

Hydropower Solutions

H **Y** **P** **O** **S** **O**



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WORK PACKAGE 5 – 15 PREFEASIBILITY STUDIES

Uganda, Cameroon, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia

Presentation by Bernhard Pelikan (Frosio Next s.r.l.)
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Definition and aim of a pre-feasibility study

A pre-feasibility study is conducted first to sort out relevant alternatives.
(Sorting out not feasible ideas will save time and money).

A pre-feasibility study is a preliminary systematic assessment of all critical elements of the project

- technical solution
- costs
- environmental impacts
- social impacts.



Washing cloth in Cameroon

Structure of the pre-feasibility studies

- 1 **Introduction**
- 2 **General regional description**
 - Geography,
 - Social structure
 - Energy consumption
 - Climate
- 3 **General site description**
 - Selected river and site location
 - Existing studies or projects
 - Available mapping
- 4 **Hydrology**
 - Catchment area
 - Gauging stations (precipitation, discharge)
 - Available data
- 5 **Layout alternatives**
 - Setting of selection criteria
 - Setting of alternatives
 - Final layout of selected solution
- 6 **Project description**
 - Main data (head, discharge, power, production)
 - Components design
 - Socio-environmental aspects
 - Cost estimation
- 7 **Feasibility check and risk analysis**
 - Legal feasibility,
 - Technical feasibility,
 - Financial feasibility,
 - Environmental feasibility,
 - Political feasibility,
 - Organisational feasibility,
 - Resources related feasibility,
 - Socio-Economic feasibility
- 8 **Conclusions and recommendations**
- 9 **Drawings**



