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THE WATERS TRANSMISSION SOCIETY
OF JAPAN
THE WATERS TRANSMISSION SOCIETY
OF JAPAN
(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

INTERNATIONAL
WATER
MAINLINE PROJECT
(SUMMARY)

MARU 31 1973

INTERNATIONAL WATER MAINLINE PROJECT
Tokyo, Japan

1973-1973
1973-1973
1973-1973

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

CENTRO DE REHABILITACION DE MANABI (CRM)
THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY
ON
THE WATER TRANSBASIN SCHEMES
FOR
CHONE - PORTOVIEJO RIVER BASINS

FINAL REPORT
VOLUME I

MAIN REPORT

(SUMMARY)



MARCH 1995

NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.
Tokyo, Japan

国際協力事業団

27520

ESTIMATE OF PROJECT COST

Price Level : August 1994

Currency Exchange Rate : US\$1 = S/. 2,250 = Yen 100

PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a detailed design study on the Water Transbasin Schemes for Chone-Portoviejo River Basins and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Ecuador a study team headed by Mr. Osamu Takahashi, Nippon Koei Co. Ltd., three times between October 1993 and February 1995.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Ecuador, and conducted field surveys at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report was prepared.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

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

March 1995



Kimio Fujita
President
Japan International
Cooperation Agency

March 1995

Mr. Kimio Fujita
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Sir,

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit herewith the final report for the Detailed Design Study on the Water Transbasin Schemes for Chone-Portoviejo River Basins in Ecuador.

The Study was completed through the discussions with the officials of the Ecuadorian Government, field investigations and studies during three visits from October 1993 to February 1995, and the home work thereafter.

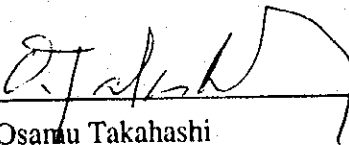
The Final Report consists of the following reports and documents:

1. Main Report, Summary
2. Main Report
3. Main Report, Annex 1
 - Design Criteria
 - Hydrological Study
 - Water Transbasin Plan
4. Main Report, Annex 2
 - Geology and Construction Materials
5. Main Report, Annex 3
 - Environmental Study
6. Design Calculation Report
7. Quantity Calculation Report
8. Construction Plan and Schedule
9. Cost Estimate
10. Implementation Program
11. Design Drawings

12. Prequalification and Tender Documents for Contract Package 1: Civilworks for Daule-Peripa ~ La Esperanza Transbasin
13. Prequalification and Tender Documents for Contract Package 2: Civilworks for La Esperanza ~ Poza Honda and Poza Honda ~ Mancha Grande Transbasins
14. Tender Documents for Contract Package 3: Electrical and Mechanical Works

Taking this opportunity, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to your Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Construction, and also to convey our appreciation to the officials of the Manabi Rehabilitation Center (CRM) and the Embassy of Japan in Ecuador for their kind cooperation and assistance throughout our field study.

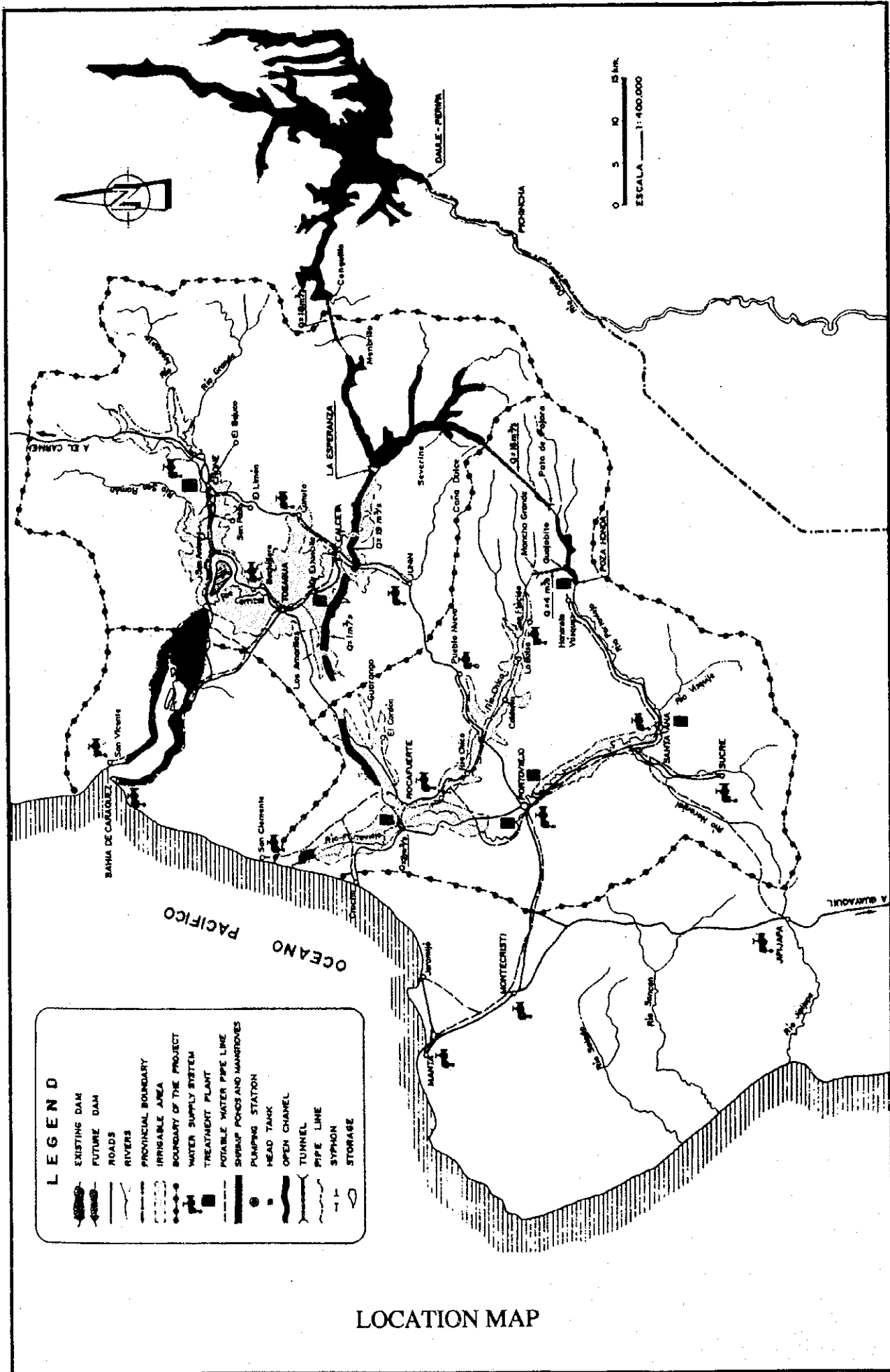
Very truly yours,



Osamu Takahashi

Team Leader

The Detailed Design Study on
the Water Transbasin Schemes
for Chone-Portoviejo River Basins



THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY ON THE WATER TRANSBASIN SCHEMES FOR CHONE-PORTOVIEJO RIVER BASINS

Period of Study : October 1993 – March 1995

Counterpart Agency : Manabi Rehabilitation Center (CRM)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND

The Province of Manabi has long been suffering a habitual water shortage problem. The Chone and Portoviejo river basins are located in the central part of the Manabi Province and have a great potential for socio-economic development if only a sufficient quality and quantity of water supply is assured. The Centro de Rehabilitación de Manabí (CRM), to solve this severe water shortage problem, has been making greatest efforts, which, however, cannot meet ever growing water demands.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Study is to elaborate a detailed design of the Project. The Project is proposed to satisfy water demands in the Project area for municipal water supply, irrigation and shrimp farming, projected for 2020, by means of water transbasin from the Daule-Peripa reservoir to the Project area.

3. THE PROJECT AREA

The Project area is the Chone-Portoviejo river basins with an area of 4,870 km², which is dominated by a complicated tropical climate affected by the Humboldt cold current and El Niño phenomenon. Mean annual rainfall varies from 400 mm in the coastal southwestern part to 1,800 mm in the mountainous eastern part, with about 90 % of the annual rainfall concentrated in the rainy season from December to May. The population of the Project beneficiary area including Manta and Jipijapa cities was 685,600 in 1990, and is forecasted to increase to 1,240,300 in 2020.

4. THE PROJECT

The Project comprises the following three transbasin schemes.

- (1) Daule-Peripa ~ La Esperanza Transbasin Scheme by gravity with a capacity of 18 m³/s

- (2) La Esperanza-Poza Honda Transbasin Scheme by pumping with a capacity of 16 m³/s
- (3) Poza Honda ~ Mancha Grande Transbasin Scheme by gravity with a capacity of 4 m³/s

5. PROJECT COST

The Project is proposed to be implemented by the following three contract packages:

Package 1 : Civilworks for Daule-Peripa ~ La Esperanza Transbasin Scheme

Package 2 : Civilworks for La Esperanza ~ Poza Honda and Poza Honda ~ Mancha Grande Transbasin Schemes

Package 3 : Electrical and Mechanical Works including Power Transmission Line

The construction work will take 54 months (4.5 years) starting in June 1997 and the Project will be put into service from December 2001.

Project costs are estimated under the following conditions.

Price level : August 1994

Exchange rate : US\$ 1.0 = S/. 2,250 = Japanese ¥100

The summary of the cost estimates is given below.

| | (US\$ million) | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Foreign Currency | Local Currency | Total |
| Package 1 | 29.04 | 14.20 | 43.24 |
| Package 2 | 52.30 | 27.47 | 79.77 |
| Package 3 | 25.05 | 2.64 | 27.69 |
| Sub-total | 106.39 | 44.31 | 150.70 |
| Administration | - | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Land Acquisition | - | 3.01 | 3.01 |
| Engineering Service | 10.01 | 1.52 | 11.53 |
| Physical Contingency | 9.38 | 4.50 | 13.88 |
| Price Contingency | 17.76 | 7.67 | 25.44 |
| Total Cost | 143.54 | 61.27 | 204.81 |

6. PROJECT EVALUATION

6.1 Economic and Financial Evaluation

The economic internal rates of return (EIRR) of the project are calculated as follows.

| Unit Raw Water Value for Water Supply (US\$/m ³) | EIRR (%) |
|---|-------------|
| 0.3 | 11.9 |
| 0.4 | 13.4 |
| 0.5 | 14.8 |

The financial benefit of water supply for irrigation and shrimp farming is assumed to be a half of the total benefit, leaving another half of the total benefit for farmers. The financial internal rates of return (FIRR) of the project are calculated as follows.

| Unit Raw Water Price for Water Supply (US\$/m ³) | FIRR (%) |
|---|-------------|
| 0.15 | 8.6 |
| 0.20 | 10.0 |
| 0.25 | 11.2 |

6.2 Socio-economic Impacts

Socio-economic impacts of the Project will include improvement of sanitary conditions, development in commercial and industrial activities, impact on local socio-economy during construction of the Project and impact on rural area development.

6.3 Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted for the Project for the following four issues:

- Impacts on water quality of La Esperanza and Poza Honda reservoirs
- Impacts on river flow regime
- Impacts on water quality in rivers and estuaries
- Impacts on eco-system and fishery

Although several environmental impacts having certain effects on the environment are pointed out through EIA, these are not considered substantial because most of them could be

mitigated by proper countermeasures. Therefore, the Project is judged acceptable from the environmental viewpoint.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) To start financial arrangement for project implementation with special emphasis on obtaining a soft loan
- 2) To execute the proposed countermeasures to mitigate the environmental impacts and, at the same time, to implement the proposed Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
- 3) To complete the following associated projects to ensure the Project benefit
 - La Esperanza dam construction
 - El Ceibal water treatment plant with pertinent water transmission lines
 - Cuatro Esquinas water treatment plant with pertinent water transmission lines
 - Carrizal-Chone irrigation project
 - Rehabilitation of the Poza Honda irrigation system
 - Re-construction of the Simbocal tidal gate
- 4) To reinforce the organization of CRM as the Executing Agency of the Project

FINAL REPORT

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| II. | MAIN REPORT |
| III. | MAIN REPORT (ANNEX 1) 1. DESIGN CRITERIA 2. HYDROLOGICAL STUDY 3. WATER TRANSBASIN PLAN |
| IV. | MAIN REPORT (ANNEX 2) 4. GEOLOGY AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS |
| V. | MAIN REPORT (ANNEX 3) 5. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY |
| VI. | DESIGN CALCULATION REPORT |
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5. ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

THE WATER TRANSBASIN SCHEMES FOR CHONE-PORTOVIEJO RIVER BASINS

SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Province of Manabi has long been suffering a habitual water shortage problem. The Chone and Portoviejo river basins are located in the central part of the Manabi Province and have a great potential for socio-economic development if only a sufficient quality and quantity of water supply is assured. The Centro de Rehabilitación de Manabí (CRM) has been making greatest efforts to solve this severe water shortage problem since its establishment in 1962, and has implemented and has been implementing several water resources development projects in the Project area, which, however, cannot meet ever growing water demands without the implementation of the Water Transbasin Schemes for the Chone-Portoviejo river basins (the Project) diverting water of the existing Daule-Peripa reservoir to the Project area.

