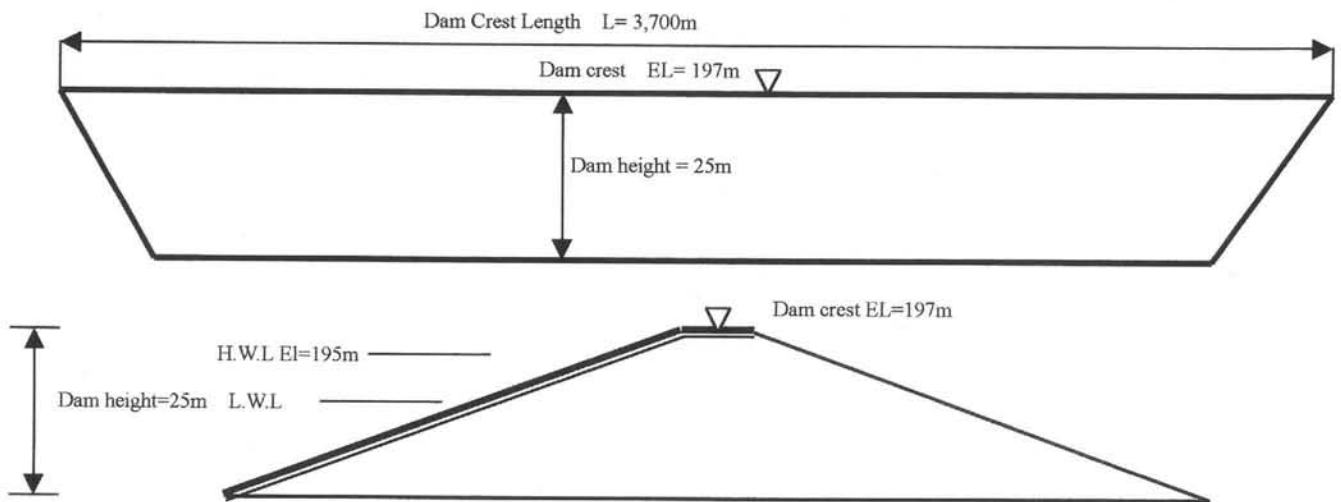




Proposed Dam Site on Marahoue River



Proposed Dam Site on Marahoue River



### Project Description

#### MARAHOUÉ RIVER INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (Recovery Plan of the Storage in the Kossou Reservoir)

**Purpose:** Hydropower/ Irrigation/ Fishery Development/ Maintaining Normal Function of River (Environmental Conservation; E.C.)

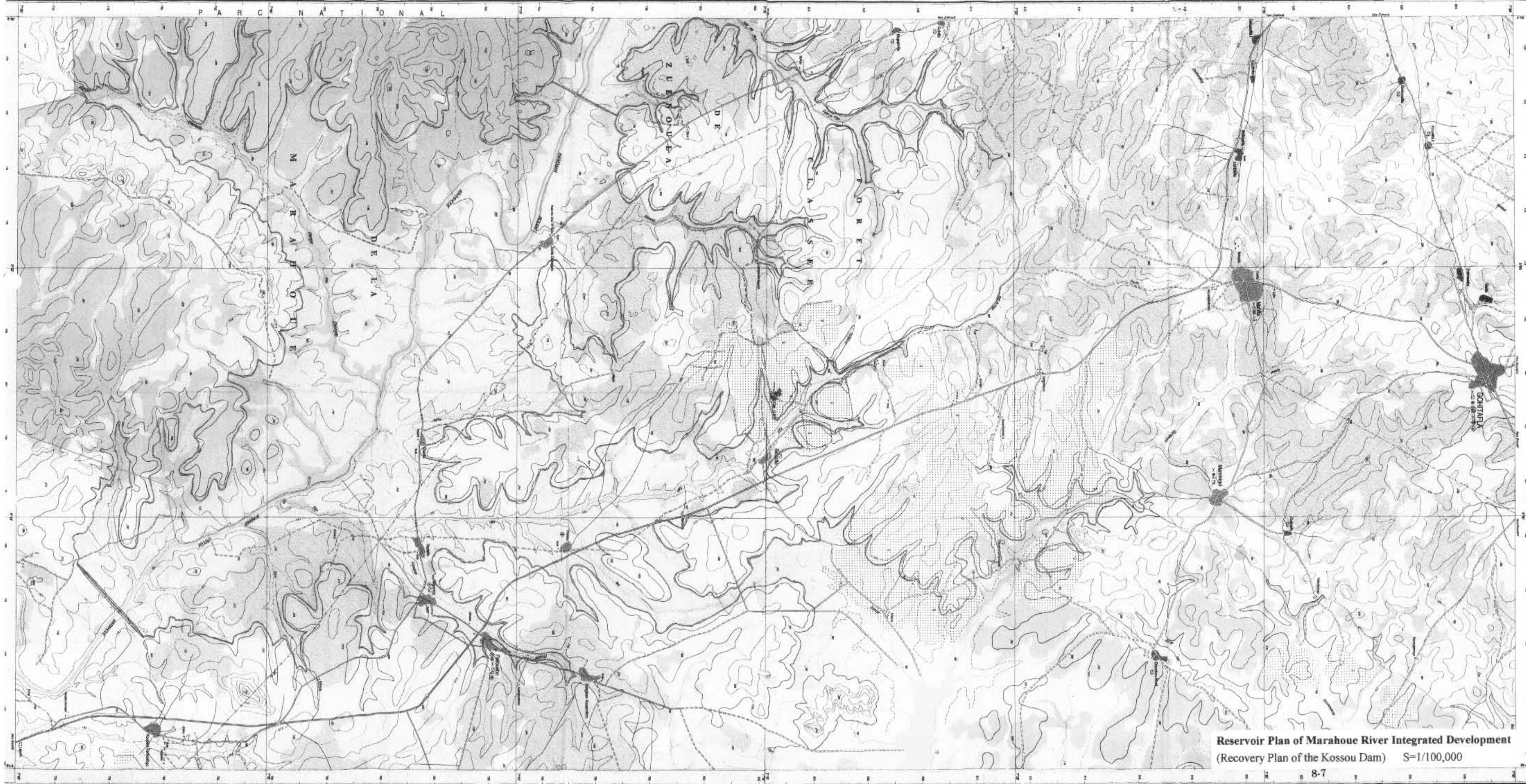
**Production from the project :**

- Hydropower: Increasing energy production of Kossou P.S. = 84 GWH  
     Small hydropower:  $P_{max} = 1.7$  MW / Energy production = 15 GWH  
     Total annual energy production = 99 GWH
- Irrigation for paddy field (Continuous constant): 5.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s (5,200 ha)
- River maintenance discharge (Continuous constant) 1.8 m<sup>3</sup>/s

- Catchment area = 18,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Dam (H×L): 25m × 3,700m
- Reservoir: Surface area = 340 km<sup>2</sup>  
     Total Capacity = 2,500 MCM  
     Effective capacity = 1,500 MCM
- Reservoir: HWL = 195m / LWL = 188m
- Available develop. Discharge = 41 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Diversion water to Kossou Dam = 34 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Discharge on Marahoue river = 7 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Construction cost = 51,300 M FCFA
- Hydropower : 42,500 MFCFA (83%)
- Power unit cost : 429 FCFA/ KWH
- Irrigation /River : 8,800 MFCFA (17%)
- Project process**
- Development study (F/S): 1.5-2 years
- Detailed design (D/D): 1-1.5 years
- Construction: 4-5 years

Figure S.11.1-3

#### Outline of Marahoue River Integrated Development Project (Recovery Plan of the Storage in the Kossou Reservoir)



Reservoir Plan of Marahou River Integrated Development  
(Recovery Plan of the Kossou Dam) S=1/100,000

## CHAPTER 2 WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY

### 2.1 Water W Demand

#### 2.1.1 Prerequisite

##### (Domestic Water)

##### (1) Forecast Population in 2015

- Yearly rate ; Whole country = 3.1~3.6% (Abidjan =3.9%)  
(Whole country ; 2000 ≐ 16 Million → 2015 ≐ 27 Million)  
(Abidjan ; 2000 ≐ 3.60 Million → 2015 ≐ 6.40Million)
- (Yamoussoukro ; 2015 ≐ 330,000)
- (Korhogo/Ferke ; 2015 ≐ 300,000)
- (Bouake ; 2015 ≐ 800,000)
- (Man ; 2015 ≐ 250,000)

##### (2) Water Consumption per Capita

- Urban water ; Present  $\geq 60$  l/capita → 2015 = 100 l/capita
- Urban water ; Present  $\leq 60$  l/capita → 2015 = 65 l/capita
- Rural water ; (Present 10~15 l/capita) → 2015 = 25 l/capita

##### (Agricultural Water)

##### (1) Data source : Agricultural Master Plan(1992~2015) prepared by MINAGRA

##### (2) Cropped total area ; 1995 = 7,248,000ha → 2015 = 11,504,000ha

##### (3) Cropped Area of major crops

Table S.11.2 -1 Cropped Area of Major Crops (1,000 ha)

Crops name	1995	2015	Remark
Paddy	592	1,373	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water consumption :</b> <math>1,000ha \div 1m^3/s</math></li> <li>• <b>Yield of irrigation paddy rice</b> <math>= 4.78 t/ha \times 1.72(crop\ cycle)</math> <math>= 8.212t/ha</math></li> <li>• <b>Standard paddy rice price</b> <math>\div 250 FCFA/kg</math></li> </ul>
Maize	669	1,228	
Cocoa	1,723	1,723	
Coffee	1,250	2,250	
Cotton	242	880	
Yam	265	347	
Cassava	36	546	
Plantain Banana	1,203	1,455	
Sugarcane	21	42	
Ground nut	136	288	

### **2.1.2 Domestic Water Demand Classified by Sub-Prefecture and City/Town in 2015**

The domestic water demand classified by sub-prefecture and city/town in 2015 are as shown in Table S.11.2-2.

### **2.1.3 Agricultural Water Demand in 2015 (1/5 Year)**

The agricultural water demand in 2015 classified by the control points is as shown in Table S.11.2-3.















Water Demand in 2015

(7)

Code	Control Points	Sub-Prefectures	Population Data		2015 Population		Water Supply Coverage	Per Capita Demand		2015 Demand			2015 Production Demand			
			Sharing (%)	Center Town	urban	Rural		Rural Population (l/c/d)	Urban Population (l/c/d)	Urban Demand (x1000 m <sup>3</sup> /an)	Rural Demand (x1000m <sup>3</sup> )	Total (x1000m <sup>3</sup> )	Urban Demand (x1000 m <sup>3</sup> /an)	Rural Demand (x1000m <sup>3</sup> )	Total (x1000m <sup>3</sup> )	
XI-C1	SAN PEDRO				568.890	364.439	100	65	25	13.496,92	2.161,58	15.658,49	15.879	2.162	18.041	
		San Pedro	65	1	568890	251310	100	65	25	13.496,92	1.490,58	14.987,50	15.879	1.491	17.370	
		Grand Bereby	15		0	14295	100	65	25	0,00	84,79	84,79	0	85	85	
		Meagui	25		0	98834	100	65	25	0,00	586,21	586,21	0	586	586	
XI-C2	Grand Bereby				111.046	35.169	100	65	25	2.634,57	208,60	2.843,16	3.099	209	3.308	
		GRAND BEREBY	35	1	111046	33356	100	65	25	2.634,57	197,84	2.832,41	3.099	198	3.297	
		GRABO	5		0	1813	100	65	25	0,00	10,75	10,75	0	11	11	
XI-C3	WEOULO				0	1.813	100	65	25	0,00	10,75	10,75	0	11	11	
		GRAND BEREBY	10		0	0	100	65	25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0	0	
		GRABO	5		0	1813	100	65	25	0,00	10,75	10,75	0	11	11	
					0	0	100	65	25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0	0	0	
	Abidjan				5.656.724	0	100	100	25	206.470,43	0,00	206.470,43	242.906	0	242.906	
		ABOBO	100	1	1448135	0	100	100	25	52.856,93	0,00	52.856,93	62.185	0	62.185	
		ADJAME	100	1	452942	0	100	100	25	16.532,38	0,00	16.532,38	19.450	0	19.450	
		ATTECOUBE	100	1	373191	0	100	100	25	13.621,47	0,00	13.621,47	16.025	0	16.025	
		COCODY	100	1	457837	0	100	100	25	16.711,05	0,00	16.711,05	19.660	0	19.660	
		KOUMASSI	100	1	903128	0	100	100	25	32.964,17	0,00	32.964,17	38.781	0	38.781	
		MARCORY	100	1	339963	0	100	100	25	12.408,65	0,00	12.408,65	14.598	0	14.598	
		TREICHVILLE	100	1	203340	0	100	100	25	7.421,91	0,00	7.421,91	8.732	0	8.732	
		PLATEAU	100	1	15153	0	100	100	25	553,09	0,00	553,09	651	0	651	
		PORTBOUET	100	1	248610	0	100	100	25	9.074,27	0,00	9.074,27	10.676	0	10.676	
		YOPOUGON	100	1	1214425	0	100	100	25	44.326,51	0,00	44.326,51	52.149	0	52.149	
			21362	218	#####	5.898.575										
					#####											
										Demand	535.417,70	35.485,04	570.902,74	629.903	35.485	665.388
										Production	629.903,17	35.469,64	665.372,81			

