market rate was applied to the wheat price.

b) Rice

Pakistan has been the fifth largest rice-exporting country in the world for the last five years, and the export has been steadily increasing in its amount. Moreover, the rice export occupies on an average, approximately twenty per cent of the total export, and ranks second among the exported commodities, next to cotton. Therefore, the world market price was used for the study of rice.

c) Other Crops

Other crops (i.e. sorghum, sesamum, sunflower, rape and mustard, soybean, gram, sugarcane and berseem) were regarded as Pakistan's non-traded commodities in this study because mainly consumed in domestic market.

The result of the price evaluation is summarized in Table VI.2-1.

Table VI.2-1. List of Farm-gate Prices of Inputs and Outputs

(Unit: Rs.)

<u>Commodities</u>	Unit 1	Financial Pric	es Economic Prices
		Approximation of the con-	
1) Fertilizers (Nutrient-basi			
a) Nitrogen	kg	4.54	7.01
b) Phosphorus	11	2.85	5.54
c) Potassium	11	1.53	2.96
		*	
2) Animal and Machinery	e digler		
a) Pair of Bullock	day	12	13
b) Tractor for Plowing	11	535	452
c) Tractor for Harrowing	11	329	285
d) Power Thresher	11	120	102
e) Power Sprayer	11	98	82
	4		
3) Farm Products	-	1.	
a) Sorghum	ton	1,869	1,869
b) Paddy	. 11	1,244	1,926
c) Sesamum	11	3,950	3,950
d) Sunflower	11	3,370	3,370
e) Soybean	H	3,000	3,000
f) Sugarcane	n	200	200
	J. K. 🔐 🗀	1,370	2,497
.	11	2,140	2,140
h) Rape & Mustard	11	•	
i) Gram		3,960	3,960
j) Berseem	••	83	83

VI.2.3. Evaluation of Benefits

1) Beneficial Area

The construction works of the Project have been scheduled to take ten years, commencing in 1983. The benefits will be created after the completion of the on-farm works which will be implemented by the farmers. The beneficial area of the Project will be developed by 1992 in parallel with the progress of on-farm works to be implemented following the completion of the major civil works for canals.

Table VI.2-2. Beneficial Cultivable Area with Project

(Unit: acres)

Year	Pilot	Project Area	Stage 1 Area	Stage 2 Area	<u>Total</u>
1983	4, 11	eriya a Marin			
1984	ta e i	3,000			3,000
1985		3,000	and the st ar ger of	er i Stagger	3,000
1986	÷	3,000	-		3,000
1987	·	3,000	16,000		19,000
1988		3,000	33,000	e se a per de caracteria	36,000
1989		3,000	50,000	135,000	188,000
1990	1.1	3,000	67,000	270,000	340,000
1991		3,000	67,000	406,000	476,000
1992		3,000	67,000	542,000	612,000

The crop-wise beneficial areas are shown in Appendix VI.

2) Incremental Production Value

It will take ten years after the completion of the Project to attain the target yield and totally 19 years will be required for achieving the target yields in the entire Project Area from the start of the construction works in 1983. Therefore, the target year of production will be 2002 and a net incremental crop production in the target year was estimated as follows;

Table VI.2-3. Net Incremental Crop Production in Target Year 2002

(Unit: Million Rupees)

Alternative Plan	Gross Pro- duction	Production of Crops	Net Production	Net Incremental Production (Benefit)
Case - 1	2,275.61	1,691.06	584.55	518.50
Case - 2	1,907.09	1,417.70	489.30	423.34
Case - 3	1,753.61	1,255.59	498.02	413.97
Case - 4	1,611.30	1,199.79	411.51	345.46

VI.2.4. Evaluation Project Cost

The Project costs employed in the cost analysis include those costs for the pre-engineering works and civil works for the main canal, distributaries, on-farm facilities and roads and those for agricultural development, project facilities, consulting services and operation and maintenance, but exclude the costs for land acquisition and interests during the construction period. In the project justification, the cost of on-farm works that will be executed by the farmers was included in the Project cost. This differs from the Project cost given in Chapter IV.6.

The Project cost employed in this cost analysis includes the pre-engineering cost, construction costs of the main canal, distributaries and roads, agricultural development costs, the Project facilities costs, 0 & M costs and consultants cost, but excludes the land acquisition costs and interests during the construction period.

In the Project justification, the cost of on-farm facilities to be constructed by the beneficial farmers themselves was excluded. This differs from the Project cost given in Chapter IV.6.

In converting the Project cost in terms of financial value into the economic value, taxies on the construction machines directly purchased from foreign countries and these on cement, steel bars and fuel indirectly purchased therefrom were deducted from the Project cost. The costs of construction equipment and materials purchased in Pakistan and labour secured domestically were converted into the economic values by applying the conversion factors. By allocating the construction cost of the main canal to Phase-I and Phase-II, the cost allocated to Phase-II was deducted from the total construction cost in order to obtain the cost for Phase-I. The conversion factors were also applied to compute the economic values of the cost for operation and maintenance of the main canal, distributaries and irrigation facilities.

The Project cost includes the additional 0 & M cost as a difference between the present 0 & M cost and the 0 & M cost with Project. The economic value of the present 0 & M cost for irrigation facilities and for agricultural extension services was computed at 2.25 million Rupees and 0.54 million Rupees, respectively, while that of the future 0 & M cost for them at 3.34 million Rupees and 2.83 million Rupees, respectively.

Table IV.2-4. Economic Value of Construction Cost
(Unit: Million Rs.)

	Economic	Cost	٠,
Year	Case 1 and 3	Case 2 and 4	
1983	41.86	43.54	
1984	63.33	62.47	
1985	303.90	209.67	
1986	143.07	117.68	
1987	195.01	181.20	
1988	269.63	250.76	
1989	254.27	243.60	
1990	147.44	142.80	
1991	62.85	62.86	
1992	30.54	33.51	:
Total	1,511.90	1,348.09	

VI.2.5. Internal Economic Rate of Return (IERR)

The economic feasibility of the Project has been examined by employing the IERR method in discounting two series of benefits and costs. The IERR is a rate at which the difference between the economic value of the benefits and costs is zero. As mentioned above, the Project benefit is the incremental production value from agricultural production, i.e. the value added with Project minus the value added without Project. The Project costs include the construction and 0 & M costs of public works and the construction cost of on-farm facilities to be borne by the farmers.

As a result, IERR in Case 3 and Case 4 were computed at 16.0 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively. With this IERR, Case 3 development plans are judged to be economically feasible since the opportunity cost of capital in Pakistan ranges from 11 to 15 per cent.

Although the implementation of Case 1 and Case 2 development plans will be physically difficult due to the probable shortage in irrigation water, IERRs for these plans were computed at 18.0 per cent in Case 1 and at 17.1 per cent in Case 2.

VI.2.6. Sensitivity Analysis

In general, the sensitivity analysis is made to examine the effects on the Project caused by various changes in the Project plan. The internal economic rate of return (IERR) of the Project is computed assuming various changes of the Project plan that are considered to take place in future. Results of the sensitivity analysis are effective to supplement the information and data on the justification of the Project from the view point of the national economy.

Taking into consideration the different construction volumes, construction periods, target years, cropping areas in winter, etc., the sensitivity analysis was conducted for Case-3, which will show same tendency for Case-4.

Results of the analysis are tabulated below. In all cases, the IERR is higher than the pessimistic value of opportunity cost, 10 per cent. From this fact, the Project can be judged to be feasible.

Table VI.2-5. Sensitivity Analysis for Case-3

Case	
1.	Project cost runover by 20% 14.2
2.	Extension of the construction period by 13.5 one year
3.	Decrease in the target unit yield by 10% 10.9
4.	Delay in reaching the target year by 10 years 14.5
5.	Decrease in cropping intensity of winter 14.9 crops from 60% to 40%
	and a contract the first of the contract of the state of the contract of the c

VI.3. Financial Analysis

VI.3.1. Farm Budget Analysis

A financial analysis was conducted to compare the farm budgets of the following owner farmers and tenant farmers in the two cases of "with Project" and "without Project" (Appendix III.3-2, Table III.3-8).

Owner farmers having a cultivated area of 18 acres (7.3 ha)(A)

Owner farmers having a cultivated area of 10 acres (4.0 ha) (B)

Tenant farmers having a cultivation area of 10 acres
(4.0 ha)(C)

At present the farmer (A) earns a net annual income of 3,210 Rupees, the farmer (B) of 1,770 Rupees and the farmer (C) of 385 Rupees. These annual incomes are all insufficient to cover the annual living cost of 4,560 Rupees for seven family members on an average. It is considered that the shortage in living cost is covered by saving or by non-agricultural income.

After the completion of the Project, all the farmers in the Project Area could have sufficient farm income to meet the annual living cost due to an increase in cropping area and unit yields of crops. The computations for the farm budget analysis were made assuming the following matters.

- The costs to be borne by the Government are the costs for pre-engineering, construction costs of main canal, distributaries and roads, the cost for agricultural development, the costs for the Project facilities, the cost for consulting services and 0 & M cost of the facilities during the construction period.
- The cost for on-farm development and facilities amounting to 512 Rupees per acre is fully borne by the beneficial farmers by 100 per cent of the construction cost, after one and a half years of grace period, with interest at 11 per cent.
- The 0 & M cost of facilities after the completion of the construction works that amounts to 5.6 Rupees per acre per crop is fully borne by the beneficial farmers.

IV.4. Socio-economic Impact

Besides the aforesiad direct benefit of the crop production benefits, the Project will create other direct or indirect benefits and influences to various aspect of the society. From the viewpoint of socio-economy, the following impacts are expected.

Impacts to rural socio-economy

i) The Project will improve the farmers' living standard, and increase the farm income. The increase in the farm income from agricultural would lead to an increase in consumption and saving, and improve the farm families' living standard in both quantity and quality.

