

REVISTA ENERGETICA

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Organización Latinoamericana de Energía
Latin American Energy Organization

INTEGRACION ENERGETICA LATINOAMERICANA RECIBIO DECISIVO IMPULSO DURANTE
GESTION DE EX - SECRETARIO EJECUTIVO DE OLADE **olade** LATIN AMERICAN
ENERGY INTEGRATION RECEIVED DECISIVE BOOST DURING ADMINISTRATION OF-EX
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF OLADE **olade** EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENER-
GETICO REGIONAL: INFORME PRELIMINAR **olade** EVALUATION OF REGIONAL
HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL: PRELIMINARY REPORT **olade** MINICENTRALES: MI-
LAGRO PARA LOS PUEBLOS OLVIDADOS **olade** MINI POWER STATIONS: A MIRACLE
FOR THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLES **olade** ESTUDIA EL IRHE Y OLADE POTENCIAL GEO-
TERMICO EN PANAMA **olade** IRHE AND OLADE STUDY GEOTHERMAL POTENTIAL IN
PANAMA **olade** UNA APLICACION DE LA TEORIA ESTADISTICA A LA RESOLUCION
DE PROBLEMAS DE INFORMACION ENERGETICA EN PAISES EN VIAS DE DESARROLLO:
ENCUESTA DE ESTACIONES DE SERVICIO **olade** APPLICATION OF THE STATISTICAL
THEORY OF ENERGY INFORMATION PROBLEM - SOLVING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:
SERVICE STATION SURVEYS

EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL INFORME PRELIMINAR

PROGRAMA REGIONAL HIDROENERGIA
OLADE

1. INTRODUCCION

Latinoamérica posee un potencial hidroeléctrico muy importante, del cual sólo se aprovecha un pequeño porcentaje. Los altos precios del petróleo y la insuficiencia de recursos de petróleo y gas para cubrir la demanda energética hacia fines del año 2000, han permitido que la hidroenergía se constituya como una de las principales alternativas energéticas para América Latina.

La hidroenergía es uno de los mayores recursos energéticos que dispone Latinoamérica y El Caribe, cuya importancia es aún mayor con respecto a los recursos energéticos utilizables para la generación eléctrica. El potencial hidroeléctrico instalable total es de unos 806.000 MW, del cual sólo se aprovecha un 12.8%.

Si se proyecta al año 2000 la tendencia histórica del desarrollo del sector eléctrico, asumiendo que para ese mismo año el 70% de la capacidad instalada de generación sería de origen hidráulico, en los próximos 20 años sería necesario instalar más de 260.000 MW adicionales en plantas hidroeléctricas, lo que significa incrementar cinco veces la capacidad instalada actual.

Este desarrollo masivo de la hidroenergía definido para mantener la tasa de crecimiento histórico del sector eléctrico incrementando la participación de la hidroenergía, demandará inversiones superiores a 260 x 10⁹ dólares durante los próximos 20 años.

La región en su conjunto está en capacidad de planearse un desarrollo intensivo de la hidroenergía, si

consideramos que la tecnología requerida es ampliamente conocida y que en diferentes países latinoamericanos existen experiencia y capacidades de ingeniería de proyectos y construcción, así como la infraestructura necesaria para la fabricación de equipamientos para centrales hidroeléctricas.

El desarrollo hidroenergético creará condiciones favorables para promover actividades productivas orientadas al suministro de materiales y equipos, así como a una apreciable capacidad de generar empleo durante los procesos de construcción. Como efectos "hacia adelante" en la economía, el desarrollo eléctrico intensivo y el mayor empleo de una fuente renovable de energía, contribuirá a la creación de condiciones favorables para la electrificación del transporte y de la industria.

Para una acción planificada en el desarrollo de un recurso energético de tan grande importancia como es la hidroelectricidad, es necesario tener una imagen confiable de su magnitud. Es por esto que OLADE ha tomado enorme interés en que los países de la región realicen la evaluación de sus recursos hidroenergéticos.

El conocimiento del potencial hidroeléctrico de una cuenca evoluciona gradualmente, haciéndose cada vez más preciso, a medida que las informaciones sobre sus características físicas se hacen disponibles y conforme se hacen estudios de gabinete y de campo, que permitan la definición de divisiones de caídas y aprovechamientos a lo largo de sus ríos.

Dado el costo que representa la obtención de in-



formación de campo, el nivel de esa información se va profundizando a base de un sistemático proceso de priorización. Como consecuencia, el nivel de información de los recursos hidroenergéticos es muy variado, de manera que para obtener valores totales del potencial energético es necesario un proceso de evaluación del recurso que incorpore los valores obtenidos de los diferentes niveles de conocimientos de esos recursos, según las etapas de trabajo que a continuación se indican: estimación, inventario, factibilidad, diseño básico, diseño de ejecución, construcción y operación.

La estimación o evaluación de gabinete es la primera apreciación del potencial y definición de alcances, costos y plazos de los estudios de inventario a realizar. La etapa de inventario es la de definición del potencial energético aprovechable de la cuenca hidrográfica mediante el estudio de la división de caídas y estimación preliminar del costo de cada aprovechamiento.

Dentro de este contexto, OLADE con la cooperación de expertos de algunos de sus países miembros, ha elaborado una metodología que pretende proporcionar a los países de América Latina y El Caribe un instrumento que les facilite un mejor conocimiento del potencial hidroenergético que poseen, conocimiento que los ayudará en la planificación de sus programas de desarrollo. Asimismo, proporcionará a los países una visión comprensiva del potencial hidroeléctrico regional y de las implicaciones que podrá tener un desarrollo en un marco de cooperación regional.

En este documento se presenta una reseña de la metodología y del trabajo realizado por OLADE y por las instituciones competentes de los países miembros, para ejecutar una primera evaluación de los recursos hidroenergéticos regionales.

Se ha tomado como insumo únicamente la información básica disponible en los países, no contemplándose el levantamiento de nueva información; sino más bien, el procesamiento de datos existentes o la transformación de evaluaciones hidroenergéticas realizadas con anterioridad.

Se ha tratado de obtener los valores totales de la magnitud del recurso, con un grado de precisión dependiente de los distintos niveles de conocimiento que del mismo se tuvo. En este trabajo se han establecido tanto los potenciales de cuencas o ríos sobre los cuales no se hicieron estudios específicos, como los correspondientes a cuencas o ríos inventariados, así como también aprovechamientos específicos estudiados, en construcción o en operación.

Los formularios que sintetizan la información de la evaluación han sido llenados por cada país según el nivel de conocimiento de sus recursos hidroenergéticos y por OLADE a nivel de consolidación.

2. ACTIVIDADES REALIZADAS

Considerando que una mayor utilización de los recursos hidroenergéticos disponibles y en consecuencia una reducción significativa del consumo de hidrocarburos para fines de generación de energía eléctrica, es una meta que debe ser alcanzada y que, por otra parte, la planificación del empleo de la hidroenergía requiere de un conocimiento razonablemente preciso de los recursos disponibles, se confirma la importancia de realizar, en forma sistemática y con bajos costos, el levantamiento de dichos recursos.

En este sentido, OLADE preparó una metodología con el fin de realizar la evaluación de los recursos hidroenergéticos regionales, para lo cual reunió un Grupo de Trabajo y un Grupo Asesor con expertos de los países miembros. Esta metodología fue analizada y perfeccionada en el I Seminario Latinoamericano de Hidroenergía organizado por OLADE; de las conclusiones prácticas que se derivaron de su aplicación sobre muestras en un número reducido de países, se contó con elementos suficientes para proceder a su revisión y perfeccionamiento final.

Con la metodología definitiva y ejemplos de aplicación práctica que prepararon Brasil, Perú y Venezuela, se realizó una edición suficientemente amplia de la metodología de evaluación, para que pueda ser de conocimiento no sólo de las instituciones responsables del suministro de la información a OLADE, sino también



de las diversas instituciones que eventualmente participan en el proceso de evaluación en cada país.

Las actividades de ejecución tuvieron como punto de partida los contactos que realizó la Secretaría Permanente de OLADE con los gobiernos de los países miembros, los que fueron informados de las actividades previstas, ubicadas en el contexto del Programa Latinoamericano de Cooperación Energética — PLACE.

Acompañando al envío del documento definitivo de la metodología debidamente perfeccionada, la Secretaría de OLADE propuso a nivel ministerial, el desarrollo de la evaluación inicial de recursos hidroenergéticos en cada país, se sugirieron plazos de ejecución, se solicitó la designación de la contraparte nacional y se anunció el envío de misiones de corta duración, formadas por expertos de la región, para coordinar los detalles de la ejecución de la evaluación, realizar aclaraciones e identificar eventuales necesidades de asistencia técnica.

La distribución inicial de los documentos estuvo seguida de conferencias en varios países, sobre la aplicación de la metodología, en las cuales participaron funcionarios de alto nivel y profesionales de los ministerios e instituciones responsables. Las conferencias se realizaron como parte de las actividades de las visitas para promover y coordinar la ejecución de la evaluación en cada país.

Durante la realización de las visitas fue posible identificar los diferentes grados de información básica disponible, necesaria para la evaluación de los recursos hidroenergéticos y, principalmente, la disponibilidad de cuadros técnicos nacionales capaces de realizarla. Después de este diagnóstico se estableció cuales países estarían aptos para suministrar asistencia técnica y cuáles la requerían. OLADE manifestó a las instituciones responsables del trabajo, que ante cualquier solicitud de éstas a través de los respectivos ministerios, podía coordinar el envío de técnicos de los países que se encuentran en niveles más adelantados de desarrollo relativo a evaluación de recursos hídricos hacia aquellos países con mayores limitaciones.