**Table S.11.2-3 Agricultural Water Demand in 2015 (1/5 Year)**

River Basin	Surface Water Demand (MCM/year)			River Basin			Surface Water Demand (MCM/year)			River Basin		
	Irrigation	Aquaculture	Livestock	Total	G.Water Vegetables	River Basin	Irrigation	Aquaculture	Livestock	Total	G.Water Vegetables	River Basin
Sassandra River	2,320	2,960	0,016	5,296	0,260	III-A1	8,860	3,800	0,517	13,177	13,990	VIII-A01
I-A0	37,980	51,130	0,203	89,313	4,720	III-A2	14,700	29,580	0,553	44,833	6,650	VIII-A02
I-A1	20,630	26,620	0,080	47,330	2,460	III-A3	132,640	10,660	0,984	144,284	7,770	VIII-A1
I-A2	90,170	96,760	0,249	187,179	7,860	III-A4	139,010	12,890	4,347	156,247	9,200	VIII-A2
I-A3	96,750	102,230	0,307	199,287	9,350	III-A5	105,760	5,950	2,360	114,270	3,550	VIII-A3
I-A4	128,940	41,650	0,465	171,055	5,880	III-A6	17,230	6,300	0,310	24,040	6,280	VIII-A4
I-A5	37,300	81,970	0,512	119,782	7,390	Total	418,200	69,180	9,471	496,851	47,440	Total
I-A6	71,810	89,630	0,615	162,055	24,900	Cavalry River	3,550	4,650	0,021	8,221	0,490	IX-A0
I-A7	81,990	79,300	0,140	161,430	6,470	IV-A0	63,800	73,940	0,196	137,936	5,810	IX-A1
I-A8	31,180	32,930	0,078	64,188	1,960	IV-A1	49,050	45,940	0,081	95,071	3,660	IX-A2
I-A9	11,910	4,460	0,189	16,559	1,050	IV-A2	116,400	124,530	0,298	241,228	9,960	IX-A3
I-A10	610,980	609,640	2,854	1,223,474	72,000	Total	47,290	44,640	0,074	92,004	3,450	IX-A4
Total	0,600	0,000	0,004	0,004	0,070	V-A0	15,060	1,980	0,482	17,522	0,530	Total
Bandama River	7,400	2,110	0,218	9,728	5,040	Total	47,290	44,640	0,074	92,004	3,450	Total
II-A0	5,130	3,380	0,071	8,581	1,120	Bani-Niogo Riv	23,340	8,930	0,364	32,634	2,040	VI-A01
II-A1	174,370	71,220	0,485	246,075	11,840	VI-A02	54,280	8,930	1,467	64,677	1,770	VI-A1
II-A2	110,980	29,550	0,839	141,369	12,740	VI-A2	142,160	20,830	2,336	165,326	4,400	VI-A2
II-A3	175,000	30,740	1,353	207,093	6,040	VI-A3	75,980	12,400	1,537	89,917	2,960	VI-A3
II-A4	392,800	63,960	4,165	460,925	8,740	VI-A4	21,010	7,990	0,331	29,271	1,840	VI-A4
II-A5	282,600	77,350	3,862	363,812	7,880	VI-A5	7,460	2,980	0,117	10,557	0,660	VI-A5
II-A6	214,370	28,100	1,025	243,495	16,310	Total	339,290	63,980	6,634	409,904	14,200	Total
II-A7	25,980	45,340	0,579	72,099	8,360	Kolodjo River	7,460	1,980	0,387	9,827	4,470	VII-A01
II-A8	78,300	13,570	1,071	92,941	13,830	VII-A02	0,000	0,000	0,010	0,010	0,070	VII-A02
II-A9	45,180	8,930	1,179	55,289	4,140	VII-A03	2,330	1,980	0,341	4,651	1,310	VII-A03
II-A10	15,070	30,040	0,296	45,406	5,650	VIII-A1	1,160	0,990	0,185	2,335	0,720	VIII-A1
II-A11	37,920	26,160	0,287	64,367	4,560	VIII-A2	0,820	0,990	0,130	1,940	0,530	VIII-A2
II-A12	67,350	19,340	0,686	87,376	4,860	Total	11,770	5,940	1,053	18,763	7,100	Total
II-A13	25,380	10,660	0,178	36,218	1,990	River Basin	610,980	609,640	2,854	1,223,474	72,000	River Basin
II-A14	158,040	45,620	2,041	205,701	4,730	Whole Country	3,510,940	1,599,540	41,557	5,152,037	340,270	Whole Country
II-A15	1,815,870	506,270	18,339	2,340,479	117,900	Total	1,815,870	506,270	18,339	2,340,479	117,900	Total
Total	0,600	0,000	0,004	0,004	0,070	I	610,980	609,640	2,854	1,223,474	72,000	I
						II	1,815,870	506,270	18,339	2,340,479	117,900	II
						III	418,200	69,180	9,471	496,851	47,440	III
						IV	116,400	124,530	0,298	241,228	9,960	IV
						V	47,290	44,640	0,074	92,004	3,450	V

River Basin	Surface Water Demand (MCM/year)			River Basin			Surface Water Demand (MCM/year)			River Basin		
	Irrigation	Aquaculture	Livestock	Total	G.Water Vegetables	River Basin	Irrigation	Aquaculture	Livestock	Total	G.Water Vegetables	River Basin
San Pedro Basir	18,850	84,510	0,529	103,889	10,970	VI	339,290	63,980	6,634	409,904	14,200	VI
San Pedro Basir	8,200	10,140	0,038	18,378	1,580	VII	11,770	5,940	1,053	18,763	7,100	VII
San Pedro Basir	3,000	3,800	0,020	6,820	0,580	VIII	11,400	8,460	0,294	20,154	6,300	VIII
San Pedro Basir	15,310	19,010	0,098	34,418	3,020	IX	87,140	40,980	1,788	129,908	44,370	IX
San Pedro Basir	4,920	5,920	0,033	10,873	1,000	X	18,850	84,510	0,529	103,889	10,970	X
San Pedro Basir	2,320	2,540	0,014	4,874	0,400	XI	33,750	41,410	0,223	75,383	6,580	XI
Total	33,750	41,410	0,223	75,383	6,580	Total	33,750	41,410	0,223	75,383	6,580	Total

(Note) 1) Unit Demand: Cattle 25 lit/head/day, Sheep and Goat: 5 lit/head/day for Traditional pig 85%, 20 lit/head/day for Modern pig 15%, Poultry: 0.1 lit/head/day

2) \*: 30 lit/head/day taking increase of cattle number due to grazing beyond international boundary in dry season. (Cattle number is estimated to increase by 40% in dry season. 25lit/head/day x 1.20 = 30 lit/head/day)

3) Water losses are not considered in above table because livestock themselves access to water due to free grazing system mostly.

## **2.2 Development Discharge and Reservoir Capacity**

### **2.2.1 For Major Dams (Residual Mass Curves)**

The relation between development discharge and reservoir capacity for the following major dams which have carrying-over reservoir capacity are studied by residual mass curve. The result are as shown in Figure S.11.2-1 / 2/ 3/ 4/5(1)&(2).

**(1) Figure S.11.2-1 Nidieliesso Dam (Comoe River)**

**(2) Figure S.11.2-2 Agboville Dam (Agneby River)**

**(3) Figure S.11.2-3 Boufle Dam (Marahoue River)**

**(4) Figure S.11.2-4 Aboisso Dam (Bia River)**

**(5) Figure S.11.2-5(1) Louga dam (Sassandra River)**

**(6) Figure S.11.2-5(2) Louga dam (Sassandra River)**

### **2.2.2 For Other Dams (Relation of Necessary Reservoir Capacity to Development Discharge)**

The relation between development discharge and reservoir capacity for other dams which have been operating on reservoir capacities with one year cycle are studied by water balance calculation based on monthly specific discharge at control points in 1983. The result are as shown in Figure S.11.2-6(1)~(9).

The development discharge at proposed sites could be calculated by following formula using Figure S.11.2-6(1)~(9).

$$Q_{1/10} = \text{Adjustment factor} \times Q_{1983}$$

$Q_{1/10}$  = Development discharge for return period 1/10 years

$Q_{1983}$  = Development discharge in 1983, could be calculated by Figure S.11.2.6 (1)~(9)

Figure S.11.2-1 Mass Curve at Planned Ndieliesso Dam (The Comoé River)

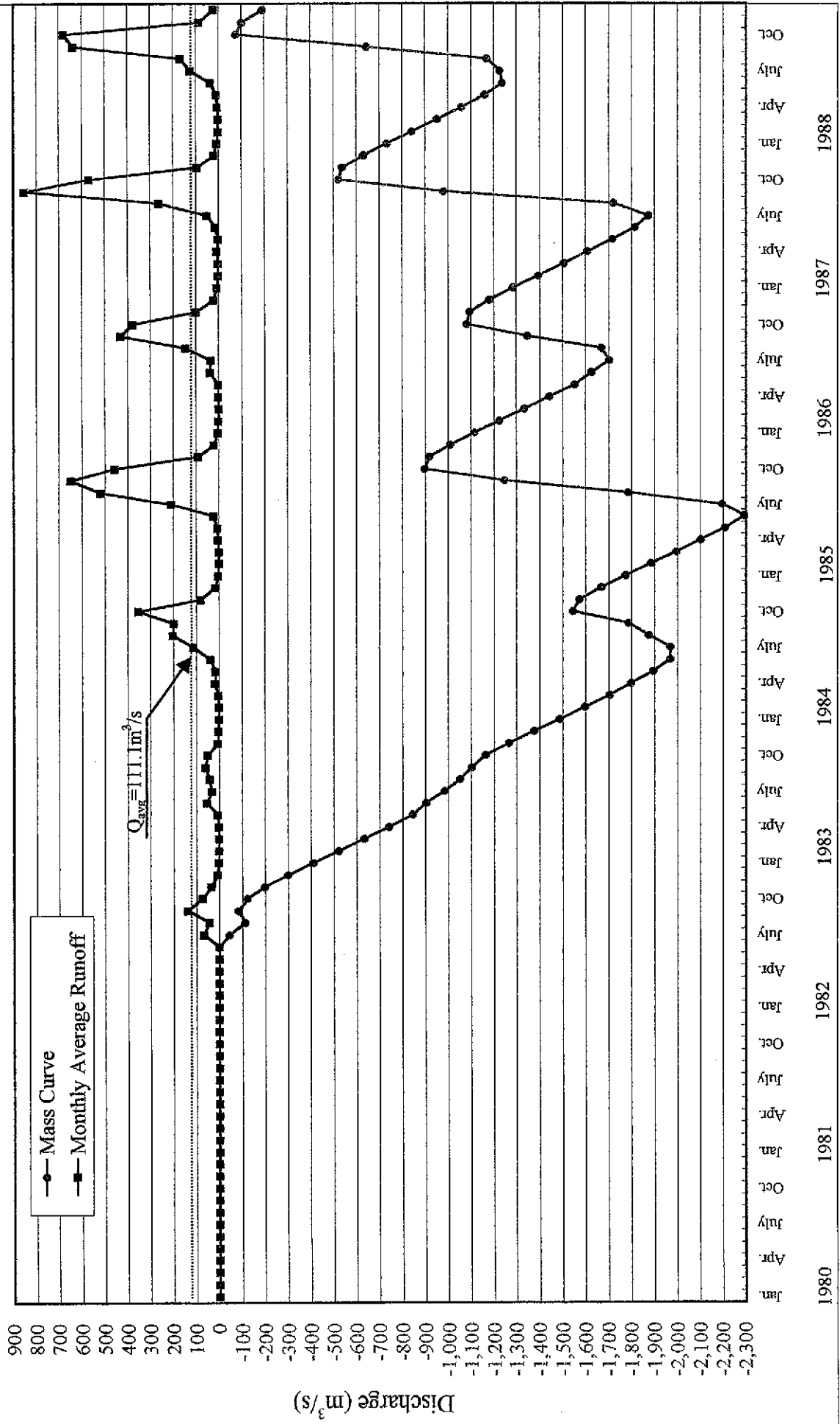


Figure S.11.2-2 Mass Curve at the Planned Agboville Dam (The Agneby River)

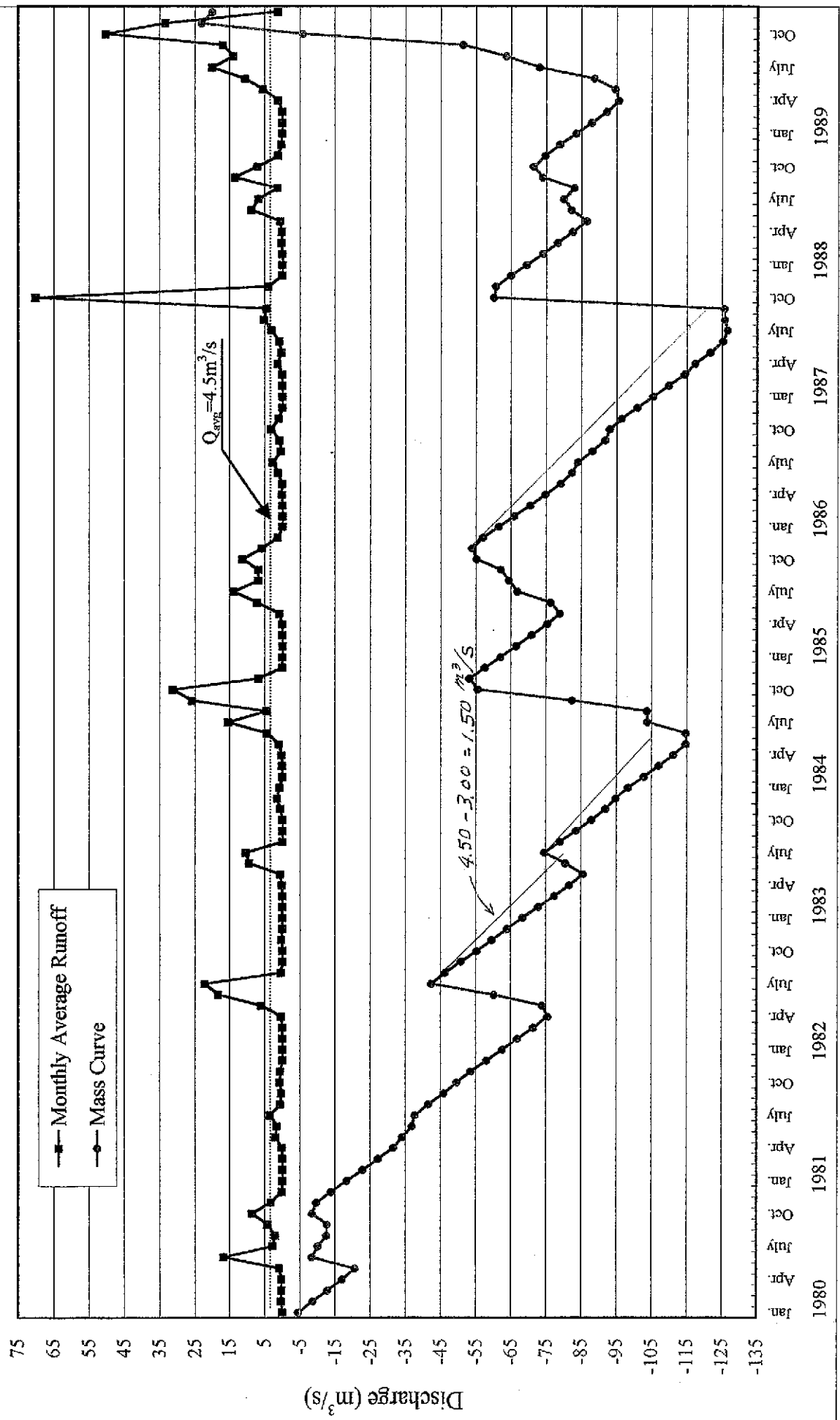


Figure S.11.2-3 Mass Curve at Planned Bouaffle Dam Site (The Marahoue River)