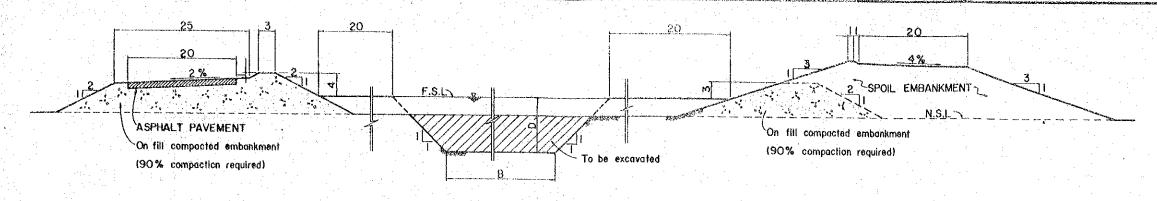
建氯基基甲基酚 医克斯特氏 医二苯酚 医二苯酚 医多种毒素 医复数多种

- ii) For making good use of water, the Project will strengthen or establish agricultural cooperatives and water users' associations involving all beneficial farmers. These organizations will enable the farmers to keep close communication with each other as well, resulting in technical upleveling of farmers for crop cultivation and farm management in or around the Project Area.
- iii) The operation and maintenance roads to be constructed under the Project would speed up transporting inputs and outputs of farming.
- iv) Great improvements will be made in the latent unemployment of farm dependents with increasing of the farm labor requirements.

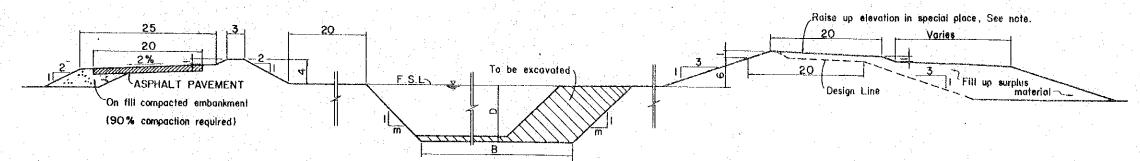
Impacts for national and provincial socio-economy

- v) The Project will increase the agricultural production to a considerable extent, and a portion of these incremental products has been sent to other areas of the country or overseas. Therefore, the Project will lead the nation to stabilization in food supply.
- vi) The economic feasibility of the Project can be confirmed by the other indexes as well. These indexes are such a great net incremental value as Rupees 431.97 millions and such a large number of beneficiary farm households as totalling to about 38,000. These indexes are quite significant for the development of the country on the socio-economic base, and the increase in farm inputs and outputs resulting from the Project execution will magnify the agri-business directly or indirectly through distribution of these products.

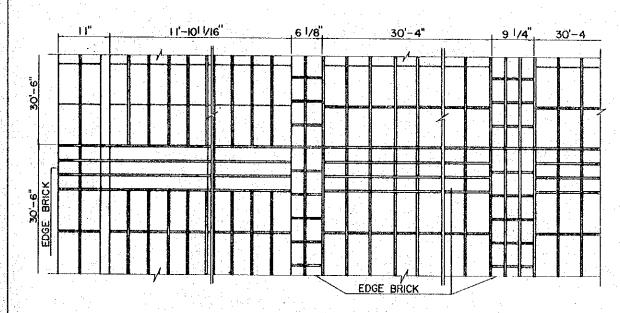
	DRAWINGS
	이 되었다는 사람들은 살로 가를 만들었다. 그는 말을 받아 보다
	LIST OF DRAWINGS
	4
DWG.NO.	TITLE
001	TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF MAIN CANAL
002	TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF DISTRIBUTARY
003	CROSS REQULATOR OF PAT FEEDER
004	GROUP REQULATOR OF PAT FEEDER AT RD 558
005	GROUP REQULATOR OF PAT FEEDER AT RD 624
006	ROAD BRIDGE OF PAT FEEDER (RD 42, 76 & 92)
007	ROAD BRIDGE OF PAT FEEDER (RD 489.8)
800	VILLAGE ROAD BRIDGE OF PAT FEEDER
009	CROSS DRAINAGE OF PAT FEEDER
010	GROUP REQULATOR OF KHALLAN & LOWER UCH DISTRIBUTARIES
011	PLAIN FALL (CONSTRUCTION)
012	PLAIN FALL (IMPROVEMENT)
013	OFF-TAKE
014	VILLAGE ROAD BRIDGE OF DISTRIBUTARIES (CONSTRUCTION)
015	MINOR CANAL
016	TYPICAL LAYOUT OF ON-FARM FACILITIES
017	TYPICAL STRUCTURE OF ON-FARM FACILITIES
018	LAYOUT OF SAMPLE AREA
019	GENERAL LAYOUT OF PILOT PROJECT
020	DEMONSTRATION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES (1) OF PILOT PROJECT
021	DEMONSTRATION OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES (2) OF PILOT PROJECT
022	CHECK STRUCTURE OF PILOT PROJECT
The second section of the con-	LAYOUT OF ENGINEERS QUARTERS OF PILOT PROJECT

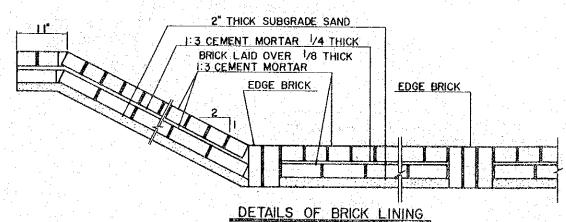


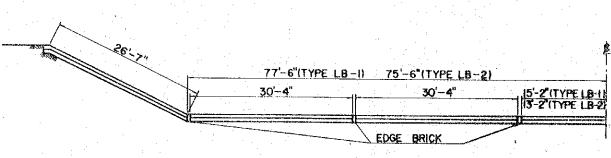
TYPICAL SECTION OF NEW CANAL



TYPICAL SECTION OF WIDENING CANAL







CROSS SECTION OF LINING

		190	6.2	
DISCHARGE Q (cusecs)	GRADIENT S			
1 (8,200 (cusecs)			
17,500	1/15,000	15.5	285.0	3.77
11,000		13.0	235.0	3.41
5,823	1	10.5	170.0	3.07
3,405	1/10,500	9.0	120.0	2.93
1,960	1/8,800	8.0	85.0	2.87
8,200	1/13,700	12.0	193.0	3.1.6
8,006	•	*	188.0	3.15
7,312	1/13,200	11.5	182.0	3.12
8,200	1/15,000	12.0	155.0	3.83
8,006	٠	4	151.0	3.82
2 (6,700 (cusecs)	-		
16,000	1/15,000	15.5	260.0	3.74
9,500	1/14,200	13.0	205.0	3.36
4,758	1/12,600	10.5	140.0	3.00
2,786	1/10,500	9.0	100.0	2.88
1,602	/8,800	8.0	65.0	2.79
6,700	1/14,000	12.0	158 O	3.07
6,542	٠	4	154.0	3.07
5,945	1/13,000	11.5	145.0	3.08
6,700	/15,000	12.	1270	3.70
6,542	٠		124.0	3.69
	Q(cusecs) 1 (8,200 d 17,500 11,000 5,823 3,405 1,960 8,200 8,006 7,312 8,200 8,006 2 (6,700 d 16,000 9,500 4,758 2,786 1,602 6,700 6,542 5,945 6,700	1 (8,200 cusecs)	Q(cusecs) S DEPTH D(feet) I (8,200 cusecs) I7,500	Q(cusecs) S DEPTH WIDTH D(feet) B(feet) B(feet

NOTE:

- I All dimensions are in feet unless otherwise specified
- 2. Inside slope of TYPE LA is ma [1]
- 3. Inside slope of TYPE LB is m=2:1
- 4. Roise up elevation of right bank

 RD 201 to RD 246: EL. 248.9
 - RD368to RD372: EL 235 !
- 5. Abbreviation

N.S.L. Natural surface level

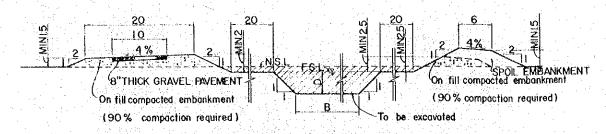
F.S.L. Full supply level

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH
WIDENING OF PAT FEEDER CANAL

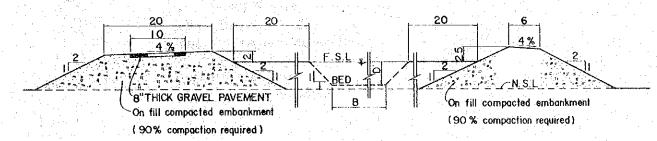
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
OF MAIN CANAL

001

DWG, NO.

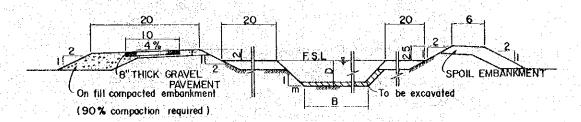


I NATURAL SURFACE LEVEL ABOVE FULL SUPLLY LEVEL



2. NATURAL SURFACE LEVEL BELOW BED LEVEL

TYPICAL SECTION OF NEW CANAL



TYPICAL SECTION OF WIDENG CANAL

CANAL Q(cusecs) S DEPTH WIDTH -T D(feet) B(feet) V(seet) V(see	LOCI Y fpsi 16 25 39 50 54 63 66 72 74 78 80 82
CANAL Q(cusecs) S D(feet) B(feet) V(A - I 5 ~ I6 1/4,500 2.0 5.0 1. 2	fps) 16 25 39 50 54 63 66 72 74 78 80 82
A - I 5 ~ I6	16 25 39 50 54 63 66 72 74 78 80
2 ~ 25	39 50 54 63 66 72 74 78 80 82
4 ~ 80 1/5,000 24 20.0 1.5 26.0 1.6 ~ 130 1/5,500 2.8 26.0 1.7 ~ 152 ~ 30.0 1.8 ~ 180 1/6,000 3.2 29.0 1.9 ~ 200 ~ 330 1.10 ~ 232 1/6,300 3.4 35.0 1.11 ~ 260 ~ 39.0 1.12 ~ 272 1/6,600 3.6 38.0 1.12 ~ 272 1/6,600 3.6 38.0 1.14 ~ 336 1/7,000 4.0 40.0 1.15 ~ 353 ~ 42.0 1.15 ~ 353 ~ 42.0 1.17 ~ 402 ~ 45.0 1.17 ~ 402 ~ 45.0 1.18 ~ 423 ~ 45.0 2.10 2.10 ~ 450 2.10 2.10 ~ 450 2.10 ~ 450 2.10 ~ 450 2.10 ~ 450 2.10 ~ 450 3.10 3.10 ~ 47.0 4.10	50 54 63 66 72 74 78 80 82
5 ~ 105	54 63 66 72 74 78 80 82
5 ~ 105	63 66 72 74 78 80 82
7 ~ 152	72 74 78 80 82
7 ~ 152	72 74 78 80 82
9 ~200	74 78 80 82
9 ~200	78 80 82
11	80 82
11	82
13 ~ 310 ,	
13 ~ 310 ,	
15	84
15	91
17	92
17	93
19 ~ 454 · · · 45.0 2 20 ~ 480 ^{1/} 7,500 4.7 45.0 2 21 ~ 502 · · 47.0 4 22 ~ 540 · 5.3 41.0 2	.95
20 ~480 \frac{1}{7,500} 4.7 \frac{45.0}{45.0} 2 21 ~502 \display \display 47.0 2 22 ~540 \display 5.3 \frac{41.0}{2}	202
21 ~502 · · 47.0 4 22 ~540 · 5.3 41.0 2	204
21 ~502 · · 47.0 4 22 ~540 · 5.3 41.0 2	206
	207
27 565 470	220
23 ~ 565 . 4 430 2	2.21
24 ~605 , 5.5 43.0 ;	2.27
25 ~632 • • 450	228
26 ~ 653 , 5.6 450 2	2.30
27 ~ 710 + 490 2	232
28 ~ 755	2.34
29 ~ 824 . 5.7 55.0 2	2.38
30 ~835 V _{7,900} 5.8 55.0 2	2.37
31 ~900 + + 60.0	
32 ~ 940 1/8,000 4 62.0	
34 ~1085 , , 72.0	2.38