CRM started a comprehensive master plan study on the integrated water resources development of the Manabi Province (PHIMA) in 1986 in cooperation with other relevant Governmental institutions. The Organization of American States (OAS) joined the PHIMA study in late 1987 and the Government of Japan also joined the PHIMA study in early 1989 through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The PHIMA final report issued in January 1990 by JICA recommended to conduct a feasibility study on the water transbasin schemes from the Daule-Peripa reservoir to the Chone-Portoviejo river basins.

A feasibility study on the Project was conducted by JICA in collaboration with CRM and other relevant institutions of the Government of Ecuador from March 1991 to December 1992. The feasibility study justified the Project to be socio-economically feasible and environmentally sound.

At the request of the Government of Ecuador, the Government of Japan agreed to proceed with the Project into the Detailed Design Stage. JICA, in collaboration with CRM, executed the detailed design study on the Project from October 1993 to March 1995.

The objective of the Project is to contribute the socio-economic development of the Project area by stable water supply to meet the following water demands:

- (1) Water supply for domestic, tourism and industrial use to cover the population of 650,000 in the Portoviejo river basin including the Manta and Jipijapa area (70%

of the total population) and the population of 40,000 in the Chone river basin (12% of the total population) in the year 2020.

- (2) Water supply for irrigation in a net area of 12,150 ha in the Portoviejo river basin and 1,000 ha in the Chone river basin.
- (3) Fresh water supply to shrimp farms in a gross area of 5,500 ha in the estuaries of the Chone and Portoviejo rivers.
- (4) Increase of river maintenance flow to improve water quality and to conserve ecosystems of the Chone and Portoviejo rivers including their estuaries.

2. The Project Area

The Manabi Province has an area of about 19,000 km², while the Project area, the Chone-Portoviejo river basins has an area of 4,871 km². Topographically, the Project area forms higher elevations towards the east from the flat coastal area in the west. Major geological layers in the Project area are Borbón, Onzole and Tosagua formations in Tertiary. The Onzole formation consisting of soft sandstone and mudstone is profoundly related to engineering works of the Project.

The Project area is dominated by a complicated tropical climate affected by the Humboldt cold current and El Niño phenomenon. Mean annual rainfall in the Project area varies from 400 mm in the south-western part to 1,800 mm in the eastern part, with about 90% of the annual rainfall concentrated in the rainy season from December to May. The seasonal fluctuation of mean monthly temperature, on the other hand, is small, the lowest of 23.8°C in August and the highest of 26.0°C in March in Portoviejo City.

The Project area is basically formed by two river systems, the Chone river system with a catchment area of 2,267 km² and the Portoviejo river system with a catchment area of 2,060 km². The Carrizal river is a major tributary of the Chone river with a catchment area of 1,166 km², and the Chico river is a major tributary of the Portoviejo river with a catchment area of 585 km².

Population of Ecuador was 9.7 million in 1990. Population of the Manabi Province was 1,032,000 in 1990, while the population of the Project area was 480,300 in the same year. The population of the Project beneficiary area including Manta and Jipijapa area was 685,600 in 1990, and is forecasted to increase to 1,240,300 in 2020. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Ecuador was S/8,130 billion in 1990, with GDP per capita of S/840,000, equivalent to US\$ 1,030. Gross Regional Product (GRP) of the Manabi

Province was S/.599 billion in 1990, with GRP per capita of S/.580,000, equivalent to US\$ 710.

3. Water Resources Development in and around the Project Area

In the Project area, a number of water resources development projects have been planned, studied and implemented. The following projects and studies are, among others, closely related to the Project, as referred to Figure S-1.

- (1) Poza Honda Multipurpose Project in the Portoviejo river basin
- (2) Daule-Peripa Dam Project on the Daule river, located immediate east of the Project area.
- (3) La Esperanza Dam Project on the Carrizal river, a major tributary of the Chone river.
- (4) Water Transbasin Project from the Daule-Peripa to the Poza Honda and the La Esperanza reservoirs.
- (5) Carrizal-Chone Multipurpose Project in the Chone river basin.

The Poza Honda project was implemented by CRM in the following stages:

- Construction of the Poza Honda dam in 1971
- Construction of Guarumo water treatment plant with a capacity of 43,000 m³/day with water transmission system to Portoviejo and Manta in 1976
- Construction of Santa Ana intake weir and an irrigation system for 3,300 ha in 1984
- Construction of Caza Lagartos treatment plant with a capacity of 20,000 m³/day with a pertinent water transmission system to Manta in 1987
- Cuatro Esquinas treatment plant at Portoviejo with a capacity of 90,000 m³/day with the water transmission pipeline system to Portoviejo, to be completed in late 1995
- El Ceibal treatment plant at Rocafuerte with a capacity of 90,000 m³/day with the water transmission pipeline system to Manta and Rocafuerte, to be completed in late 1995.

The PHIMA Study evaluated a water supply capacity of the Poza Honda dam at Santa Ana intake weir site with a catchment area of 481 km² including the Poza Honda catchment of 175 km², to be 107 MCM/year. On the other hand, water demand in 1990 was estimated by PHIMA to be 25 MCM/year for water supply and 75 MCM/year for irrigation, totaling 100 MCM/year. Although it is technically possible for the Poza Honda dam to meet the 1990 water demand, CRM actually limited the irrigation supply to assure domestic water supply even during consecutive dry years. The Poza Honda dam cannot afford to feed the new treatment plants with additional 66 MCM/year of water demand without suspending the irrigation water supply. This is one of the major reasons for urgent necessity of water to be diverted from the Daule-Peripa to the Portoviejo river basin. The Poza Honda reservoir will function as a water receiving pond to be diverted from the La Esperanza reservoir to supply the Portoviejo river basin under the Project.

The Daule-Peripa dam was constructed by CEDEGE in 1987, with the main objectives of (i) flood control, (ii) domestic water supply, (iii) irrigation water supply and (iv) hydroelectric power generation. It is noted that a reservoir capacity of 500 MCM is allocated for use in the Manabi province. According to the inter-institutional agreement signed in late 1986 between CEDEGE and CRM, CRM is entitled to divert up to 500 MCM/year with the maximum diversion of 18 m³/s.