Irish potatoes selling
in Uganda



Selection Criteria

Best suitable location of intake

Access road

Function

Space available

Simplicity of civil works necessary

Geological conditions

Minimised cost

Land ownership

Best possible location of powerhouse

Access road

Simplicity of civil works necessary

Geological conditions

Minimised cost

Distance to grid/transformer

Land ownership

Trace of pipeline/channel

Access road

Level of difficulty to build

Geological conditions

Land ownership

Optimisation of head / power

Minimisation of construction works

Safety

Low maintenance solutions

**Minimisation of environmental
and social impact**

Reserved flow

Fish bypassing

Backwater area

Water abstraction by local people

Fisheries by local people

Washing and leisure activities



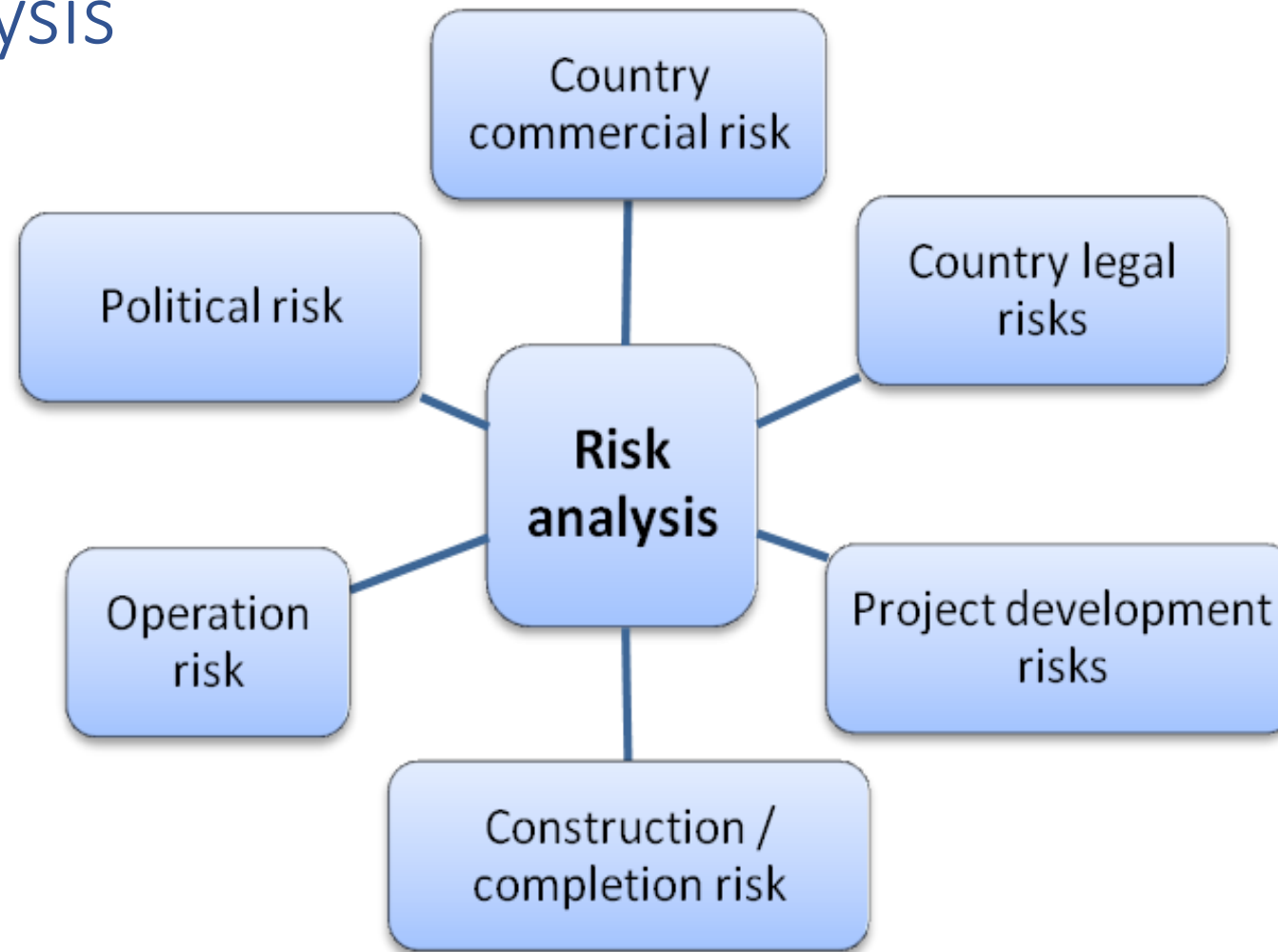
Feasibility check

Feasibility check							
Project:							
Description		easy	doable	mean	complex	difficult	Justification of the evaluation
Legal feasibility	Permissions necessary						
	Land ownership						
	Import /export						
Technical feasibility	Accessibility						
	Geological stability						
	Special constructions						
	Grid connection						
Financial feasibility	Investor availability						
	Loans						
	Financing model						
Environmental feasibility	Protected areas						
	Environmental impact						
	Mitigation measures						

Political feasibility	Stakeholder opinion						
	Financial support						
	Cultural and social considerations						
Organisational feasibility	Project ownership						
	Project management						
	Maintenance						
Resources related feasibility	Manpower						
	Construction material						
	Equipment and machinery						
Socio-economic feasibility	Local population opinion						
	Added value						
	Workplace						