TYPE OF CANAL	DISCHARGE Q (cusecs)	GRADIENT S	WATER DEPTH D(feet)	BED WIDTH B(feet)	VELOCI -TY V(fps)
B - I	5 ~ 20	1/4,500	2.0	5.0	1.14
2	~ 34	- 1 - 1	3 🚱 🔅	10.0	126
3	~ 50	•	•	15.0	133
4	~ 62	1/5,000	2.4	15.0	138
5	~ 81		1.0	18.0	148
6	~ 101	•	2.6	20.0	154
7	~ 123	1/5,500	•	26.0	152
8	~ 151	•	2.8	28.0	161
9	~ 165		• *	31.0	162
10	450 ~ 482	1/7,500	4.7	43.0	199
- 11	500 ~ 560	•	5.3	40.0	2.12
П	~ 590			42.0	2 13

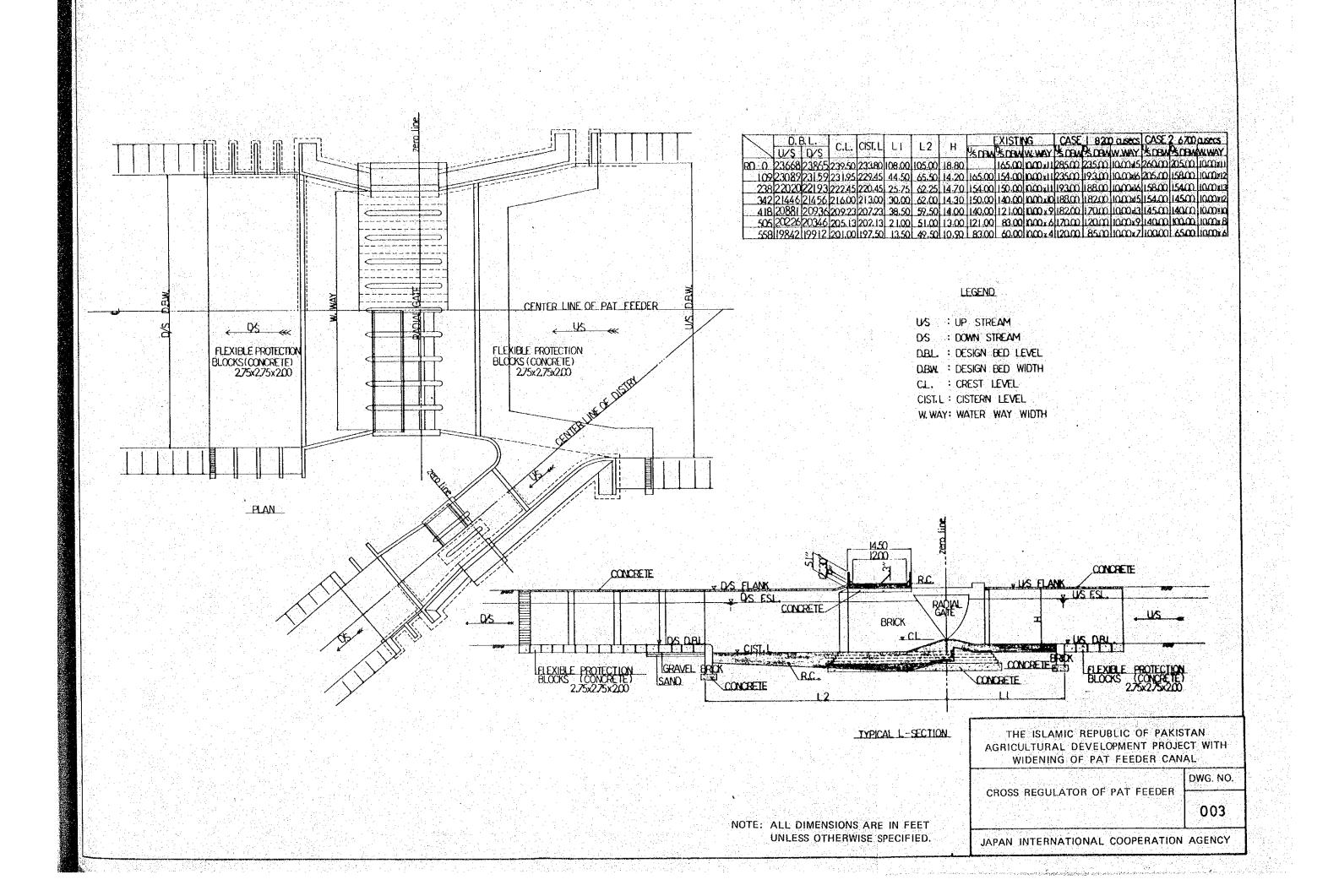
NOTES:

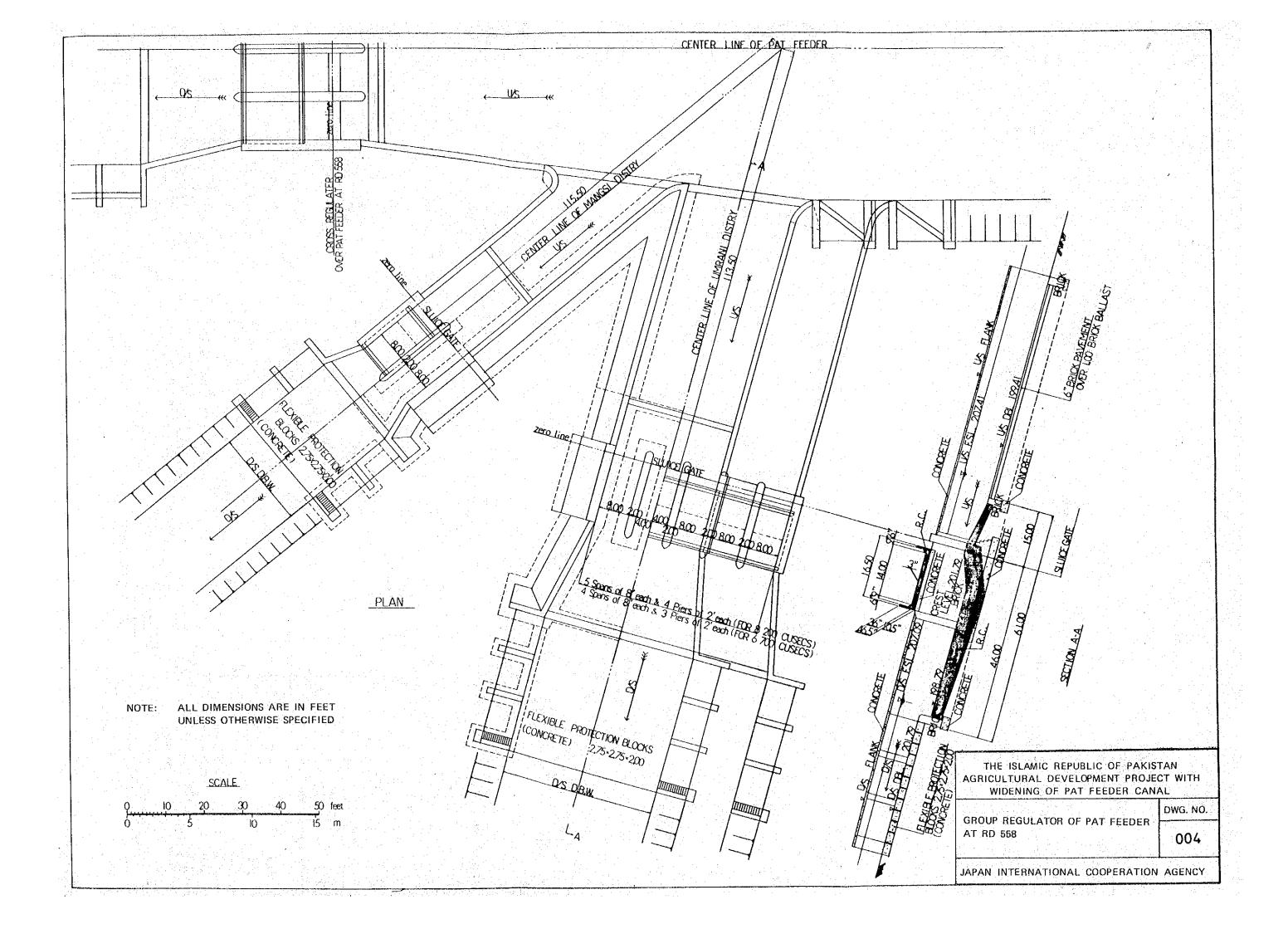
- I. All dimensions are footage
- 2. Inside slope of TYPE A is m = 1.1
- 3. Inside slope of TYPE B is m = 2.1
- 4. Abbreviation
 - N.S.L. Natural surface level
 - F.S.L Full supply level