The construction of the La Esperanza dam was commenced in 1992 by CRM in the upper reach of the Carrizal river and is scheduled to be completed in 1996. The objectives of La Esperanza are (i) flood control and (ii) irrigation water supply to the Carrizal-Chone area. Once La Esperanza is constructed, the inundation problem in the rainy season and the water shortage problem in the dry season will mostly be solved in the Chone river basin. The Portoviejo river basin will, however, still remain without water until the Project is realized. La Esperanza will function as an intermediate pond to divert water from Daule-Peripa to Poza Honda.

The water transbasin project was formulated in 1987 in the following plan by CRM.

- (1) Water of the Daule-Peripa reservoir will be diverted to La Esperanza with a transbasin capacity of 12 m³/s.
- (2) Water released by Daule-Peripa will be pumped up at the Daule river at about 30 km downstream of Daule-Peripa, by about 150 m to be diverted into Poza Honda with a final capacity of 12 m³/s.

The PHIMA study in 1989 recommended to give a capacity of 18 m³/s instead of 12 m³/s to the Daule-Peripa-La Esperanza transbasin. CRM requested CEDEGE to

construct the tunnel entrance with a capacity of 18 m³/s, and CEDEGE constructed it in 1990 accordingly. CRM also revised the tunnel design from Daule-Peripa to La Esperanza to have a capacity of 18 m³/s in 1989. The water transbasin scheme from Daule-Peripa to La Esperanza is one of the important components of the Project.

CRM conducted a feasibility study on the Carrizal-Chone irrigation project, to which water is supplied by the La Esperanza dam. Since the La Esperanza dam is scheduled to be completed in 1996, CRM has a strong desire to proceed with the project. In late 1994, CAF, Corporación Andina de Fomento, accepted to finance US\$ 4.0 million for the detailed design of the project.

4. Water Demands

Three regional water supply systems currently serve the expanded Project area including Manta and Jipijapa area. They are Poza Honda System, La Estancilla System and Chone System, all of which are operated and maintained by CRM, except Caza Lagartos treatment plant which is managed by the Manta Municipal Water Supply Company.

Water demands in the service area are projected as follows:

| Regional Water Supply System | Average Water Demand (m ³ /day) | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
| Poza Honda | 89,950 | 155,470 | 252,730 | 395,800 |
| Chone | 8,780 | 17,260 | 27,510 | 39,570 |
| La Estancilla | 12,500 | 30,760 | 52,180 | 76,940 |
| Total | 111,230 | 203,480 | 332,420 | 512,290 |
| in MCM/year | 41 | 74 | 121 | 187 |
| Unit demand (l/p/d) | 207 | 285 | 355 | 428 |

There are three irrigation systems in the Project area. They are (i) Poza Honda, (ii) Chico and (iii) La Estancilla. The service areas and actually irrigated areas in 1988 are as follows:

| Irrigation System | Commanding area (ha) | Irrigated area in 1988 (ha) |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Poza Honda | 8,750 | 4,850 |
| Chico | 2,050 | 1,380 |
| La Estancilla | 2,730 | 1,520 |
| Total | 13,530 | 7,750 |

Although the Project area is provided with irrigation facilities covering an area of 13,530 ha, an area of 7,750 ha was insufficiently irrigated in 1988 due to shortage of water resources.

The following eight irrigation schemes with a total net area of 29,250 ha are formulated in the Project area and the irrigation water requirements were calculated for a once in 5 year dry year.

| Scheme | River Basin | Net Irrigation Area (ha) | Water Requirement (MCM/year) |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Carrizal-Chone | Carrizal and Chone | 15,000 | 253 |
| Amarillos | Carrizal | 1,000 | 19 |
| Guarango | Portoviejo | 1,500 | 36 |
| Río Chico | Chico | 1,700 | 31 |
| Pechiche-Pasaje | Chico and Portoviejo | 850 | 20 |
| Santa Ana | Portoviejo | 3,300 | 74 |
| Mejía | Portoviejo | 1,250 | 28 |
| Ceibal-Guayaba | Portoviejo | 4,650 | 111 |
| Total | | 29,250 | 572 |

Shrimp farming is practiced in the estuary of the Chone river where 4,967 ha was operated in 1990 and 5,417 ha will be operated in 2000. Salinities are influenced by seasonal fluctuation of rainfall and runoff. Water around shrimp ponds have salinities as low as 0 parts per thousand (ppt) in the rainy season due to heavy rainfall and abundant runoff of the river, while it rises more than 40 ppt equal to or even higher than that of seawater in the dry season. The optimum range of salinity for good growth of shrimp is from 15 to 25 ppt. If proper fresh water supply controls the salinity of water in the shrimp ponds within the optimum range, shrimp production will be notably increased.

Annual fresh water requirement in 2000 onward is estimated to be 100 MCM in the Chone estuary and 3 MCM in the Portoviejo estuary as explained below.

| | Gross Area (ha) | Net Area (ha) | Area receiving fresh water (ha) | Unit water requirement (m ³ /ha) | Total water requirement (MCM/year) |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Chone river | | | | | |
| Zone A (Sea side) | 990 | 594 | 475 | 49,500 | 23.5 |
| Zone B (River Side) | 4,427 | 2,656 | 2,125 | 35,700 | 76.0 |
| Portoviejo river | 130 | 78 | 63 | 44,300 | 2.8 |
| Total | 5,547 | 3,328 | 2,663 | - | 102.3 |

(Note) Net area is assumed to be 60% of the gross area. Also, the area actually receiving fresh water from the Project is assumed to be 80% of the net area.

5. Integrated Reservoir Operation and Water Balance Study

An integrated reservoir operation and water balance study is conducted under the following conditions:

- (1) The interbasin flows, the natural flows from the catchment area downstream of a dam, can be used to meet water demands especially during the rainy season. Use of up to 60% of the interbasin flow is assumed to be allowed.
- (2) A dam should release a constant flow as a river maintenance flow. The river maintenance flows are 8 MCM/year from Poza Honda and 16 MCM/year from La Esperanza.
- (3) Dilution water equivalent to 20% of the irrigation water requirement is applied to dilute irrigation return flows.

The study confirmed that all the water demands can be met with a guarantee level of more than 80% (water shortage is allowed in only one year out of five years) under the following conditions.