Como ejemplo de cooperación regional en el mar-

co del PLACE, cabe destacar la asistencia técnica solicitada por Bolivia, la misma que bajo la coordinación y financiamiento de OLADE ha sido proporcionada por la Empresa Nacional de Electrificación del Perú - ELECTROPERU a ENDE en Bolivia con el fin de realizar la evaluación de sus recursos hidroenergéticos.

En los países miembros, OLADE ha realizado la difusión de la metodología de evaluación mediante la presentación de conferencias a entidades responsables del trabajo, establecimiento de compromisos señalando programas y plazos de ejecución, organización de contrapartes nacionales y coordinación de detalles para ejecutar la evaluación.

OLADE ha recibido la evaluación de 16 países, la misma que ha sido realizada por las instituciones nacionales designadas como contraparte; la mayoría de ellas ha presentado su trabajo en forma completa de acuerdo a la metodología propuesta por esta Organización. Para aquellas evaluaciones que no han estado totalmente definidas, OLADE ha realizado un trabajo complementario con el fin de presentar este informe preliminar tratando de dar una visión más objetiva de la realidad en cuanto a recursos hidroenergéticos en Latinoamérica y El Caribe.

3. METODOLOGIA DE EVALUACION

3.1 Criterios empleados

En esta evaluación se consideró que los parámetros más relevantes para determinar las perspectivas hidroenergéticas son la ENERGIA FIRME, la ENERGIA MEDIA y la POTENCIA INSTALABLE.

La ENERGIA FIRME de un sistema interconectado o de una central hidroeléctrica, es el recurso hidroenergético con el cual se puede efectivamente contar.

La ENERGIA MEDIA se define como el promedio aritmético de la energía generable durante todo el período considerado para la serie estadística hidrológica; es en general superior a la energía firme, dado que no todos los años son tan secos como el correspondiente al período crítico.



La POTENCIA INSTALABLE es el potencial de equipamiento de un aprovechamiento hidroeléctrico; limita la máxima producción de energía.

La producción energética de un sistema interconectado o de una central hidroeléctrica está siempre referida al período de generación, en consecuencia, tanto la energía firme como la energía media pueden ser expresadas en forma equivalente a potencia. De esta manera es posible utilizar tanto la unidad "Megavatio medio" \overline{MW} , como "GWh/año". La conversión de un valor expresado en la primera unidad para la segunda, se hace multiplicando el valor de la primera por 8.76.

En los formularios que se presentan en este informe preliminar, la energía firme y media se han expresado en unidades de "Megavatios medios" \overline{MW} o de "GWh/año"; de los países que han enviado su información, el Brasil es el único que adopta la unidad "Megavatio Medio" \overline{MW} .

3.2 Formularios y cuadros empleados

La información se organizó en distintos cuadros resumen o formularios de acuerdo al nivel de conocimiento que se tuvo de cada cuenca, tramo de río, aprovechamiento aislado o sistema de generación.

En este resumen de la metodología de evaluación se presentan esquemas de los cuadros y fórmulas empleados por los países en la ejecución de su evaluación hidroenergética.

Para las etapas más elementales del conocimiento del potencial, esto es para las estimaciones o evaluaciones de gabinete, se utilizó uno de los cuatro primeros formularios de acuerdo a la información disponible para cada caso. En esta situación están todas las cuencas o tramos de río, en los cuales aún no se ha realizado el inventario hidroenergético, en consecuencia se utilizaron procedimientos alternativos para estimar indirectamente la energía firme, energía media y la potencia instalable, utilizando los datos existentes y mediante cálculos matemáticos simples.

El cuadro número 1 se utilizó en aquellas cuencas en las cuales la única información disponible fue el potencial teórico bruto de escurrimiento superficial.

El cuadro 2 se utilizó en aquellas cuencas o tramos de ríos en los cuales la mejor información disponible fue el potencial bruto lineal.

En aquellos tramos de ríos en que no se dispuso de su perfil y que por lo tanto no se han individualizado los aprovechamientos potenciales, se utilizó el cuadro número 3.

Se ha adoptado como criterio general el ser más conservador en la medida en que la información disponible fue menos precisa. Esto es válido tanto en los aspectos energéticos como en los de costos. Para niveles de conocimiento más rudimentarios, se subestimaron las energías y sobreestimaron los costos, mejorando su apreciación para los niveles superiores de conocimiento.

Finalmente, en aquellos tramos de ríos en los cuales no se han realizado estudios de inventario, pero sobre los cuales se conoció su perfil identificándose preliminarmente los aprovechamientos potenciales, se utilizó el cuadro número 4.

Para aquellas cuencas, tramos de río y aprovechamientos aislados o integrados que se encuentran en un nivel de estudios de inventario o en etapas más avanzadas: factibilidad, diseño básico, diseño de ejecución, construcción u operación, se utilizó el cuadro número 5, cuya estructura es más compleja.

Como anexo a los resultados de estos formularios, algunos países presentan mapas topológicos de cada cuenca estudiada, con el objeto de indicar la localización relativa de la información.

Los tres formularios siguientes (cuadros 6, 7 y 8), permiten resumir la información de los cinco primeros e indican el potencial hidroenergético expresado como potencia instalable en MW (cuadro 6,) la energía firme en \overline{MW} y GWh/año (cuadro 7), y finalmente la energía media en \overline{MW} y GWh/año (cuadro 8).

Los formularios restantes (cuadros 9, 10 y 11), son semejantes a los cuadros mencionados en el párrafo anterior, pero se refieren a la información recibida de cada país, y han sido llenados por OLADE, como consolidado regional.



CUADRO N° 1

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO BASADO EN EL POTENCIAL BRUTO SUPERFICIAL DE ESCURRIMIENTO

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | RIO | POTENCIAL BRUTO SUPERFICIAL EBS | | POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | ENERGIA MEDIA EMED | | ENERGIA FIRME EFIR | | POTENCIA INSTALABLE |
| | | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | PINS MW |
| | | | | | | | | |

$EFIR = K_1 \times \beta \times EBS$; [GWh/año]
 donde:
 EBS en GWh/año

$EFIR = K_1 \times \beta \times EBS$; [\overline{MW}]
 donde:
 EBS en \overline{MW}

K_1 = Coeficiente que relaciona la energía media con la energía media anual bruta superficial de escurrimiento

β = Relación típica estimada entre la energía firme y la energía media

$EMED = EFIR / \beta$; [GWh/año]
 donde:
 EFIR en GWh/año

$EMED = EFIR / \beta$; [\overline{MW}]
 donde:
 EFIR en \overline{MW}

$PINS = EMED / 8.76 \times FC$; [MW]
 donde:
 EMED en GWh/año

$PINS = EMED / FC$; [MW]
 donde:
 EMED en \overline{MW}

FC = Factor de capacidad

CUADRO N° 2

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO BASADO EN EL POTENCIAL BRUTO LINEAL.

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | RIO | POTENCIAL BRUTO LINEAL EBL | | POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO. | | | | |
|--------|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | ENERGIA MEDIA EMED | | ENERGIA FIRME EFIR | | POTENCIA INSTALABLE |
| | | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | \overline{MW} | $\frac{GWh}{año}$ | PINS MW |
| | | | | | | | | |

$EFIR = K_2 \times \beta \times EBL$; [GWh/año]
 donde:
 EBL en GWh/año

$EFIR = K_2 \times \beta \times EBL$; [\overline{MW}]
 donde:
 EBL en \overline{MW}

K_2 = Coeficiente que relaciona la energía media con la energía bruta lineal

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO NO INDIVIDUALIZADO

CUADRO Nº 3

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | RIO | COTA m s.n.m. | | CAUDAL MEDIO EN LA COTA FINAL QMED m³/s | CAUDAL REGULARIZADO QREG m³/s | ENERGIA FIRME EFIR | | ENERGIA MEDIA EMED | | POTENCIA INSTALABLE PINS MW | OBSERVACIONES |
|--------|-----|---|----------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | SUPERIOR | INFERIOR | | | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | |
| | | $EFIR = 0.0219 \times QREG \times \Delta Z;$ [GWh/año] | | | | $EFIR = 0.0025 \times QREG \times \Delta Z;$ [MW] | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 4

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO ESTIMADO INDIVIDUALIZADO

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | RIO | UBICACION | COTAS DEL APROVECHAMIENTO m s.n.m. | | AREA DE DRENAJE km² | CAUDAL MEDIO QMED m³/s | CAUDAL REGULARIZADO QREG m³/s | CAIDA BRUTA MAXIMA HMAB m | ENERGIA FIRME EFIR | | ENERGIA MEDIA EMED | | POTENCIA INSTALABLE PINS MW | OBSERVACIONES |
|--------|-----|---|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | SUPERIOR | INFERIOR | | | | | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | |
| | | $EFIR = 0.0631 \times QREG \times HMAB;$ [GWh/año] | | | | $EFIR = 0.0072 \times QREG \times HMAB;$ [MW] | | | | | | | | |

