



EXTENDED PROJECT ON FARMER MANAGED IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE
IN LBOD PROJECT AREA OF SINDH PROVINCE

PROPOSED BUSINESS PLAN
For
PILOT FARMER ORGANIZATIONS

Saeed ur Rehman
Mehmood ul Hassan
Dr. Bakhshal Lashari
Dr. Yameen Memon

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INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
LAHORE, PAKISTAN

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By this time IWMI staff has been successful in organizing 13 Farmer Organizations which are ready to takeover control of for making their livelihoods self-sustained from the irrigated command areas of these channels. This is a beginning of a new era in the history of Sindh Province and these farmers have to go for a long journey for making this business sustainable and beneficial. We are thankful to all the farmers of these pilot areas for their cooperation.

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Summary

The approaches to irrigation management transfer and its financing needs must be understood in relation to irrigation development program in a certain area. The effects of financing policies depend on the organization of responsibilities to the Farmer Organizations who can control the resources obtained from the beneficiaries and full or partial financial autonomy. With financial dependence, irrigation implementing Farmer organization has no control over any funds collected from the water users, and thus dependent on the resources allocated to it through the government procedures.

For the past several years, the top priority in the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA) has been in learning how to organize farmers at the secondary canal level. At this time SIDA is working on the issues related to irrigation management transfer specially that how to give legal authority in terms of managing the parts of the irrigation system and how to share the irrigated crop land taxes. With these legal authorities, farmers are ready to takeover the irrigation system from the Government.

This document provides guidelines in general to the Farmer Organization (FOs) that how to get a economic viability and that the need exists for some effective monitoring by an accountability mechanism. The proposed business plan is an important document which could be helpful in developing the future action plan after irrigation management transfer takes place. The potential for implementing an effective action plan would pretty much depend on a operation plan indeed.

Farmer Organizations have been provided with guiding principles to implement need tasks about the water supply and distribution, operation and maintenance, assessment and collection of water rates and financial record keeping. The procedure for the revision of the proposed has been laid down for the efficient irrigation and drainage management. It has been emphasized that scrutiny of expenditures should be done more carefully. The financial autonomy of irrigation management the financial linkage between water user charges and funds for O&M require some degree of control over expenditure.

Finally, revision of the proposed business plan has been suggested time to time depending upon the needs when actual business takes place. For determining O&M expenditures, some form of assessment of the "requirements" for operating and maintaining various physical structures present in the irrigation and drainage facilities would be needed every year after the IMT.

1. INTRODUCTION

Increased national food production is an objective underlying farmer managed irrigated agriculture in Pakistan. Increasing the income and production of subsistence farmers is very much linked with the development of irrigation and irrigation is central to Pakistan's rural economy. Agriculture has a central role in alleviating poverty, given the concentration of the poor in rural areas. Approximately, 90 percent of agricultural output that accounts for more than a quarter of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and more than half of the total employment is entirely dependent on irrigation. Pakistan's Agriculture depends heavily on irrigation, which covers about 79 percent of the total cropped area of 20.8 million hectares.

The Irrigation System of Pakistan is the largest integrated irrigation network in the world. Despite the heavy investment in irrigation infrastructure by the government, the annual Operation and Maintenance (O&M) allocations for the Provincial Irrigation Departments (PIDs) gradually became insufficient due to which O&M became increasingly ineffective due to changing socio-economic conditions. Increases in O&M costs, low assessment of water charges and low recovery rates, all combined to form this imbalance in the irrigation sector (**WSIP, 1990**). To overcome the poor performance of the canal irrigation system as compared to its expected return on investment in irrigation, the World Bank proposed a reorganization of the whole irrigation sector in the year 1994 and put forward the ideas of participatory irrigation management and decentralization. These proposed reforms started with the enactment of new laws commonly known as the Provincial Irrigation and Drainage Authority (PIDA) Acts of 1997 (**World Bank, 1994**). Following this proposal, the Government of Sindh decided to initiate pilot projects at distributary level by involving the farmers in managing irrigation and drainage systems. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) of the Sindh Government requested International Water Management Institute (IWMI) to assist on the social organization aspects with the field research approach to implement this pilot project by forming Farmer Organizations (FOs) at distributary level.

So far 13 Farmer Organizations have been formed at distributary level and farmers of all outlets of these distributaries were assisted to organize into Watercourse Associations (WCAs) with the help of experience gained on first three pilot channels namely Dhoro Naro, Heran, and Bareji. The success of these reforms with the help of farmer organizations to manage the parts of the irrigation system is heavily dependent on the financial viability. This requires an arrangement for the accurate assessment of crops and collection of appropriate water charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of irrigation and drainage facilities in the distributary command areas. To assist FOs in managing the financial liabilities of the farmers, including O&M costs of the distributary command areas and as well as of the Sindh Irrigation and Development Authority (SIDA), a business plan has been drafted to provide financial guidelines to all of the 13 FOs. The proposed business plan could be adopted and modified by any FO, to derive financial and economic gain, by participatory irrigation management from their collective action.

1.1 Current Irrigation Facilities

The irrigation system of Sindh is fed by the waters of the Indus River. There are three barrages, fourteen main canals, 118 feeders and branches and 1, 163 distributaries and minors. The completion of the Sukkar Barrage in 1932 and construction of the Rohri, Nara and Jamrao Canals allowed River Indus water to be diverted for perennial irrigation of large areas of the province. Latter on with the construction of Kotri Barrage in 1955 and Guddu Barrage in 1962, canal irrigation was supplied to remaining areas. It has been assessed that canal network in the Sindh Province supplies water to an area of about 13.615 million acres. The length of the main canals is about 2, 242 miles, branch canals are about 1, 515 miles and secondary canals (distributaries/minors) are about 8, 049 miles long. The overall length of the conveyance system is about 11, 846 miles.

All of the 13 pilot sites are provided irrigation water from three main canals namely Nara, Jamrao and Rohri, and all of them offtaking from the left side of the Indus River just upstream from Sukkur Barrage. Nara Canal is a combination of excavated channel from the Indus River to intercept the old Nara River; Jamrao Canal offtakes from this river channel at RD 129 (129,000 feet) downstream from the head

regulator for Nara Canal. Dhoro Naro irrigation channel receive water from Gajrah Branch of Nusrat Canal which offtakes from Rohri Canal.

The irrigation water is distributed through a number of distributing points. The hierarchy of channels in terms of size in descending order is; main canal, branch canal, distributary, minor and outlets. In the Sindh Province, the term "minor" is often used to mean a small distributary offtaking from a main or branch canal. Actually, any secondary canal offtaking from a distributary is referred to as a minor. Since the FOs are being organized on distributary channels, therefore, general characteristics of the pilot distributaries and minors are presented in Table 1.1.