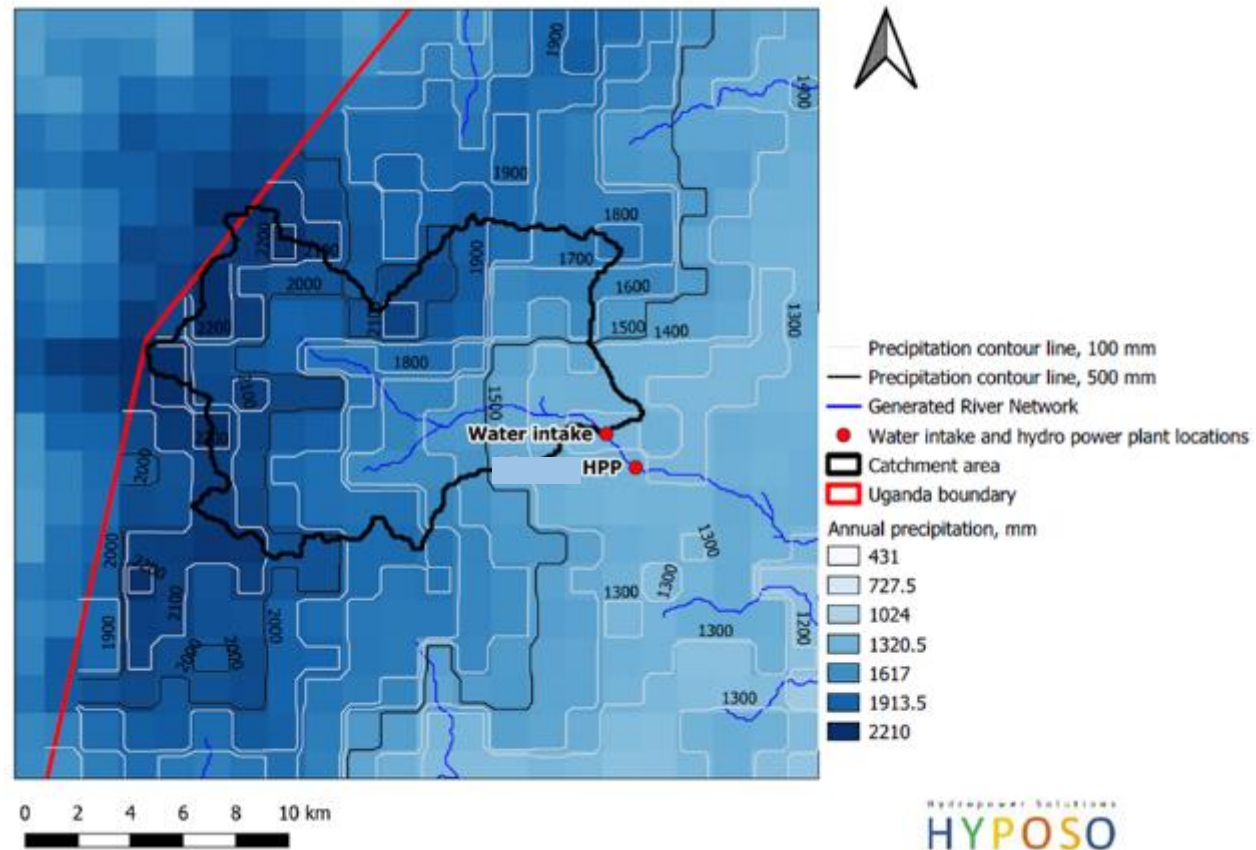


Risk analysis





Uganda Precipitation



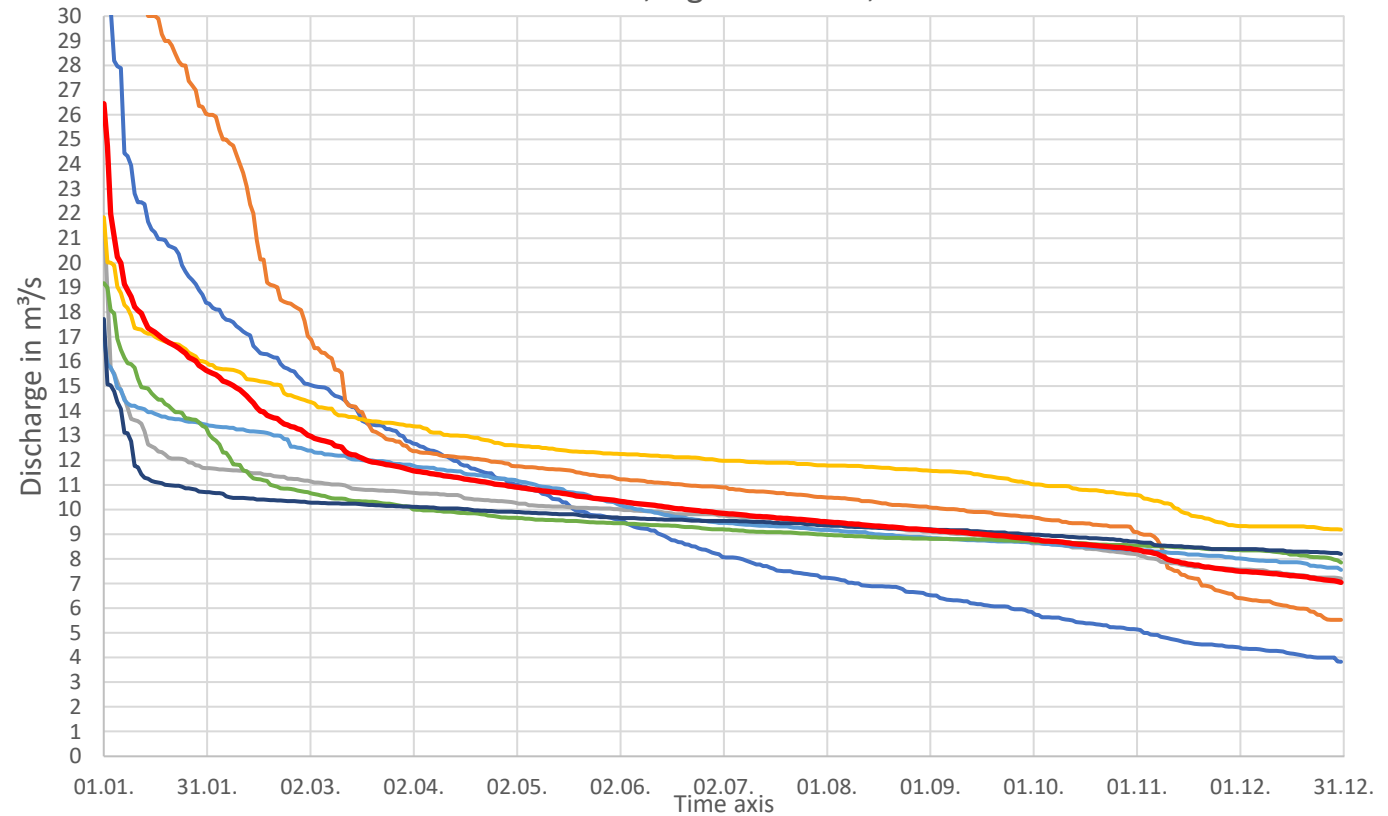
The mean annual precipitation in the catchment (152,15 km²) is estimated at 1800 mm.



Uganda

Flow duration curve

Duration curves , Uganda site 2, 1965 - 1971



The mean flow is calculated with approximately 10 m³/s.



A three horned
chameleon



Uganda

Typology: mean head, run of river, diversion

Main data:

Rated head: 125 m

Rated flow: 9,00 m³/s

Period of exceedance is approximately 200 days

River gradient: 6,25 %

Overall efficiency: 80% (estimated)

Rated power: 9 MW

Annual electricity generation: approx. 60 GWh/a

Capacity factor: 0,67

Total investment cost: 18.645.000 €

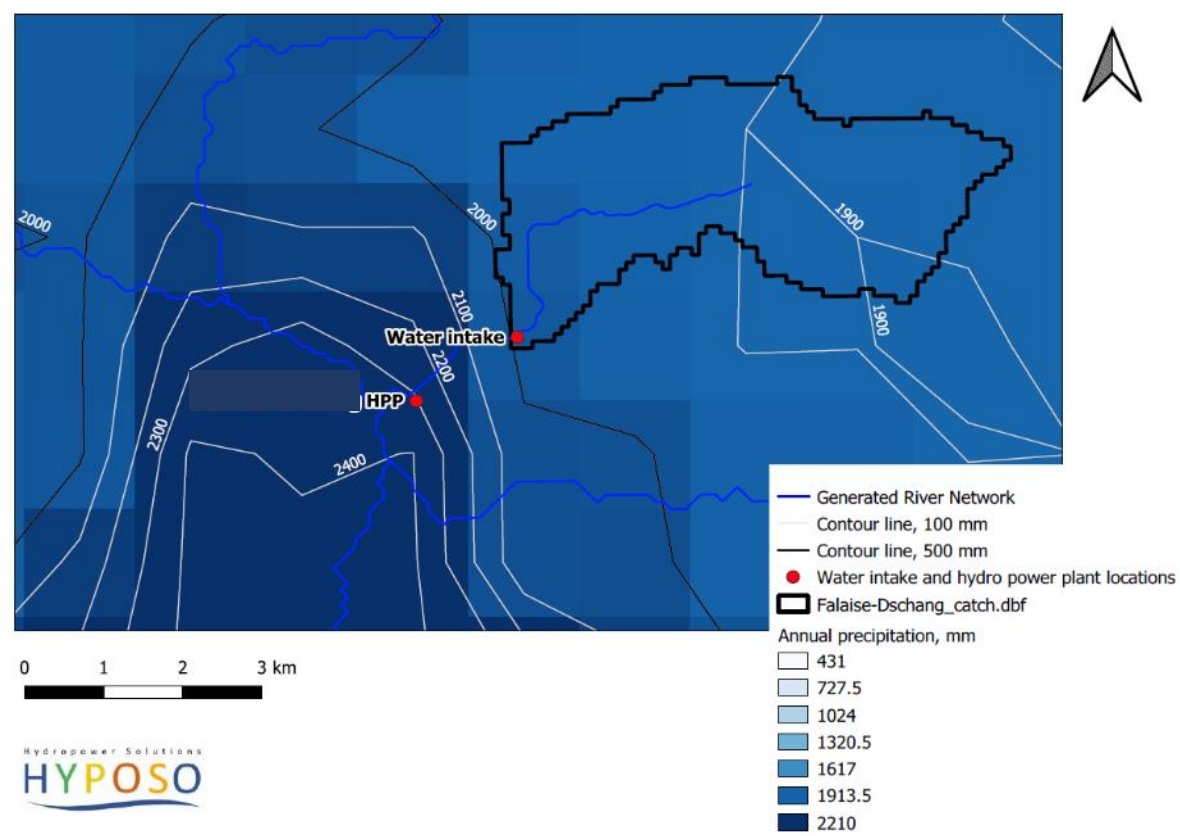
Specific investment cost: 0,31 €/kWh or 2.071 €/kW