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO INVENTARIADO

CUADRO Nº 5

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | RIO | APROVECHAMIENTO | AREA DE DRENAJE km² | PERIODO HIDROLOGICO MES Y AÑO DEL INICIO Y FIN | | CAUDAL m³/s | | | | VOLUMEN (10⁶ m³) | | | NIVEL m | | | | | | | OBSERVACIONES |
|--------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|--|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | UTILIZADO | CRITICO | MEDIO QMED | REGULARIZADO QREG | MAXIMO DEL PERIODO CRITICO QCAT | REGULARIZADO QREG | TOTAL VTOT | UTIL. VU | UTIL. AGUAS ARRIBA VUA | NIVEL MAXIMO NMAX | NIVEL MAXIMO NORMAL NMAN | NIVEL MINIMO NORMAL NMN | NIVEL DE RESTITUCION NRES | NIVEL MEDIO NMEC | NIVEL DE INFORMACION NREP | NIVEL TOPOGRAFICO NTP | |
| | | CAIDA MAXIMA m | | CAIDA MEDIA NETA m | | AREA INUNDADA Km² | | | ENERGIA FIRME DEL APROVECHAMIENTO EFIR | | ENERGIA MEDIA DEL APROVECHAMIENTO EMED | | POTENCIA INSTALABLE MW PINS | FACTOR DE CAPACIDAD FC | Nº DE UNIDADES | INVERSION ESTIMADA 10⁴ US\$ | INVERSION UNITARIA US\$/kW | NIVEL DE CONOCIMIENTO | ENTRADA EN OPERACION | |
| | | | BRUTA HMAB | NETA NMAN | NMED | MAXIMA AMAX | MAXIMA OPERACION AMAD | MINIMA OPERACION AMIN | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | | | | | | | |

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO
 POTENCIA INSTALABLE EN MW

CUADRO Nº 6.

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | INVENTARIADO | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | TOTAL INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | EN CONSTRUCC. (2) | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3)=(1)+(2) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 7

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO
 ENERGIA FIRME

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------|--|------------|----|------------|
| | APROVECHADO | | | | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3)=(1)+(2) | MW | GWh año | MW | GWh año | MW | | GWh año | MW | | | GWh año | MW | GWh año |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 8

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO
 ENERGIA MEDIA

País: _____

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ | | | |
|--------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------|--|------------|----|------------|
| | APROVECHADO | | | | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3)=(1)+(2) | MW | GWh año | MW | GWh año | MW | | GWh año | MW | | | GWh año | MW | GWh año |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 9

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA
 POTENCIA INSTALABLE EN MW

Referencia: _____

| CUENCA | INVENTARIADO | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | EN CONSTRUC. (2) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 10

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA
 ENERGIA FIRME

Referencia: _____

| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | | | | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3)=(1)+(2) | | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CUADRO Nº 11

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA
 ENERGIA MEDIA

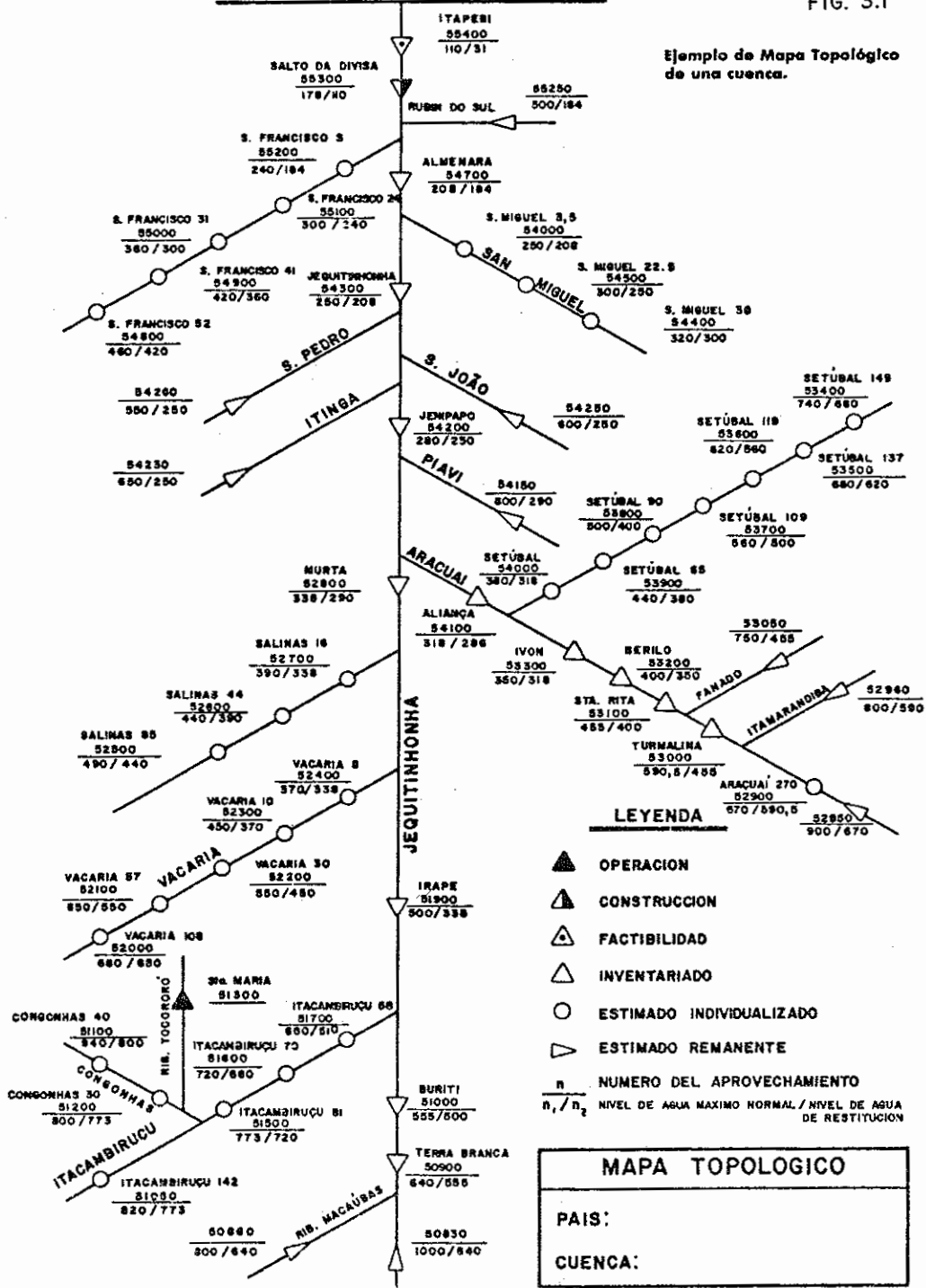
Referencia: _____

| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|------|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | | | | | NO APROVECHADO (4) | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3)=(1)+(2) | | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OCEANO

FIG. 3.1

Ejemplo de Mapa Topológico de una cuenca.



4. RESULTADOS PARCIALES DE LA PRIMERA EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

CUADRO Nº 9

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA POTENCIA INSTALABLE EN MW

HOJA 1 DE 1

FECHA : AGOSTO 1984

| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | | NO | TOTAL | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | EN CONSTRUC. (2) | TOTAL APROVECHA. (3)=(1+2) | APROVECHADO (4) | INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 3.620 | 4.517 | 8.137 | 38.650 | 46.787 | ---- | 46.787 | 38.650 | 17.4 |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 304 | 7 | 311 | 10.704 | 11.015 | 28.842 | 39.857 | 39.546 | 0.8 |
| 4. BRASIL | 31.765 | 19.512 | 51.277 | 81.675 | 132.952 | 80.200 | 213.152 | 161.875 | 23.4 |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 3.834 | 4.921 | 8.755 | 87.365 | 96.120 | 23.880 | 120.000 | 111.245 | 7.3 |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 620 | 96 | 716 | 7.514 | 8.230 | ---- | 8.230 | 7.514 | 8.7 |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 1.736 | 520 | 2.256 | 18.737 | 20.993 | 881 | 21.874 | 19.618 | 10.3 |
| 9. ECUADOR | 322 | 686 | 1.008 | 26.183 | 27.191 | 42.762 | 69.953 | 68.945 | 1.4 |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 232 | 180 | 412 | 1.220 | 1.632 | 218 | 1.850 | 1.438 | 22.3 |
| 11. GRENADA | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 164 | 300 | 464 | 3.989 | 4.453 | 5.189 | 9.642 | 9.178 | 4.8 |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 6.500 | 2.160 | 8.660 | 19.214 | 27.874 | 36.932 | 64.806 | 56.146 | 13.7 |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 100 | | 100 | 2.826 | 2.926 | 2.229 | 5.155 | 5.055 | 1.9 |
| 19. PANAMA | 246 | 300 | 546 | 1.917 | 2.463 | 4.683 | 7.146 | 6.600 | 7.6 |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 1.809 | 497 | 2.315 | 59.927 | 62.242 | 13.139 | 75.381 | 73.066 | 3.1 |
| 22. REP. DOMINICANA | 188 | 54 | 242 | 683 | 925 | 1.087 | 2.012 | 1.770 | 12.1 |
| 23. SURINAM | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 2.400 | ---- | 2.400 | 282 | 2.682 | ---- | 2.682 | 282 | 91.7 |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 3.170 | 8.314 | 11.484 | 40.116 | 51.600 | 31.877 | 83.477 | 71.993 | 13.8 |
| TOTAL PAISES EVALUADOS | 57.010 | 42.064 | 99.074 | 401.000 | 500.074 | 271.926 | 772.000 | 672.926 | 12.8 |