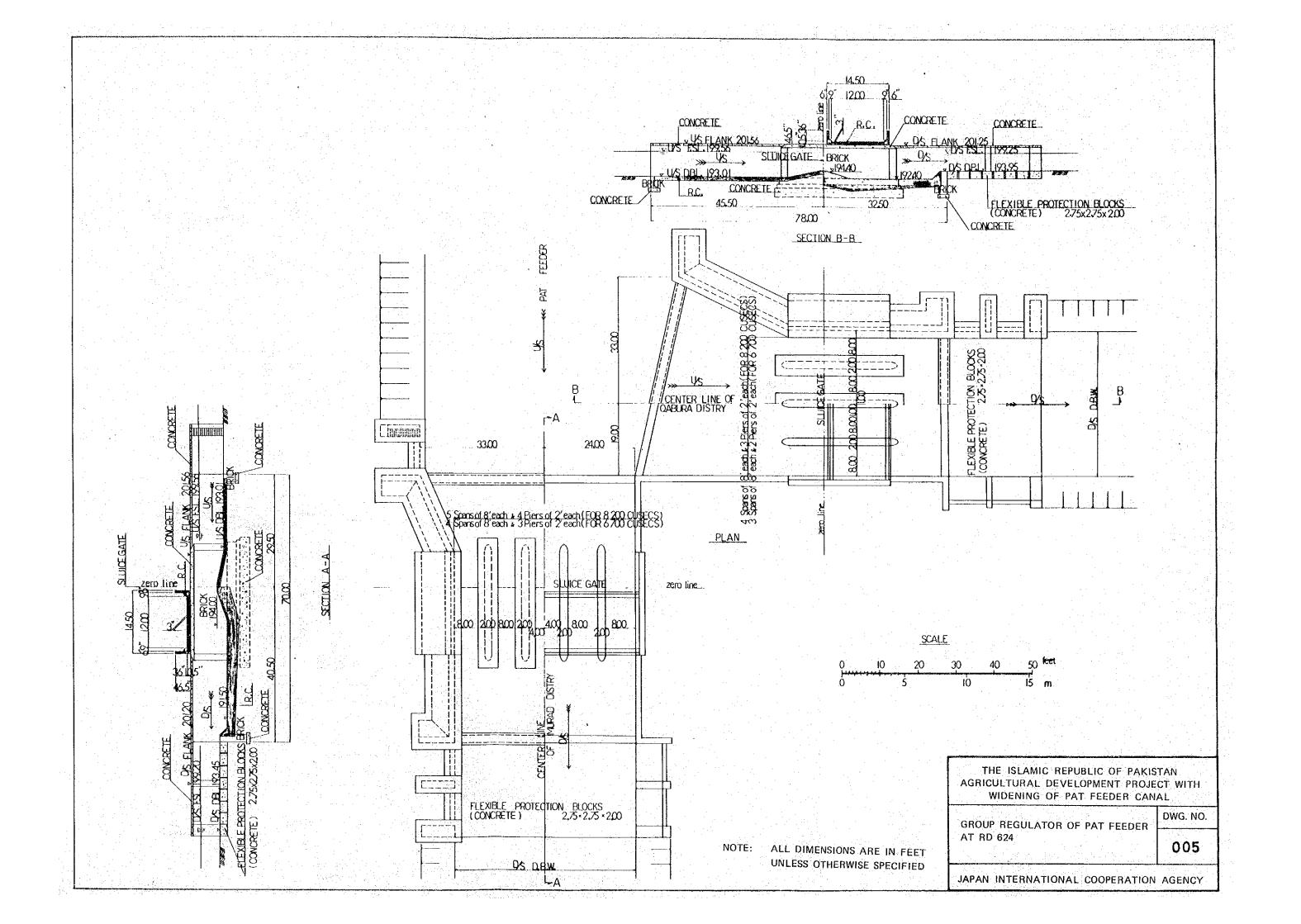
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH WIDENING OF PAT FEEDER CANAL

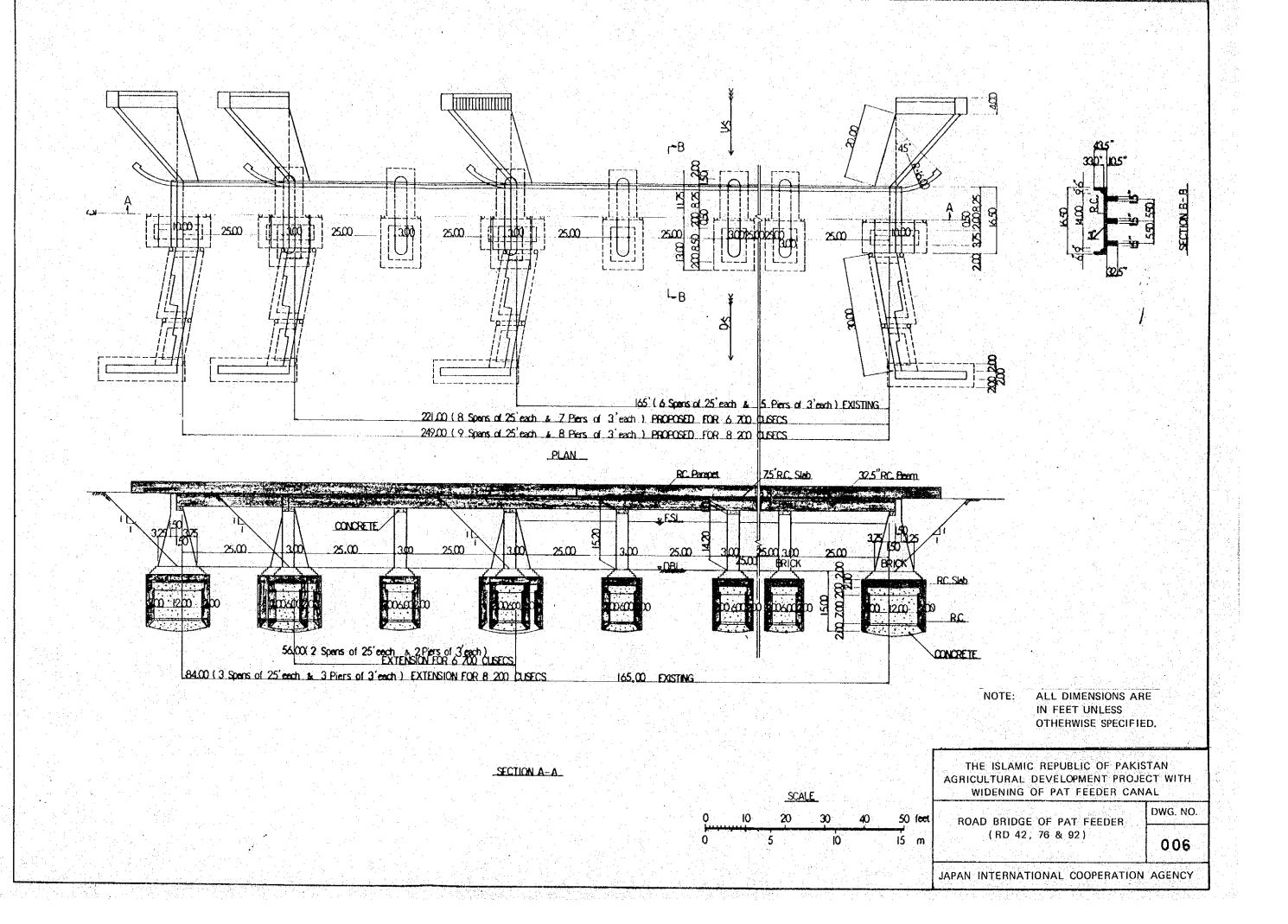
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF DISTRIBUTARY