The smallest command area in the pilot sites is of Mohammad Ali Minor with a CCA of 3, 833 acres and having only 10 outlets (minimum), whereas the Dighri Distributary has the largest command area of 31, 627 acres and maximum outlets with a number of 72. Similarly, the discharge ranges between 10.90 to 101.80 cusecs for for all the pilot channels respectively.

Table 1.1. Characteristics of the pilot distributaries/minors

| Name of the Pilot Distributary/Minor | CCA (acres) | Design Discharge (cusecs) | Design Cropping Intensity (%) | Length of Channel (km) | No. of Outlets |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Bareji | 13, 049 | 41.50 | 81 | 12 | 24 |
| Sanhro | 15, 367 | 53.80 | 81 | 10 | 25 |
| Belharo | 17, 077 | 58.60 | 81 | 13.87 | 32 |
| Mirpur | 16, 218 | 63.80 | 81 | 14.80 | 53 |
| Dighri | 31, 627 | 101.80 | 81 | 29.35 | 72 |
| Potho | 8, 063 | 30.00 | 81 | 10.35 | 19 |
| Baghi | 8, 128 | 28.00 | 81 | 7.60 | 14 |
| Khatian and Tando | 11, 373 | 33.00 | 81 | 12.80 | 27 |
| Heran | 15, 410 | 62.50 | 81 | 10.60 | 31 |
| Muhammad Ali | 3, 833 | 10.90 | 81 | 4.67 | 10 |
| Rawtiani | 9, 026 | 29.00 | 81 | 8.83 | 19 |
| Tail | 8, 286 | 27.00 | 81 | 5.15 | 14 |
| Dhoro Naro | 13, 382 | 51.60 | 81 | 9.84 | 25 |

Source: Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA).

1.2 Current Drainage Facilities

Due to the flat topography of the Sindh Province, natural drainage has been slow and over the years, traditional flood irrigation practices resulted in a steady rise in the watertable. Groundwater levels, which had been lower than 12 feet in 1030's, risen to less than 4 feet over large areas by the 1980s. The rising watertable resulted in waterlogging of agricultural lands and high evaporation rates resulting from high temperatures, combined with low annual rainfall to flush salts from the soil profile, caused widespread salinization. As a result, agricultural production began to decline in large areas of Sindh and land became abandoned in most of the areas.

Due to Government's efforts, the Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD) Project-Stage 1 commenced in 1986 with the aim of controlling waterlogging and salinity by draining waterlogged soils in the districts of Nawabshah, Sanghar, and Mirpur, on the left bank of the Indus River. LBOD planned to install 2,000 tubewells to lower the watertable and to discharge the drainage saline effluent to the sea via a network of 2, 000 kilometers of surface drains. Table 1.2 provides information on various components of the LBOD Project at a glance as below.

Table 1.2. Various components of the LBOD Project.

| Description | Nawabshah | Sanghar | Mirpur | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| Area Served (CCA) M. Acres | 0.550 | 0.362 | 0.358 | 1.270 |
| Spinal drain (km) KPOD & DPOD | - | - | - | 285 |
| Tidal Link (km) | - | - | - | 42 |
| Surface Drains (km) | 628 | 554 | 441 | 1623 |
| Tile Drains (km) | - | - | 1500 | 1500 |
| Inceptor Drains | 154 | 141 | - | 295 |
| Standard Tubewells | 275 | 597 | 769 | 1641 |
| Rehabilitation of Tubewells | 28 | - | - | 28 |
| Scavenger Tubewells Electrification | 189 | 175 | - | 364 |
| Transmission Lines-11kv (km) | 1313 | 1440 | 1380 | 4133 |
| Distribution Transformers | 680 | 745 | 860 | 2285 |

Source: WAPDA-Left Bank Outfall Drain (LBOD) Project, Sindh.

Pilot areas where FOs have been organized, three types of drainage facilities were found i.e., vertical drainage and scavenger tubewells, subsurface tile drainage and surface drains. There are two types of drainage facilities in the Bareji Distributary command area-surface drains and subsurface tile drainage. About 70 percent of the Bareji command area underlain by subsurface tile drainage. However, the pumps at the thirteen sump houses are only partially operated but these facilities have the capacity of providing drainage in the future. The details of the drainage tubewells (vertical/saline, scavenger) and surface drains for the pilot areas are given in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3. Current drainage facilities in the pilot areas of the Sindh Province.

| Name of the Pilot Channel (Disty/Minor) | Tubewells | | Surface Drains | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | No. | Type | No. | Design Discharge (cfs) | Total length (km) | Length within command area (km) | No. of drains <15 cfs |
| Heran | 14 | Saline | 4 | 96.6 | 20.73 | 9.75 | - |
| | 3 | Scavenger | | 17.60 | 7.10 | 3.76 | |
| | | | | 79.50 | 23.29 | 3.66 | |
| | | | | 43.90 | 11.30 | 4.86 | |
| Rawtiani | 15 | Saline | 1 | 5.00 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 1 |
| Mohammad Ali | 2 | Saline | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tail | 2 | Saline | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bareji | 13 | Sump (Tile) | 5 | 25.6 | 7.00 | 4.7 | - |
| | | | | 16.5 | 5.00 | 1.0 | |
| | | | | NA | 30.97 | 12.98 | |
| | | | | NA | 4 | 4 | |
| Dhoro Naro | 8 | Saline | 2 | 7.90 | 5.70 | 5.18 | 1 |
| | | | | 132.00 | 146.6 | 8.53 | |

Source: WAPDA, Left Bank Outfall Drainage (LBOD) Project, Sindh.

NA: Not Available.

In the pilot area, vertical drainage systems have been installed in 7 sites to lower groundwater levels. Similarly, scavenger tubewells have been provided which have two separate discharge pipes, one for deeper saline water and other for skimming shallow fresh groundwater.

1.3 Tasks of the Pilot Farmer Organizations

For managing the parts of the irrigation and drainage systems on viable basis, following tasks will play a basic role in efficient working of the FOs:

1.3.1 Irrigation Management

- **Reliable Water Supply:** The most important task of all FOs would be to obtain a reliable water supply instead of getting more water. This would require an efficient flow monitoring system throughout the agricultural seasons.
- **Equitable Water Distribution:** Once the water enters through the gate into the distributary, the first immediate task would be to maintain high degree of equity in water distribution to the best possible level among the outlets of the respective distributary command area as per the distribution criteria. An FO is required to keep all hydraulic structures in functional condition, no tempering, to check the discharge rating of each outlets, and if necessary to make structural adjustments like resetting the B-Y dimensions and crest elevation for the affected outlets.
- **Efficient O&M of Distributary/Minor:** For the efficient running of the system, FO would be responsible to carry out yearly maintenance of the channel and this includes regular de-silting, repair of hydraulic and non-hydraulic structures, embankment, bed clearance, weed clearance etc.
- **Financing Irrigation Services:** Legally, FO has to provide for the O&M of the distributary/minor under his jurisdiction with the help of the farmers Watercourse Associations (WCAs) at the tertiary level. The assessment of the water charges, dues, fees, surcharge in case of defaulters, levy of charges for additional services, management service cost and collection of revenues is formally a responsibility of the FO.
- **Appropriate Staffing:** SIDA rules and regulations make it legally possible to employ a suitable number of technical and non-technical staff for the operation and maintenance of the system. Therefore, FO will have to appoint appropriate staff for operation and maintenance of the channel, for assessment and collection of water and other charges.
- **Water related Conflict Resolution:** Disputes relating to water resources such as problem of water stealing, controversy over labour contribution, sharing of water between old and new users, inclusion of unirrigated land, revenue assessment and collection may arise as serious problems within the jurisdiction of an FO. And this would be the responsibility of the FO to resolve such conflicts by maintaining harmonious relations between the FO and local people. The method of settlement of disputes may be adopted with the help of the concerned WUA by involving local influential persons, and it should be ensured that chances to file cases in the SIDA or state courts should be minimal.