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA
 POTENCIA INSTALABLE EN % DEL TOTAL

FECHA: AGOSTO 1984

| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | ESTIMADO (6) | MW TOTAL GENERAL (7)=(5)+(6) | DISPONIBLE (8)=(4)+(6) | % APROVECHADO $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | APROVECHADO | | | NO | TOTAL | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | EN CONSTRUC. (2) | TOTAL APROVECHA. (3)=(1)+(2) | APROVECHADO (4) | INVENTARIADO (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| ARGENTINA | 7.74 | 9.65 | 17.39 | 82.61 | 100 | | 46.787 | 82.61 | 17.39 |
| BOLIVIA | 0.76 | 0.02 | 0.78 | 26.86 | 27.64 | 72.36 | 39.857 | 99.22 | 0.80 |
| BRASIL | 14.90 | 9.15 | 24.05 | 38.32 | 62.37 | 37.63 | 213.152 | 75.95 | 24.05 |
| COLOMBIA | 5.19 | 4.10 | 7.29 | 72.80 | 80.09 | 19.90 | 120.000 | 92.70 | 7.29 |
| COSTA RICA | 7.53 | 1.17 | 8.70 | 91.30 | 100 | | 8.230 | 91.30 | 8.70 |
| CHILE | 7.94 | 2.38 | 10.32 | 85.66 | 95.97 | 4.03 | 21.874 | 89.68 | 10.32 |
| ECUADOR | 0.46 | 0.98 | 1.44 | 37.43 | 38.87 | 61.13 | 69.953 | 98.56 | 1.44 |
| EL SALVADOR | 12.54 | 9.73 | 22.27 | 65.94 | 88.21 | 11.79 | 1.850 | 77.73 | 22.27 |
| GUATEMALA | 1.70 | 3.11 | 4.81 | 41.36 | 46.18 | 53.82 | 9.642 | 95.19 | 4.81 |
| MEXICO | 10.00 | 3.33 | 13.33 | 29.65 | 42.98 | 56.99 | 64.806 | 86.64 | 13.33 |
| NICARAGUA | 1.94 | | 1.94 | 54.82 | 56.76 | 43.24 | 5.155 | 98.06 | 1.90 |
| PANAMA | 3.44 | 4.20 | 7.64 | 26.83 | 34.47 | 65.53 | 7.146 | 92.36 | 7.64 |
| PERU | 2.40 | 0.66 | 3.06 | 79.50 | 82.56 | 17.44 | 75.372 | 96.94 | 3.06 |
| REP. DOMINICANA | 9.34 | 2.68 | 12.03 | 33.95 | 45.97 | 54.03 | 2.012 | 87.98 | 12.10 |
| URUGUAY | 89.49 | --- | 89.49 | 10.51 | 100 | --- | 2.682 | 10.51 | 91.70 |
| VENEZUELA | 3.80 | 9.96 | 13.76 | 48.06 | 61.81 | 38.19 | 83.477 | 86.24 | 13.80 |
| TOTAL PAISES EVALUADOS | 7.38 | 5.45 | 12.83 | 51.94 | 64.78 | 35.22 | 772.000 | 87.16 | 12.8 |

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA

ENERGIA FIRME

CUADRO Nº 10

HOJA 1 DE 1

FECHA : AGOSTO 1984

| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO | | TOTAL GENERAL | | DISPONIBLE | | % APROVECHADO |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | APROVECHADO | | | | | NO APROVECHADO | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3) = (1) + (2) | | (4) | | (5) = (3) + (4) | | (6) | | (7) = (5) + (6) | | (8) = (4) + (6) | | (3) / (7) x 100 |
| | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 1.192 | 10.439 | 872 | 7.639 | 2.064 | 18.078 | 9.156 | 80.206 | 11.220 | 98.284 | | | 11.220 | 98.284 | 9.156 | 80.206 | 18,4 |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 148 | 1.300 | 2 | 17 | 150 | 1.317 | 4.633 | 40.585 | 4.783 | 41.902 | 7.494 | 65.650 | 12.277 | 107.551 | 12.127 | 106.235 | 1,2 |
| 4. BRASIL | 16.024 | 140.370 | 10.502 | 91.998 | 26.526 | 232.368 | 39.951 | 349.971 | 66.477 | 582.339 | 40.099 | 351.267 | 106.576 | 933.606 | 80.050 | 701.238 | 24,9 |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 1.587 | 13.904 | 186 | 16.313 | 3.449 | 30.217 | 35.961 | 315.021 | 39.411 | 345.238 | 9.728 | 85.228 | 49.140 | 430.466 | 45.690 | 400.249 | 7,0 |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 313 | 2.745 | 40 | 350 | 353 | 3.095 | 2.625 | 22.999 | 2.978 | 26.094 | | | 2.978 | 26.094 | 2.625 | 22.999 | 11,9 |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 490 | 4.290 | 223 | 1.954 | 713 | 6244 | 9.097 | 79.688 | 9.810 | 85.932 | 510 | 4.465 | 10.319 | 90.397 | 9.606 | 84.153 | 6,9 |
| 9. ECUADOR | 187 | 1.636 | 319 | 2.791 | 505 | 4.427 | 13.510 | 118.350 | 14.016 | 122.777 | 11.954 | 104.716 | 25.970 | 227.494 | 25.464 | 223.067 | 1,9 |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 112 | 984 | 60 | 526 | 172 | 1.510 | 260 | 2.276 | 432 | 3.787 | 63 | 550 | 495 | 4.336 | 323 | 2.827 | 34,8 |
| 11. GRENADA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 36 | 312 | 123 | 1.077 | 159 | 1.389 | 1.045 | 9.155 | 1.204 | 10.544 | 1.757 | 15.394 | 2.961 | 25.939 | 2.802 | 24.549 | 5,3 |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 1.984 | 17.390 | 515 | 4.527 | 2.499 | 21.917 | 4.256 | 37.289 | 6.755 | 59.206 | 7.711 | 67.480 | 14.466 | 126.686 | 11.967 | 104.769 | 17,3 |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 33 | 288 | | | 33 | 288 | 981 | 8.593 | 1.014 | 8.881 | 502 | 4.394 | 1.516 | 13.275 | 1.483 | 12.987 | 2,2 |
| 19. PANAMA | 97 | 854 | 169 | 1.476 | 266 | 2.330 | 691 | 6.051 | 957 | 8.381 | 1.664 | 14.573 | 2.620 | 22.954 | 2.417 | 20.624 | 10,1 |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 947 | 8.295 | 260 | 2.275 | 1.207 | 10.570 | 27.152 | 237.855 | 28.359 | 248.425 | 7.176 | 62.866 | 35.536 | 311.291 | 34.329 | 300.721 | 3,4 |
| 22. REP. DOMINICANA | 51 | 448 | 27 | 234 | 78 | 682 | 150 | 1.311 | 228 | 1.993 | 390 | 3.419 | 618 | 5.412 | 540 | 4.731 | 12,6 |
| 23. SURINAM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 813 | 7.121 | | | 813 | 7.121 | 76 | 668 | 889 | 7.789 | | | 889 | 7.789 | 76 | 668 | 91,4 |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 1.055 | 9.240 | 3.961 | 34.701 | 5.013 | 43.941 | 13.737 | 120.336 | 18.753 | 164.277 | 11.105 | 97.288 | 29.858 | 261.565 | 24.842 | 217.624 | 16,7 |
| TOTAL PAISES EVALUADOS | 25.070 | 219.615 | 18.936 | 165.878 | 44.006 | 385.493 | 163.283 | 1.430.354 | 207.289 | 1.815.849 | 100.147 | 877.290 | 307.436 | 2.693.138 | 263.431 | 2.307.650 | 14,3 |