Comment: Excellent mean head project, intake solution is crucial, hydrology tbc.





Cameroon Precipitation



The mean annual precipitation in the respective catchment ranges at 1900 mm per year

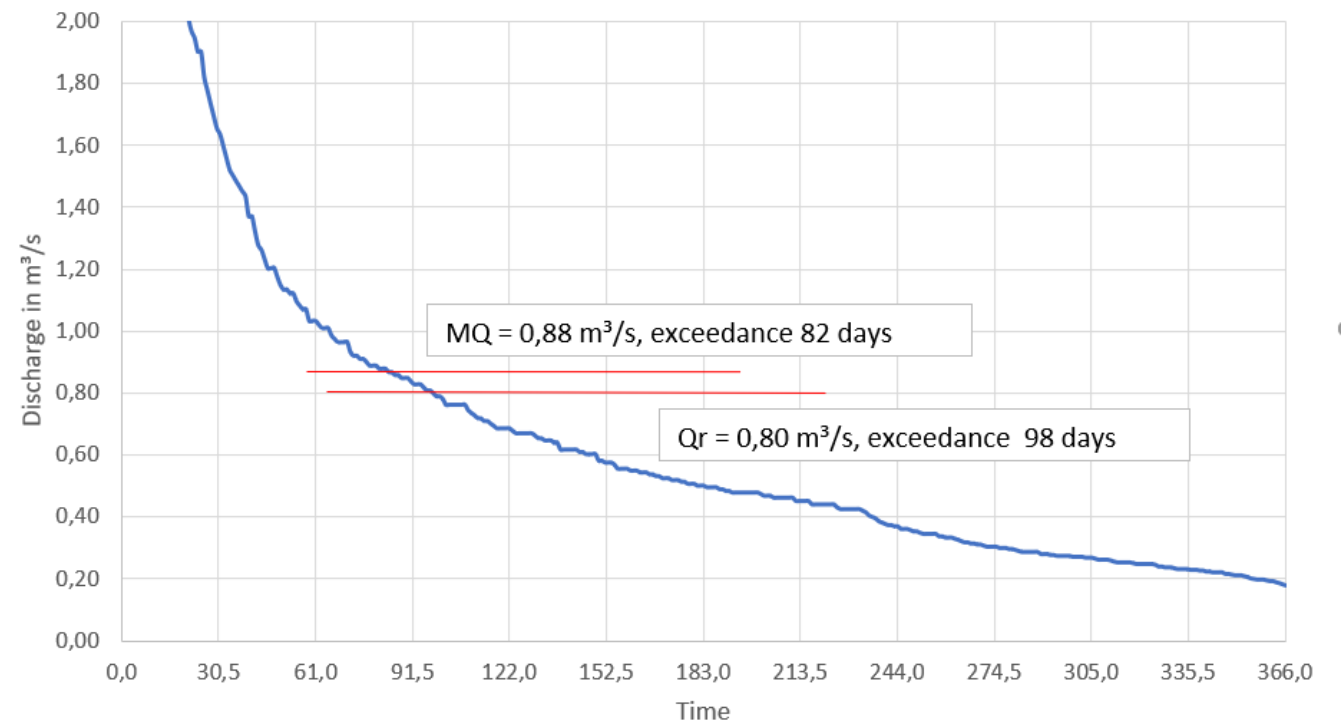


Cameroon

Flow duration curve



Mean flow duration curve Cameroon 1



Cameroon

Typology: High head, run of river, diversion

Main data:

Rated head: 495 m

Rated flow: 800 l/s

Period of exceedance: 89 days

River gradient: 35 %

Overall efficiency: 80% (estimated)