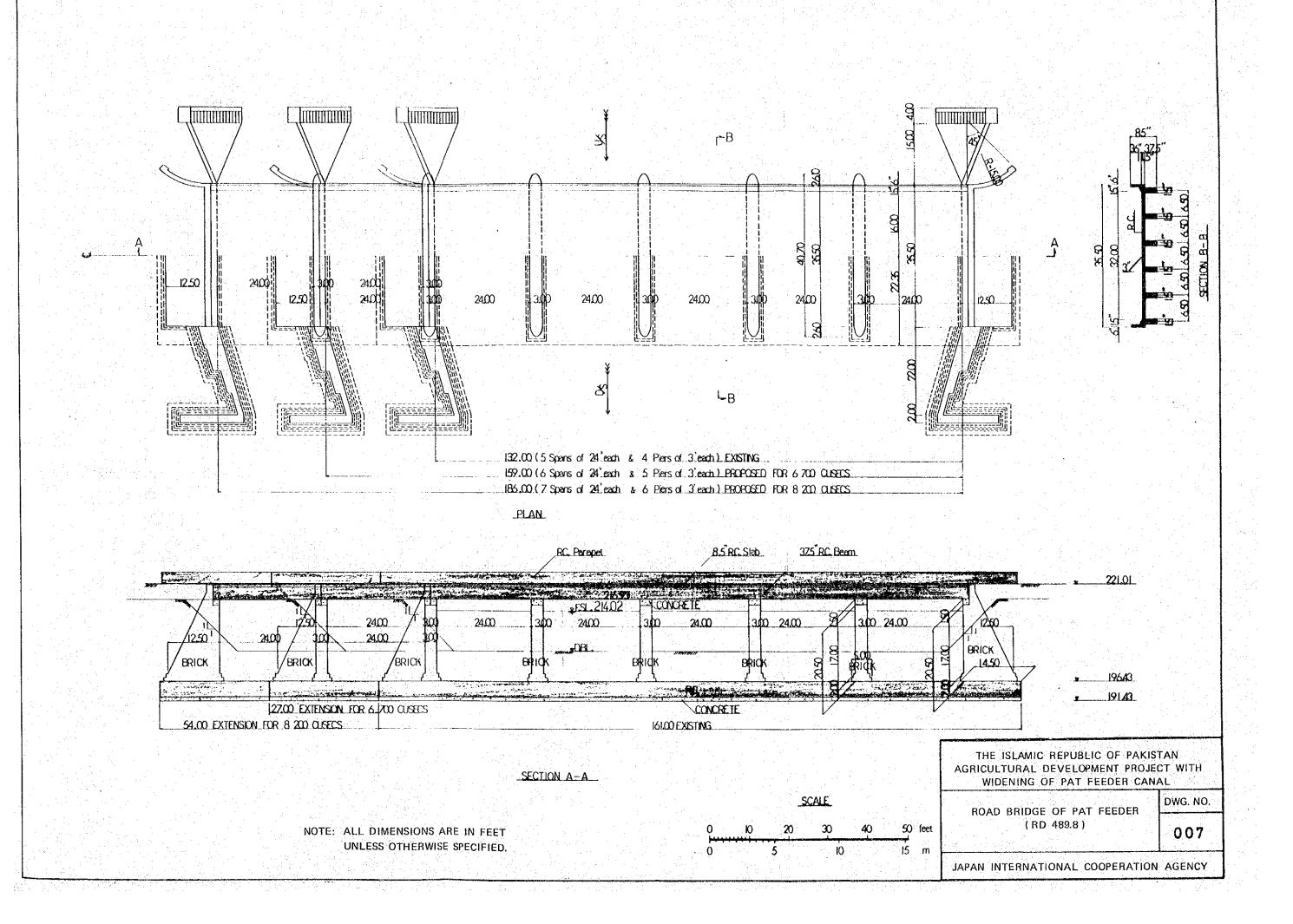
DWG. NO,

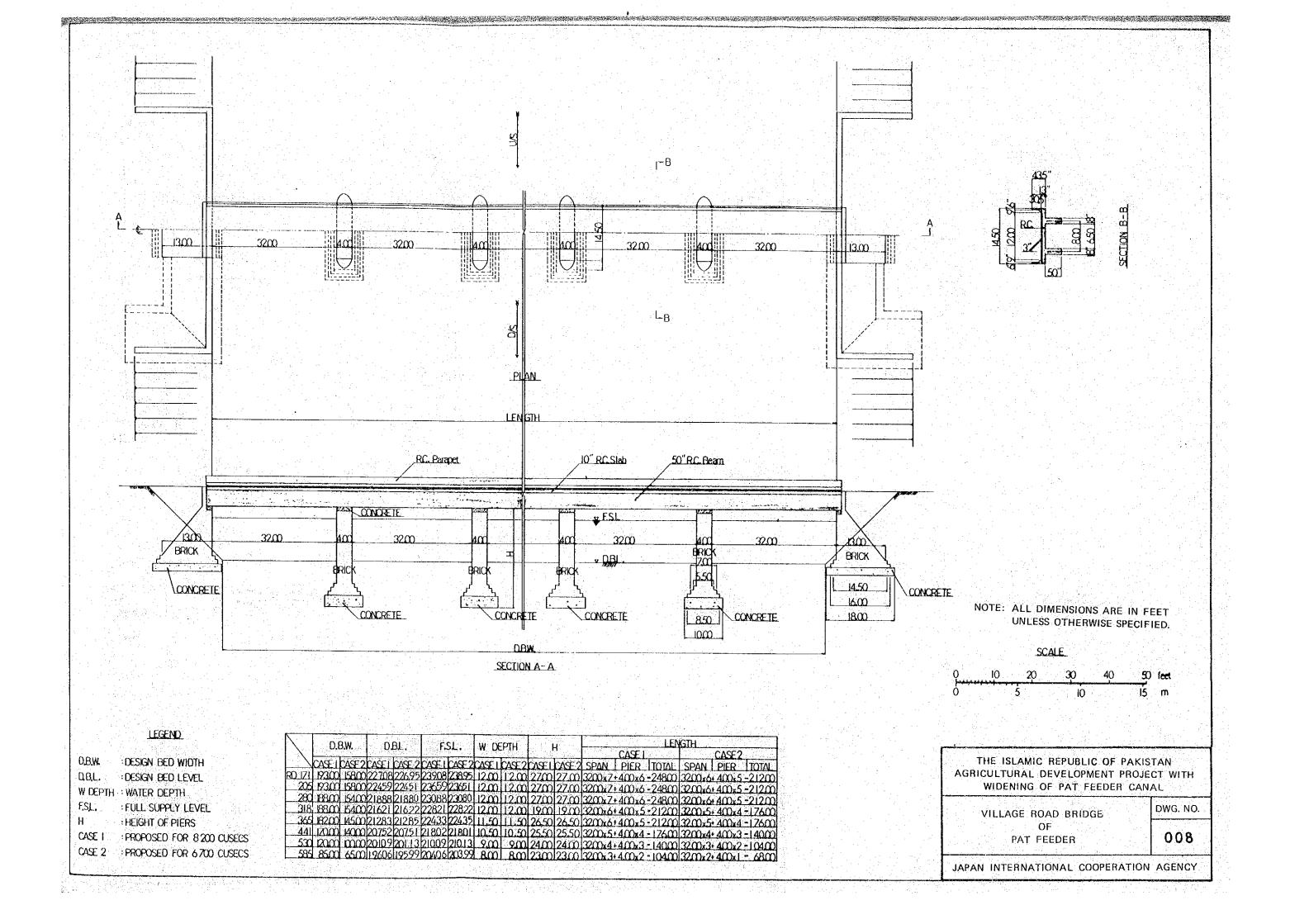


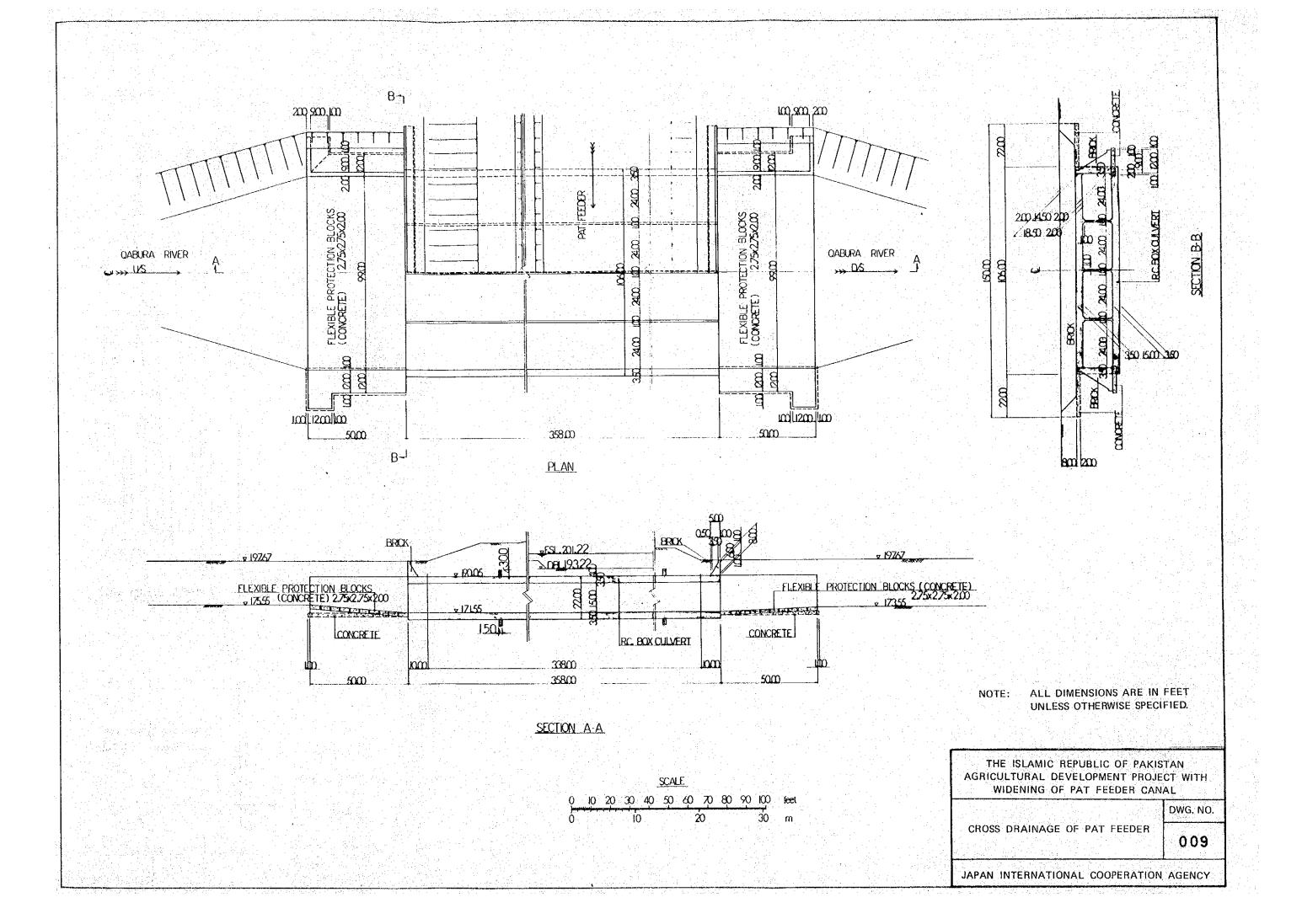


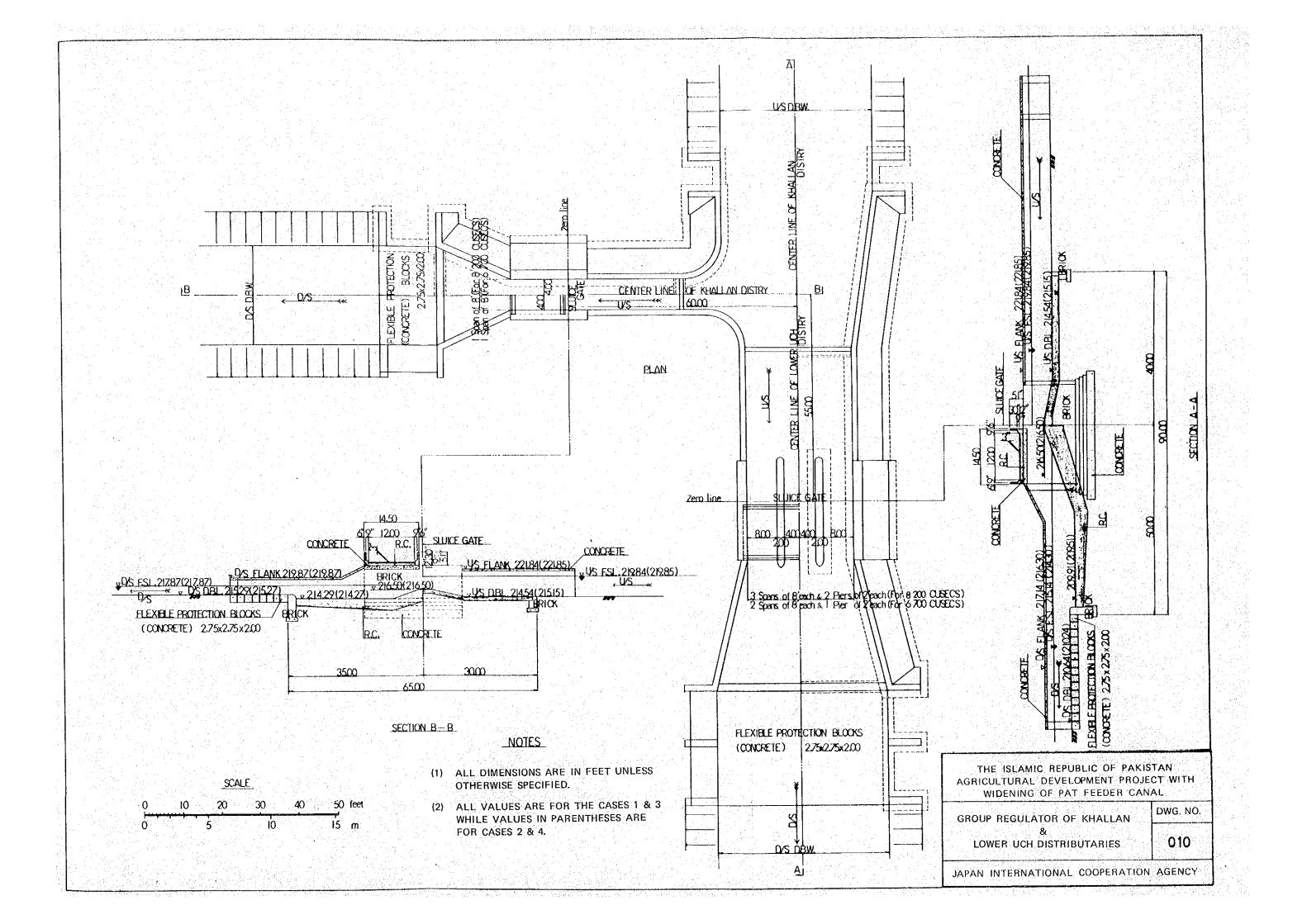










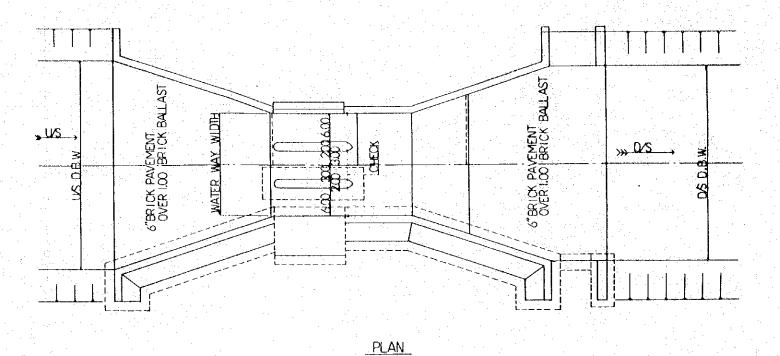


CASE 1 & CASE 3 (8 200 CUSECS)

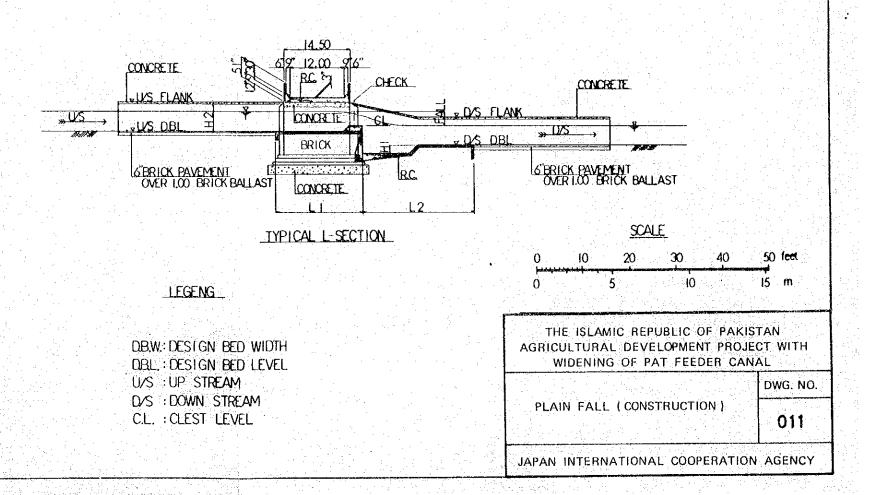
	ום		FALL	СГ	Hil	H 2	LENG	TH	WATER WAY	REMARKS
	Us	D/S	i urr	O L		'''	Lili	L 2	WIDTH	NUMPHINS:
BITTL	نست است شاد						4			
46.72	222.48	219.88	3.00	223.07	1.40	4.40	12.00	1800	6,00	
50.50	219.05	215.05	4.00	219.25	1.60	4.00	19.00	20.00	600	
5350	214.39	211.39	3.00	214.79	1.30	4.00	19.00		600	
KHALL	AN			#*RE\$		1.5				
40.02	21285	208.86	4.00	213.06	1.60	4.40	12.00	20.00	600	
HUDH	CR				11.11			A-1.		
29.37	208.94	20515	3,00	210.44	1.90	6.70	19.00	24(0)	6.00x4 - 2400	
JHATP.	AI	17 4 1	12.5		13.5		8 1 4 22	10,475	i Aria yan isi is	
51.84	188.80	187.30	1,50	189.70	1.20	5.60	19.00	നമ	6.00x3~1800	
BALLA	N					a series	Age of the			
80.02	175.00	174.01	1,00	175.20	0.80	4.40	19.00	10.00	600	
MRAN	W^{2}	3534		56 S					er er er er er er	
31.47	194.06	193.36	1.00	19508	1.10	6.50	13.00	14.00	ბ.00x3 ± I8.00	