MW = Megavatio medio

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO DE AMERICA LATINA

ENERGIA MEDIA

CUADRO Nº 11

HOJA 1 DE 1

FECHA : AGOSTO 1983

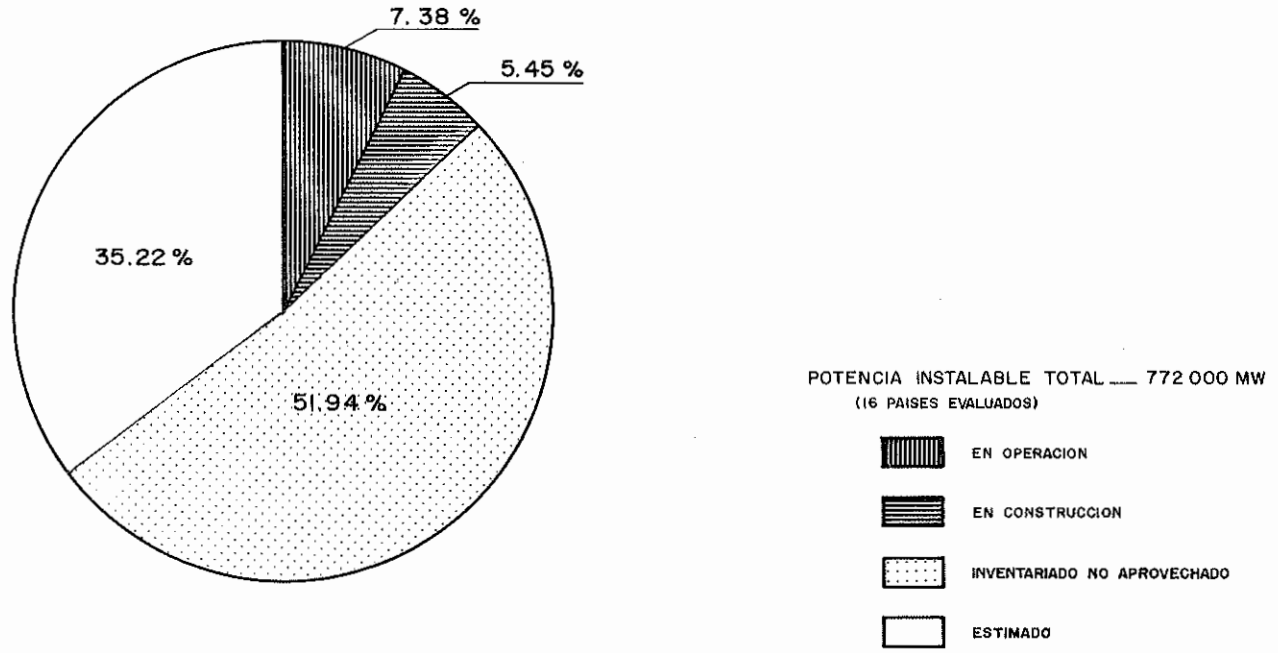
| PAIS | INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | | ESTIMADO | | TOTAL GENERAL | | DISPONIBLE | | % APROVECHADO | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|--|
| | A PROVECHADO | | | | | | NO APROVECHADO | | TOTAL INVENTARIADO | | | | | | | | | |
| | EN OPERACION (1) | | EN CONSTRUCCION (2) | | TOTAL APROVECHADO (3) = (1) + (2) | | (4) | | (5) = (3) + (4) | | (6) | | (7) = (5) + (6) | | (8) = (4) + (6) | | (3) / (7) x 100 | |
| | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | MW | GWh/año | | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 1.594 | 13.962 | 2.270 | 19.883 | 3.864 | 33.845 | 1.967 | 148.628 | 20.830 | 182.473 | - | - | 20.830 | 182.473 | 16.967 | 148.628 | 18.4 | |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 172 | 1.507 | 2 | 21 | 174 | 1.528 | 5.731 | 50.200 | 5.905 | 51.728 | 14.415 | 126.272 | 20.320 | 178.000 | 20.146 | 176.472 | 0.8 | |
| 4. BRASIL | | | | | | | | | | | | | 136.400 | 1194.864 | | | | |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 2.255 | 19.754 | 2.243 | 19.647 | 4.498 | 39.401 | 58.156 | 509.446 | 62.654 | 548.847 | 11.940 | 104.594 | 78.000 | 683.280 | 70.096 | 614.040 | 5.8 | |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 376 | 3.290 | 59 | 515 | 435 | 3.805 | 3.811 | 33.385 | 4.246 | 37.190 | - | - | 4.246 | 37.190 | 3.811 | 33.385 | 10.2 | |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 937 | 8.205 | 361 | 3.160 | 1.297 | 11.365 | 12.404 | 108.656 | 13.701 | 120.12 | 637 | 5.583 | 14.338 | 125.604 | 13.040 | 114.230 | 9 | |
| 9. ECUADOR | 213 | 1.864 | 524 | 4.588 | 737 | 6.452 | 16.114 | 141.155 | 16.850 | 147.607 | 21.382 | 187.303 | 38.232 | 334.910 | 37.495 | 328.458 | 1.9 | |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 148 | 1.300 | 86 | 757 | 235 | 2.057 | 371 | 3.253 | 606 | 5.310 | 90 | 786 | 696 | 6.096 | 461 | 4.039 | 41.3 | |
| 11. GRANADA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 60 | 527 | 205 | 1.798 | 265 | 2.325 | 1.417 | 12.417 | 1.690 | 14.802 | 3.215 | 28.160 | 4.904 | 42.962 | 4.639 | 40.637 | 5.4 | |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 2.828 | 24.843 | 735 | 6.468 | 3.563 | 31.311 | 6.083 | 53.266 | 9.646 | 84.577 | 11.009 | 96.454 | 20.655 | 181.031 | 17.092 | 149.720 | 17.3 | |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 39 | 345 | - | - | 39 | 345 | 1.143 | 10.017 | 1.183 | 10.362 | 1.114 | 9.762 | 2.297 | 20.124 | 2.258 | 19.779 | 1.7 | |
| 19. PANAMA | 136 | 1.190 | 176 | 1.543 | 312 | 2.733 | 1.225 | 10.730 | 1.537 | 13.463 | 3.009 | 26.355 | 4.545 | 39.817 | 4.233 | 37.085 | 6.9 | |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 1.213 | 10.624 | 394 | 3.452 | 1.607 | 14.076 | 44.457 | 389.442 | 46.064 | 403.518 | 10.422 | 91.300 | 56.486 | 494.818 | 54.879 | 480.742 | 2.8 | |
| 22. REP. DOMINICANA | 68 | 600 | 34 | 298 | 102 | 898 | 229 | 2.009 | 332 | 2.909 | 571 | 5.000 | 903 | 7.909 | 800 | 7.011 | 11.3 | |
| 23. SURINAM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 1.068 | 9.351 | - | - | 1.068 | 9.351 | 139 | 1.227 | 1.207 | 10.578 | - | - | 1.207 | 10.578 | 139 | 1.227 | 88.4 | |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 1.754 | 15.363 | 5.333 | 46.717 | 7.087 | 62.080 | 20.900 | 183.109 | 27.990 | 245.189 | 15.855 | 138.890 | 43.845 | 384.079 | 36.755 | 321.999 | 16.1 | |
| TOTAL PAISES EVALUADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | 447.915 | 3'923.733 | | | | |