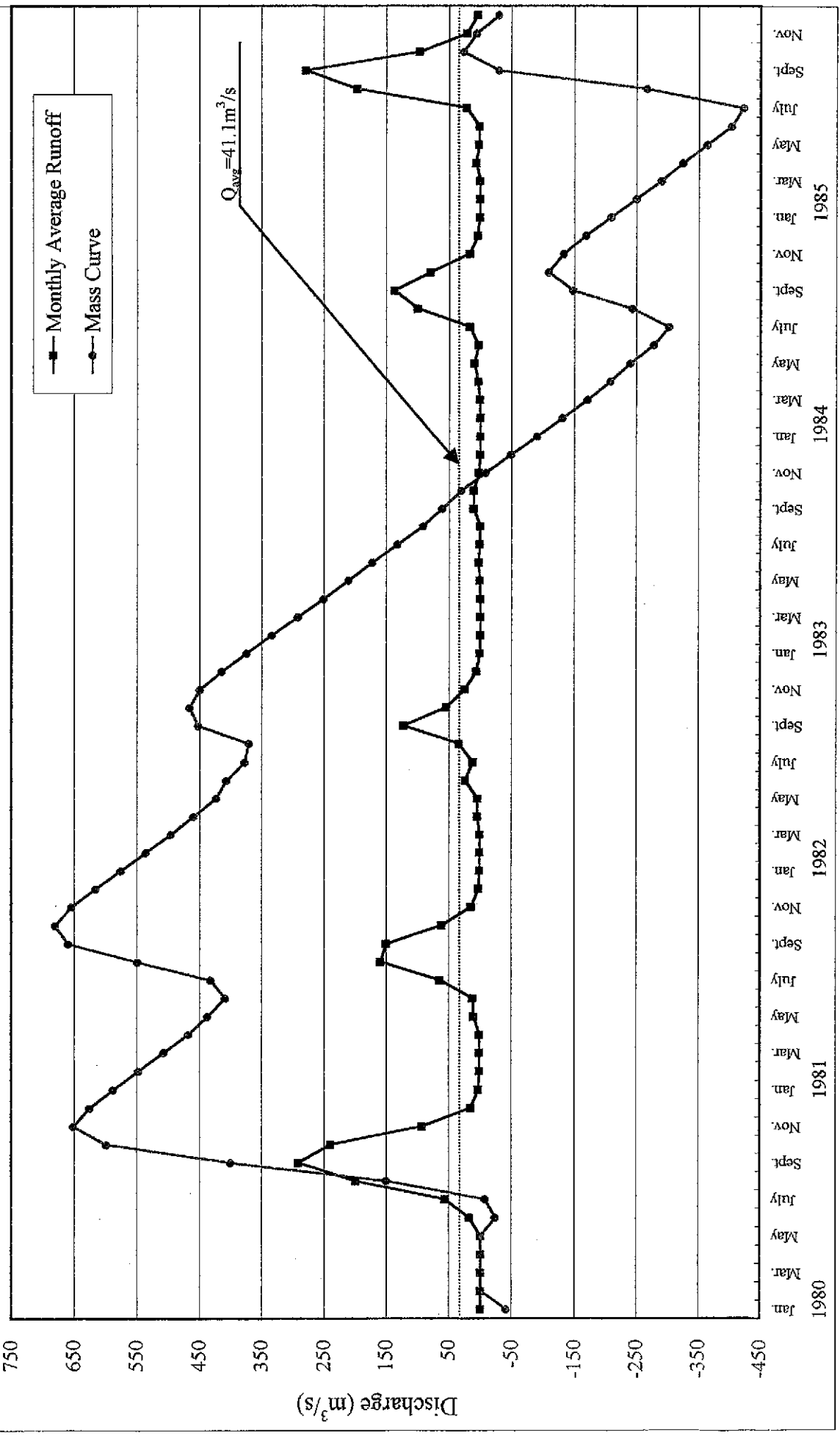




Figure S.11.2-4 Mass Curve at Planned Aboisso Dam Site (The Bia River)

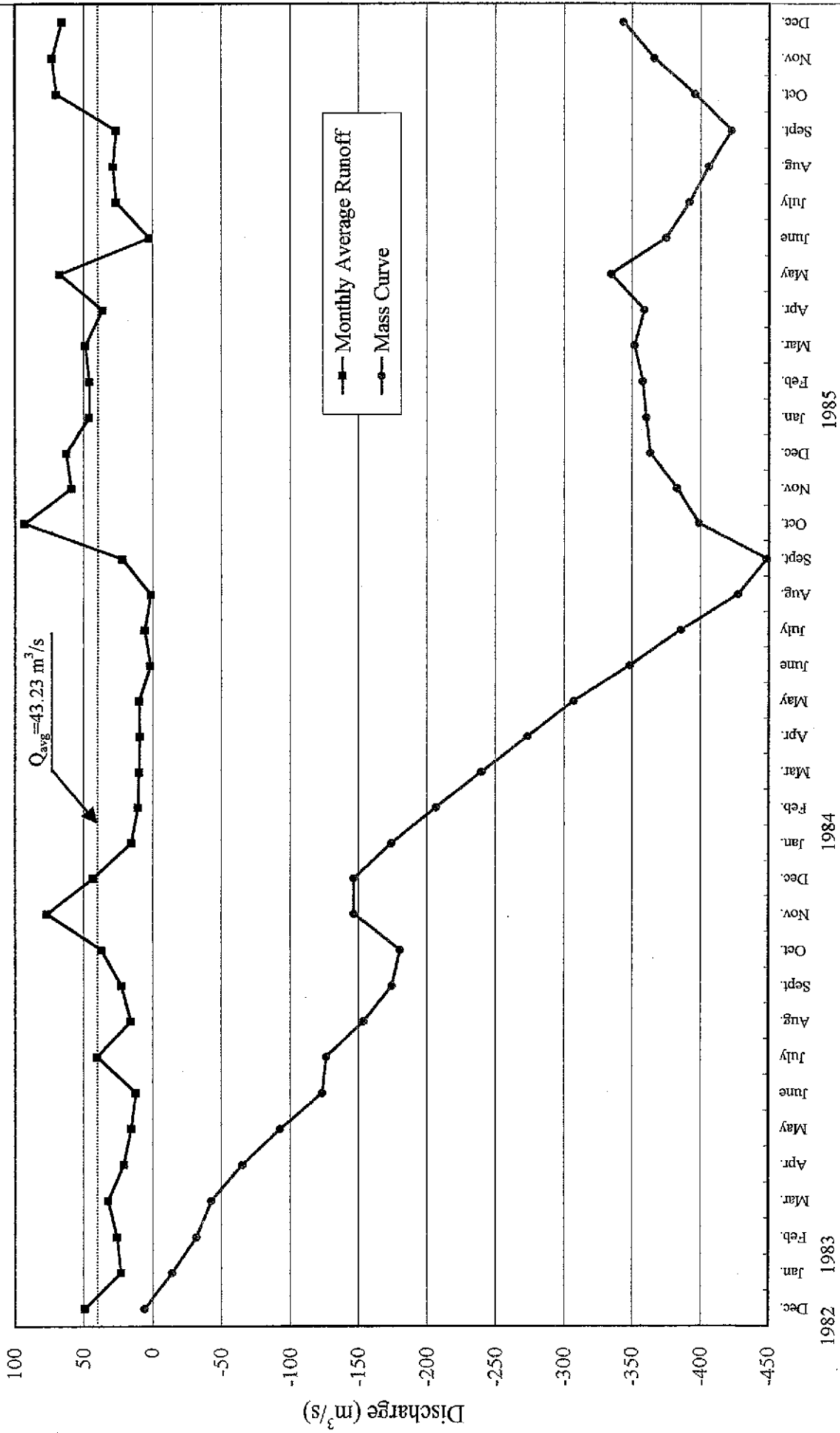


Figure S.11.2-5(1) Mass Curve at Planned Louga Dam Site (The Sassandra River)

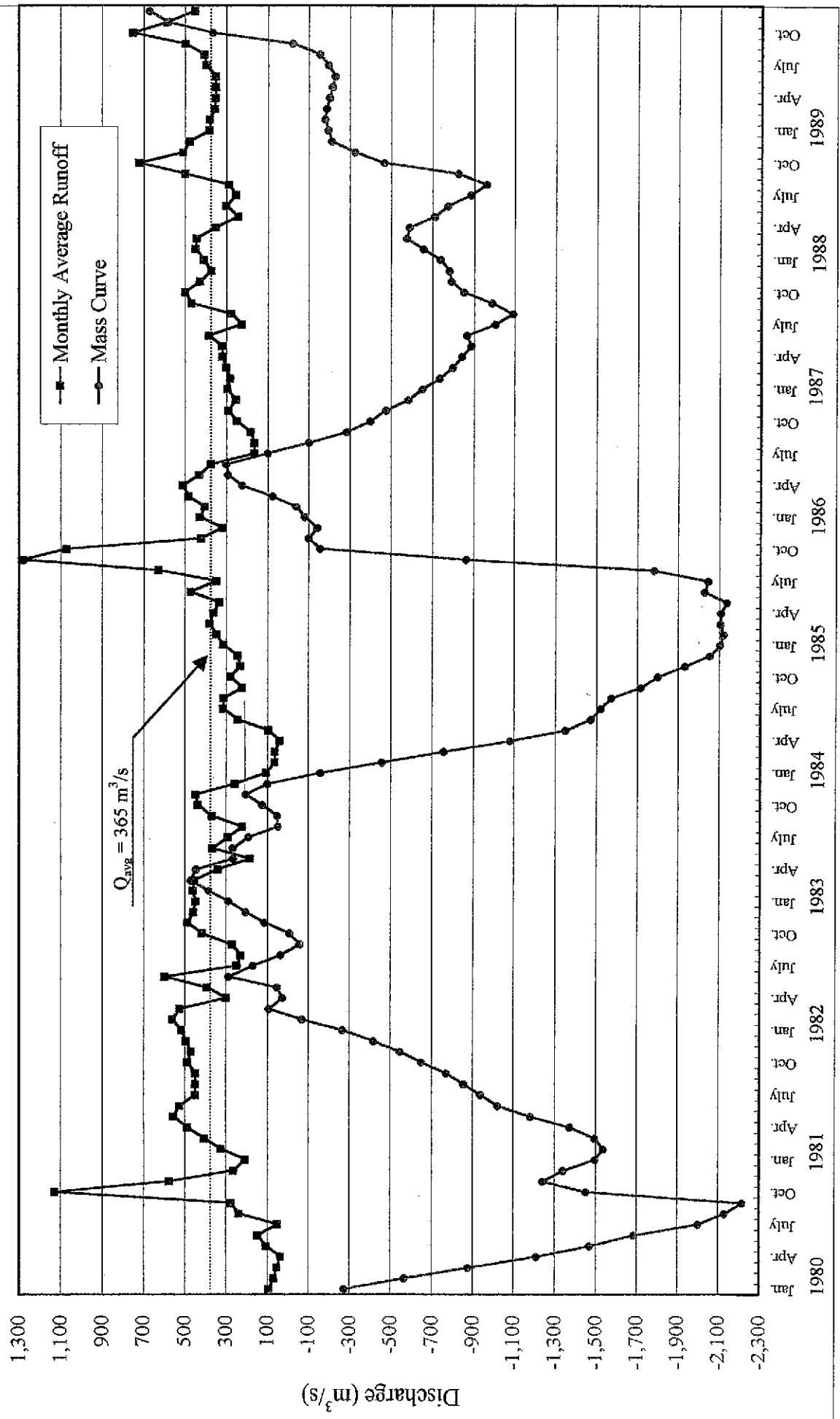


Figure S.11.2-5(2) Mass Curve at Planned Louga Dam Site in 1984 (The Sassandra River)