1.3.2 The Drainage Tubewells:

- To benefit significantly from LBOD drainage facilities, FOs have to take leading role if the installed drainage tubewells were to be made operational. In many locations, the groundwater levels are too high like in the Heran and Bareji Distributary command areas, to control the depth to water table FO will be playing a key role to get the benefits associated with the LBOD drainage facilities.
- **O&M of Surface Drains (<15 cfs):** The Farmer Organization (FO) for each pilot distributary will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of surface drains which have design discharge less than 15 cubic feet per second (cfs). Each concerned FO has to devise a maintenance

program and operational plan with particular emphasis of combined management of the irrigation and drainage facilities.

1.4 Need for the Business Plan

Fundamentally, every business has an economic purpose and all the things those must be done to bring a business into existence embraces such activities as the careful investigations to determine:

- i) the probability of its being viable;
- ii) the amount of funds that will be necessary to start it and continue it on sound ground;
- iii) the possibility of procuring the properly qualified associates;
- iv) the possibility of making all the necessary contracts and procuring the required option and charter;
- v) the methods by means of which the necessary funds for the business shall be raised, and;
- vi) the actual raising of the funds themselves.

Thus, main task to be done in business relates to financing and indeed, financing activities would be directed to devise the plan and methods of raising the necessary funds for starting and carrying on the business. Financing an organization involves the raising of funds for three distinct purposes:

- 1) Financing during the organization period which means meeting the cost of all intangible property from the very start until the time when the business is ready to begin actual operation such as expenses on legal, economic and accounting advice on the project.
- 2) Financing the actual construction which means meeting the cost of all tangible property. It covers the cost of real estate, labour, materials, contractor's fee, machinery, furniture, fixture equipment, stationary etc.
- 3) Financing the business itself means providing the funds needed over and above the actual receipts of the business to operate it until such time as the receipts are sufficient to cover all outgo.

Hence, a comprehensive business plan is an important requirement of any FO for irrigation system management. Which would primarily assist in planning the shift in responsibility and authority for O&M, revenue assessment and collection for managing the irrigated agriculture from the government to the farmers.

1.5 Objectives of the Business Plan

Assessment of financial obligations is usually based on either the cost or the benefit principle. Enforcement of the rules for water allocation, O&M, payment of charges and taxes is critical to the long-run sustainability of the financing system but effective use of irrigation water charges as a means of ensuring efficient irrigation business is the prime objective of any FO in the pilot areas. Therefore, the main objective of writing this plan is to provide guidelines to FOs in gaining financial viability while they manage parts of the irrigation system.

The specific objectives of this business plan are:

- to assist FOs in identifying the potential/current O&M costs of the irrigation and drainage facilities for allocating resources to improve the irrigation service at distributary/minor level;
- to provide guidelines to FOs in the assessment and collection of water charges as well as expected sources of income for financing irrigation services in the pilot areas;
- to assist in assessing the financial obligations of FOs in the current situation;

- to suggest ways and means for financial autonomy of the FOs remaining within the specified rules and regulations by SIDA.

1.6 Preliminary Business Plans

Any method of financing irrigation involves collection of revenue from a large number of farmers and requires enough resources for the assessment and collection of these revenues. Currently, in the Sindh Province, a special revenue group is assigned to assess the water charges. SIDA is fully responsible for this work and yet has the minimum interaction with the farmers other than pilot areas.

IWMI and Agriculture Department of the Government of Sindh designed carefully a action research program for three pilot distributaries in Sindh with organizing a one-day workshop on 26 November 1995. The three pilot distributaries were selected; Bareji in Mirpur Khas, Dhoro Naro in Nawab Shah and Heran in Sanghar districts. During the project period, the irrigation facilities were field evaluated, but not the drainage facilities. An initial farm survey was conducted during the Rabi 1996-97 season by IWMI field staff and was reported by Sohani (1997). This was followed by another farm survey during Kharif 1997 and watercourse command areas were the basis for analysis. In these surveys, farm income analysis was carried out and as well as farm revenues. All of this analysis has been reported in the Preliminary Business Plan for each of the pilot distributary. Table 1.4 provides information about the farm income for the three pilot distributaries. It is evident that farmers of Heran Distributary command area have the lowest farm income that is Rupees 6, 705 per cropped acre, whereas farmers of Bareji Distributary have double of this amount which is Rupees 13, 445 per cropped acre.

Table 1.4. Net annual farm income analysis for the three pilot areas.

| Pilot Distributary | Dhoro Naro | | Heran | | Bareji | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Totals | | Totals | | Totals | |
| | Per Cropped CCA | Per CCA Acre | Per Cropped CCA | Per CCA Acre | Per Cropped CCA | Per CCA Acre |
| Rabi 1996-97 Plus Kharif 1997 | | | | | | |
| Gross Revenue (Rs.) | 16, 115 | 8, 905 | 17, 202 | 10, 396 | 23, 397 | 10, 805 |
| Gross Input Costs (Rs.) | 7, 841 | 4, 330 | 9, 964 | 5, 981 | 9, 408 | 4, 291 |
| Total Taxes (Rs.) | 552 | 304 | 533 | 320 | 543 | 248 |
| Total Expenditure (Rs.) | 8, 392 | 9, 634 | 10, 497 | 6, 301 | 9, 951 | 4, 539 |
| Farm Income (Rs.) | 7, 723 | 4, 270 | 6, 705 | 4, 095 | 13, 445 | 6, 266 |

The farmers of Dhoro Naro Distributary have farm income 15 percent higher that is Rupees 7, 723 per cropped acre. If we make comparison in terms of acres of CCA, Dhoro Naro Distributary is only 4 percent greater than Heran Distributary, whereas Bareji is 50 percent greater.