- (1) Full capacity pumping up from La Esperanza is only possible for reservoir water levels higher than EL. 47 m.
- (2) Water diversion from Poza Honda to Mancha Grande is only possible for reservoir water levels higher than EL. 94 m.
- (3) Target water levels are EL. 63.5 m for La Esperanza and EL. 102.5 m for Poza Honda. This means that water transbasin from Daule-Peripa to La Esperanza is suspended when La Esperanza water levels are higher than EL. 63.5 m and that water transbasin from La Esperanza to Poza Honda is suspended when Poza Honda levels are higher than EL. 102.5 m.
- (4) Water transbasin capacities are as follows

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Daule-Peripa ~ La Esperanza | : | 18 m ³ /s |
| La Esperanza ~ Poza Honda | : | 16 m ³ /s |
| Poza Honda ~ Mancha Grande | : | 4 m ³ /s |

The result of the water balance study is given in Figure S-2.

6. Studies and Investigations for the Project

Studies and investigations conducted in the feasibility study stage are reviewed, updated and supplemented in this detailed study stage.

In the hydrological studies, the river flow simulation study is revised and updated, the reservoir sedimentation study is supplemented, and the water quality study is reviewed with some additional water quality tests.

The detailed topographic mapping is made at the structure sites and additional topographic survey is carried out along the access roads and the route of the power transmission line.

Geological investigations as well as the construction material investigations are conducted to supplement the previous geotechnical and material investigations and to further confirm geotechnical conditions and availability of construction materials.

The environmental studies are reviewed and detailed with additional water quality tests in the study area and tidal measurements in the Chone estuary. The institutional studies are also reviewed and detailed.

7. Design of Project Facilities

The Project comprises the following three water transbasin schemes as shown in Figure S-1.

(1) Daule-Peripa ~ La Esperanza Transbasin Scheme

Diversion tunnel

| | |
|----------|---|
| Capacity | 18 m ³ /s, Free flow |
| Length | 8.3 km |
| Section | 3.7 m in diameter Standard horseshoe section |
| Gradient | 1/1,500 |

Access roads

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Conguillo access road | 22.6 km |
| Membrillo access road | 0.4 km |
| El Guasmo access road | 1.6 km |

(2) La Esperanza ~ Poza Honda Transbasin Scheme

Severino pumping station

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Pumping capacity | 16 m ³ /s |
| Maximum head | 70.0 m |
| Design head | 60.0 m |
| Nos. of pump unit | 6 units (one for reserve) |
| Discharge of one unit | 192 m ³ /min. (3.2 m ³ /s) |
| Type | Vertical shaft, single suction volute type |

Penstock

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Length | 173 m (No.1 penstock) 170 m (No.2 penstock) |
| Nos. of lanes | 2 lanes |
| Diameter | 1,000 - 2,400 mm |

Head tank

| | |
|--------|----------------|
| Width | 16.8 m - 8.8 m |
| Length | 56.7 m |

Open channel

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity | 16 m ³ /s |
| Length | 5.5 km |
| Gradient | 1/3,000 |
| Section | Trapezoidal, concrete lined |

Syphons

| Syphon No. | Length | Max. head |
|------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 72 m | 8.7 m |
| 2 | 233 m | 36.6 m |
| 3 | 326 m | 47.6 m |
| 4 | 76 m | 5.5 m |
| 5 | 174 m | 17.5 m |

Diversion tunnel

| | |
|----------|---|
| Capacity | 16 m ³ /s, Free flow |
| Length | 11.4 km |
| Section | 3.5 m in diameter Standard horseshoe section |
| Gradient | 1/1,500 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Severino substation | |
| Capacity | 2 x 12.5 MVA |
| Voltage ratio | 138/13.8 kV |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Daule-Peripa ~ Severino Transmission Line | |
| Length | 32.6 km |
| Voltage | 138 kV |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Access roads | |
| Severino access road | 9.3 km |
| Caña Dulce inlet access road | 2.7 km |
| Los Cuyuyes access road | 14.8 km |
| La Seca access road | 3.8 km |

(3) **Poza Honda-Mancha Grande Transbasin Scheme**

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Diversion tunnel | |
| Capacity | 4 m ³ /s |
| Length | 4.1 km |
| Section | 2.5 m in diameter |
| | Standard horseshoe section |
| Gradient | 1/3,900 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Access road | |
| Poza Honda Inlet access road | 0.7 km |

Rocks through the proposed tunnel formation are mudstone with an unconfined compressive strength ranging from 60 kg/cm² to 100 kg/cm², which is classified into soft rocks. Permeability is generally low, in the order of 10⁻⁵ cm/sec.

Judging from the geological conditions, New Austrian Tunnelling Method (NATM) is considered most suitable for tunnel construction. Load header is applied for tunnel excavation. Immediately after excavation, shotcrete will be provided on the excavated rock surface. Several rock bolts are to be driven depending on actual rock conditions. The tunnel construction will be completed by concrete lining for the whole stretches of the tunnel. Steel support is to be used for tunnelling in the colluvial and weathered rock zone near tunnel portals. Drain holes are also provided to relieve water pressure around the tunnel.

8. Construction Schedule and Cost Estimate

The Project is proposed to be implemented by the following three contract packages:

- Package 1: Civilworks for Daule-Peripa~La Esperanza Transbasin Scheme
- Package 2: Civilworks for La Esperanza~Poza Honda and Poza Honda~Mancha Grande Transbasin Schemes
- Package 3: Electrical and Mechanical Works including Power Transmission Line

The following basic schedule for Project implementation is established as shown in Figure S-3.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Financial arrangement for construction | : | 10 months from April 1995 to January 1996 |
| (2) Selection of a consultant | : | 3 months from February 1996 to April 1996 |
| (3) Tendering and contracts including prequalification for Packages 1 and 2 | | |
| Package 1 | : | 13 months from May 1996 to May 1997 |
| Package 2 | : | 13 months from May 1996 to May 1997 |
| Package 3 | : | 11 months from July 1997 to May 1998 |
| (4) Construction works | | |
| Package 1 | : | 54 months from June 1997 to November 2001 |
| Package 2 | : | 54 months from June 1997 to November 2001 |
| Package 3 | : | 42 months from June 1998 to November 2001 |
| (5) Commissioning of the Project | : | December 2001 |

Project costs are estimated at the price level of August 1994 as follows.