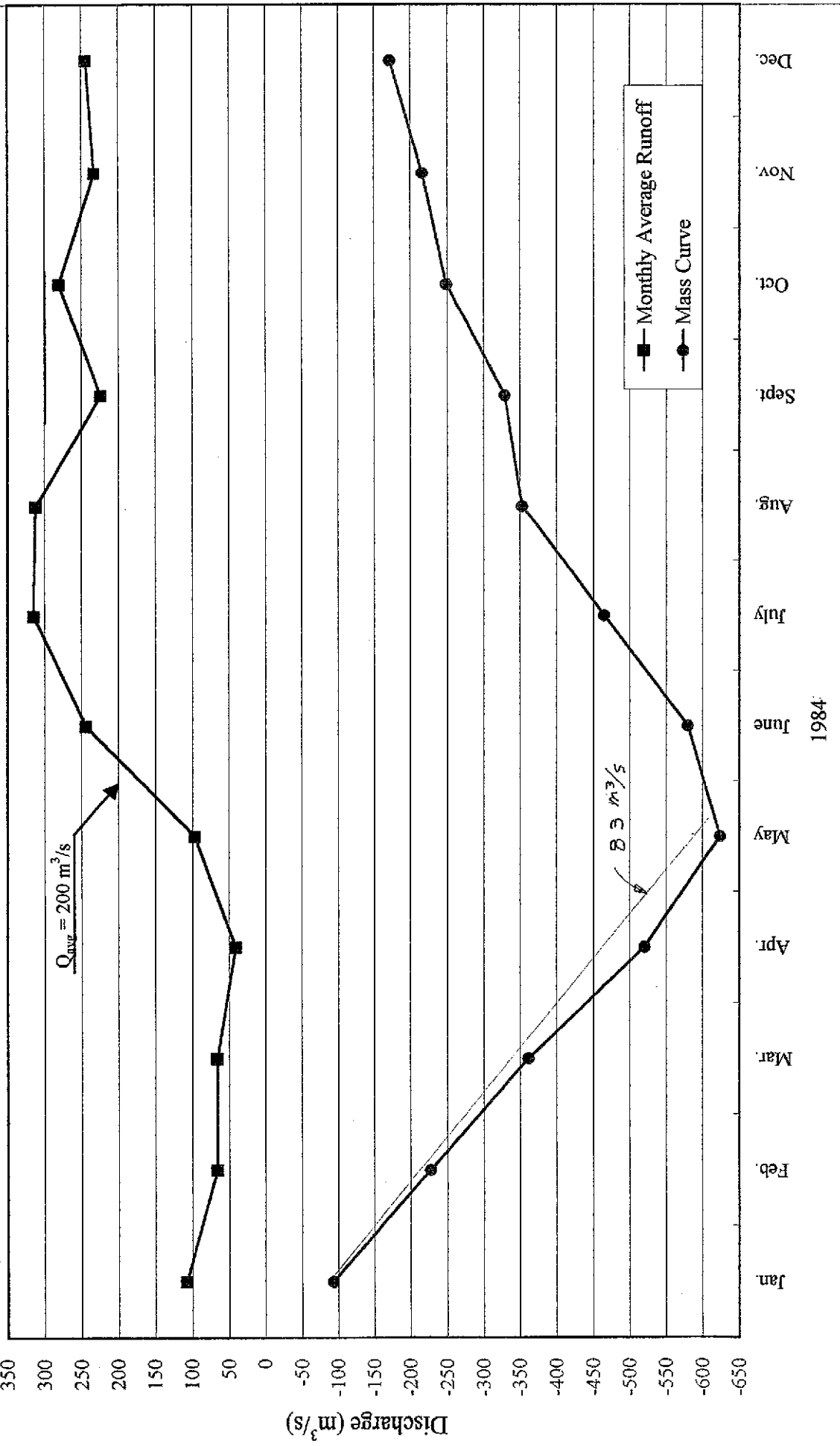


Figure S.11.2-6

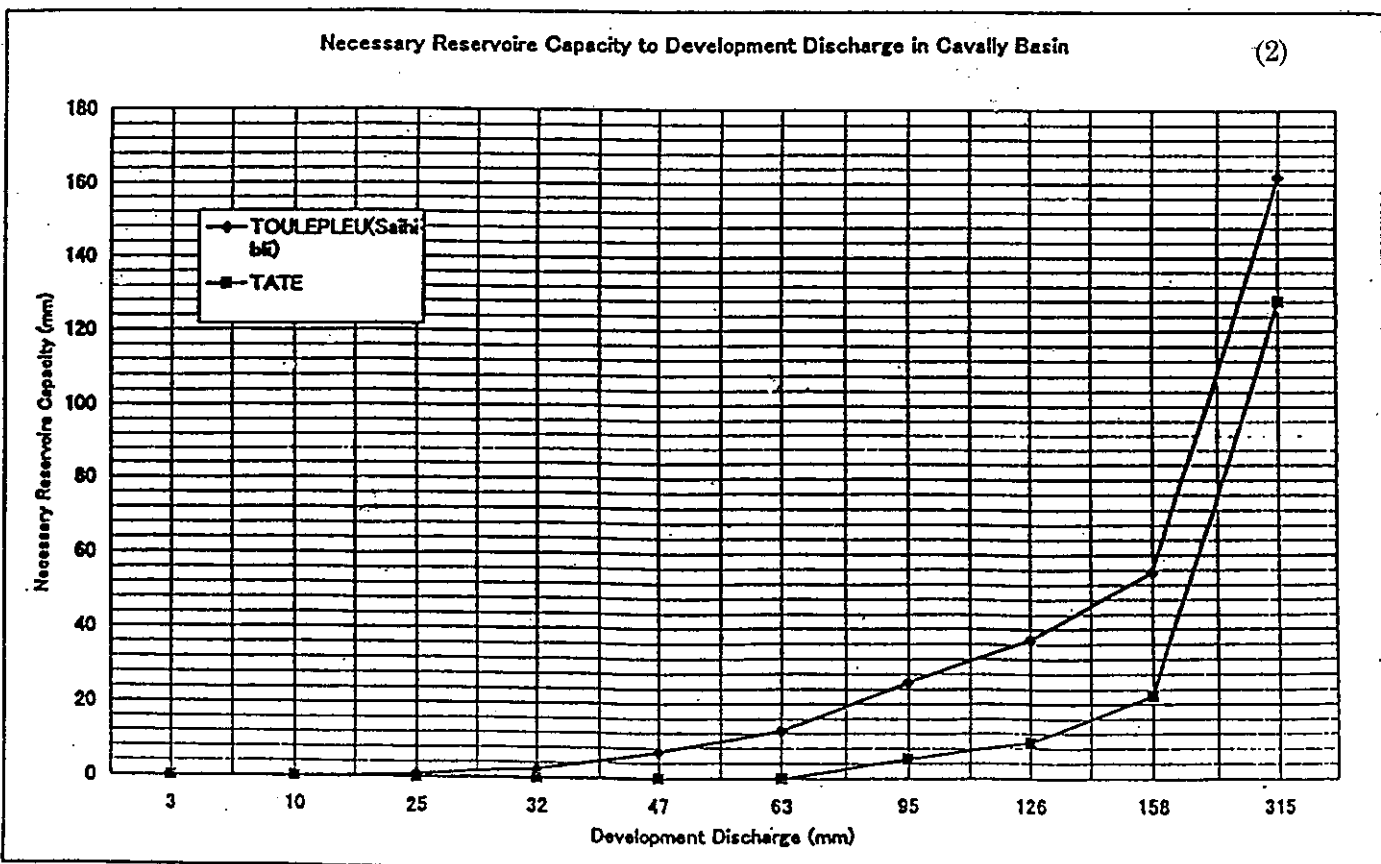
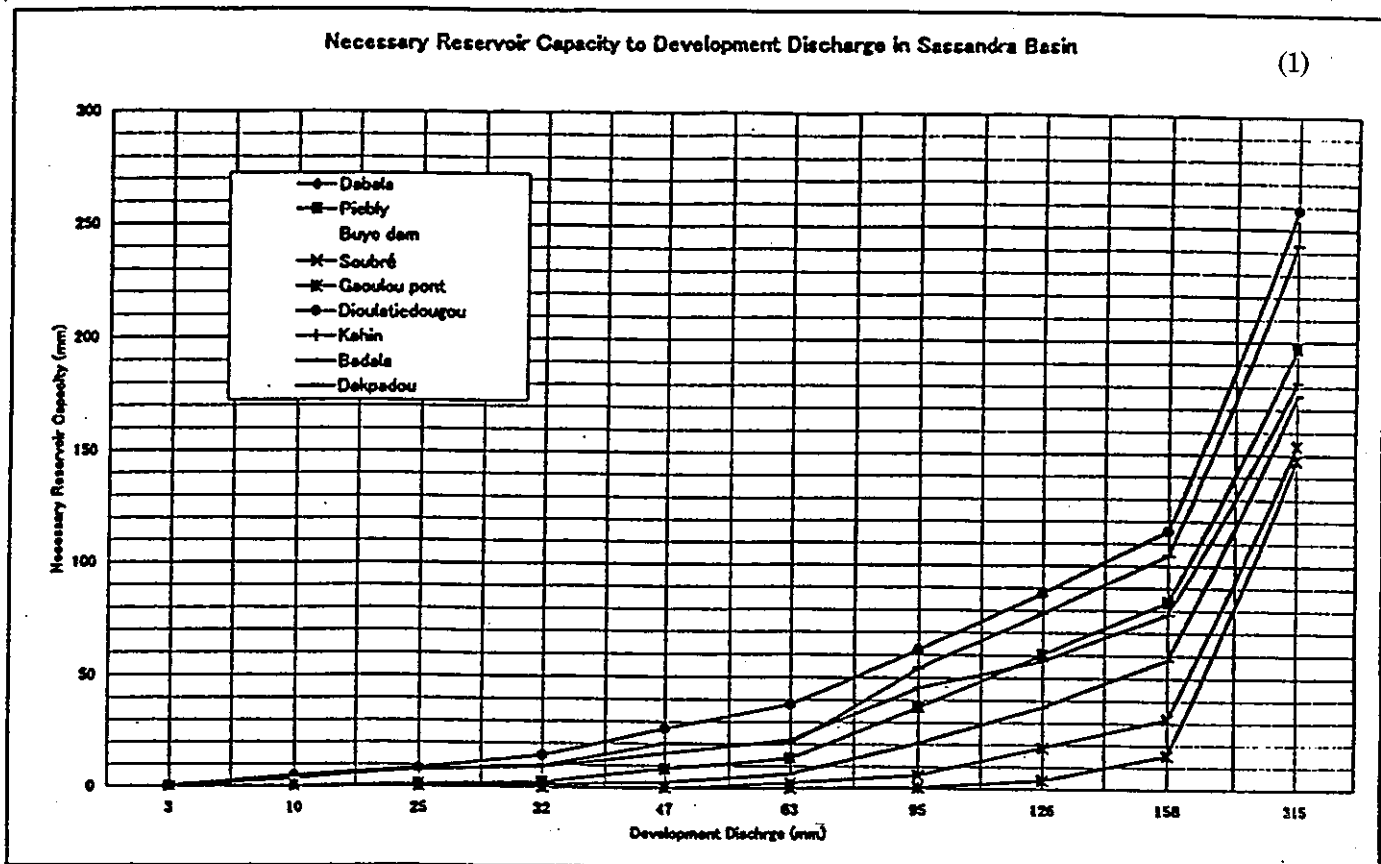


Figure S.11.2-6

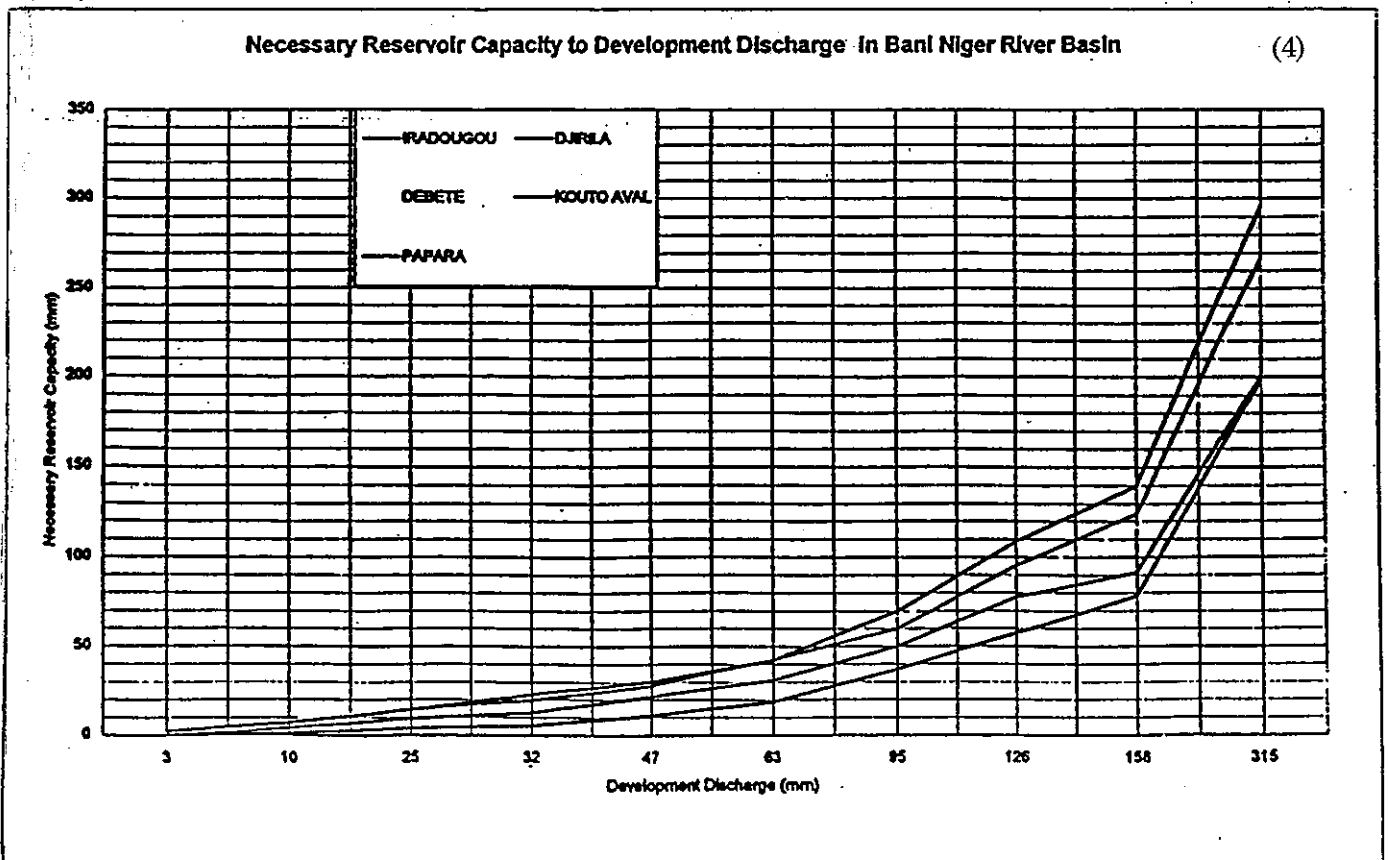
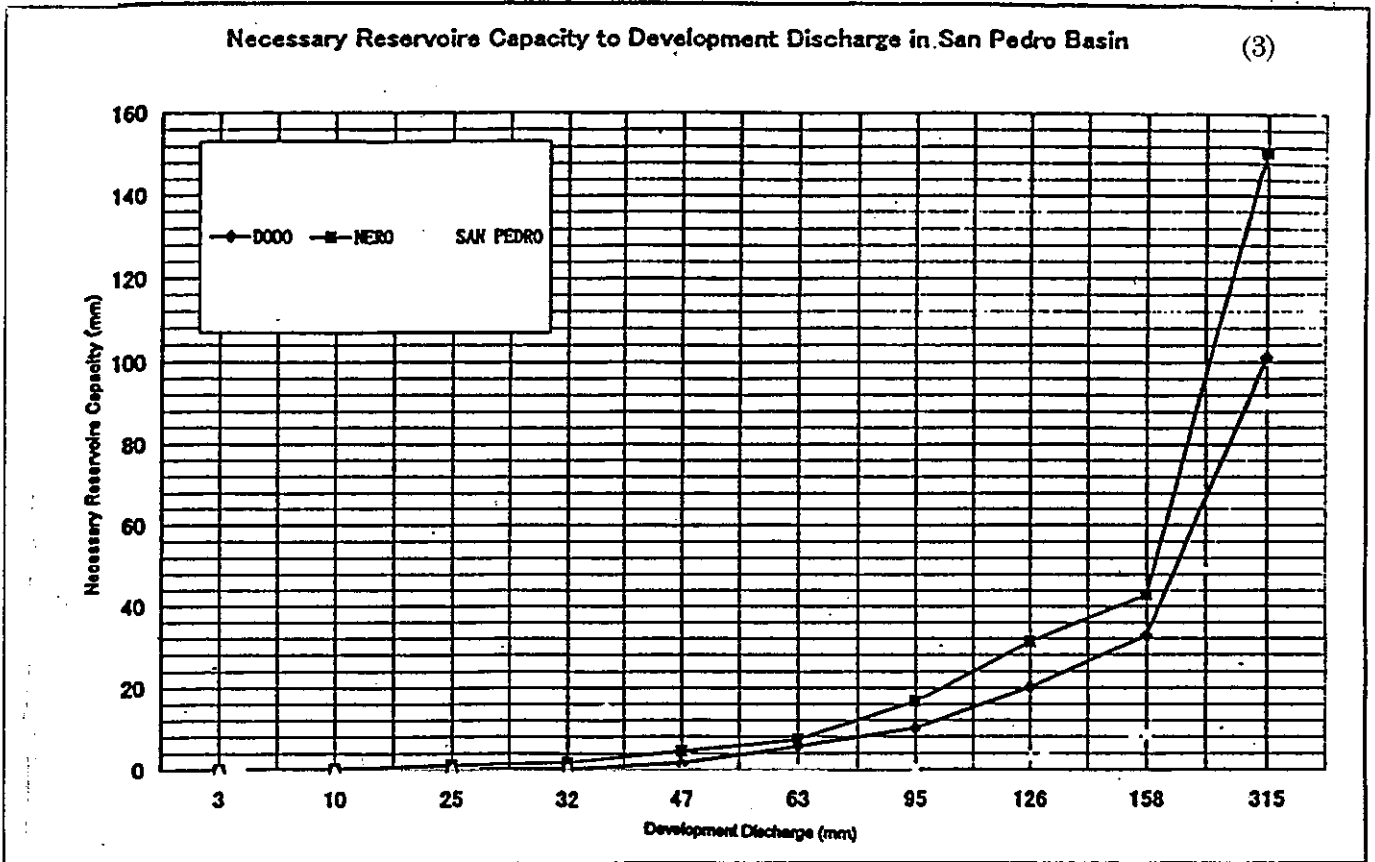