All of the three Preliminary Business Plans also provide information on the gross revenue for the watercourse command areas in each pilot distributary. For the farm income analysis, data were collected for two watercourses of each distributary which were 6R and 10L of Dhoro Naro, 4R and Khadwari Minor's 2R of Heran Distributary, 5L and 7R of Bareji. The analysis shows that for the Heran and Bareji distributaries, the maximum gross watercourse revenue is more than double the minimum gross watercourse revenue. However, when net farm income per cropped acre was compared, the differences are not so great.

In the Preliminary Business Plans, operation and maintenance (O&M) for a Water Users Federation has been estimated including the establishment costs and capital costs. Also, based on the Maintenance Plan for each pilot distributary, an annual maintenance budget has been calculated. Table 1.5 shows the establishment and maintenance costs for each pilot distributary which were calculated based on annual costs in rupees per CCA acre,

Table 1.5. Estimation of O&M costs of WUF for each pilot distributary.

| Description | Annual Costs in Rupees Per CCA acre | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Dhoro Naro | Heran | Bareji |
| Pilot Distributary | | | |
| Establishment Costs | 36.8 | 34.5 | 40.6 |
| Maintenance Costs | 19.9 | 25.9 | 19.4 |
| Total O&M Budget | 56.7 | 60.4 | 60.0 |

The establishment and maintenance costs for each pilot channel varies only from Rs.56.7 to Rs.60.4 per CCA acre per year. Average O&M costs were Rs.59 per CCA acre per year. When we subtract this amount from the total irrigation system costs are Rs.108 per CCA per acre per year, which mean that Rs.49/CCA acre/year should be paid to the area water board, and each WUF should retain Rs.59/CCA acre/year. These costs were quite near to the money what farmers were paying at that time. The analysis showed that combined sum of *Abiyana* plus the money paid illegally for water varied from Rs.88.11 per CCA acre for the three pilot distributaries, with the average being Rs.100 per CCA acre.

1.7 Issues and Constraints for FOs

In this section, it has been discussed that how Irrigation and Drainage Management Transfer (IDMT) intervention in parts of irrigation systems in Sindh could affect the farming community in the pilot sites. The key issue would be how to manage water resources in an efficient, productive, sustainable, and equitable way. The common problems and concerns that a FO may face during the turn over are described below:

1. The decisions taken jointly by the SIDA and FO may face problems during the implementation period because enforcement of the rules for water allocation, adjustment of outlets etc., is a critical matter and disputes between the FO and water users may arise over water distribution.
2. While implementing participatory approach to achieve most of its intended targets, the most important issue would be recovery of water charges because already cases exist where cost recovery is a big problem. Hence, collection of water rates may become a problem in the pilot areas. Therefore current laws should empower FOs to impose penalties in such cases because collection is not linked with service delivery.
3. Another constraint a FO may face is the timely acquisition of its share which is 40% of the water charges. According to present rules, all the monies will be deposited to the SIDA account and later on FO will get its share. Therefore, timely transfer of money will be a problem.
4. In the present circumstances, financial management capacity of a FO is limited. Because spending of money, transportation and accountability system could be a big constraint for a FO. They would require an internal and as well as external monitoring system otherwise there is a danger of weak organization.
5. In the local social system, elected members would be required to execute a voluntary service to a certain FO, there are chances that some of them may loose their interest in the course of time. This can be a problem for a FO to keep the interest of WCA elected members for long run sustainability of the organization. In the local social setup, farming community may divide into groups and often elected groups try to depress opponents, therefore, chances exist for not working smoothly of a FO.

2. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS AND SOURCES OF INCOME

To meet its financial obligations, farmer organizations should institute charges for all types of water-related services. The cost of operating irrigation and agricultural drainage is the basis commonly used for determining service charges in the water sector throughout the world. Therefore, the cost of a service delivery can be determined easily when services are rendered by a single farmer organization. Therefore, a realistic assessment should be made before launching a transfer program.

2.1 Financial Obligations

In accordance with the Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority Act 1997, farmer organizations are liable to meet some financial obligations while managing the parts of irrigation system. They are discussed here in detail as below:

2.1.1 Payments to Area Water Board (AWB)

According to the act, a FO shall remit to the AWB, the amount required to meet the justified costs for the management and operation of the canal system supplying the water to the area under the jurisdiction of a FO. Also share of various costs pertaining to O&M of drainage system to which it delivers its effluent and in addition costs of SIDA or AWB for maintaining flood protection infrastructure benefiting the farming community of the area under the jurisdiction of any FO. The act empowers a FO to keep both operating and reserve funds under interest bearing fixed deposits in a Bank. FO is bound to spend interest accrued from the fixed deposit amount on operation and maintenance including allied activities of the irrigation system.

After careful evaluation and estimation SIDA and pilot FOs have to reach an agreement according to which all the sums receivable in respect of water charges in lieu of delivery of irrigation and drainage services to agricultural/non-agricultural users will be divided in accordance with the cost apportionment accord. Whatever income comes from *Abiyana*, development cess or drainage cess at the current level or higher will be divided most likely with a ratio of 60:40. Which means 60% of the total revenue from the sources explained above will be the share of Area Water Board and 40% share will be retained by a farmer organization.

2.1.2 Costs of Operating and Maintaining Irrigation Facilities

For the preparation of an annual O&M budget for its irrigation facilities, FOs would need guidance because the size of the O&M budget will affect the revenue available to farmer organizations. IWMI Sindh team has prepared recently a detailed document within a clearly defined framework established by the Government of Sindh which is based on actual walk through surveys in the field, on-site inspections of the hydraulic/non-hydraulic structures and actual staffing needs. In this estimation, on the basis of total cost yard sticks were developed and used for preparing estimates for O&M expenditure. The main components of O&M estimates are described as below:

2.1.2.1 Bank work

In this item the costs for inspection/non-inspection costs have been estimated keeping in view the wear and tear of banks, cutting of banks due to flow variations, cattle trespasses and weather actions, breaches etc. Following the yardstick, the total cost per kilometer has been estimated at Rs. 4,020/-. The details of the estimation work are given in Annex-1.

2.1.2.2 Silt Clearance

Since due to continuous irrigation supply and velocity on hard soils of Sindh due to the flat gradient, silt deposit is a problem. Hence, desilting cost was calculated as Rs. 4,102/km and secondly costs for the construction of groynes, weed clearance, canal trimming etc. was worked out as Rs.205/km. Therefore, total cost for silt clearance comes about Rs.4, 307/km. All details are available in Annex-2.

2.1.2.3 Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of Structures

In this analysis, damage to road culverts, bridge parapets, cross regulators/outlet structures, repair to structure floor and repairs of gate and gearing machinery have been estimated and estimated cost has been given as Rs.2,503/km. Annex-3 provides the detailed analysis regarding M&R.

2.1.2.4 Other Operational Cost

For the operation of pilot distributary/minor, first the staffing requirement for a FO has been estimated keeping in view the staff strength under present conditions and then, for running and maintaining the FO office cost has been worked out which totals to Rs.14,845/km. The details are appended in Annex-4.