QABÜL	Α	1 1 2 2 4 4	10.30	1		100	1,5	100		Notable 1
19.02	191,13	189.33	2.00	193.53	1.70	7.50	19.00	20.00	6.00x5=3000	
28.02	188,14	186.75	2.00	190.14	1.70	7,30	19.00		6.00×4 = 24.00	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
38.02	185,43	183,64	2.00	187.13	1.70	6.70	19.00		6.00x4 = 2400	
49.02	182,44	1Z964		183,44		6.20	19.00		700x3=1800	
59,02	178.63	175.33	3.50	179.73	1.80	5.60	12.00		&00x3 = I800	
71.02	173.52	170.63	3.50	174,52	1,80	5,40	12.00			
86,02	167.91	166,72	2.00	169.01	1.30	4.80	19.00	16.00		
YURA [<u>) </u>		146.5	. 2	a grafi	40.00	r filiye			
20.02	190,81	18881	2.00	192.81	1.80	7.80	19.00	22.00	6.00x8-36.00	
40.02	186.28	183.38	3.00		2.10	7.80	19.00			
60.02	180,84	178.84	2.00	182.94	1.80	Z.60	19.00	22.00	6.00×5=30.00	
80.02	176,29	173,99	2.50	178.39	1,90	Z.50	19.00		6.00x4=2400	
100.02	172,13	169,93	2.50	173.23	L.70	6.50	19.00			
115.02	168,40	165,90	2.50	169.30	1.60	5.60	19.00		6.00x3=1800	
127,52	164.31	163.12	2.00	165.71	1.30	5.20	19.00			

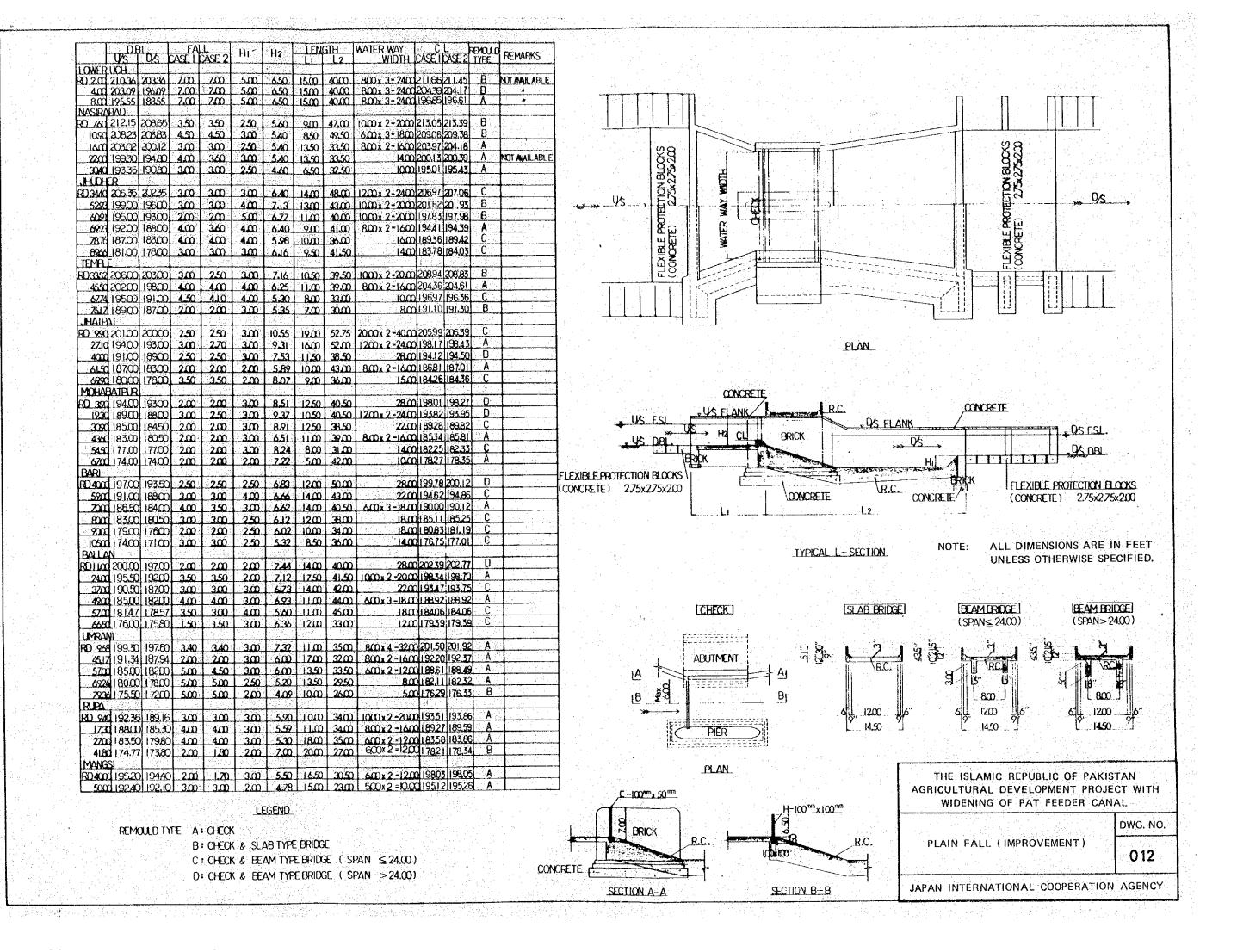
CASE 2 & CASE 4 (6 700 CUSECS)