Rated power: 3,14 MW

Annual electricity generation: 15,7 GWh

Capacity factor: 0,58

Total investment cost: 8.481.000 €

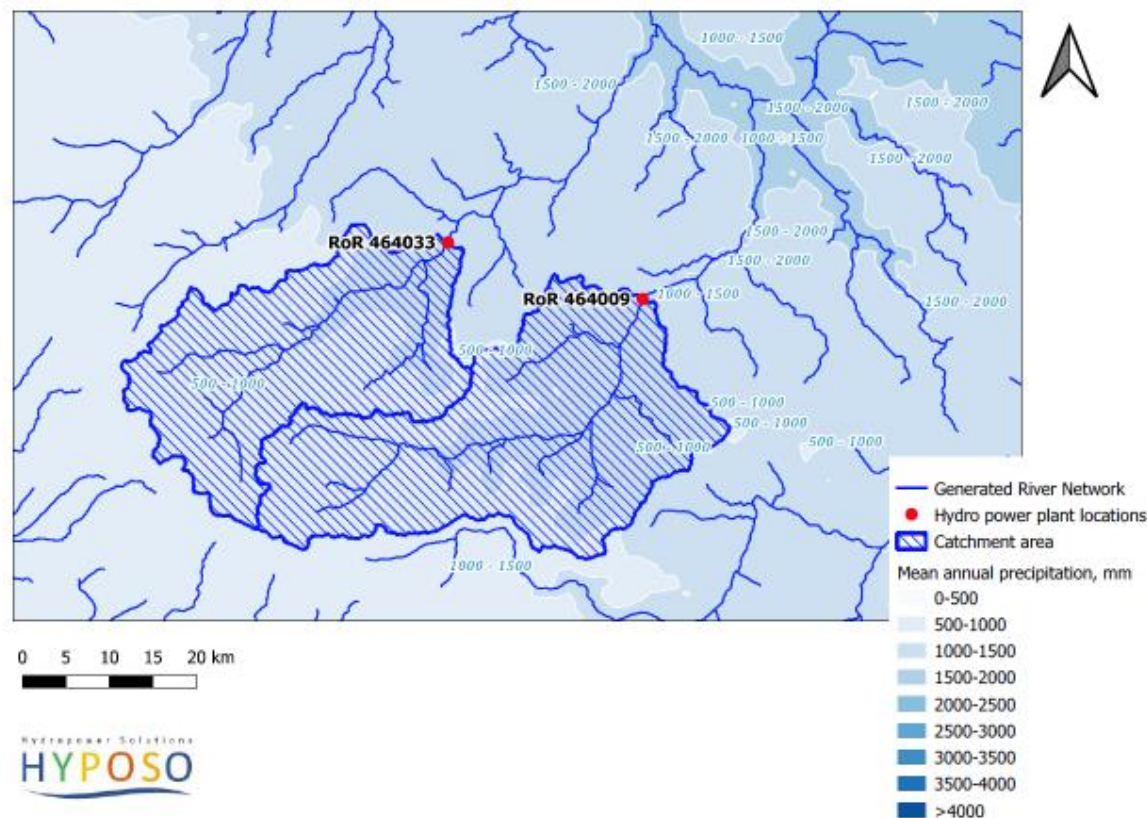
Specific investment cost: 0,54 €/kWh or 2.700 €/kW

Comment: Excellent high head project, challenging pipeline trace



Bolivia

Precipitation



The mean annual precipitation in the respective catchment ranges at 850 mm per year