2.1.2.5 Total O&M Cost

Total cost to operate and maintain the pilot channels have been worked out by adding the costs related to bank work, silt clearance, M&R of structures and other operational costs. The estimated total O&M cost for per kilometer of any distributary or minor comes out as Rs.25, 675/-

2.1.2.6 Transaction Cost

FO members would be closely interacting with the AWB/SIDA staff for smoothly running the pilot distributaries/minors. To meet the travelling costs, photocopying, sketching, drafting of various farms etc. 1% of the total O&M cost is suggested for making provision while preparing annual budget estimates for any distributary and minor.

Considering this principle, the transaction cost can be made available from own resources and by this way FO would be in good shape to meet any business related to respective irrigation channel in pilot areas.

2.1.2.7 Cost Reduction Measures

Any FO may adopt various costs cutting measures depending upon the degree of cooperation extended by the water users of any distributary/minor in the pilot areas. This would need resource mobilization. Resource mobilization is the most significant and potential area where farmer's participation could be achieved on voluntary basis. For cost reduction, mobilization of manpower and tools might be available for bank work and silt clearance. There are the two potential items where a FO will be able to save the money but contributions by farmers would vary from one irrigation channel to other.

2.1.3 O&M Cost for Drainage Facilities

To assess the current needs for drainage facilities in the pilot areas is a hard part because it is not yet clear that who will manage the vertical drainage and scavenger tubewells. Therefore, to assess the mechanical costs for making tubewells operational, working hours, repairs and maintenance costs of machinery and as well as of the allied channels which discharge effluent into the nearby surface drains, a sound working would be required. Thus, it is suggested that these cost estimates should be deferred for the time being due to the unclear situation.

As it has been already decided that surface drains of capacity less than 15 cubic feet per second discharge will be operated and maintained by the respective FOs. From the currently available data about the drainage facilities, only the FOs of Dhoro Naro Minor and Rawtiani distributary would be required to manage surface drains which are below 15 cfs discharge. It is suggested that all of the bank work, weed cleaning and drain maintenance work of should be carried out by the farmers on participatory basis to minimize management costs. And for maintenance and repair (M&R) of the structures, a provision of 25% of the Irrigation facilities M&R cost should be made to meet this cost.

Considering the present M&R cost estimates, this amount would be Rs.949/km of the drain length. For the purpose of analysis this cost has been used.

2.1.2 Revenue/Sources of Income

An important principal underlying the financing of irrigation and drainage services is based on the framework of prices which are established by the government policies and rules and secondly water charges should be linked to benefits received and the cost of service delivery. In Sindh, the main mechanism of direct charges for irrigation facilities is on a per acre basis for agricultural users. A second source of income is from charging water for nonagricultural purposes and revenue from the interest of deposits in the banks plus the income from the sale of assets within the jurisdiction of irrigation authorities.

2.1.2.1 Current Revenue Assessment

For the purpose of preparation and execution of the IMT, the possible revenue from water charges has been worked out on the basis of current water rates. For the Rabi 1996-97 and Kharif 1997 seasons, a Primary Business Plan has been prepared for each pilot distributary. The data from these three Business Plans of Heran, Dhoro Naro and Bareji distributaries have been used as the basis for assessing the income from water charges. Gross watercourse revenues were calculated from the original data collected from the field. The actual cropped area and *Abiyana* assessment for the three pilot distributaries is given in Table 2.1. On the basis of these figures per acre *Abiyana* have been calculated which has been used to estimate the revenue from water charges for the case of all the pilot distributaries. Here, the assumption has been made that cropping pattern on other pilot distributaries and minors will be same as prevailed on three pilot distributaries namely Heran, Bareji and Dhoro Naro. It has been reported that Heran Distributary has annual cropping Intensity of 121.32%, Dhoro Naro with 113.63, whereas Bareji has only 90.59 percent. Therefore, on average 109% cropping intensity has been considered for the calculation of *Abiyana* for all the pilot distributaries.

Table 2.1. Assessment of *Abiyana* on per acre basis pilot from three distributaries.

| Distributary/Mi nor | Rabi 1996-97 | | Kharif 1997 | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Cropped Area (Acre) | <i>Abiyana</i> (Rs.) | Cropped Area (Acre) | <i>Abiyana</i> (Rs.) | Cropped Area (Acre) | <i>Abiyana</i> (Rs.) |
| Heran | 8,513 | 429,314 | 9,323 | 801,871 | 17,836 | 1,231,185 |
| Bareji | 4,970 | 205,590 | 5,684 | 535,689 | 10,654 | 741,279 |
| Dhoro Naro | 7,894 | 413,181 | 6,869 | 600,913 | 14,763 | 1,014,094 |
| Total | 21377 | 1048085 | 21876 | 1938473 | 43253 | 2986558 |
| <i>Abiyana</i> per Acre (Rs.) | 49 | | 89 | | 69 | |

The above table shows that on average Rupees 49 *Abiyana* was assessed on per acre basis for the Rabi season, and Rupees 89 per acre for Kharif season. On average annual *Abiyana* rate comes out Rupees 69 per acre for the three pilot distributaries. The *Abiyana* rate of Rs.69/acre has been used to assess the

revenue for the cropped areas per season in pilot areas. This method has been employed only to make estimates prior to the irrigation management transfer.

The financial analysis for the 13 FOs has been given in Table 2.2, which indicates positive balance for all the FOs. In this analysis, the assessment of drainage cess and O&M costs for the case of surface drains have been left open due to the non-availability of the actual data pertaining to pilot areas. Thus farmers will have to make careful assessment of operation and maintenance costs and as well as the assessment of the actual benefiting CCA from these surface drains. This is the hard part and will be the responsibility of the drainage committee(s).

Overall, not a single FO has the negative balance with a range of rupees 18-245,985. The analysis indicates the positive sign for the financial viability of the FOs in managing the secondary irrigation channels. The data also shows that channels with greater length have more earning capacity as compared to the channels with smaller length. In other words, the distributaries and minors with large command areas have more scope for being on sound footing in running the irrigation system.