| | (US\$ million) | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Foreign Currency | Local Currency | Total |
| Package 1 | 29.04 | 14.20 | 43.24 |
| Package 2 | 52.30 | 27.47 | 79.77 |
| Package 3 | 25.05 | 2.64 | 27.69 |
| Sub-total | 106.39 | 44.31 | 150.70 |
| Administration | - | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Land Acquisition | - | 3.01 | 3.01 |
| Engineering Service | 10.01 | 1.52 | 11.53 |
| Physical Contingency | 9.38 | 4.50 | 13.88 |
| Price Contingency | 17.76 | 7.67 | 25.44 |
| Total Cost | 143.54 | 61.27 | 204.81 |

The annual disbursement is estimated according to the construction schedule and summarized as follows.

| | (US\$ million) | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Year | Foreign Currency | Local Currency | Total |
| 1996 | - | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| 1997 | 27.43 | 14.48 | 41.91 |
| 1998 | 35.59 | 15.30 | 50.89 |
| 1999 | 30.27 | 14.13 | 44.40 |
| 2000 | 39.66 | 12.47 | 52.13 |
| 2001 | 10.59 | 4.75 | 15.34 |
| Total | 143.54 | 61.27 | 204.81 |

The operation and maintenance cost of the Project is estimated also at the price level of August 1994 as follows.

| | (US\$ million/year) | | |
|------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Year | O&M Cost except Energy | Energy Cost | Total O&M Cost |
| 2002 | 0.82 | 1.55 | 2.37 |
| 2010 | 0.82 | 1.93 | 2.75 |
| 2015 | 0.82 | 2.28 | 3.10 |
| 2020 | 0.82 | 2.69 | 3.51 |

9. Environmental Impact of the Project

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted for the Project for the following four issues based on the Project features and the results of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE).

- (1) Impacts on water quality of La Esperanza and Poza Honda reservoirs
- (2) Impacts on river flow regime

(3) Impacts on water quality in rivers and estuaries

(4) Impacts on eco-system and fishery

Although several environmental impacts having certain effects on the environment are pointed out through EIA, these are not considered substantial for the Project because most of them could be mitigated by proper countermeasures. Therefore, the Project is judged acceptable from the environmental viewpoint.

Even if the results of EIA conclude that the Project is acceptable from the environmental viewpoint, it is not possible to eliminate all uncertainties related to environmental impacts caused by the Project. Unexpected environmental problems might arise after implementation of the Project. It is important to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed mitigation measures, and, therefore, CRM has decided to conduct an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) as an associated project to the Transbasin Project. In late 1994, CAF agreed to finance for the implementation of EMMP.

10. Institutional Framework and Organization

The executing agency of the Project is the Manabi Rehabilitation Center (CRM), who is responsible for development of water resources including potable water supply and irrigation in the province of Manabi as well as urban and regional development of the Manabi Province. Major projects handled and managed by CRM are the Poza Honda Multipurpose Project, small irrigation schemes such as the La Estancilla irrigation system, the Chico river irrigation system, etc., the Chone and La Estancilla water supply systems, and the Carrizal-Chone Multipurpose Project including the La Esperanza dam.

A transbasin project office will be organized towards the construction of the Project. The main project office will be located at the Severino pumping station site and branch offices are located at the Conguillo tunnel inlet site and at the Poza Honda tunnel inlet site. An international consultant as well as an Ecuadorian consultant will be employed by CRM to assist CRM in construction supervision of the Project.

Upon completion of the Project construction, CRM will hand over the transmission line between Daule-Peripa and Severino to INECEL for operation and maintenance. Also, the access roads will be handed over to the Ministry of Public Works (MOP) for maintenance. CRM will be responsible for operation and maintenance of the remaining Project facilities. The Severino project office will become a Severino operation and maintenance center (O&M Center) responsible for operation and maintenance of Project facilities. The Conguillo tunnel inlet and the Poza Honda tunnel inlet will be operated and maintained by the Conguillo O&M

branch office and the Poza Honda O&M branch office, respectively, under the direction of the Severino O&M Center.

11. Project Evaluation

The economic benefit for municipal and industrial water supply depends on the valuation of a unit raw water value as shown below.

Water Supply Benefit (US\$ million/year)

| Year | Unit raw water value (US\$/m ³) | | | Water Demand (MCM/year) |
|------|---|------|------|-------------------------|
| | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | |
| 2002 | 6.6 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 22.1 |
| 2005 | 10.0 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 33.3 |
| 2010 | 15.6 | 20.8 | 26.0 | 51.9 |
| 2015 | 23.8 | 31.8 | 39.7 | 79.4 |
| 2020 | 33.6 | 44.8 | 56.0 | 112.0 |

The other economic benefits are estimated to be US\$7.8 million/year for irrigation water supply and US\$7.3 million/year for shrimp farming.

The economic internal rates of return (EIRR) of the project are calculated as follows.

| Unit Raw Water Value for Water Supply (US\$/m ³) | EIRR (%) |
|--|----------|
| 0.3 | 11.9 |
| 0.4 | 13.4 |
| 0.5 | 14.8 |