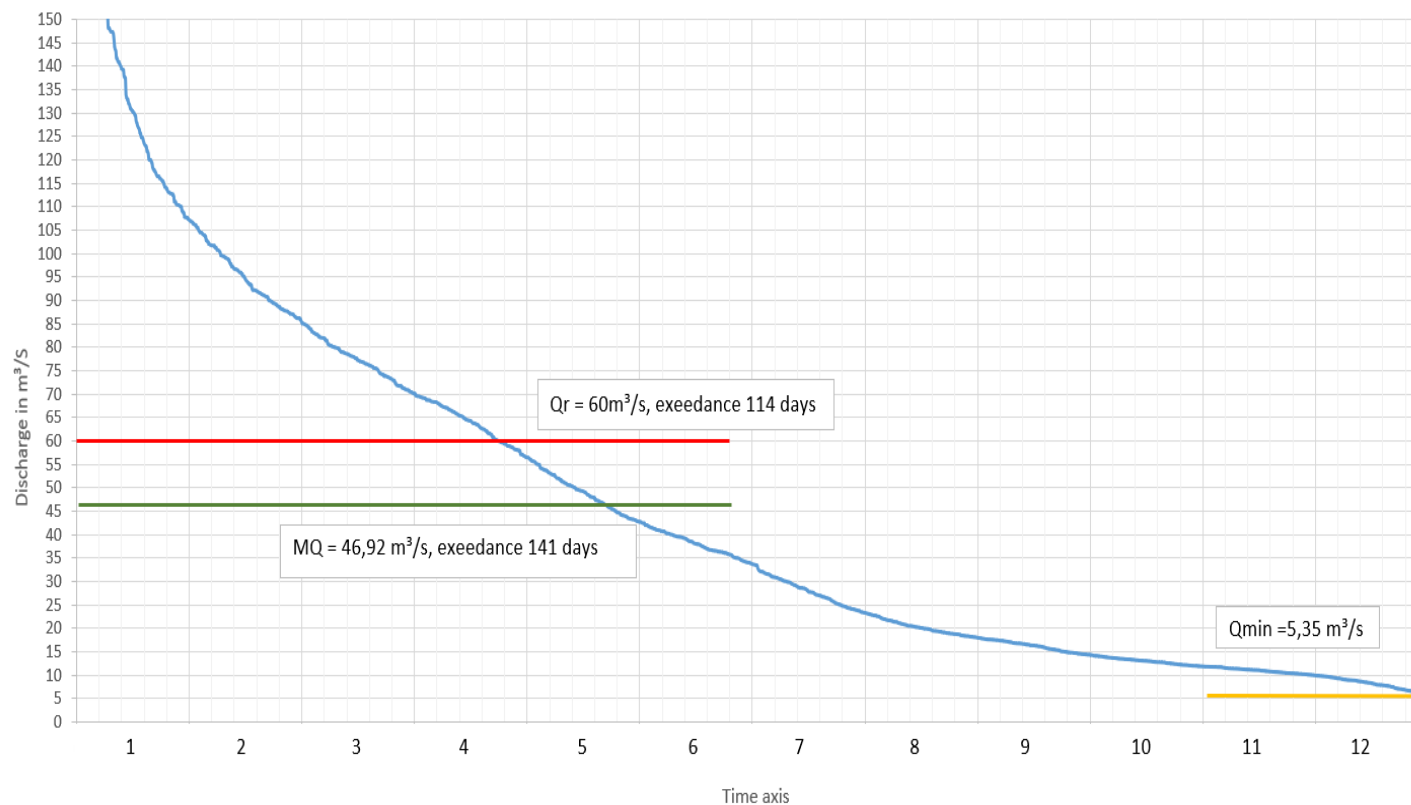




Bolivia

Flow duration curve

Flow duration curve



Bolivia

Typology: Mean head, storage, dam

Main data:

Rated head: 73,2 m

Rated flow: 70 m³/s

Period of exceedance: 114 days

River gradient: 1,2 %

Overall efficiency: 80% (estimated)

Rated power: 40 MW

Annual electricity generation: 228 GWh

Capacity factor: 0,65

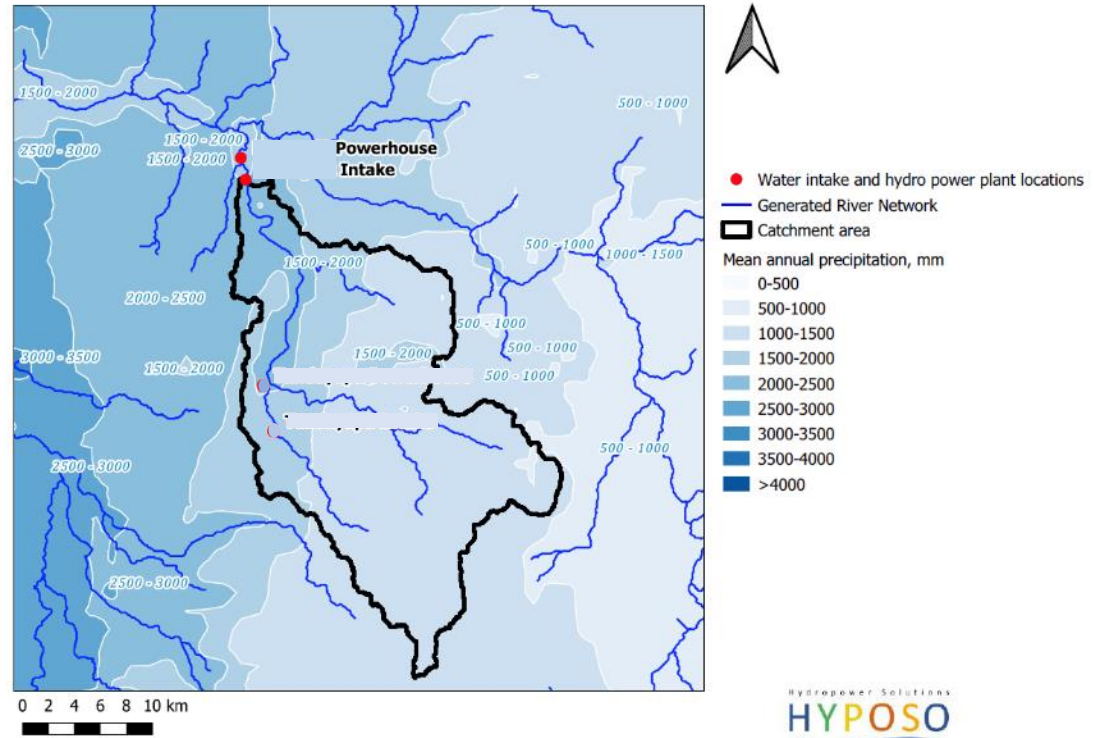
Total investment cost: 333.000.000 €

Specific investment cost: 1,46 €/kWh or 8.325 €/kW

Comment: Interesting mean head storage project



Ecuador Precipitation



The mean annual precipitation in the respective catchment ranges at 1500 mm per year