Table 2.2. Assessing the Viability of FOs in pilot areas of Sindh.

| Distributary/Minor | FO Share in Revenue (Rs.) | Total O&M Cost | | Balance Amount (Rs.) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | Irrigation | Drainage | |
| Bareji | 410,019 | 338,910 | 52,000 | 19,109 |
| Sanhro | 528,410 | 282,425 | 0 | 245,985 |
| Belharo | 587,210 | 391,723 | 0 | 195,487 |
| Mirpur | 557,672 | 417,989 | 0 | 139,683 |
| Dighri | 1,087,526 | 828,917 | 0 | 258,609 |
| Potho | 277,254 | 277,236 | 0 | 18 |
| Baghi | 279,490 | 214,643 | 0 | 64,847 |
| Khatian Tando | 391,072 | 361,504 | 0 | 29,568 |
| Heran | 576,883 | 299,371 | 68,000 | 209,512 |
| Muhammad Ali | 131,802 | 123,702 | 8,000 | 99 |
| Rawtiani | 310,368 | 249,381 | 60,000 | 987 |
| Tail | 284,922 | 145,449 | 8,000 | 131,473 |
| Dhoro Naro | 471,944 | 277,906 | 32,000 | 162,038 |

2.1.3 Revenue Assessment and Collection Strategy

2.1.3.1 Revenue Assessment

FO should obtain and maintain the record of land holdings, cultivators and ownership and ownership record should be compiled from the record of Revenue Department. Land record will be helpful in water allocations, water distribution to the new entrants. For the cases where changes occur, new and old record must be maintained

Once record has been established, a FO member or his nominee shall carry out the crop assessment survey for each season that is Kharif and Rabi at appropriate time. Fallow area and area with damaged crop must be noted separately to avoid any disputes on assessment. After the completion of the survey, a summary statement should be prepared and treasurer of the FO must check the assessment lists and its summary sheet. The assessed area should be compared with the total distributary or minor area to avoid any misconceptions.

Currently, the revenue staff of the SIDA assess crops on Deh basis and in several cases these Deh comes under the command area of more than one canal. Since in pilot areas, irrigation allocations are

made on the basis of outlet command area, a immediate shift would be required necessarily for the assessment and collection from Deh level to Watercourse command level in the pilot distributaries.

2.1.3.1 Revenue Collection

A staff member should prepare a bill on the basis of crop assessment survey by applying the prevalent water rate in the name of each water user. The crop assessment must be completed in accordance with the notified water rates by the SIDA. Any claims for the remission either partial or full on the basis of crop failure must be received by the FO and may be examined by the President to avoid any dispute. On the verification of the President, Committee should grant any concession or remission. In case of any adjustment in the bill, revised bills should be issued.

For depositing the full amount shown in the bill, the committee of farmer organization should open a account in the Bank and FO should keep record of the collections. Assessment, collection and record maintenance is the responsibility of the FO and they should have full control of it.

2.1.3.2 Surcharge

Whenever an assessed amount is paid after the due date, a surcharge should be levied on the defaulters and like energy/electricity bills, these should be notified on the bills. FO should decide the rate of surcharge to be imposed before the end of the season.

The billing exercise must be completed before the start of harvesting season and there should be deadline for issuing these bills. Rules should be framed to tackle all complaints regarding assessment, payment and proper investigation of such cases.

2.1.4 Other sources of Income

Indirect methods of financing irrigation and drainage service are pretty much needed for supporting the conventional methods. Secondary income to be earned from a variety of resources would be the sale of surplus water for nonagricultural uses, for example allocation for the industrial use, interest on funds, FOs can impose additional charges on the water users which could increase the income of the farmer organizations.

In the long run, farmer organizations can plan tree plantations along the distributary canal banks, FOs can sell water for fish farms. Some income may come from selling few assets available in the canal commands. Some contributions will come from penalties sanctioned on the defaulters.

The immediate income is possible if pilot farmer organizations impose a membership fee on the each water user on per acre basis of CCA. A reasonable rate must be decided before the IMT process starts.

3. CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PENALTIES

There is a proposition that conflicts can be a means to acquire water rights and often conflicts are used to express dominance. Hence, for participatory irrigation management agreements and negotiations between individual users and collective claims by water users is the fundamental basis to avoid tension and open conflict among the farmers drawing water from the farmer managed irrigation systems.

Conflicts between farmers over water allocation and distribution are common in all over the world. Many conflicts are related with minor disputes on diverting water out of turn or using more excess water as compared to allocated. This kind of disputes can be resolved with the help of neighboring farmers. These are the problems those often arise in daily irrigation business and are easy to resolve.

Other conflicts arise due to the stealing of water by the farmers on distributary canal and within watercourse commands. Some problems occur at times when changes in water allocation or physical structure are introduced. Hence, farmers use different means to protect their water needs.

The crop assessment and recovery of the water rates is the potential area where dispute and conflicts among the farmers and even between the farmers and WCAs may arise. Therefore, it would be nice to formulate a dispute resolution committee by the respective FO to avoid such problems.

4. FINANCIAL RECORD KEEPING

The treasurer is considered as the financial in-charge of the Accounts of any organization, but financial record keeping is an independent job and it requires lot of time and input in big organizations. As far as the Farmer Organizations are concerned, they should keep the minimum record with them and most of the record should be maintained by the Watercourse Organizations (WCAs). All the land record pertaining to each watercourse should be the responsibility of the each WCA. All the documents related to official water allocations and revisions should be kept by the respective WCA and whenever need arises, FO should be able to consult those records with the help of respective WCAs.

It would be wise to advice that a Revenue Assistant should be hired by each FO for keeping the record of the financial functions like Abiyana assessment/collection. The number of employed persons would pretty much depend upon the workload. For the case of smaller FOs, this Assistant may work for several organizations if it is practicable. The following record would be necessary to maintain for each FO:

1. **Book of Assets:** This will have a complete inventory of the assets at the time of irrigation management transfer and subsequently addition or deletion of any items.
2. **Book of Accounts for Revenue:** This book will contain several heads like Resources at the time of transfer, income from water rates on the basis of Abiyana assessment, income from non-agricultural water allocations, income from additional surcharge and penalties.
3. **Book of O&M Costs:** All the record related to operation and maintenance costs for irrigation and drainage facilities including the transaction costs of the respective FOs should be maintained in a separate register. Because these costs will be a regular feature of each FO, thus, its record must be separate from any other financial activity.
4. **Book of Billing:** A register should be maintained in which all the record related to bills for each WCA should be available. Also relief/remission and complaints related to billing should be recorded together with the particulars against each WCA.
5. **Book of Salaries and Wages:** Each FO should maintain a register bearing all the particulars of salaries and labor with reference to appointment letters and subsequent pay change or if any deductions for loans and taxes.
6. **Book of Reserve Fund:** This record would be a quick check for excess of income over expenditure or vice versa at any particular time. This record should also include particulars about grants from Government, SIDA, Area Water Board or finance from any other source.

Each FO must be careful in chalking out the nature of transactions and financial functions to carry out the proper record keeping and subsequently its audit.

5. REVISION OF BUSINESS PLANS

In the earlier three primary business plans for pilot distributaries, the emphasis was to operate and maintain the irrigation facilities but in this proposed business plan, both irrigation and drainage facilities have been considered to provide guidelines to farmer organizations. The drainage part is still unclear and it would be required to see that what would be managed by the farmers, and how much will be the O&M cost. Also the rate of drainage cess has not been yet decided, although National Drainage Consultants (NDC) has worked out that Rupees 84 per acre is the appropriate rate but it is not known how much would be imposed. Once the irrigation and drainage management is transferred, certainly, the revision of this proposed business plan would be required as per the actual jurisdiction of each FO.