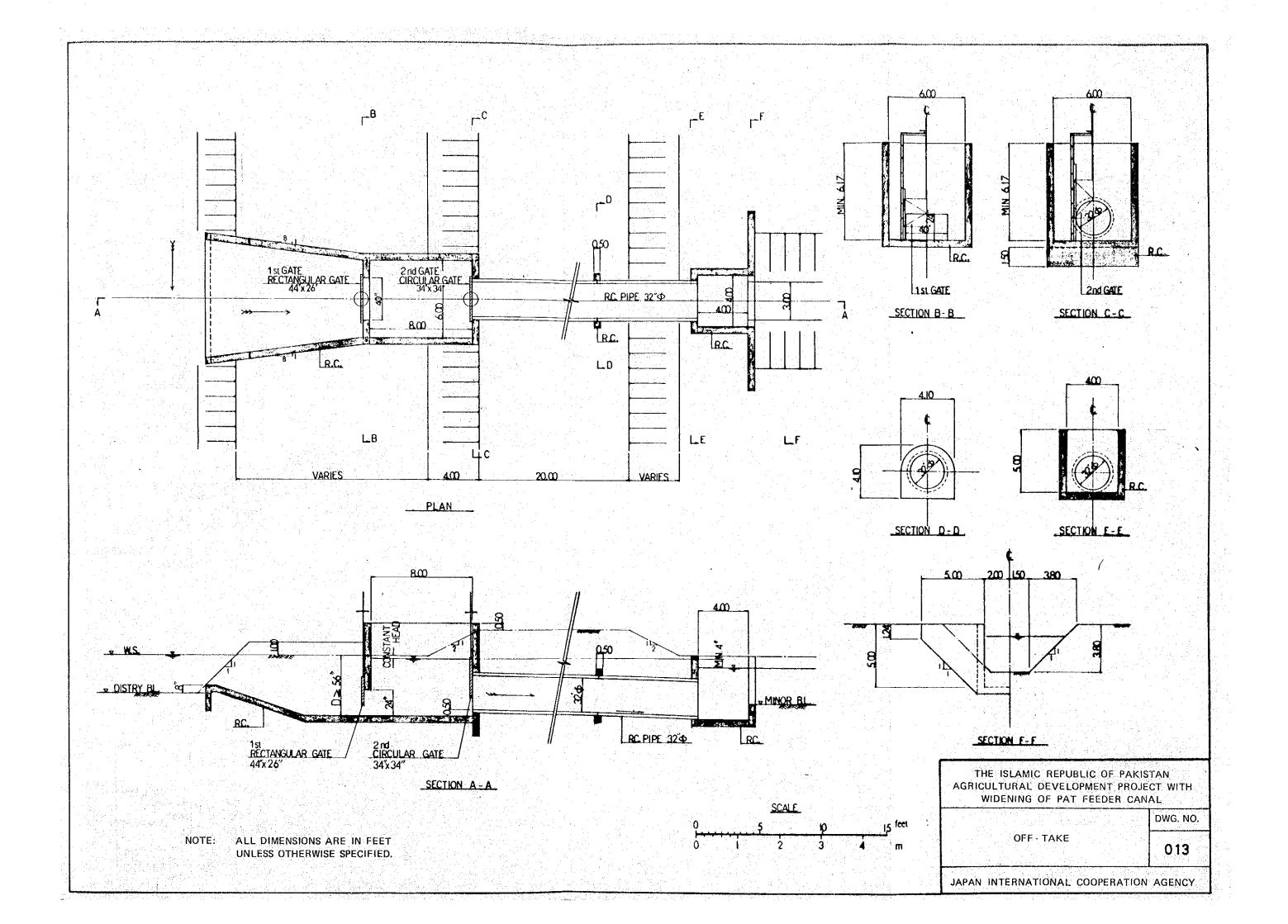
8	<u> مدنيست</u>	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15, 805.5	de digitalista		
U/S	B L D/s	FALL	C L	Н 1	Н 2	L ENC	STH :	WATER WAY WIDTH	REMARKS
BITTI	i ingali	1. 1. 1. i.	A 180			40 to 1			
46,72 222,47	219.47	3.00	2228/	1.30	4.00	12.00	18,00	6.00	
50.50 2186	215.14	3,50	1000	1.40	4.00	12.00	18.00	6.00	
53.50 214.4	3 211.49	3.00	215.08	1.30	4.00	12.00	18.00	6.00	
KHALLAN	1 1 1 1 1	-	4,57.3	4 15	5.4	41 Julya			
40.02 2128	209.24	4.00	213.34	1,60	4.40	19.00	20.00	600	
JHUDHER	i inga in	1				F			
29.37 209.5	1 206.54	3.00	210,34	1.80	6.20	19.00	22.00	6.00 x 3 = 18.00	
JHATPAT									
51.84 188.9	7 187,47	.50	18997	1.20	5.40	19.00	14,00	6,00×3=18,00	
BALLAN		2100							
80.02 175,14	1 174,55	1.00	175.64	0,80	4.40	19.00	12,00	600	
UMRANI		1.4. 4.2	A 198	200	38.080	40.47.63			. / sp : s i.e
31.47 194.3	7 193.37	1,00	195.34	1.00	6.00	19.00	1200	6.00x3=1800	
LOABULA			HA - N	3 334		100			
19.02 191.9	3 190,04	2,00	19343	1,60	6.70	12.00	20,00	6.00 ×4 - 24.00	
28.02 188.7	3 187,24	2.00	190,53	1,60	6.70	19,00	20.00	6.00 x4-2400	A sala in the sala sala sala sala sala sala sala sal
38.02 1858	3 184.02	2.00	186,78	1.60	6.20	19.00	20.00	6.00×3=1800	
49.02 182.8	7 179.89	3.00	183.69	1.70	5.60	19.00	20.00	6,00×3=1800	
59.02 178.5	175.76	3.00	179.76	1.70	5.40	19.00	20,00	6.00x3=18.00	
ZI.02 173.7	7 170.68	3,50	174.87	1.80	5.20	19.00	22.00	6.00x2-1200	
86.02 1682	3 166.64	2.00	[62,13	1.20	4.40	19.00	14.00	600	
MURAD						100		harata ta ta harata	
20.02 1907	4 188.84	2.00	192.74	1.70	7.70	19.00	2200	6.00×5=30.00	
40.02 185.19			188.29	1.90	7.60	19.00	24.00	6.00x5=30.00	
60.02 181.14		2.00	183.04	1,70	7,50	19.00	22.00		
80.02 177.3		2.50	179.00	1,90	6,70	19.00	24,00	6.00×4=24.00	
100.02 172.7		1.1	173.85	1.60	6.00	12.00	2000	6.00x3=18.00	
115.02 168.5		2.50	169.66	1.60	5,40	19.00	2000		
127,52 164,5	5 62,97	2.00	165.86	1.20	4.80	12.00	1400	600×2-12.00	L