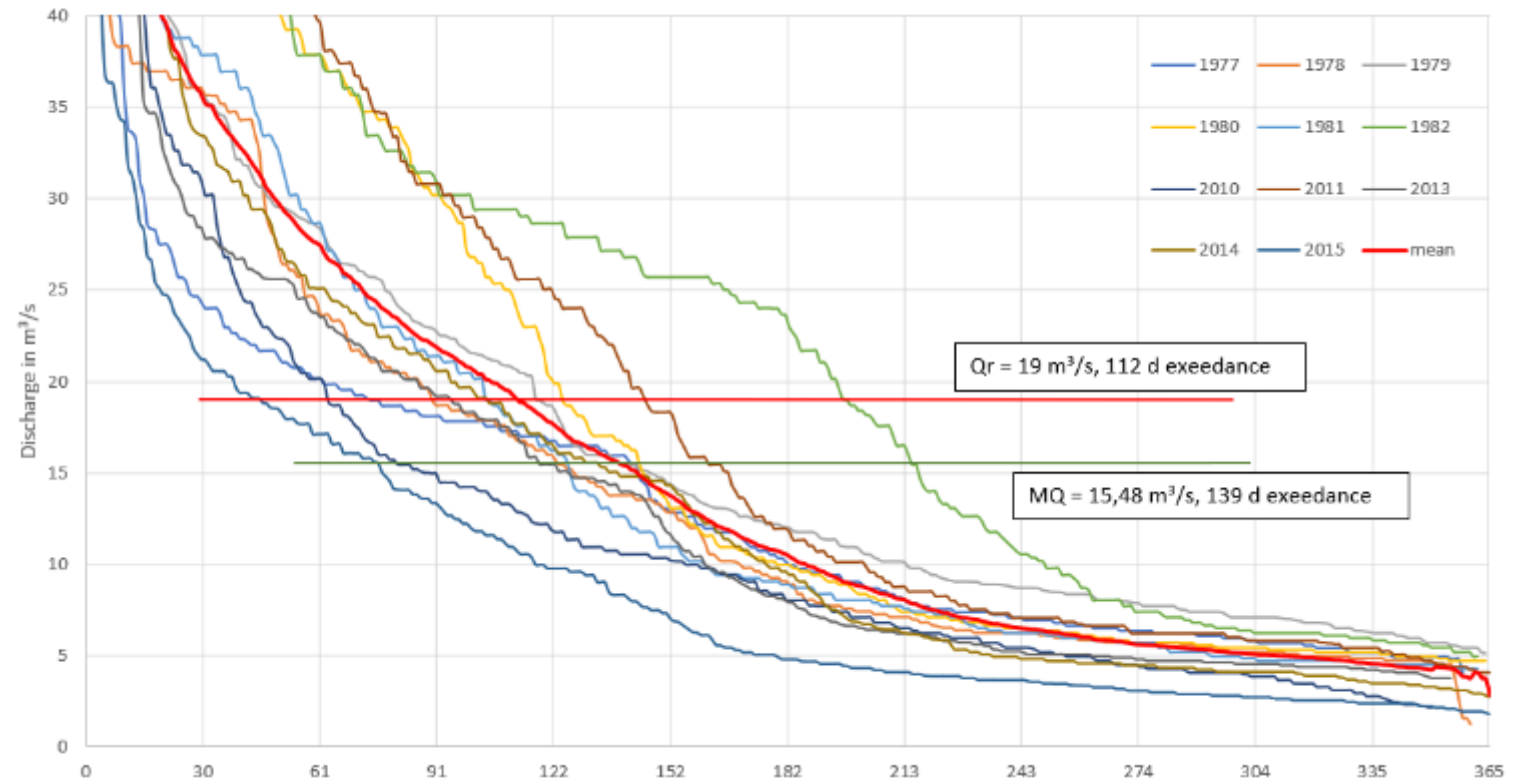


Ecuador

Flow duration curve



Flow duration curves



Ecuador

Typology: High head, run of river, diversion

Main data:

Rated head: 172,3 m

Rated flow: 19 m³/s

Period of exceedance: 112 days

River gradient: 2,36 %

Overall efficiency: 80% (estimated)

Rated power: 25,7 MW

Annual electricity generation: 119,5 GWh

Capacity factor: 0,53

Total investment cost: 59.000.000 €

Specific investment cost: 0,49 €/kWh or 2.296 €/kW

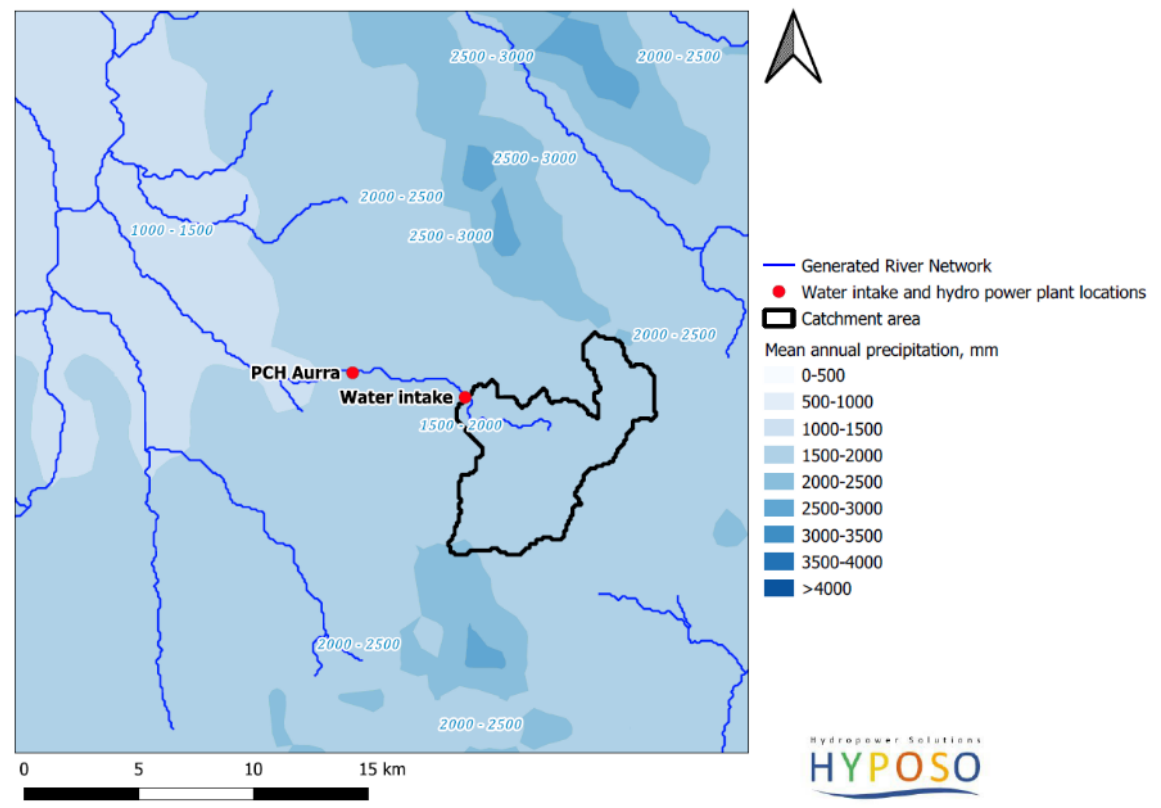
Comment: Very interesting high head project