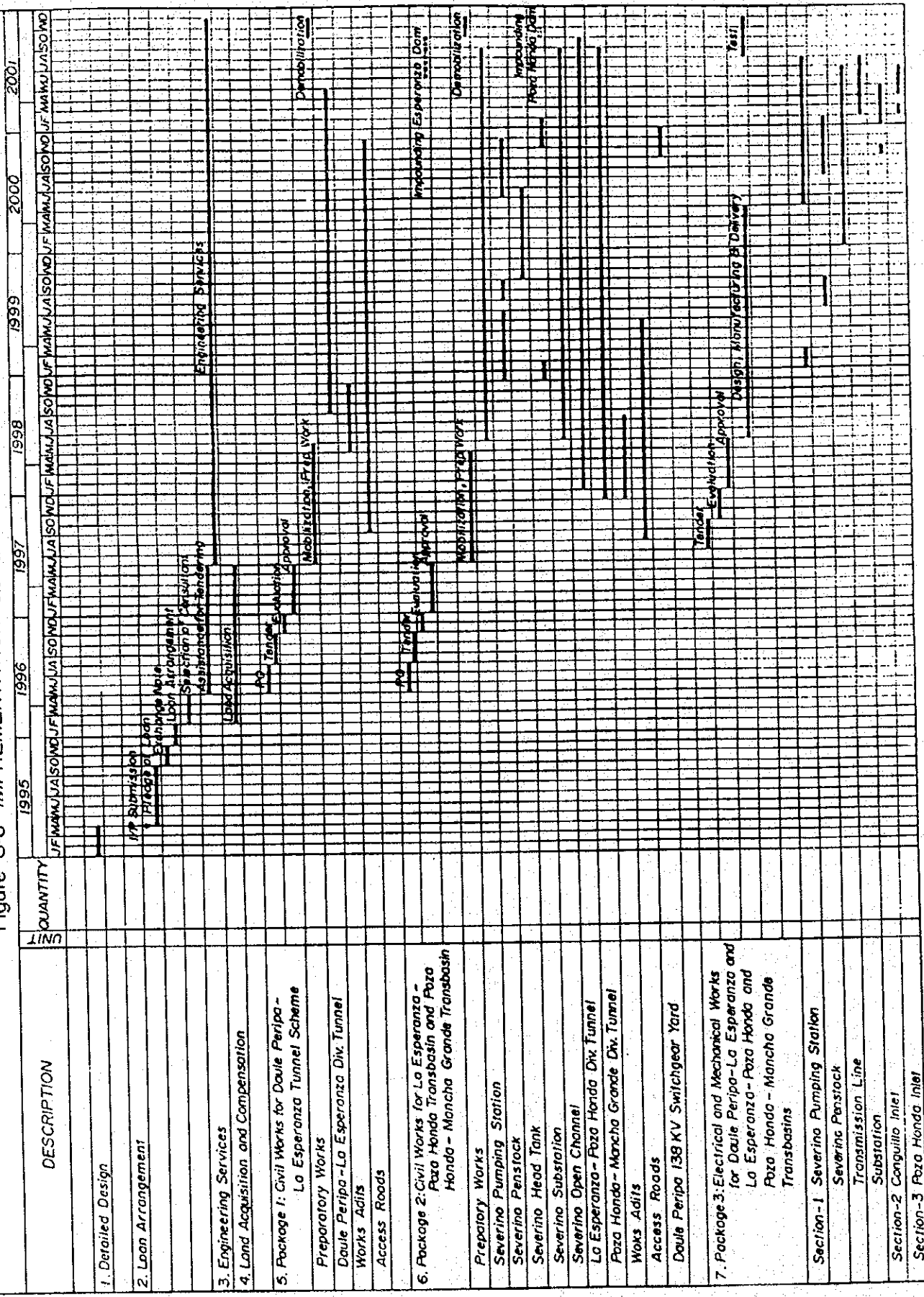
The financial benefit of water supply for irrigation and shrimp farming is assumed to be a half of the total benefit, leaving another half of the total benefit for farmers. The financial internal rates of return (FIRR) of the project are calculated as follows depending on pricing of unit raw water for water supply.

| Unit Raw Water Price for Water Supply (US\$/m ³) | FIRR (%) |
|--|----------|
| 0.15 | 8.6 |
| 0.20 | 10.0 |
| 0.25 | 11.2 |

Besides the tangible benefits as analyzed above, the Project will surely bring about an enormous socio-economic impact in the Project area. They are, among others, as follows.

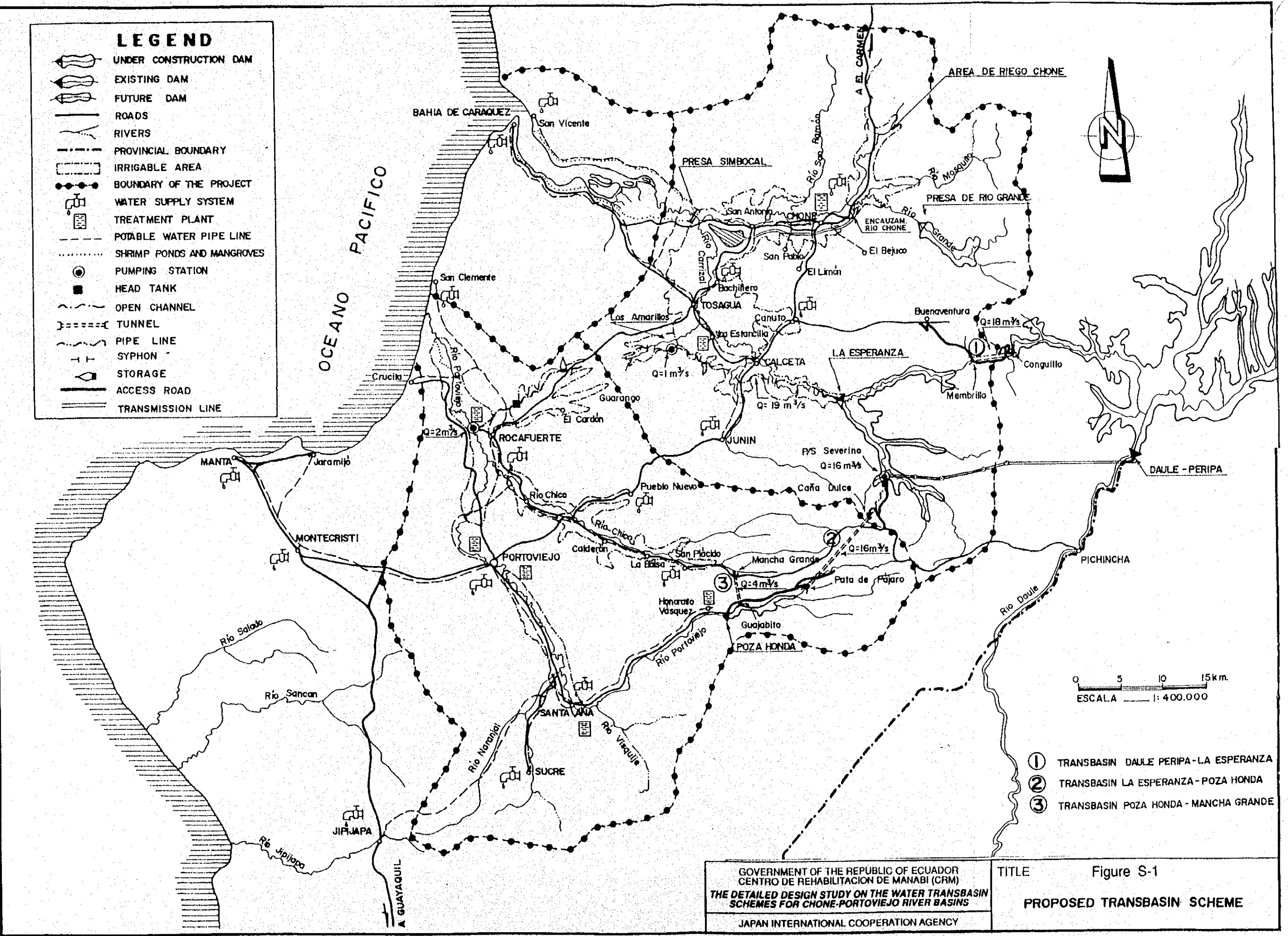
- **Socio-economic impact during construction of the Project**
- **Impact on local commercial activities**
- **Impact on industrial development**
- **Improvement of sanitary condition**
- **Impact on rural area development including eco-tourism development**