Figure S.11.2-6

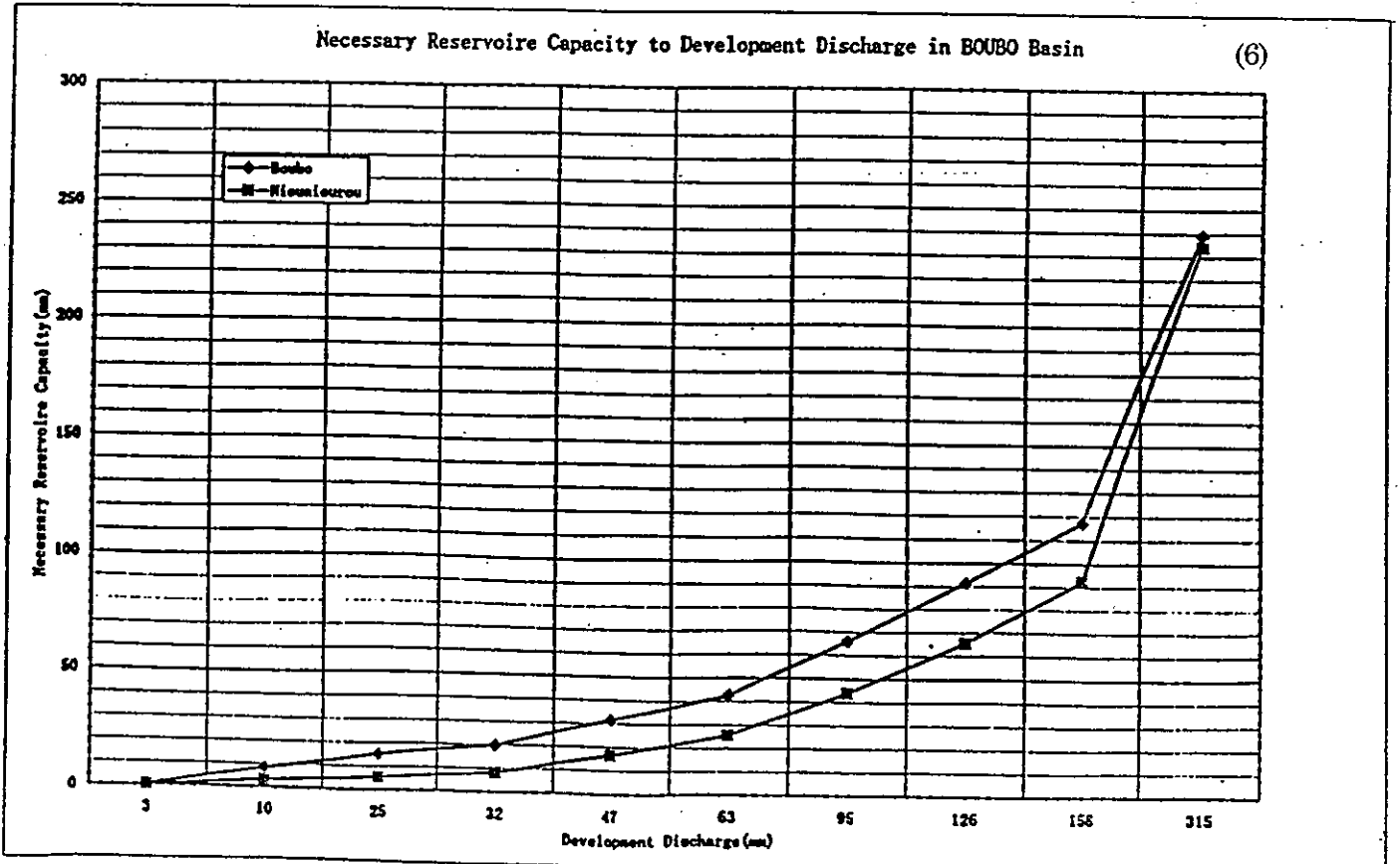
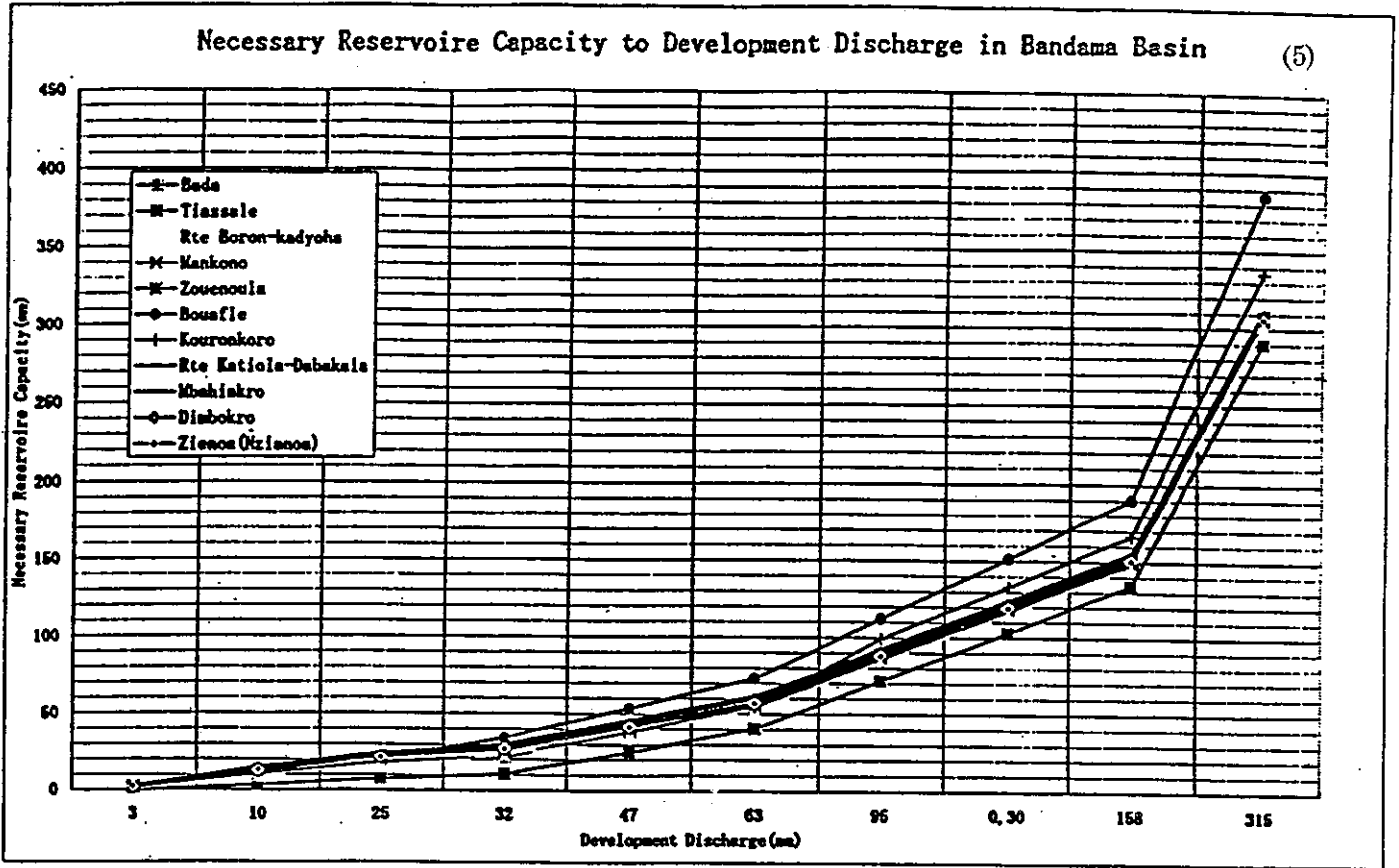


Figure S.11.2-6

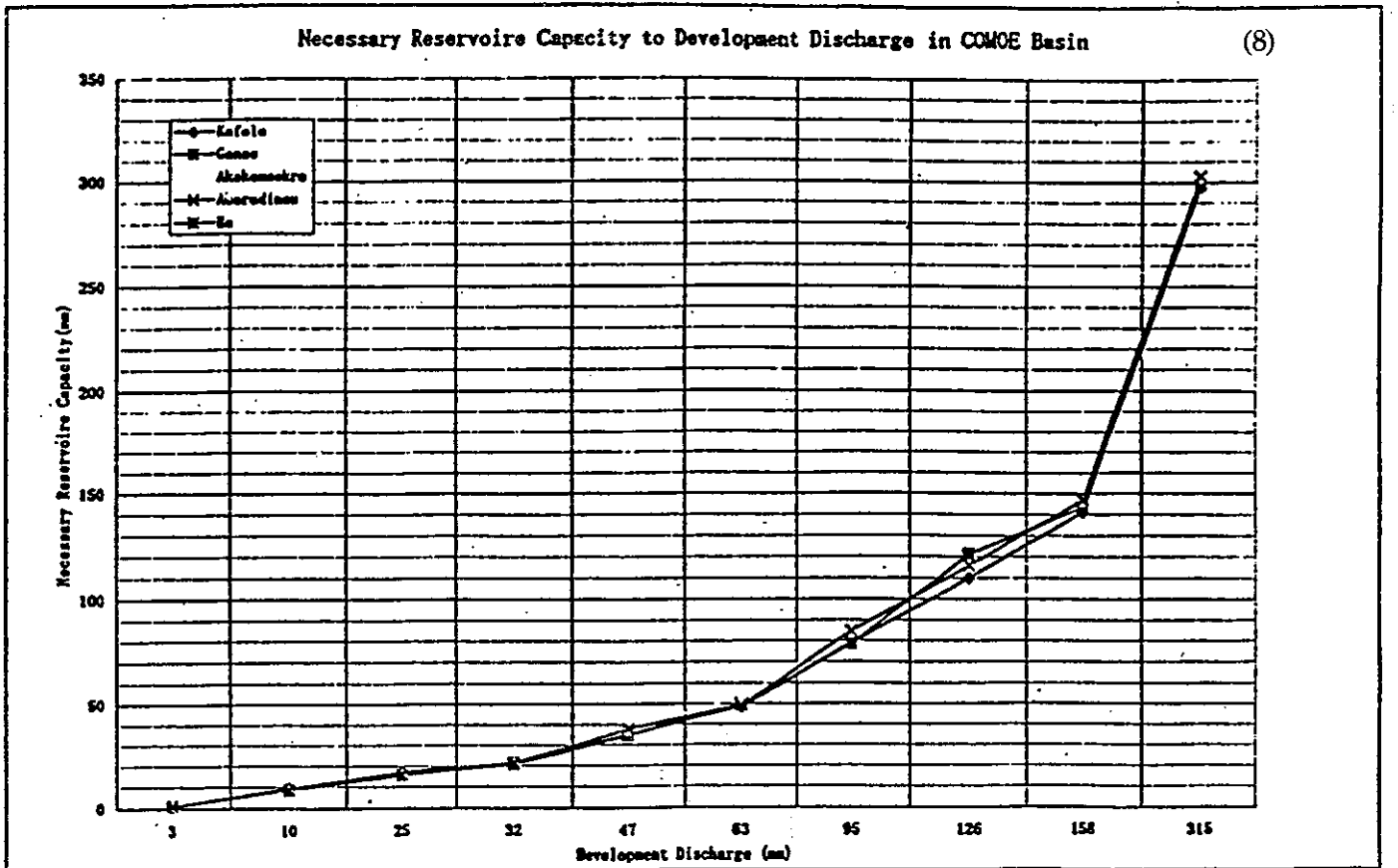
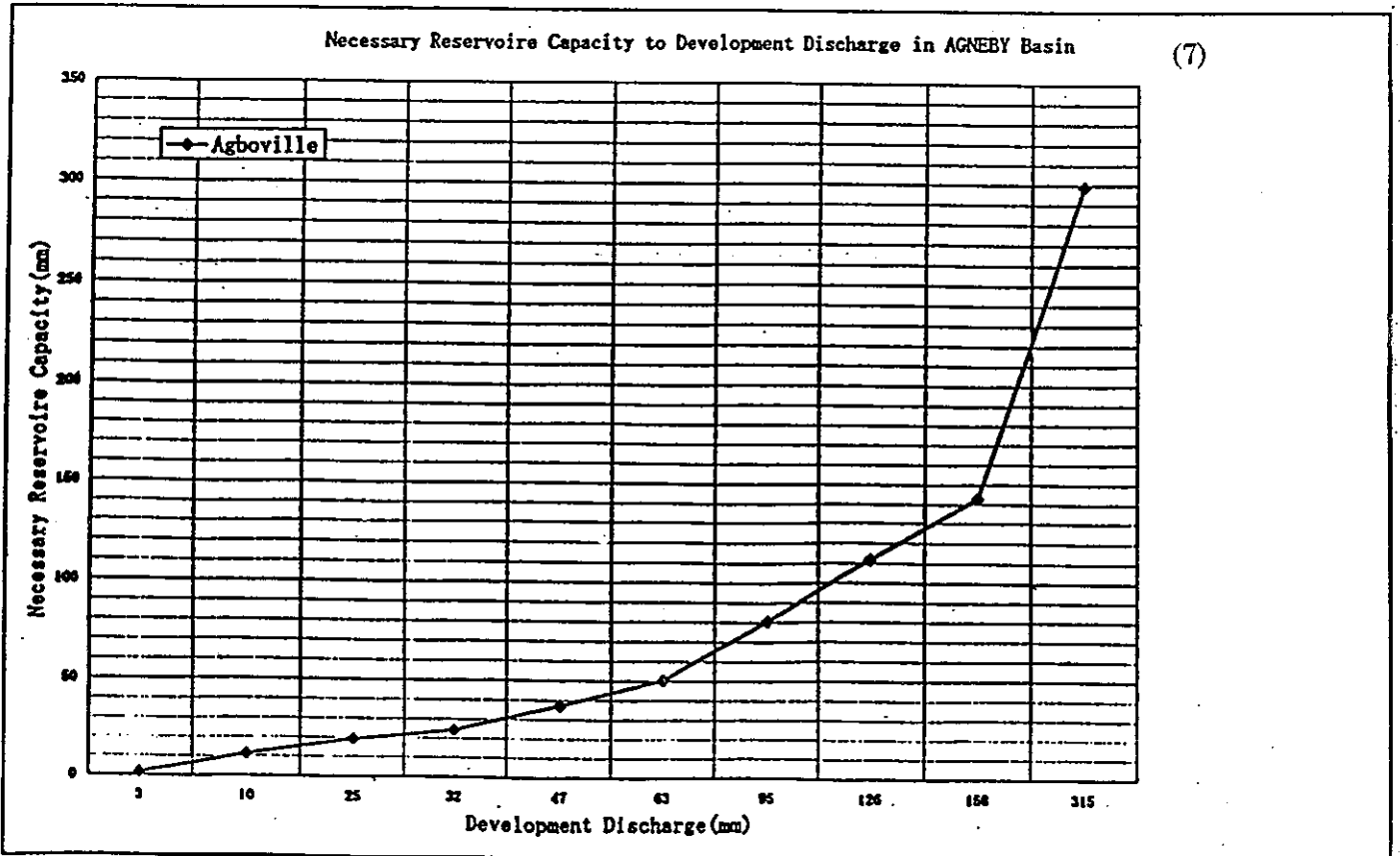
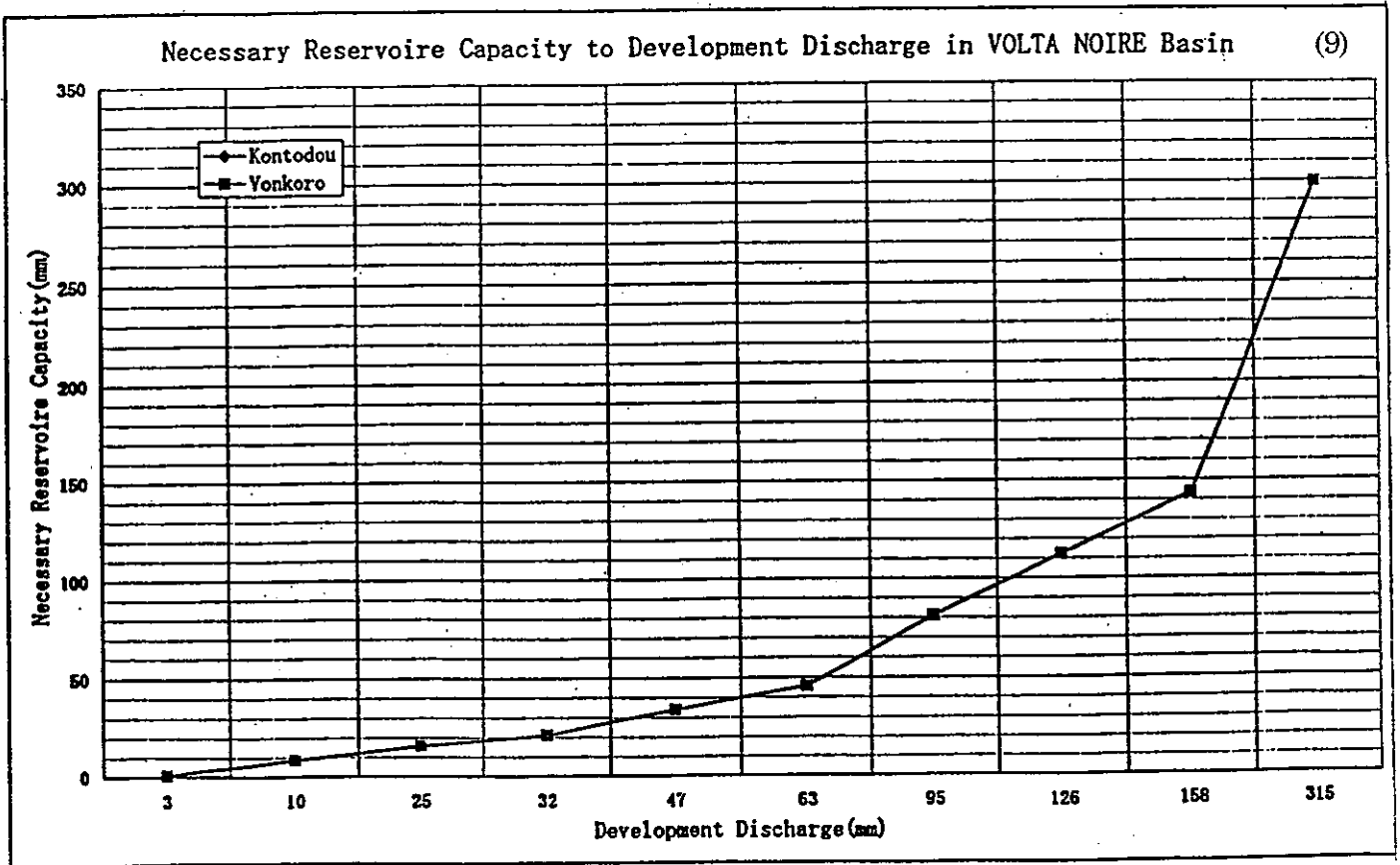