Once the O&M costs for drainage facilities are known, along with the benefits to the farmers, they can be combined with the irrigation facilities to update this Proposed Business Plan (PBP), which will be different for each pilot distributary. That updated version of this PBP will be presented to appropriate Water User federation or Farmer Organization for debate and agreement among the water users. Once the Farmer Organization members come to an agreement, any necessary changes can be made and then a Final Business Plan would be published.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In July 1995, the Department of Agriculture Engineering and Water Management of the Government of Sindh (GoS) requested the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) to undertake an action research program for three pilot distributaries in the LBOD project area. The pilot project was established by organizing three Water Users Federations (WUFs) which were to take the parts of the irrigation system for operation and maintenance. This was a IIMI's model and later in the second phase farmers were organized at two levels; one at the watercourse level into Watercourse Associations (WCAs) and at distributary/minor level into Farmer Organizations (FOs). These WCAs and FOs are ready to takeover various channels as pilot sites to effectively improve the O&M of both the irrigation and drainage facilities on participatory basis.

This pilot project has succeeded through its activities so far to assist in establishing water users organizations in several canal command areas. Currently, the legislative and institutional processes are under way for effectively organizing and strengthening water user organizations on a wider scale. This proposed business plan (PBP) has been drafted to assist the FOs in carrying out the actual business after irrigation management transfer in the pilot areas. This document should be used as guidelines in future in the pilot areas to manage the irrigation system on a viable basis.

For managing the irrigation facilities, reliable and equitable water supply, efficient O&M of the irrigation units, proper and timely financing of irrigation service, appointment of appropriate staff, and conflict resolution would be the major tasks of any FO in the pilot areas. While managing the drainage facilities, operation and maintenance of drainage tubewells and O&M of the surface drains below discharge of 15 cfs would require particular attention of the respective FOs.

To meet the costs of operation and maintenance of the irrigation and drainage facilities, FOs would need guidance in assessment and collection of the water rates and drainage cess. For the business of assessment of water rates FOs, first of all a shift from Deh to Watercourse command would be needed immediately after the irrigation and drainage management transfer (IDMT) which will not correspond with the current practice being implemented.

For each FO a revenue assessment and collection strategy for financing the irrigation and drainage facilities has been suggested. The absence of actual data on O&M of drainage facilities and cess collection makes it difficult to assess the actual costs those would require special attention after IMT. The figures are based on an field surveys and many elements of actual costs are not clear.

For dealing with conflicts between farmers over water allocation and distribution a Water Committee has been proposed which will help in sorting out various issues related with water.

For financial record keeping, minimum record should be maintained with FOs and maximum record with WCA to run the business smoothly. Six types of record books have been recommended. Also it has been suggested to hire a FO Assistant for maintaining this record.

Once the O& M costs for irrigation and drainage facilities are known to FOs, they would require a combined effort to revise the proposed business plan which would be finalized after debate and agreement among the water users to convert it to Final Business Plan. Therefore, every FO has been recommended a revision of the currently proposed business plan.

REFERENCES

World Bank. 1994. Pakistan Irrigation and Drainage: issues and options. Report No. 11884-Pak, AOD, World Bank, 25 March 1994.

WSIP. 1990. Water sector investment plan (1990-2000). Lahore: Federal Planning Cell, WAPDA, Pakistan.

Annex-1

Bank work

Considering 0.5 ft depletion of earth work of in one year, the following cost estimation has been Worked out as under.

| S.No. | Item | Rate | Quantity | Amount | Remarks |
|-------|--|------|----------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | Length of channel(mile) | | 7 | | |
| 2 | Width of Inspection path (ft) | | 12 | | |
| 3 | Width of Non Inspection path(ft) | | 8 | | |
| 4 | Running feet | | 20 | | |
| 5 | Earth work per mile (cft) | | 50,000 | | |
| 6 | Total earth work | | 350,000 | | |
| 7 | Considering 20% of length will require earth work | | 70,000 | | |
| 8 | Average rate(machine and manual) per 1000 cft of earth work (Rs) | 616 | | 43,120 | |
| 9 | Cost per mile (Rs) | | | 6,160 | |
| 10 | Earth work for closing leaks, breaches etc will be @ 5% of cost of bank work | | | 308 | |
| | Total cost of earth work per mile | | | 6,468 | |
| | Total cost of earth work per km | | | 4,020 | |

Annex-2

Silt clearance

The normal silt charge is assumed 4gms/lit of water. If only half percent of this quantity gets Deposited in the bed of channel, then it is worked out silt deposited will be 0.44 foot. Considering 20 feet width of channels the quantity and cost have been worked out as under.

| S.# | Item | Rate | Quantity | Amount |
|-----|---|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | Channel length(mile) | | 7 | |
| 2 | Channel width(ft) | | 20 | |
| 3 | Quantity silt deposited(cft/mile) | 0.44*20*5000 | 44,000 | |
| 4 | Assuming 30% silt clearance of total length(cft) | | 92,400 | |
| 5 | Desilting cost(Rs) | 500 | | 46,200 |
| 6 | Desilting cost/mile (Rs) | | | 6,600 |
| 7 | Groynes, weed clearance etc will be @ 5% of desilting cost/mile(Rs) | | | 330 |
| | Total cost per mile(Rs) | | | 6,930 |
| | Total per km cost (Rs) | | | 4,307 |

M&R to structures

It is considered that the representative channel will have one X –regulator/ fall structure, Two road bridges, one syphon and some outlets to be repaired. The M&R cost for Cost of above referred structures has been worked out as under.

| S.# | Item | Rate | Quantity | Amount |
|-----|---|-------|----------|------------------|
| 1 | One X- regulator(75 cusec) | | 1 | |
| 2 | Capital cost Rs/cusec | 3,494 | | |
| 3 | Capital cost of the structure | | | 262,050 |
| 4 | Road bridges(90 & 50 cusecs) | | 2 | |
| 5 | Capital cost Rs /cusec | 2,905 | | |
| 6 | Capital cost of the structures Rs | | | 813,400 |
| 7 | Capital cost of syphon/aqueduct Rs | | | 34,252 |
| | Total capital cost | | | 1,109,702 |
| | M&R to structures will be @ 2 % of the capital cost | | | 22,194 |
| 8 | Watercourse Outlets to be repaired | 1,500 | 4 | 6,000 |
| | Total M&R cost (Rs) | | | 28,194 |
| | Cost per mile (Rs) | | | 4,028 |
| | Cost per km (Rs) | | | 2,503 |