MW = Megavatio medio



EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO REGIONAL PARCIAL

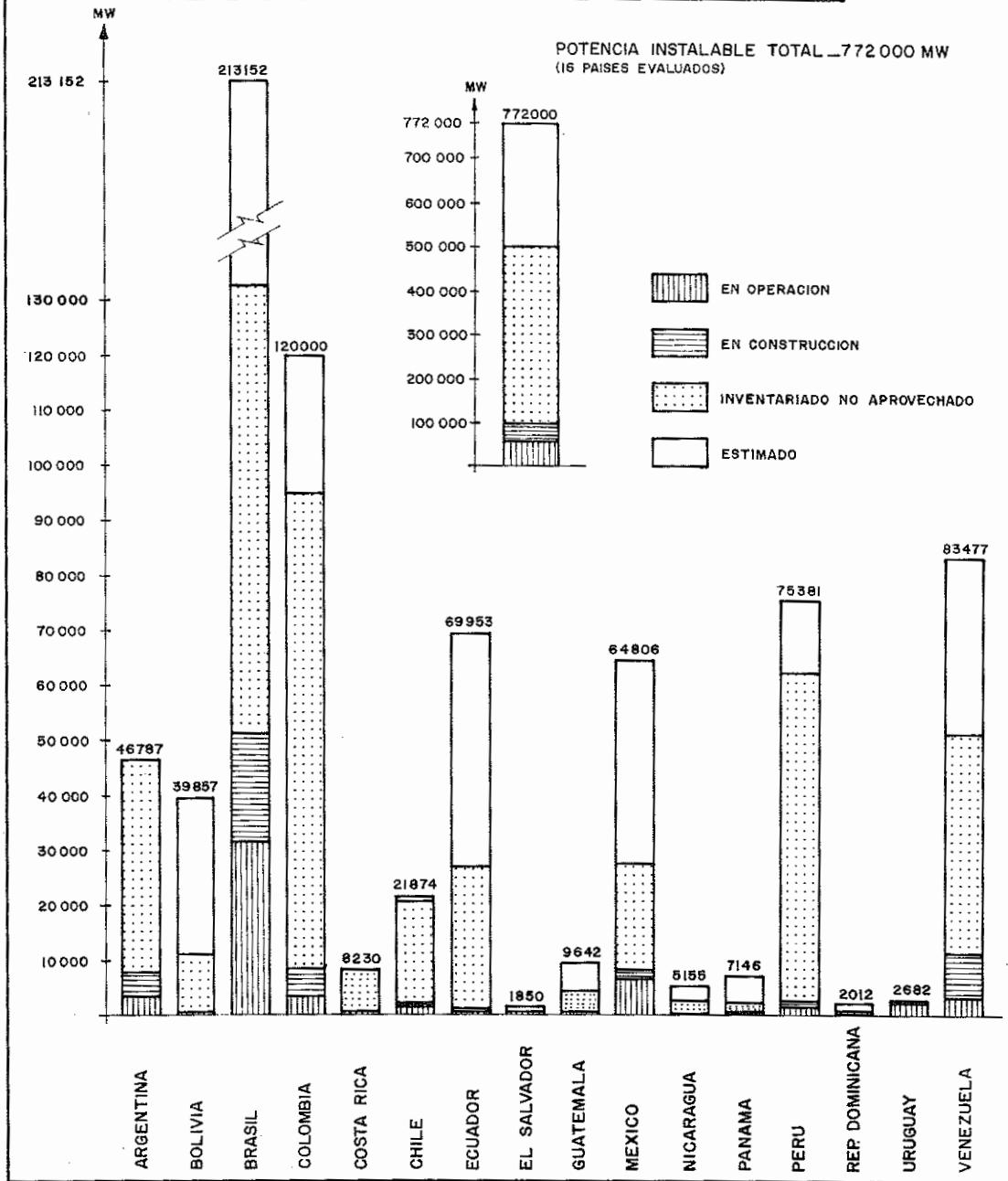




EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO REGIONAL PARCIAL



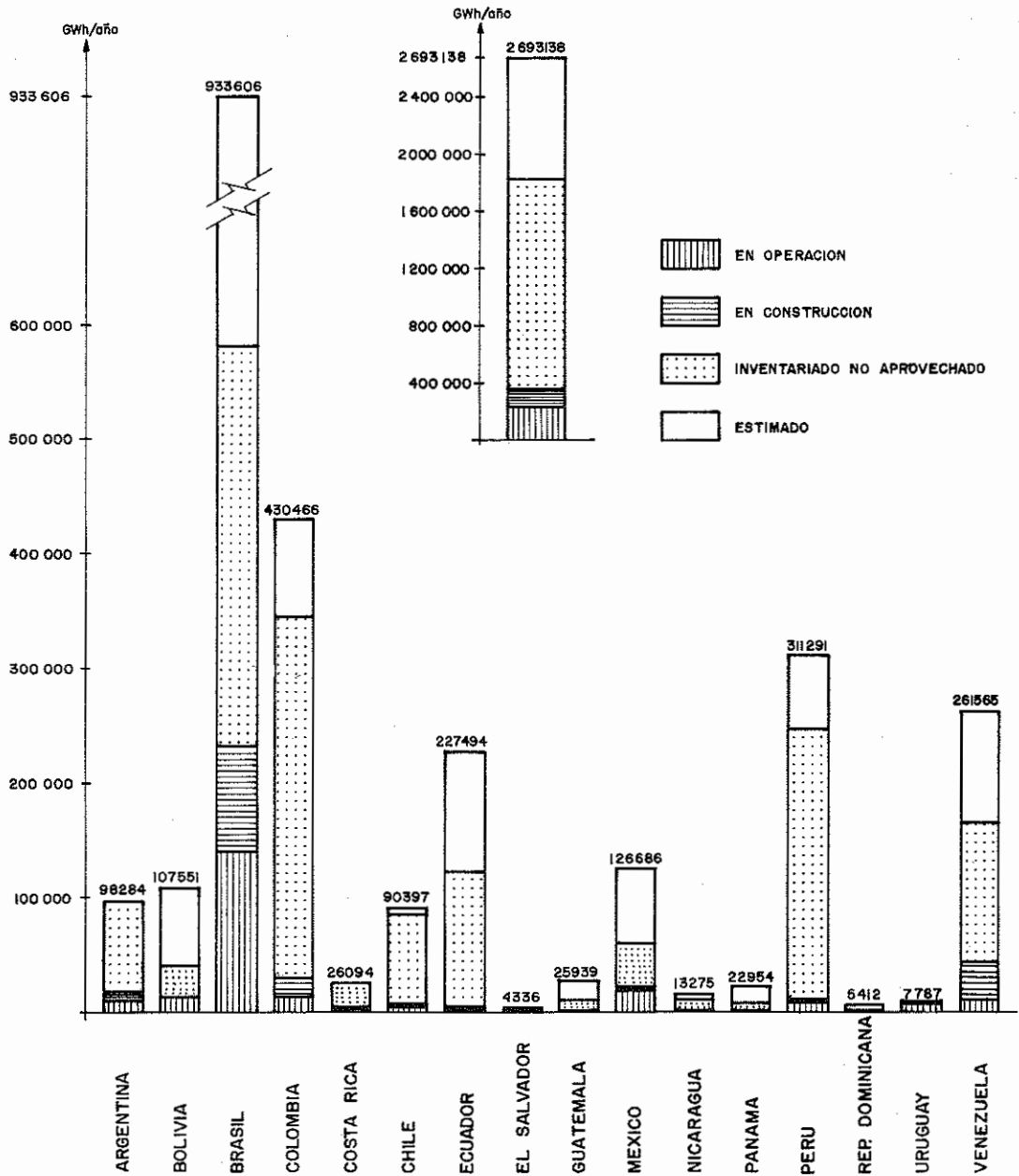


EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO REGIONAL PARCIAL

ENERGIA FIRME TOTAL — 2 693 138 GWh/año
(16 PAISES EVALUADOS)

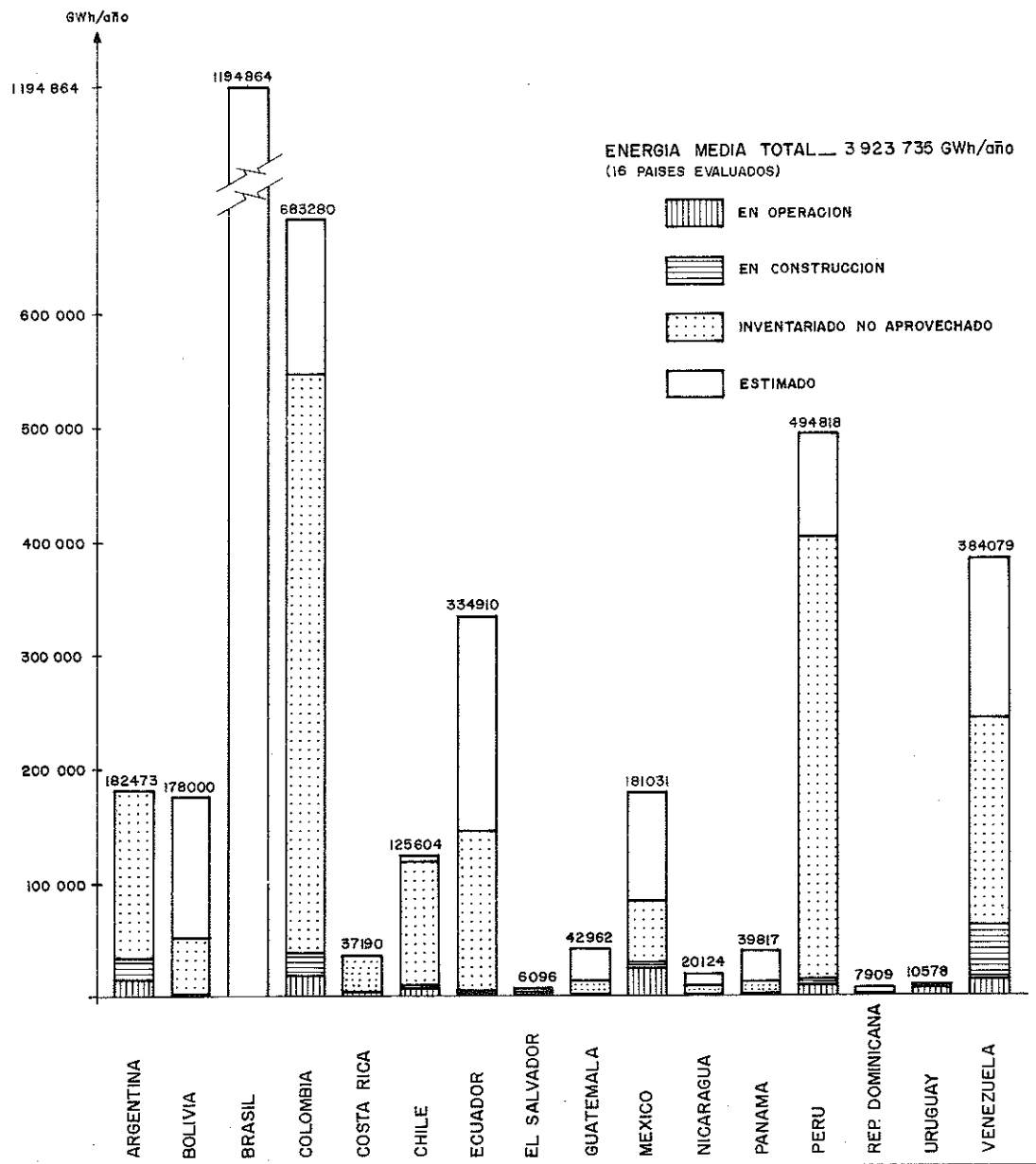




EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL HIDROELECTRICO REGIONAL PARCIAL



5. ANALISIS DE LA INFORMACION OBTENIDA

- Según datos del Banco Mundial presentados en 1974 en la Conferencia Mundial de Energía sobre estudio de recursos energéticos, la región tiene un potencial instalable total de aproximadamente 328 MW.
- Según la estimación de OLADE realizada en 1980 con datos aproximados de 1979, el potencial instalable total de la región es de 617 550 MW; en su momento se consideró que esta cifra era optimista sobre todo al compararla con los datos del Banco Mundial.
- OLADE desarrolló una metodología de evaluación del potencial nacional y regional para ser utilizada por todos los países miembros en el marco del Programa Regional de Hidroenergía y su aplicación se inició en 1983 con la cooperación de todas las instituciones competentes de la región. Hasta julio de 1984 respondieron 16 países y sus respectivas evaluaciones arrojaron un potencial de 772 000 MW. Si proyectamos la información empleando los datos de la estimación realizada en 1980 para aquellos países que aún no terminaron su evaluación, se tendría un potencial regional de 805 800 MW, el cual podrá aún incrementarse al culminar el proceso de evaluación regional.
- Otros parámetros relevantes para caracterizar el potencial hidro-energético son la energía firme y la energía media, las cuales también se determinaron en el marco de la evaluación aplicando la metodología de OLADE. Según estos datos, la región tiene una energía total de 2'791 719 GWh/año, y una energía media total de 4'068 705 GWh/año.
- Según la información obtenida en esta evaluación, América Latina ocupa el primer lugar en el mundo en potencialidad hídrica, la misma que corresponde al 35% del total de recursos hidroenergéticos con los que cuenta el mundo.