Figure S.11.2-6





## **CHAPTER 3 SELECTION CRITERIA FOR WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

The selection criteria for the priority projects will be set up as follows:

### **3.1 Common Criteria**

- ① No serious problem for the topographical and geological conditions at the proposed project site.
- ② Proper evaluation for potential water resources, water demand and water balance in the proposed project.
- ③ No serious impact to environmental conditions in the project area.
- ④ Project proofing the technical and economical feasibility as well as the necessity and viability.
- ⑤ Project with a large contribution to regional and national economy.
- ⑥ Project to be able to be implemented with people participation in the project area.
- ⑦ Project with sufficient consent by the public relation activity.

### **3.2 Sectoral Criteria**

#### **(1) Irrigated Agricultural Project**

- ① Project with proper plan for land use and cropping pattern
- ② Project with irrigation requirement estimated accurately
- ③ Project with the high agricultural market for products
- ③ Project including the proper plan for O/M organization and farmer's irrigation association

#### **(2) Domestic and Industrial Water Supply Project**

- ① Project area with low rate of propagation for water supply and being suffered from water pollution
- ② Project with proper estimation for service population and unit water consumption

- ③ Project to be able to guarantee the water quantity and quality for the service population
- ④ Project setting up the operation and maintenance organization and manner for the water works
- ⑤ Project estimating and proposing water charge to be collected

### **(3) Hydropower Project**

- ① Project site to be able to obtain the sufficient reservoir capacity to control the reservoir inflow; i.e. the sufficient storage rate ( reservoir capacity/inflow) as possible as carrying over several years and the high head for power generation.
- ② Project to be able to produce the power energy with reasonable price as compared with the price of alternative power energy.
- ③ Project low cost per KW and kwh.
- ④ Project to be reasonable power demand and supply balance

## **CHAPTER 4 COST ESTIMATE**

### **4.1 Cost Estimate for the Whole Projects**

The cost estimate of the whole priority projects are shown in Table S.11.4-1.

### **4.2 Cost Estimate for the Major Three Projects**

The cost estimate for the major three projects are as shown in Table S.11.4-2/3/4.

## **CHAPTER 5 BENEFIT FOR THE MAJOR THREE PROJECTS**

The benefit for the major three projects are as shown in Table S.11.5-1.

**Table S.11.4-1 Cost Estimate for the Whole Priority Projects Unit: Million FCFA**

Projects Name	Foreign cost	Local cost	Total cost	Remark
---------------	--------------	------------	------------	--------

***River Management***

① Criteria and Manual on River Works	2,560	140	2,700	Three parts Survey / Planning / Design
② Manual on Water Right Establishment	1,710	90	1,800	
③ Hydro-Meteorological Network Arrangement and Establishment	5,220	1,300	6,520	
③ Preparation of the River Ledger	1,050	410	1,460	

***Grant Aid Projects***

① Agneby River Integrated Development Project	8,510	320	8,830	Flood control/ Abidjan water With Agboville multipurpose dam
② Dounou River Integrated Development Project	3,330	170	3,500	Q=0.7m <sup>3</sup> /s For irrigation and Small hydro=34KW
③ Integrated Rural Development in the San Pedro	6,440	330	6,770	L=31 km canal For paddy rice 575 ha
④ Karougou-Womo Dam for Irrigation	1,970	105	2,075	
⑤ Expansion Irrigation Project at Tiassale	3,800	200	4,000	
⑥ Aboiso Hydropower Development Project	11,400	600	12,000	

***Development Projects***

① Marahoue River Integrated Development Project	50,990	310	51,300	Hydropower/ Bouafle water/ Irrigation For Kossou dam recovery plan
② Comoe River Integrated Development Project	268,600	10,500	279,100	Hydropower/ Abidjan water/ Irrigation With Ndelisse multipurpose dam
③ Middle Valley on NZI River	57,910	3,050	60,960	For paddy 4,638 ha
④ Development Rice Irrigation in the Centre/ centre Nord	31,900	1,656	33,556	For paddy rice 2,151 ha
⑤ Marabadiassa, Katiolla Sugarcane Project	44,460	2,340	46,800	Rihabilitation 3,000 ha
⑥ Serebou, M'buhiakro Sugercane Project	74,100	3,900	78,000	Rihabilitation 5,000 ha
⑦ Man Domestic Water Supply				Storage facility only
⑧ Bouake Domestic Water Supply				Storage facility only
⑨ Abidajn Domestic Water Supply Intake and Waterway Facilities	67,970	4,040	72,010	Urgent matter for Abidjan water
⑩ Soubre Hydropower Development Project	74,100	3,900	78,000	P=27 MW / 218 GWH
⑪ Louga Hydropower Development Project	100,890	5,310	106,200	P=30 MW / 239 GWH

Table S.11.4-2 Cost Estimate of Comoe River Integrated Development Project

Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price Yen	Amount (10 <sup>3</sup> Yen)	Remark
Dam (Main Dam) (Re-Regulating Dam (Grouting)	m <sup>3</sup>	10,300,000	2,000	20,600,000	Fill type dams ※ 142m*90\$*110yen
	m <sup>3</sup>	600,000	3,000	1,800	
	number	1,500	※ 1,405,80	1,330	
Intake (Q=333 m <sup>3</sup> /s)	set	1		1,060	
Penstock (Q=333 m <sup>3</sup> /s)	set	1		1,018	
Spillway	set	1		1,000	
Power station	set	1		9,300	
Sub-Total				35,048,000	
<u>Expense (Above total × 33%)</u>					
Miscecelenous Work(5%)				1,752,000	Including D/D
Contingency(10%)				3,504,000	
Engineering Fee(13%)				4,464,000	
Administration Fee(5%)				1,752,000	
Total				46,520,000	≒279,100 MFCFA
Foreign Currency				44,768,000	≒268,600 M.FCFA(96%)
Domestic Currency				1,752,000	≒10,500 M.FCFA(4%)

Table S.11.4-3 Cost Estimate of Agneby River Integrated Development Project

Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price Yen	Amount (10 <sup>3</sup> Yen)	Remark
Dam (Main Dam) (Base treatment; =Curtain grouting)	m <sup>3</sup> set	260,000 1	3,000	780,000 80,000	H×L=20m×250m C.A.=4,600km <sup>2</sup> Reserver Capacity=30 MCM Including spillway
Intake (Q=1.5 m <sup>3</sup> /s)	set	1		60,000	Irrigation=1,500 ha
Small Hydroelectric Power Station (Pmax=160 KW)	set	1		130,000	Head=13.5m Qmax=1.5m Ann.Energy Prod.=1,340MWH
Sub-Total				1,050,000	
<u>Expense (Above total × 40%)</u>					
Miscecelenous Work(5%)				53,000	
Contigency(10%)				105,000	
B/D & D/D & Tender (10%)				105,000	
Engineering Fee(10%)				105,000	
Administration Fee(5%)				53,000	
Total				1,471,000	≐8,830 MillionFCFA
Foreign Currency				1,418,000	≐8,510 MillionFCFA(96%)
Domestic Currency				53,000	≐320 MillionFCFA(4%)

Table S.11.4-4 Cost Estimate of Marahou River Integrated Diversion Water development (Down-Stream P)

Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Pri Yen	Amount (10 <sup>6</sup> Yen)	Remark
Dam (Main Dam) (Base treatment; =Curtain grouting)	m <sup>3</sup> set	2,300,000 1	2,000	4,600 1,000	H×L=25m×3,700m C.A.=18,000km <sup>2</sup> Reserver Capacity= 00 MCM
Spillway (Q=1,200 m <sup>3</sup> /s)	set	1		300	
Waterway (Q=34 m <sup>3</sup> /s)	m	1,500		0	Including spillway work
Small Hydroelectric Power Station (Pmax=470 KW)	set	1		200	Head=28.3.0m Qmax=9.0m <sup>3</sup> / Ann.Energy Prod.=5,500MWH
Sub-Total				6,100	
Expense (Above total × 40%)	set			2,450	
Miscecelenous Work(5%)				310	
Contigency(10%)				610	
F/S & D/D & Tender (10%)				610	
Engineering Fee(10%)				610	
Administration Fee(5%)				310	
Total				8,550	≈ 51,300 MillionFCFA
Foreign Currency				8,240	≈ 49,440 Million FCF(96%)
Domestic Cuurency				310	≈ 1,860Million FCFA(4%)



# **9 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**



## 9 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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## CHAPTER1 River Surface Water Deficiency in Dry Season

### - Necessity of Reservoir-Dams-

It seems that annual potential of water resources in the country such as rainfall, surface water and groundwater relatively large in accordance with JICA evaluation result for their observation data and can cover sufficiently the existing and future water demands. However, rainfall and surface water in dry season are very scarce and as a result in the water deficient problem for the water uses in the dry season has been occurred and will be more serious. Scarce runoff conditions in the dry season for major rivers of the Sassandra, Bandama, Comoe, etc are shown in Table S.10.1-1.