Expenditure on Operational Staff at Distributary/Minor (7 Miles)

| S# | Item | No | Unit Cost | Unit | Total Cost Rs. | Per Mile Cost |
|----|-------------------------------|----|-----------|------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Beldar | 2 | 3,000 | 12 | 72,000 | |
| 2 | Darogha | 1 | 4,000 | 2 | 8,000 | |
| 3 | Abdar | 1 | 4,000 | 4 | 16,000 | |
| 4 | Technical Assistant | 1 | 8,000 | 1 | 8,000 | |
| 5 | Book Keeper | 1 | 4000 | 12 | 48,000 | |
| | Total | | | | 152,000 | |
| | Contingency @ 10% of Op. Cost | | | | 15,200 | |
| | Grand Total | | | | 167,200 | 23,886 |
| | Per km Cost (Rs.) | | | | | 14,845 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: HERAN

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | Acres | 18,287 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | Acres | 870 |
| 4. Salinized Area | Acres | 1,673 |
| 5. Abandoned Area | Acres | 1,802 |
| 6. CCA | Acres | 15,073 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 121 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,442,206 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,442,206 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 865,324 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | Rupees | 576,883 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 11 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 42,612 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 45,654 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 26,532 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 157,357 |
| 6. Transaction Cost | Rupees | 27,216 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 299,371 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 17 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 68,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 68,000 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 367,371 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 209,512 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: BAREJI

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 12,997 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | 133 |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | 798 |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | 3,938 |
| 6. CCA | acres | 11,924 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,025,047 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,025,047 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 615,028 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | Rupees | 410,019 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 12 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 48,240 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 51,684 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 30,036 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs. 14,845/km) | Rupees | 178,140 |
| 6. Transaction Cost | Rupees | 30,810 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 338,910 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | 7+5+4 |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | 0 |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 13 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 52,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 52,000 |
| D. Total Costs (Ila+Ilb) | Rupees | 390,910 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 19,109 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: DHORO NARO

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 14,960 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | 185 |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | 1,680 |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | 1,178 |
| 6. CCA | acres | 13,161 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 114 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,179,859 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,179,859 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 707,915 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | Rupees | 471,944 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 10 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 39,557 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 42,381 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 24,630 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 146,075 |
| 6. Transaction Cost | Rupees | 25,264 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 277,906 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | 5 |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | 0 |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 8 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 32,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 32,000 |
| D. Total Costs (Ila+lib) | Rupees | 309,906 |
| E. Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 162,038 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: SANHRO

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 16,750 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 15,367 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,321,025 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,321,025 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 792,615 |
| Fund Available to FO | 40% | 528,410 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 10 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 40,200 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 43,070 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 25,030 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 148,450 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 25,675 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 282,425 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| C. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 282,425 |
| E. Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 245,985 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: BELHARO

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 18,614 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 17,077 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,468,025 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,468,025 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 880,815 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 587,210 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 13.87 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 55,757 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 59,738 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 34,717 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs. 14,845/km) | Rupees | 205,900 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 35,611 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 391,723 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 391,723 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 195,487 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: MIRPUR

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 17678 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 16218 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| la. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 1,394,181 |
| lb. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| lc. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 1,394,181 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 836,509 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 557,672 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 14.80 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 59,496 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 63,744 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 37,044 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs. 14,845/km) | Rupees | 219,706 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 37,999 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 417,989 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 417,989 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 139,683 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: DIGHRI

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 34,473 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 31,627 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| la. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 2,718,816 |
| lb. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| lc. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 2,718,816 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 1,631,290 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 1,087,526 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 29.35 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 117,987 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 126,410 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 73,463 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 435,701 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 75,356 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 828,917 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 828,917 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 258,609 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: POTHO

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 8,789 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 8,063 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| la. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 693,136 |
| lb. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| lc. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 693,136 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 415,882 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 277,254 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 10.35 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 41,607 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 44,577 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 25,906 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 153,646 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (<1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 11,500 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 277,236 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 277,236 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 18 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: BAGHII

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 8,860 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 8,128 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| la. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 698,724 |
| lb. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| lc. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 698,724 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 419,234 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 279,490 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 7.60 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 30,552 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 32,733 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 19,023 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs. 14,845/km) | Rupees | 112,822 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 19,513 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 214,643 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 214,643 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 64,847 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: KHATIAN TANDO

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 12,397 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 11,373 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 977,680 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 977,680 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 586,608 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 391,072 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 12.80 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 51,456 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 55,130 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 32,038 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 190,016 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 32,864 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 361,504 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | - |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 0 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 0 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 361,504 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 29,568 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: MUHAMMAD ALI

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 4,178 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 3,833 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| la. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 329,504 |
| lb. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| lc. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 329,504 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 197,702 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 131,802 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 4.67 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 18,773 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 20,114 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 11,689 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 69,326 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (<1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 3,800 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 123,702 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 2 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 8,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 8,000 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 131,702 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 99 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY RAWTIANI

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 9,838 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 9,026 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 775,920 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 775,920 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 465,552 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 310,368 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 8.83 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 35,497 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 38,031 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 22,101 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 131,081 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 22,671 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 249,381 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | 3.03 |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | 0 |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 15 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 60,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 60,000 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 309,381 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 987 |

FINANCING IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES

PILOT DISTRIBUTARY: TAIL

| PARTICULARS | Unit | |
|---|--------|----------------|
| I. ABIYANA ASSESSMENT | | |
| 1. Cropped Area | acres | 9,032 |
| 3. Waterlogged Area | acres | NA |
| 4. Salinized Area | acres | NA |
| 5. Abandoned Area | acres | NA |
| 6. CCA | acres | 8,286 |
| 7. Cropping Intensity | %age | 109 |
| Ia. Total Annual Abiyana Receipts (@Rs. 69/acre) | Rupees | 712,306 |
| Ib. Annual Receipts from Non-Agri Allocations | Rupees | 0 |
| Ic. Assessment of Drainage Cess | Rupees | 0 |
| A. Total Receipts from Abiyana and Drainage Cess | Rupees | 712,306 |
| B. Payment of Royalty to SIDA | 60% | 427,384 |
| C. Fund Available to FO | 40% | 284,922 |
| II. O&M COST | | |
| a. Irrigation Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Disty/Minor | km | 5.15 |
| 2. Bank work (Rs. 4,020/km) | Rupees | 20,703 |
| 3. Silt clearance (Rs. 4,307/km) | Rupees | 22,181 |
| 4. M&R of Structures (Rs. 2,503/km) | Rupees | 12,890 |
| 5. Operational Cost (Staff&Supplies) (Rs.14,845/km) | Rupees | 76,452 |
| 6. Transaction Cost (1% of the Total O&M Cost) | Rupees | 13,223 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 145,449 |
| b. Drainage Facilities | | |
| 1. Length of the Drain (<15 cfs Discharge) | km | - |
| 2. M&R of Structures | Rupees | - |
| 3. No. of sump houses/tubewells | No. | 2 |
| 4. Security of sump houses/tubewells (Rs. 4,000/head) | Rupees | 8,000 |
| Total O&M Cost | Rupees | 8,000 |
| D. Total Costs (IIa+IIb) | Rupees | 153,449 |
| E. FO Balance Amount (C-D) | Rupees | 131,473 |