Para una apreciación más detallada del análisis anterior se presentan los cuadros 9 y 9.1, así como las

figuras 4.1 y 4.2. En los cuadros y figuras mencionados se muestra el resultado de las evaluaciones hidroenergéticas realizadas en los diferentes países; así como en los cuadros 5.1 y 5.2 se presentan datos estimativos para aquellos en los cuales esta actividad aún no ha concluido.

Por otro lado, en el cuadro 9.1 y fig. 4.2 se puede observar que la región solamente aprovecha el 12.8% del total de sus recursos hidroenergéticos, y que los países que presentan un aprovechamiento más elevado, en porcentajes de sus recursos hidroeléctricos son; Uruguay, Brasil, El Salvador, Argentina y Venezuela.

Asimismo se muestra que el mayor potencial hidroeléctrico de la región está concentrado en los países del Grupo Andino y en el Brasil.

Sin embargo se debe indicar que de acuerdo a la información obtenida en esta evaluación, los países que disponen de mayor potencial hidroeléctrico total, no necesariamente tienen mayor potencialidad por habitante o por unidad de superficie; y es así como se puede observar en el cuadro N° 5.3 y figuras 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, y 5.5, que las relaciones Kw/hab. y Kwh/año-hab. son mayores en su orden en los siguientes países: Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia y Perú.

Asimismo debemos notar que el mayor potencial por Km² tenemos en los siguientes países: Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panamá y Venezuela.

Por otro lado, de acuerdo a la información obtenida en cuanto al costo de proyectos vemos que éste tiene un promedio en la región de US\$ 1 700 el KW instalado, lo que se puede observar en el cuadro No. 5.4.



CUADRO N° 5.1
POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL
POTENCIA INSTALABLE (MW)
 Estimaciones y Evaluaciones realizadas

| P A I S | A. Potencial Evaluado OLADE Julio 1984 MW | B. Potencial Estimado OLADE 1980 MW | C. Potencial Estimado Bco. Mundial 1974 MW | D. Potencial Total Proyectado-OLADE MW |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 1. Argentina | 46.787* | 45.000 ** | 48.120 ** | 46.787 ** |
| 2. Barbados | | | | |
| 3. Bolivia | 39.857 | 18.000 | 18.000 | 39.857 |
| 4. Brasil | 213.152 | 213.000 | 90.240 | 213.152 |
| 5. Colombia | 120.000 | 120.000 | 50.000 | 120.000 |
| 6. Costa Rica | 8.230* | 8.900 ** | 4.326 ** | 8.230 ** |
| 7. Cuba | | | | |
| 8. Chile | 21.874 | 12.000 | 15.780 | 21.874 |
| 9. Ecuador | 69.953 | 22.000 | 21.000 | 69.953 |
| 10. El Salvador | 1.850 | 850 ** | 900 ** | 1.850 ** |
| 11. Grenada | | | | |
| 12. Guatemala | 9.642 | 9.900 ** | 1.176 ** | 9.642 ** |
| 13. Guyana | | | 12.000 ** | ** |
| 14. Haití | | ** | ** | ** |
| 15. Honduras | | 2.800 ** | 4.800 ** | 2.800 ** |
| 16. Jamaica | | | | |
| 17. México | 64.806 | 25.250 | 20.344 | 64.806 |
| 18. Nicaragua | 5.155 | 2.950 | 3.600 | 5.155 |
| 19. Panamá | 7.146 | 2.900 | 2.400 | 7.146 |
| 20. Paraguay | | 17.000 | 6.000 | 17.000 |
| 21. Perú | 75.381 | 58.000 ** | 12.500 ** | 75.381 ** |
| 22. Rep. Dominicana | 2.012 | ** | ** | 2.012 ** |
| 23. Surinam | | ** | 260 ** | ** |
| 24. Trinidad y Tobago | | ** | ** | ** |
| 25. Uruguay | 2.682* | 7.000 | 2.512 | 2.682 |
| 26. Venezuela | 83.477 | 36.000 | 11.644 | 83.477 |
| Grupo Países del Caribe** | | 16.000 | 2.400 | 13.988 |
| TOTAL REGION | 772.000 | 617.550 | 328.000 | 805.800 |

FUENTE: Programa Regional de Hidroenergía - OLADE

* Es únicamente el potencial instalable inventariado, no incluye el estimado.

**Valor estimado para un grupo de países del Caribe (Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haití, Jamaica, República Dominicana, Surinam, Trinidad y Tobago), todavía no evaluados.

A. Según aplicación de metodología OLADE (Evaluación de Recursos

Hydroenergéticos en América Latina 1983, 1984).

B. Según estimación realizada por el Programa de Hidroenergía de OLADE en 1980.

C. Según estimación realizada por el Banco Mundial en 1974.

D. Según datos del potencial evaluado por OLADE en 1984 y estimaciones realizadas en 1980 por el Programa Regional de Hidroenergía para el caso de los países que aún no disponen de la evaluación.

CUADRO N° 5.2.

POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

| | Potencia Instalable Total (PINS) MW | Energía Firme Total (EFIR) GWh/año | Energía Media Total (EMED) GWh/año | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|--------|
| 1. Argentina | 46.787 | 98.284 | 182.473 | |
| 2. Barbados | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 3. Bolivia | 39.857 | 107.551 | 178.000 | |
| 4. Brasil | 213.152 | 933.606 | 1'194.864 | |
| 5. Colombia | 120.000 | 430.466 | 683.280 | |
| 6. Costa Rica | 8.230 | 26.094 | 37.190 | |
| 7. Cuba | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 8. Chile | 21.874 | 90.397 | 125.604 | |
| 9. Ecuador | 69.953 | 227.494 | 334.910 | |
| 10. El Salvador | 1.850 | 4.336 | 6.096 | |
| 11. Grenada | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 12. Guatemala | 9.642 | 25.939 | 42.962 | |
| 13. Guyana | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 14. Haití | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 15. Honduras | 2.800 | 8.160 | 12.000 | EST. |
| 16. Jamaica | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 17. México | 64.806 | 126.686 | 181.031 | |
| 18. Nicaragua | 5.155 | 13.275 | 20.124 | |
| 19. Panamá | 7.146 | 22.954 | 39.817 | |
| 20. Paraguay | 17.000 | 49.620 | 72.970 | EST. |
| 21. Perú | 75.381 | 311.291 | 494.818 | |
| 22. Rep. Dominicana | 2.012 | 5.412 | 7.909 | |
| 23. Surinam | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 24. Trinidad y Tobago | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 25. Uruguay | 2.682 | 7.789 | 10.578 | |
| 26. Venezuela | 83.477 | 261.565 | 384.079 | |
| Grupo Países** | 13.988 | 40.800 | 60.000 | EST.** |
| TOTAL REGION | 805.800 | 2'791.719 | 4'068.705 | |

FUENTE: Programa Regional de Hidroenergía de OLADE

* Valor correspondiente al potencial instalable inventariado, no incluye el estimado.

** Valor estimado para un grupo de países del Caribe (Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haití, Jamaica, Surinam, Trinidad y Tobago), todavía no evaluados.

— Los datos que se presentan son aquellos de la evaluación reali-

zada por OLADE en 1984 y de estimaciones (EST) realizadas en 1980 por el Programa Regional de Hidroenergía para el caso de los países que aún no disponen de la evaluación.