Figure S-3 IMPREMENTATION SCHEDULE



LEGEND

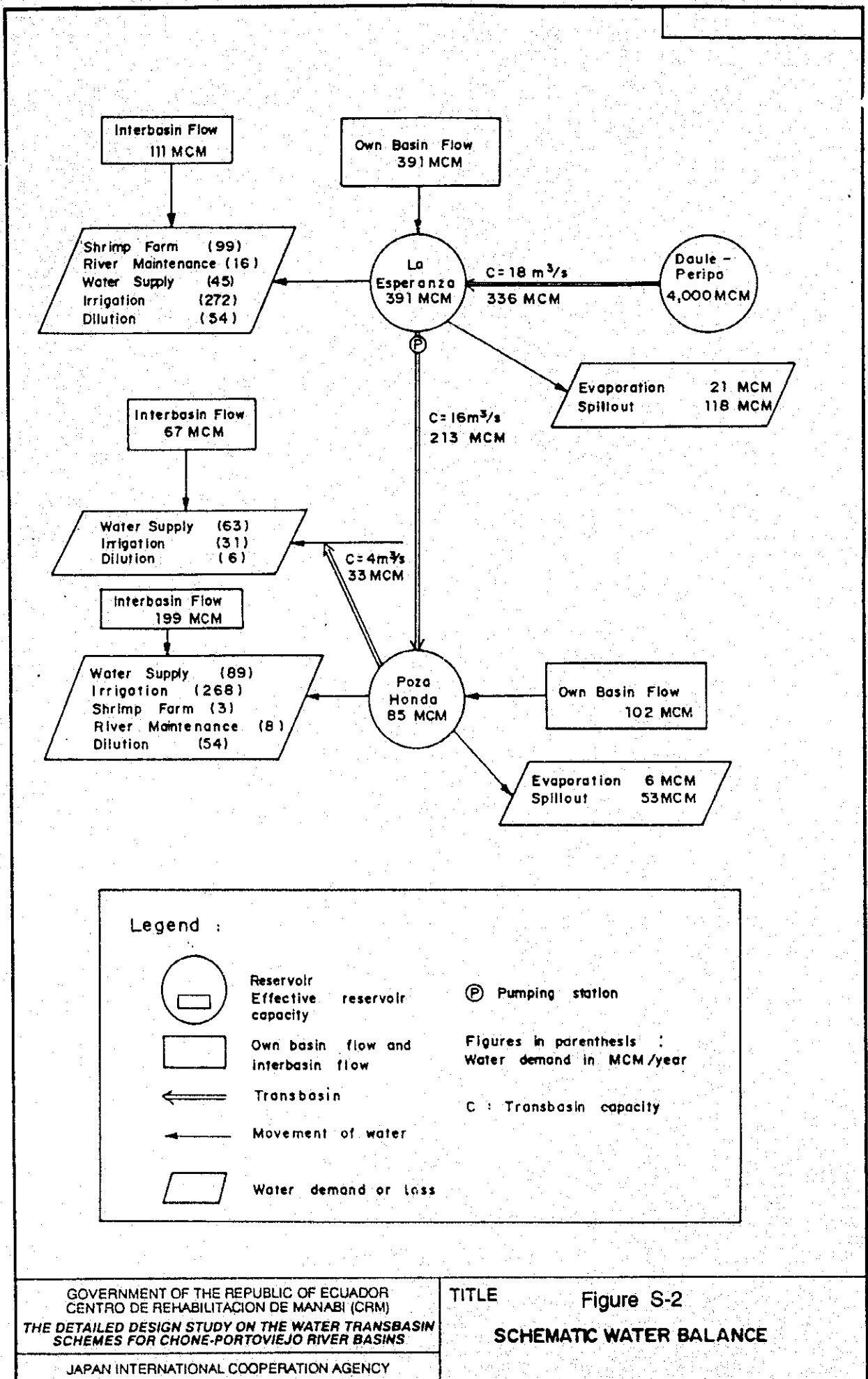
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION DAM
- EXISTING DAM
- FUTURE DAM
- ROADS
- RIVERS
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- IRRIGABLE AREA
- BOUNDARY OF THE PROJECT
- WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
- TREATMENT PLANT
- POTABLE WATER PIPE LINE
- SHRIMP PONDS AND MANGROVES
- PUMPING STATION
- HEAD TANK
- OPEN CHANNEL
- TUNNEL
- PIPE LINE
- SYPHON
- STORAGE
- ACCESS ROAD
- TRANSMISSION LINE



- ① TRANSBASIN DAULE PERIPA-LA ESPERANZA
- ② TRANSBASIN LA ESPERANZA-POZA HONDA
- ③ TRANSBASIN POZA HONDA-MANCHA GRANDE

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR
 CENTRO DE REHABILITACION DE MANABI (CRM)
 THE DETAILED DESIGN STUDY ON THE WATER TRANSBASIN
 SCHEMES FOR CHONE-PORTOVIEJO RIVER BASINS
 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

TITLE Figure S-1
 PROPOSED TRANSBASIN SCHEME



Interbasin Flow
111 MCM

Own Basin Flow
391 MCM

Shrimp Farm (99)
River Maintenance (16)
Water Supply (45)
Irrigation (272)
Dilution (54)

La Esperanza
391 MCM

Daule - Peripa
4,000 MCM

C = 18 m³/s
336 MCM

Evaporation 21 MCM
Spillout 118 MCM

C = 16 m³/s
213 MCM

Interbasin Flow
67 MCM

Water Supply (63)
Irrigation (31)
Dilution (6)

C = 4 m³/s
33 MCM

Interbasin Flow
199 MCM

Water Supply (89)
Irrigation (268)
Shrimp Farm (3)
River Maintenance (8)
Dilution (54)

Poza Honda
85 MCM

Own Basin Flow
102 MCM

Evaporation 6 MCM
Spillout 53 MCM

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