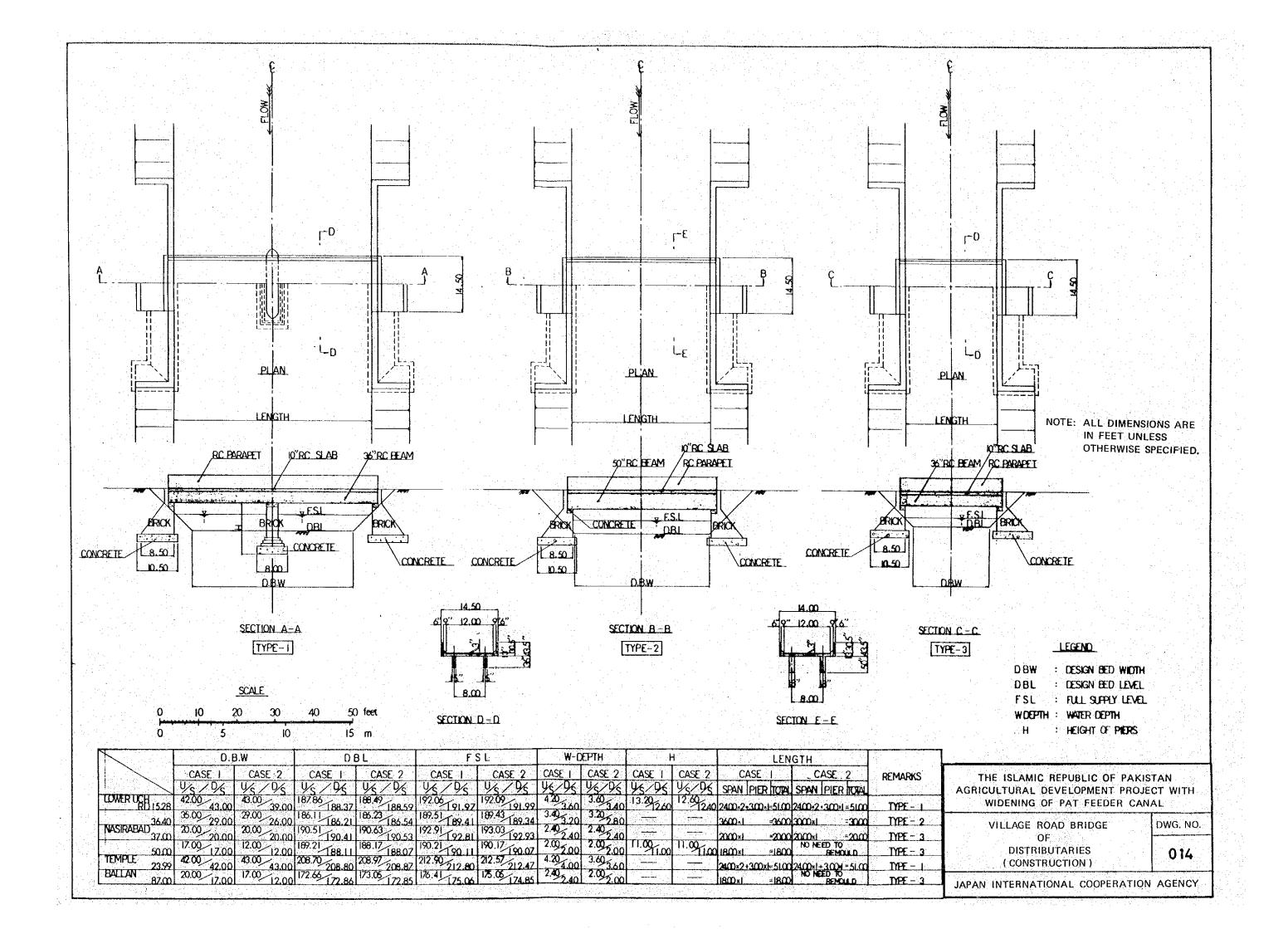


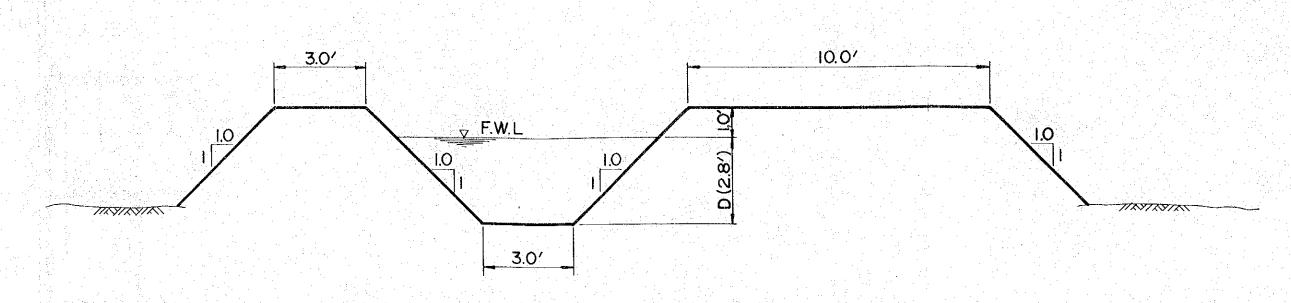
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.



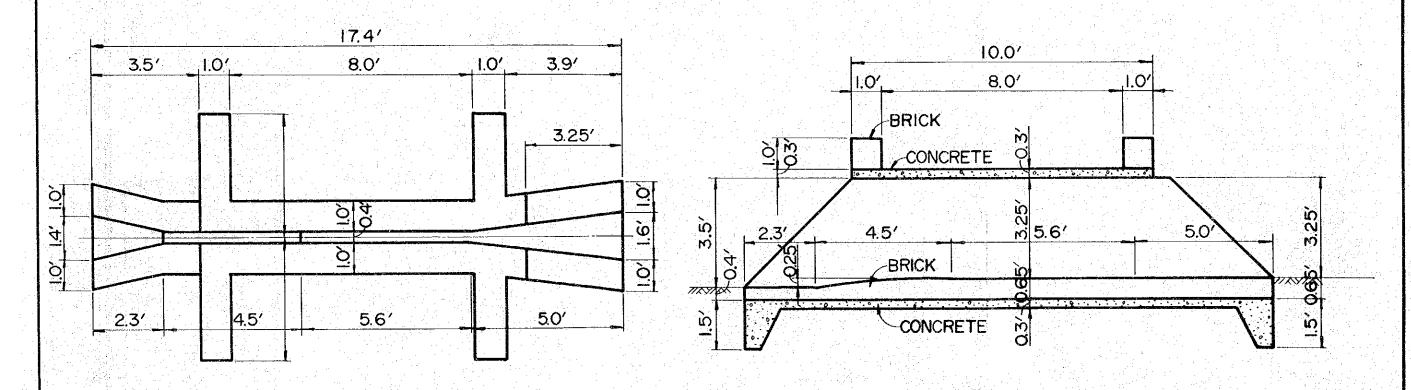








TYPICAL CROSS SECTION MINOR CANAL



PLAN OF OUTLET (MODULE)

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

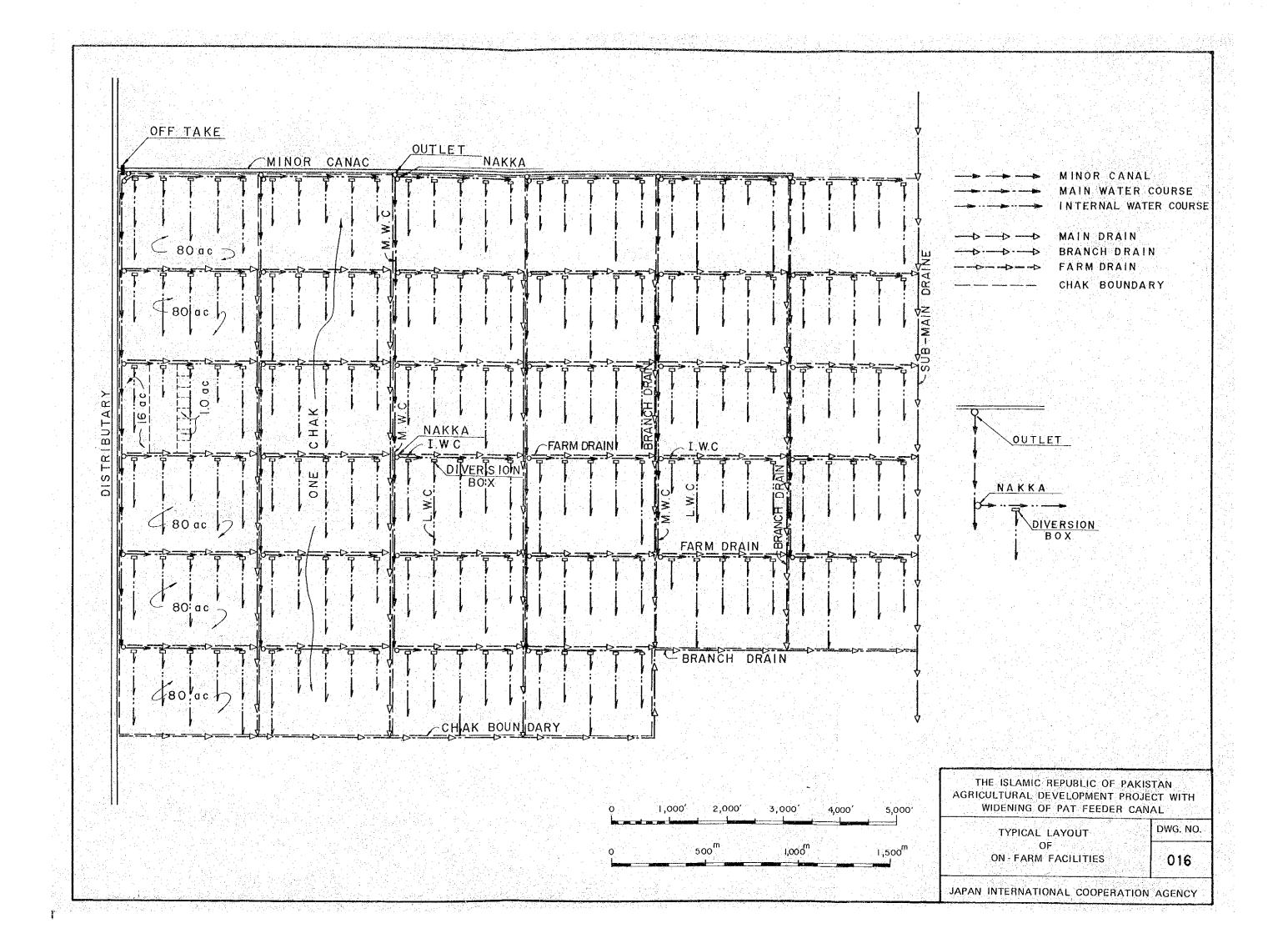
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH
WIDENING OF PAT FEEDER CANAL

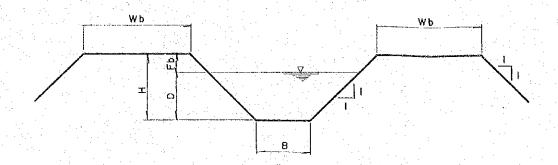
DWG. NO.

MINOR CANAL

L-SECTION OF OUTLET

015

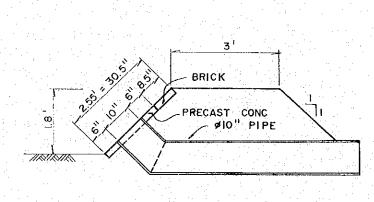




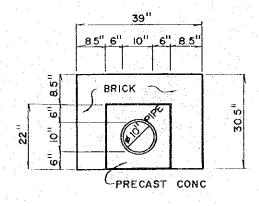
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF WATER COURSES

DIMENSIONS OF WATER COURSES (unit = feet)

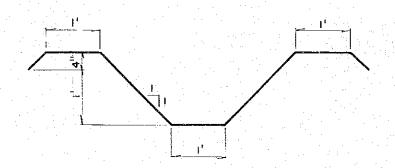
WATER COURSES	В	D	Fb	Н	Wb
MAIN WATER COURSE	15	1.3	0.5	1.8	3.0
INTERNAL WATER COURSE	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
LINK WATER COURSE	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	2.0



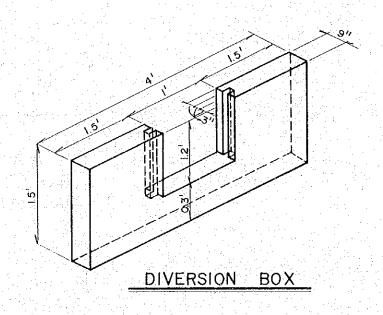
NAKKA

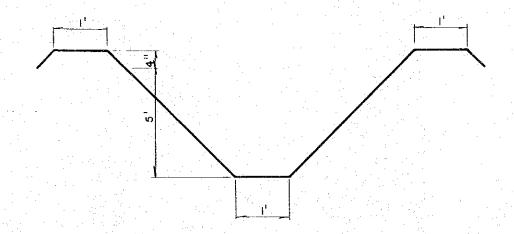


ELEVATION OF NAKKA



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF FARM DRAIN





TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF BRANCH DRAIN

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT WITH
WIDENING OF PAT FEEDER CANAL

TYPICAL STRUCTURE
OF
ON FARM FACILITIES

DWG. NO.

017