**Table S.10.1-1 Scarce Runoff Condition at Dry Season**

River and Station	Catchment Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Runoff (MCM)			Runoff Yield (mm)		
		Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
<b>1. Sassandra River</b>							
Dabala Sta.	16,600	3,296	311	3,607	199	19	218
Bafing Badala Sta.	5,930	1,573	234	1,807	265	40	305
Piebly Sta.	32,600	5,907	583	6,498	181	18	199
<b>2. Bandama River</b>							
Tawara Sta.	5,375	461	5	466	86	1	87
Tortiya Sta.	14,500	1,243	43	1,286	86	3	89
Bada Sta.	24,050	1,737	64	1,801	72	3	75
<b>3. Marahoue Basin</b>							
Mankono Sta.	6,700	581	9	590	87	1	88
Zuenoula Sta.	17,314	1,200	34	1,234	69	2	71
Bouafle Sta.	19,800	1,440	55	1,495	73	3	76
<b>4. N'zi River</b>							
Dabakala Sta.	6,620	331	10	341	50	2	52
M'Bahiakro Sta.	15,700	789	31	820	50	2	52
Dimbokro Sta.	24,100	1,221	53	1,274	51	2	53
Ziamoa Sta.	35,000	1,438	79	1,517	41	2	43
<b>5. Comoe River</b>							
Dafolo Sta.	21,200	1,836	25	1,861	87	1	88
Ganse Sta.	43,700	3,201	54	3,255	73	1	74
Akakomoekro	57,000	2,523	85	2,608	44	2	46

As is clear in the above table, the dry season runoff in all rivers is less than 10% of the annual runoff and is very small. The dry season runoff yield in the Bandama, Marahoue, N'zi and Comoe river is extremely small as shown in 1 to 3mm, which could not support any domestic and irrigation water demand at all. It is essentially necessary accordingly to provide the reservoir dams to store the wet season runoff and use it in the dry season to eliminate the water deficit in the dry season. A number of reservoir dams will be required at the Savanna area being located at the north region, where many rivers have no runoff in the dry season, but a number of irrigation projects are proposed.

## **CHAPTER2 Watershed Management**

### **2.1 Necessity of Watershed Management**

The watershed management shall be implemented to preserve the watershed sustainability and to maintain or increase the fostering capacity of water resources in the river basin.

Rainfall is the sole source of the water resources and it is impossible to manage the rainfall by the might of man-kind, although it can be observed and evaluated. The quantity and quality of the water resources are largely changed depending on not only rainfall intensity and duration but also the water shed conditions.

Although the western mountain areas at the middle and lower basins of the Cavally and Sassandra river are presenting a high annual rainfall of 1,600 to 2,000mm and covered with dense forest area which could foster sufficiently rain water with high intensity, the other river basins are mostly formed with the flat plateau and farm areas being covered with less vegetation and water consumption in rainfed farm area. A part of forest and farm lands has been devastated by slash-burn farming, tree cutting, soil erosion and land sliding and can't foster the water resources.

The watershed management accordingly shall be carried out so as to be able to mitigate the rainfall with high intensity in the wet season and improve the poor runoff yield in the dry season.

### **2.2. Land Use Management**

Land use at small sub-basins shall be studied applying the Satellite Image analysis method in order to evaluate the topographical and vegetation conditions in the watershed. Forest area is classified into dense forest, thin forest, Savanna, devastated area, etc, farm area into tree crops, paddy, field crops, grass land, etc and other area into wetland, bear land, lake and swamp, urban and village, etc. All areas of the above categories of land use shall be measured by the Satellite Image analysis. In accordance with the above land use study, the fostering capacity of the watershed in the small sub-basins could be evaluated.

The result of land use analysis is to be registered in GIS, which will be reviewed at about 5 years interval to evaluate the land use variation if possible. The following watershed management could be made by analyzes of the land use.

- Monitor, evaluation and control the slash-burn cultivation area and tree cutting area in the forestry area.
- Monitor and evaluation of the existing reserved forest and national park areas.

- Monitor, evaluation and control the expanding farm land consisting of actual cultivation area, fallow area, village area, etc.
- Identification of devastated land and land erosion.
- Identification of increasing reservoir area and decreasing water area in rivers by water resources development.
- Identification of increasing area for town, city, industry, etc.

### **2.3 Preservation Program for Watershed Management**

In accordance with JICA study result, the following watershed management program shall be set up and implemented:

- Reinforcement for management manner for the existing reserved forest and national park
- Acceleration of reforestation program at devastated forest area and land consolidation program for wasted farm and grasslands.
- Control of production forest taking into account the replanting plan of trees.
- Provision of the fire fighting activities for forest fire.

## **CHAPTER3 Irrigation Water Management**

### **3.1 Agricultural Land and Major Crops**

Total agricultural farmland is estimated at about 7,248,430 ha in 1995 and at 11,540,200 ha in target year 2015 which is average growth rate per year of 2.34% and about 1.6 times of 1995 year as Table S.10.3-1.

**Table S.10.3-1 Cropped Area and Production in 1995 and Target Year 2015**

Crops	Year 1995			Growth Ratio of Area (%/year)	Year 2015		
	Cropped Area (ha)	Producti on (t)	Ratio of Area (%)		Cropped Area (ha)	Production (t)	Ratio of Area (%)
<b>Food Crops</b>							
Paddy	592,000	868,430	8.2%	4.3%	1,373,000	3,353,560	11.9%
Rained	570,000	7.9%	7.9%	4.1%	1,263,000	2,450,230	11.0%
Paddy							
Irrigated	22,000	0.3%	0.3%	8.4%	110,0	903,330	1.0%
Paddy					00		
Maize	669,100	552,040	9.2%	3.1%	1,227,800	1,013,000	10.7%
S.F.M.	136,400	90,980	1.9%	1.5%	182,900	122,000	1.6%
Yam	264,900	2,868,850	3.7%	1.4%	347,090	3,759,000	3.0%
Cassava	316,200	1,608,220	4.4%	2.8%	546,160	2,778,000	4.7%
Ground nut	136,200	143,040	1.9%	3.8%	287,550	302,000	2.5%
Plantain	1,203,000	1,335,320	16.6%	1.0%	1,454,960	1,615,000	12.6%
Banana		0					
Taro	376,900	352,050	5.2%	0	376,900	352,050	3.3%
Vegetables	27,000	540,000	0.4%	6.6%	96,800	1,937,000	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,721,700</b>		<b>51.3%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>5,893,190</b>		
<b>Perennial Crops</b>							
Cocoa	1,723,400	915,670	23.8%	0	1,723,400	915,670	15.0%
Coffee	1,250,000	236,660	17.2%	3.0%	2,250,070	426,000	19.6%
Oil Palm	150,700	274,900	2.1%	0	150,700	274,900	1.3%
Coconut	53,140	23,020	0.7%	0	53,140	23,020	0.5%
Rubber	64,680	69,320	0.9%	9.9%	425,470	456,000	3.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,241,920</b>		<b>44.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4,602,780</b>		
<b>Industrial Crops</b>							
Sugarcane	21,310	140,410	0.3%	3.5%	42,350	279,040	0.4%
Cotton	242,400	233,320	3.3%	6.7%	880,000	847,000	7.6%
Sweet Banana	5,600	232,000	0.1%	2.8%	9,650	400,000	0.1%
Pineapple	15,500	210,020	0.2%	8.3%	76,230	1,033,000	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>284,810</b>		<b>3.9%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>1,008,230</b>		<b>8.8%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,248,430</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.34%</b>	<b>11,504,200</b>	<b>1.6times-increasing</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

(Source) Statistic Agricole, MINAGRA 1982-1995, and FAO Yearbook 1998 (Vol.52)

- Yield of irrigation paddy rice = 4.78t/ha\*1.72(crop cycle)=8.212 t/ha(4.78t/ha: PNR 2005 Target yield see Table 2.2-12)
- Rice price = 250 FCFA/kg

### 3.2 Agricultural Population and Farming Size

Agricultural population is estimated at 7,004,000 and agricultural households are 1,132,000 in 1998. Total farmland in the country is 7,248,430ha as of 1995, so that average farming size of one agricultural household is estimated at about 6.4 ha.

### 3.3 Per capita Consumption and Staple Food

Staple food of Côte d'Ivoire depends on cereal and starchy crops. The per capita staple food consumption is composed of 109kg of cereals and 240kg of starchy crops. Rice is main crop of cereals, and yam and cassava are main starchy crops. Import meat and fish share 88% and 67% of consumption respectively.

### 3.4 Irrigation Area in 1995

**Table S.10.3-2 Estimations of Irrigated Area in Côte d'Ivoire in 1995**

Irrigated Crops	Irrigated Area (ha)	Area Composition (%)	Remarks
Paddy Rice	22,000	42.0%	Crop intensity = 125%
Sugarcane	21,310	40.6%	
Banana	5,600	10.7%	
Pineapple	3,500	6.7%	22.6% of total pineapple area (15,500ha).
Total	52,410	100.0%	

(Note) estimated based on Irrigation Inventory Survey 1999 and PNR and DCGTx information

### 3.5 Irrigation Water Use Management

The water use management for irrigation is the most important one because the irrigation requires the large water use quantity as compared with the other water use and includes many kinds of water losses on the process of the water use. It is recommendable to carry out the proper irrigation water use management by the following manner.

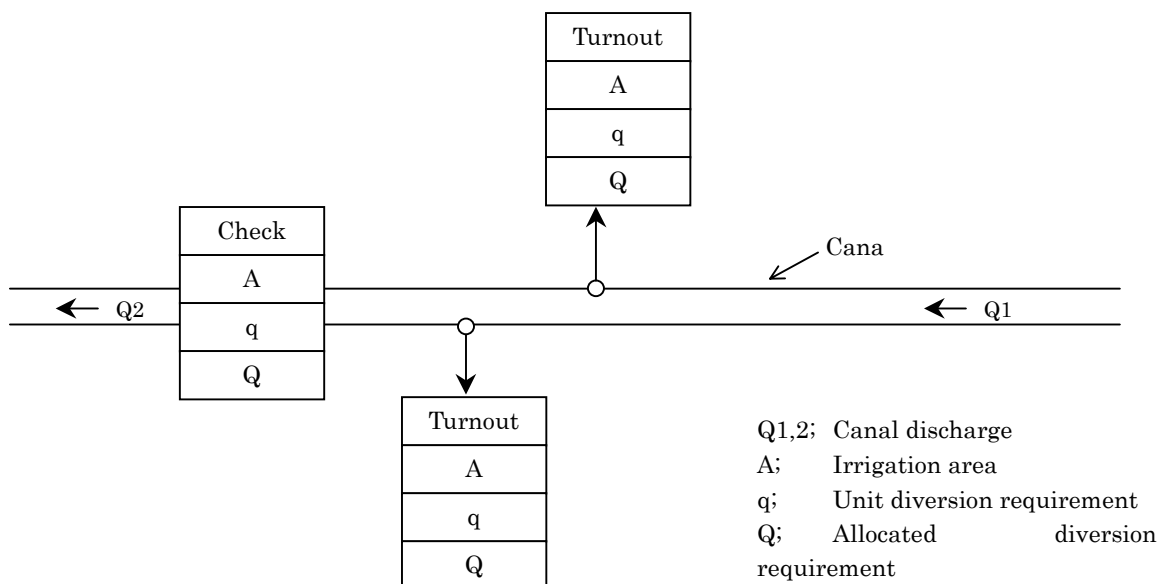
#### 3.5.1 Water Diversion Management in Irrigation Canal

Irrigation water released from reservoirs and weirs is generally distributed and diverted by canals to farm area. If the proper management for the water distribution and diversion through canal system could not be carried out, the large water losses will take place during irrigation season. The following water diversion management shall be carefully implemented.

### (1) Preparation of Canal Flow Diagram

The existing diversion discharge capacity at turnouts and checks in the canal is designed based on the irrigation water demand in the detailed design stage. However, this capacity is the maximum discharge one, during irrigation season and actual capacity at the water operation in the canal shall be changed by irrigation schedule on 10 day basis depending on the cultivation area, cropping pattern, unit irrigation requirement, irrigation method, canal losses.

Accordingly the operation and maintenance (O/M) office in the project management shall firstly prepare the flow diagram of the canal system as shown in the following figure. The diagram consists of main, secondary and tertiary canals and shows the position of turnouts and checks in the canal.



- Notes
- (1) A is actual irrigation area which will be changed every irrigation season by the proposed area of irrigation association.
  - (2) q is unit irrigation requirement ( $\ell/\text{sec}/\text{ha}$ ) which is changed on 10 days basis and cropping pattern and estimated by O/M office
  - (3) Q is diversion discharge on 10 days basis at turnouts and estimated by  $A/q$
  - (4) Q1 and Q2 is the canal discharge to be controlled by checks and estimated by accumulation of Q.

The O/M office shall prepare the computer program to estimate the diversion discharge correctly and quickly at the turnouts and checks based on the above flow diagram.

## **(2) Estimation of Diversion Discharge at O/M Office**

The O/M office will estimate the diversion discharge on 10 days basis at one month before next irrigation season and indicate to the irrigation association by the following procedures and manners.

- Irrigation association shall be established at each turnout level which is generally consisting of 50 to 100 farmers and covering the irrigation area of 100 to 300ha.
- I.A submits firstly the proposed irrigation area including cropping pattern at least one month before the next irrigation season to the o/M office for his approval.
- O/M office estimates the diversion discharge at each turnout and check as well as the water use quantity in whole irrigation canal system during irrigation season, while O/M office checks the available water in the reservoir and rivers to be able to cover the water use quantity through the next irrigation season.
- If available water is not sufficient in the dry year or other reasons, the proposed area by I.A will be reduced based on the available water and indicated to I.A from O/M office. In case of sufficient available water, the proposed area by I.A is of course approved by O/M office.
- O/M office shall evaluate the unit diversion requirement ( $\ell/\text{sec}/\text{ha}$ ) at the end of irrigation season based on the monitoring result of diversion water during irrigation season such as water deficit or excess water at each turnout. The unit irrigation requirement for next irrigation season will be adjusted by the evaluation result.

## **(3) Water Diversion Practice at Canal**

The water diversion operation in the canal shall be carried out maintaining the constant water level at the checks and regulators and adjusting the opening degree of the turnout gates in accordance with designed diversion discharge as mentioned in the above.

Gate keepers shall adjust firstly the check gate so as to release the design discharge to the downstream canal under the constant water level in front of the gate and then adjust turnout gates so as to divert the estimated diversion discharge to farm area.

In case the water level at the checks is fluctuated during water diversion operation, the diversion discharge at turnouts or releasing discharge to the downstream canal will not be coincided with the designed one, so that gate opening degree shall be readjusted.