Colombia

Precipitation



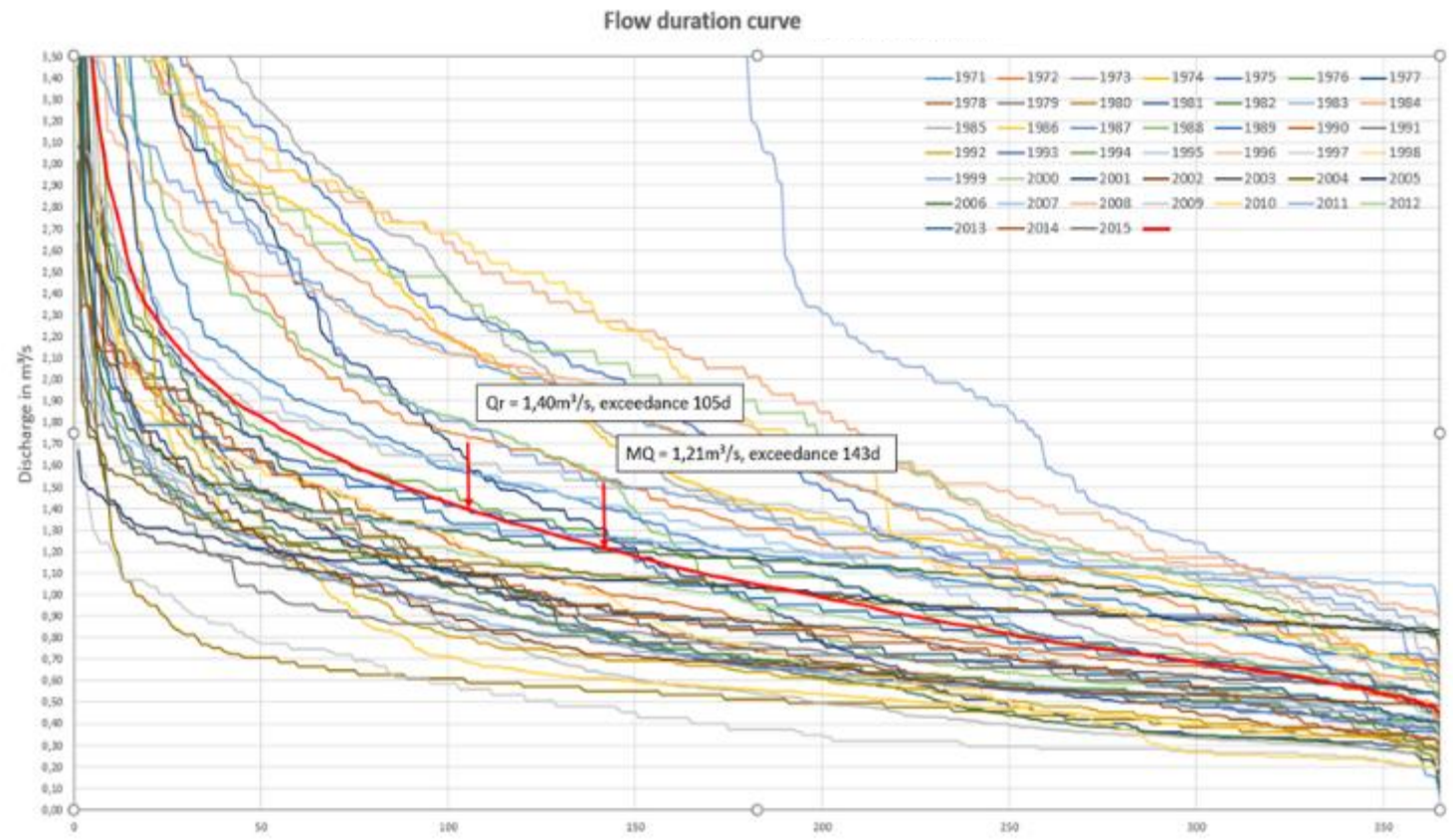
The mean annual precipitation in the respective catchment ranges at 1750 mm per year





Colombia

Flow duration curve



Colombia

Typology: High head, run of river, diversion

Main data:

Rated head: 1368,7 m

Rated flow: 1,4 m³/s

Period of exceedance: 105 days

River gradient: 20 %

Overall efficiency: 80% (estimated)

Rated power: 15,4 MW

Annual electricity generation: 86 GWh

Capacity factor: 0,65

Total investment cost: 25.300.000 €

Specific investment cost: 0,29 €/kWh or 1.643 €/kW

Comment: Very interesting high head project



Conclusions

- The great majority of the sites is economically very attractive
- The projects investigated are already quite well developed
- The further on project development needs local contact persons – these persons are available and reliable
- Although all plants will be grid-connected, there will be some local electricity consumption to be covered
- All projects will respect and meet local needs of the population
- If these needs are met on an adequate level, the population will support the projects
- It is recommended to get local communities as partners
- Due to the fact that most of the plants will exploit excellent natural potential the cost will be relatively low
- Responsible hydropower exploitation will support the next generations



Hydropower Solutions

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