### **3.5.2 Irrigation Water Management on Farm Level**

Irrigation water management on farm level is carried out by farmers establishing irrigation



association and taking into account the following items;

- Irrigation association (I.A) shall select a representative who will arrange the farmer's request for the irrigation water use and discuss the O/M office.
- Proper on farm development consisting of farm ditches for irrigation water, farm road and land leveling shall be constructed by I.A. under technical guidance of the O/M office.
- Rotation irrigation system to control the irrigation water at farm ditches shall be set up in I.A. (For example rotation with once to 10 days)
- In paddy irrigation the water supply during 24 hrs including night could be applied on the farm taking into account the farm plot size, water intake notch, water supply quantity (ℓ/sec) etc.
- In upland crop irrigation, the water supply during 24hrs is difficult because irrigation is carried out by border and furrow method. Accordingly the night reservoir and farm pond to store the water supplied in night shall be provided, otherwise the night water will be wasted to drainage canal without use.
- Mechanical irrigation such as sprinkler and drip irrigation will be applied for valuable crops such as orchard and industrial crops in order to minimize the irrigation losses and irrigation labour force.
- Irrigation losses on farm level is 40% for the gravity irrigation such as basin, furrow, border but 10 to 5% for the mechanical one.
- Although the irrigation interval of 10 days is mentioned in the above, the irrigation interval may be 6-7 days for paddy and 7-15 days for upland crops depending on type of crops soil conditions and depth of root zone.

#### **CHAPTER4 Reservoir Water Use Management**

The reservoir water management is very important because the effective water use shall be carried out so as to store a rich water resources in the wet season and to use it in the dry season presenting scarce water. Although a number of large, medium and small scale reservoir dams have been constructed and operated in the country, many existing reservoir dams except hydropower dams have been operated without the proper operation rule and not used the reservoir water effectively and properly.

##### **4.1 Evaluation of Reservoir Operation in the Existing Hydropower**

The reservoir operation result for the existing hydropower dams is studied by JICA Team .

Reservoir operation for all dams is generally well carried out except the dry year of 1983. The characteristics of reservoir operation are shown in Figure S.10.4-1, S.10.4-2, and S.10.4-3 summarized as follows;

#### **4.1.1 Buyo and Ayame Reservoirs**

As the Buyo and Ayame reservoirs have a rich surplus water to be stored in the wet season after using for power outflow, the reservoir is recovered rapidly with the sharp water level curve in the Figure S.10.4-1.

The Buyo operation is well made every year except the driest year of 1983 and 1984, because the reservoir capacity is provided properly taking into account the reservoir inflow and power outflow. The Ayame operation has a slightly problem in July to September in wet season, because the reservoir capacity is too small to regulate a rich inflow and the operation is made by the run of river type. Accordingly the water level in June to September is fluctuated largely.

#### **4.1.2 Kossou Reservoir**

As the Kossou reservoir has not enough reservoir inflow, the reservoir is operated so as to store the all wet season inflow. Accordingly the water level at the end of wet season (November) is considerably fluctuated depending on the reservoir inflow volume, while the power outflow in the dry season also is fluctuated because of different storage volume at the wet season. The reservoir like the Kossou could not be managed even if any operation rule is set up.

#### **4.1.3 Taabo Reservoir**

The Taabo reservoir is operated mainly by the wet season inflow of the Marahoue, tributary of the Bandama, and the dry season outflow of the Kossou dam. The active reservoir capacity of Taabo is as small as 340 MCM which can't control the above runoff and outflow sufficiently. Accordingly the reservoir water level through the year is fluctuated.

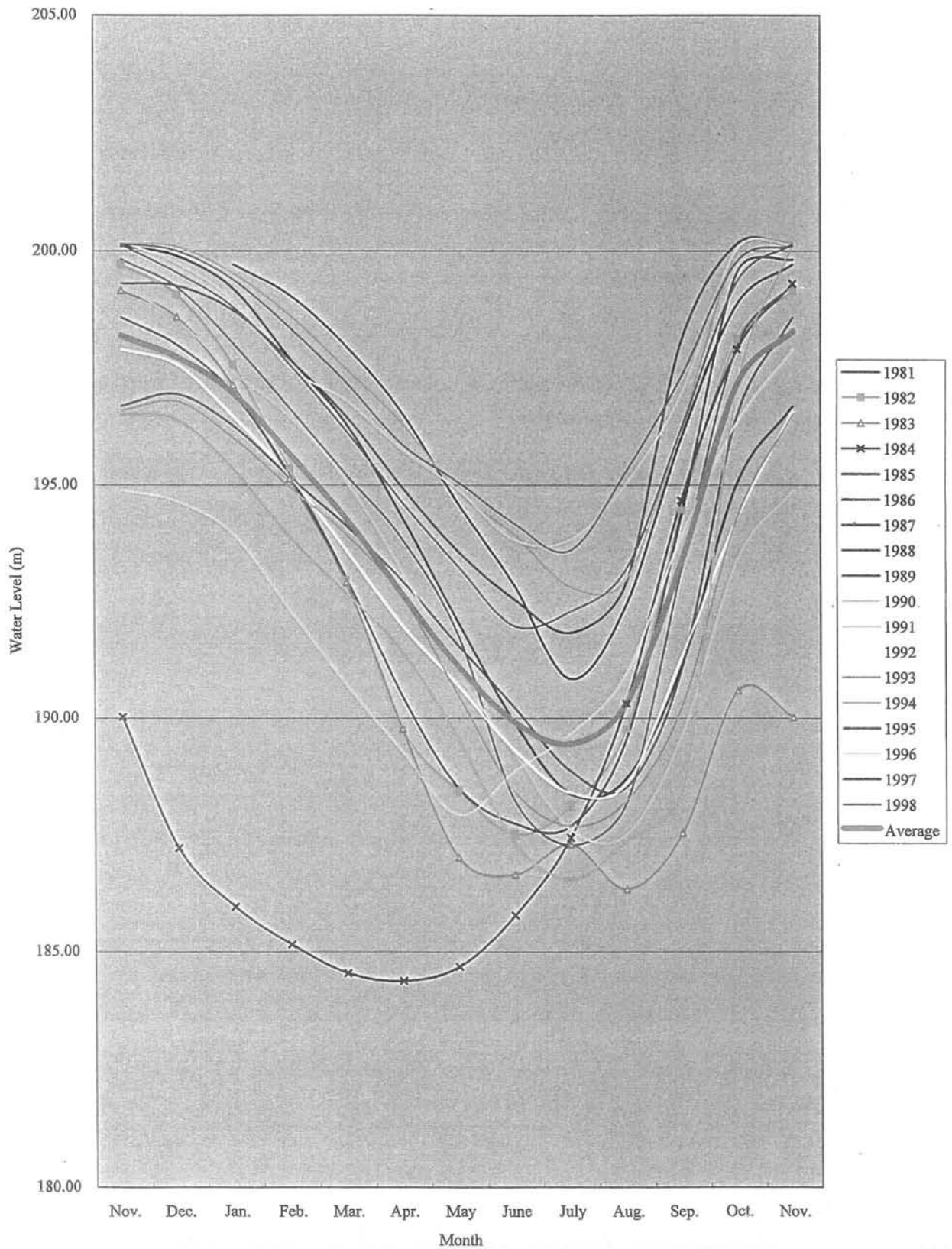


Figure S.10.4-1 Result of Buyo reservoir Operation (Water Level at the End of Month)

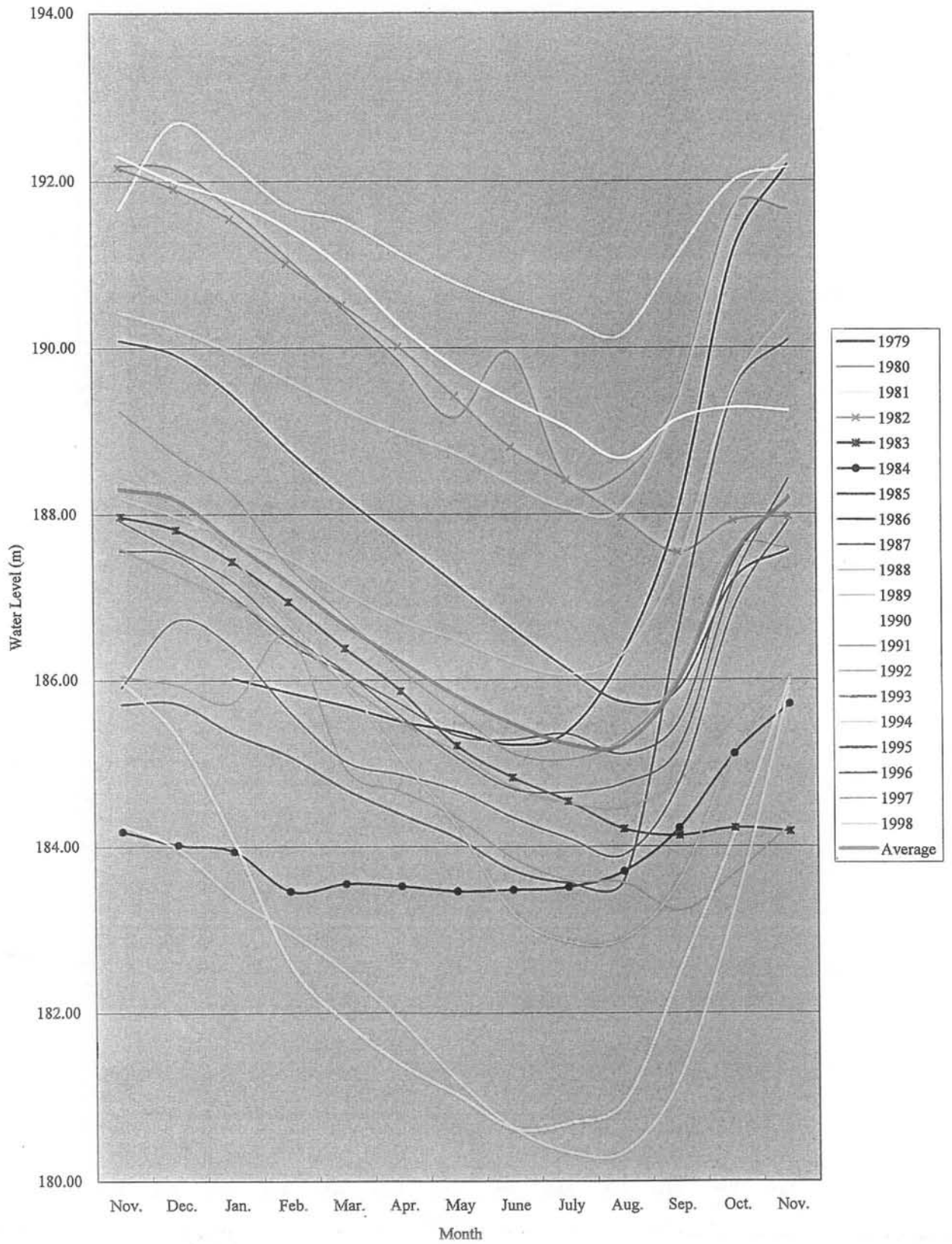


Figure S.10.4-2 Results of Ayame reservoir Operation (Water Level at the End of Month)

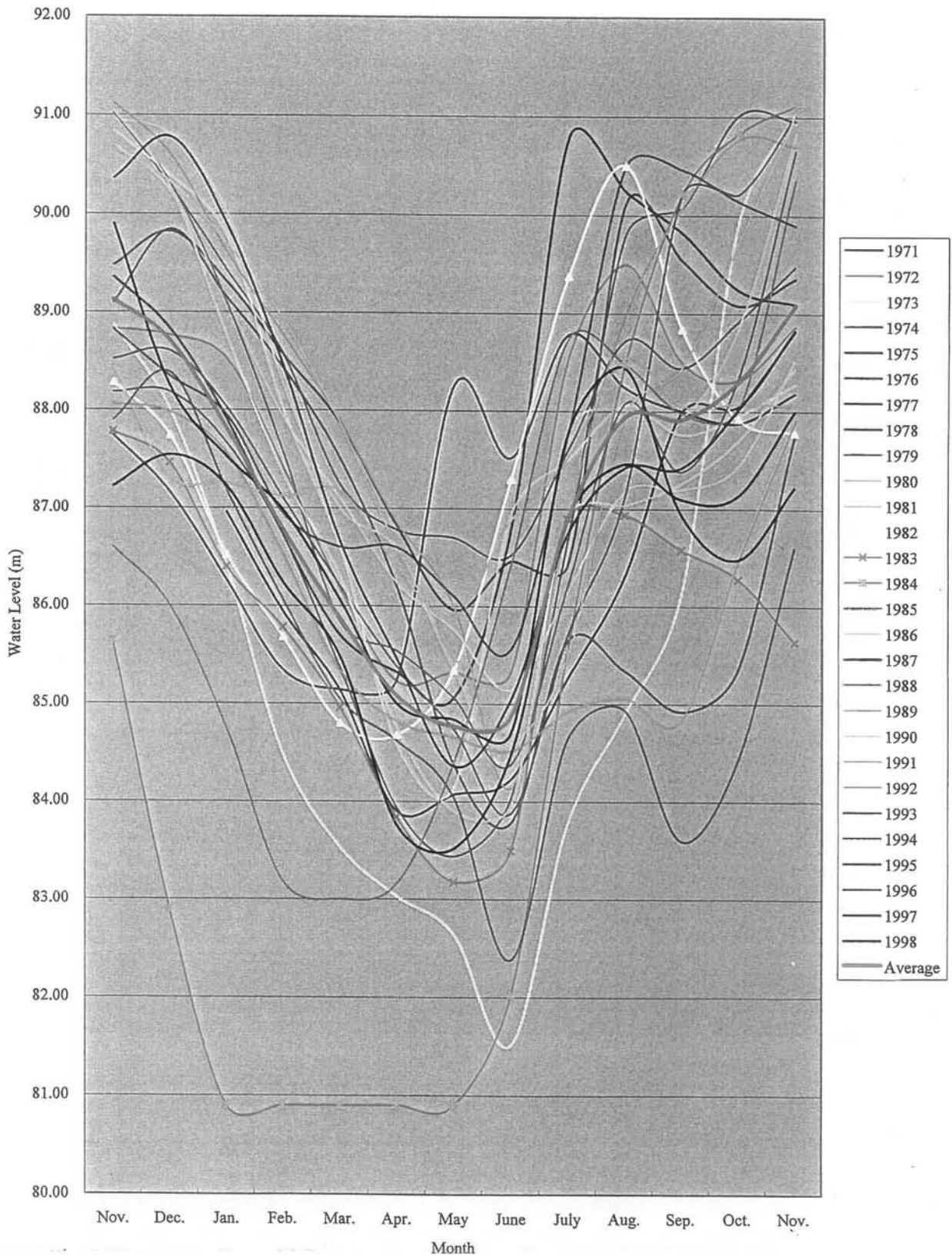


Figure S.10.4-3 Results of Kossou Reservoir Operation (Water Level at the End of Month)