— Potencia instalable: PINS

— Energía Media: EMED = 8.76 x FC x PINS; FC = Factor de Capacidad

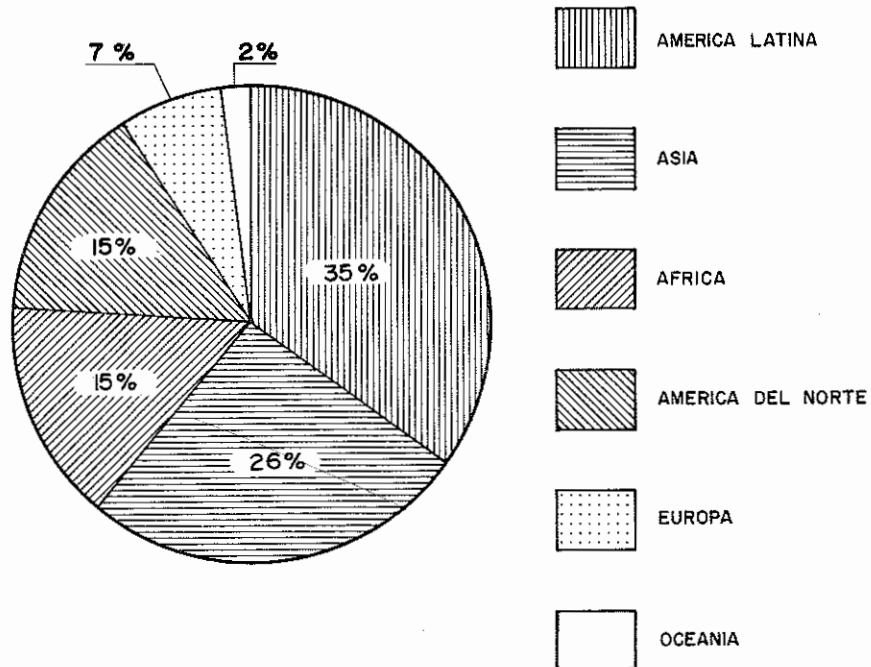
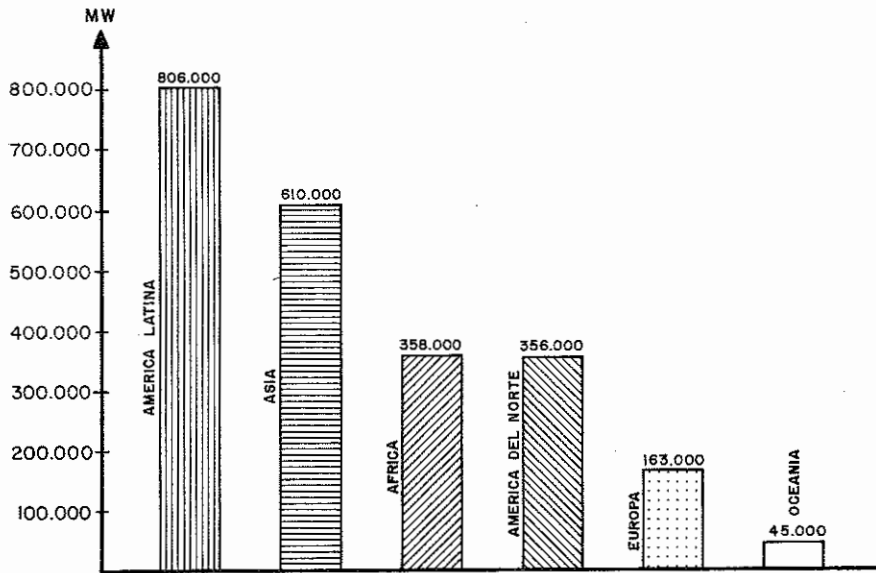
— Energía Firme: $EFIR = \beta \times EMED$; $\frac{EFIR}{EMED} = \beta$

FIG. 5.1



POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO MUNDIAL

TOTAL 2'338.000 MW





EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL
POTENCIAL HIDRICO DE LOS PAISES EVALUADOS

CUADRO N° 5.3

| P A I S | POTENCIA INSTALABLE MW | ENERGIA FIRME GWh/año | POBLACION x 10 ⁶ Hab. | AREA x 10 ³ Km ² | PRODUCTO INTERNO BRUTO | | KW/Hab. | KWh/año-Hab. | KW/Km ² |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | TOTAL US\$ x 10 ⁶ | PER CAPITA US\$ | | | |
| 1. Argentina | 46 787 | 98 284 | 27,7 | 2 767 | 66 203 | 2 390 | 1,7 | 3 548 | 16,9 |
| 2. Bolivia | 39 857 | 107 551 | 5,6 | 1 099 | 3 192 | 570 | 7,1 | 19 205 | 36,3 |
| 3. Brasil | 213 152 | 933 606 | 118,7 | 8 512 | 243 335 | 2 050 | 1,8 | 7 865 | 25,0 |
| 4. Colombia | 120 000 | 430 466 | 26,7 | 1 139 | 31 506 | 1 180 | 4,5 | 16 122 | 105,4 |
| 5. Costa Rica | 8 230 | 26 094 | 2,2 | 51 | 3 806 | 1 730 | 3,7 | 11 861 | 161,4 |
| 6. Chile | 21 874 | 90 397 | 11,1 | 757 | 23 865 | 2 150 | 2,0 | 8 144 | 28,9 |
| 7. Ecuador | 69 953 | 227 494 | 8,0 | 284 | 10 160 | 1 270 | 8,7 | 28 437 | 246,3 |
| 8. El Salvador | 1 850 | 4 336 | 4,5 | 21 | 2 970 | 660 | 0,4 | 964 | 88,1 |
| 9. Guatemala | 9 642 | 25 939 | 7,3 | 109 | 7 884 | 1 080 | 1,3 | 3 553 | 88,5 |
| 10. México | 64 806 | 126 686 | 69,8 | 1 973 | 145 882 | 2 090 | 0,9 | 1 815 | 32,8 |
| 11. Nicaragua | 5 155 | 13 275 | 2,6 | 130 | 1 924 | 740 | 2,0 | 5 106 | 39,6 |
| 12. Panamá | 7 146 | 22 954 | 1,8 | 77 | 3 114 | 1 730 | 4,0 | 12 752 | 92,8 |
| 13. Perú | 75 381 | 311 291 | 17,4 | 1 285 | 16 182 | 930 | 4,3 | 17 890 | 58,7 |
| 14. República Dominicana | 2 012 | 5 412 | 5,4 | 49 | 6 264 | 1 160 | 0,4 | 1 000 | 41,1 |
| 15. Uruguay | 2 682 | 7 789 | 2,9 | 176 | 8 149 | 2 810 | 0,9 | 2 686 | 15,2 |
| 16. Venezuela | 83 477 | 261 565 | 14,9 | 912 | 54 087 | 3 630 | 5,6 | 17 555 | 91,5 |
| TOTAL (PAISES EVALUADOS) | 772 000 | 2'693 138 | 326,6 | 19 341 | 628 523 | 1 924 | 2,4 | 8 246 | 39,9 |



EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL POR HABITANTE (Kw/Hab.)

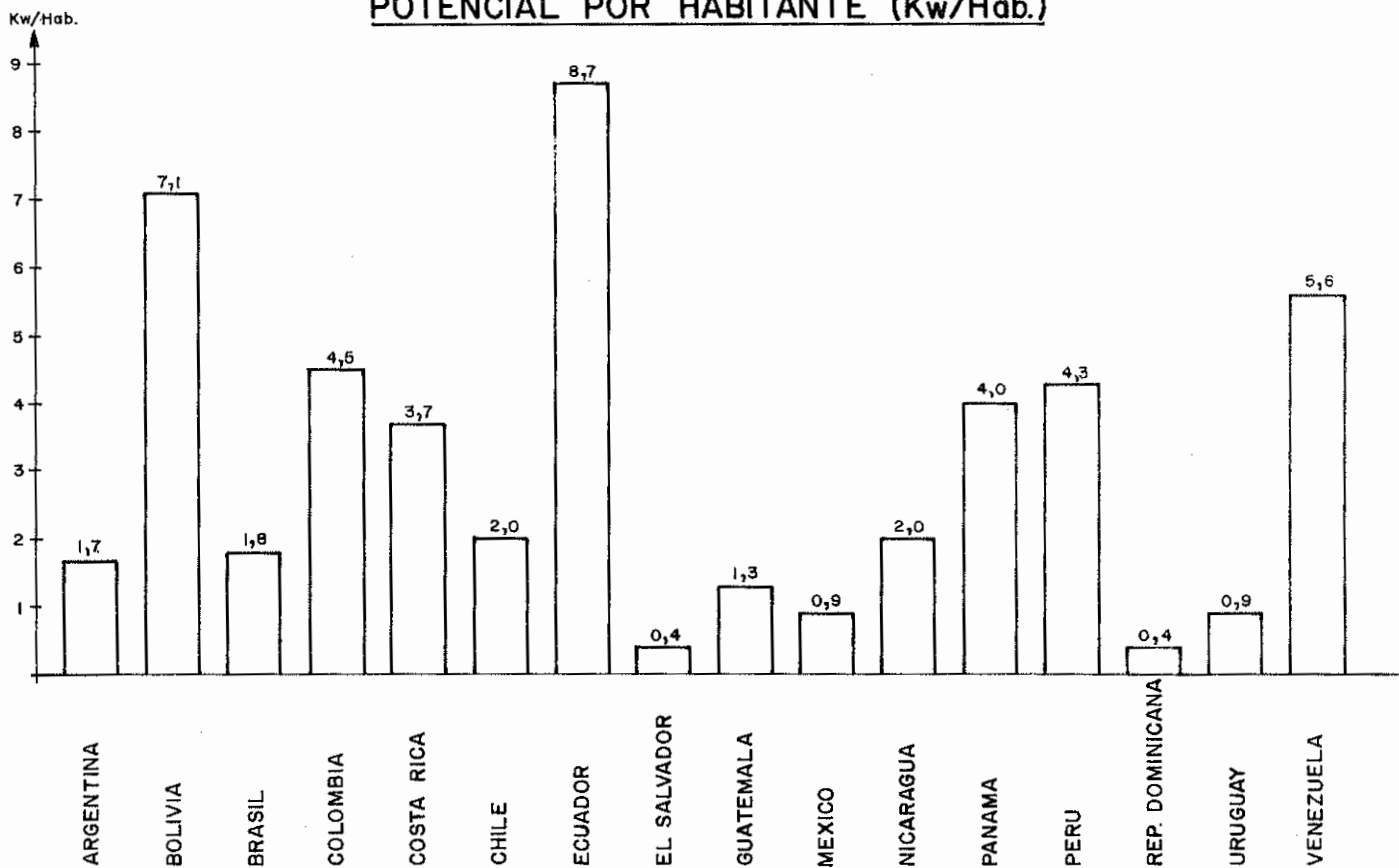


FIG. 5.3



EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

ENERGIA FIRME POR HABITANTE (Kwh/año-Hab.)

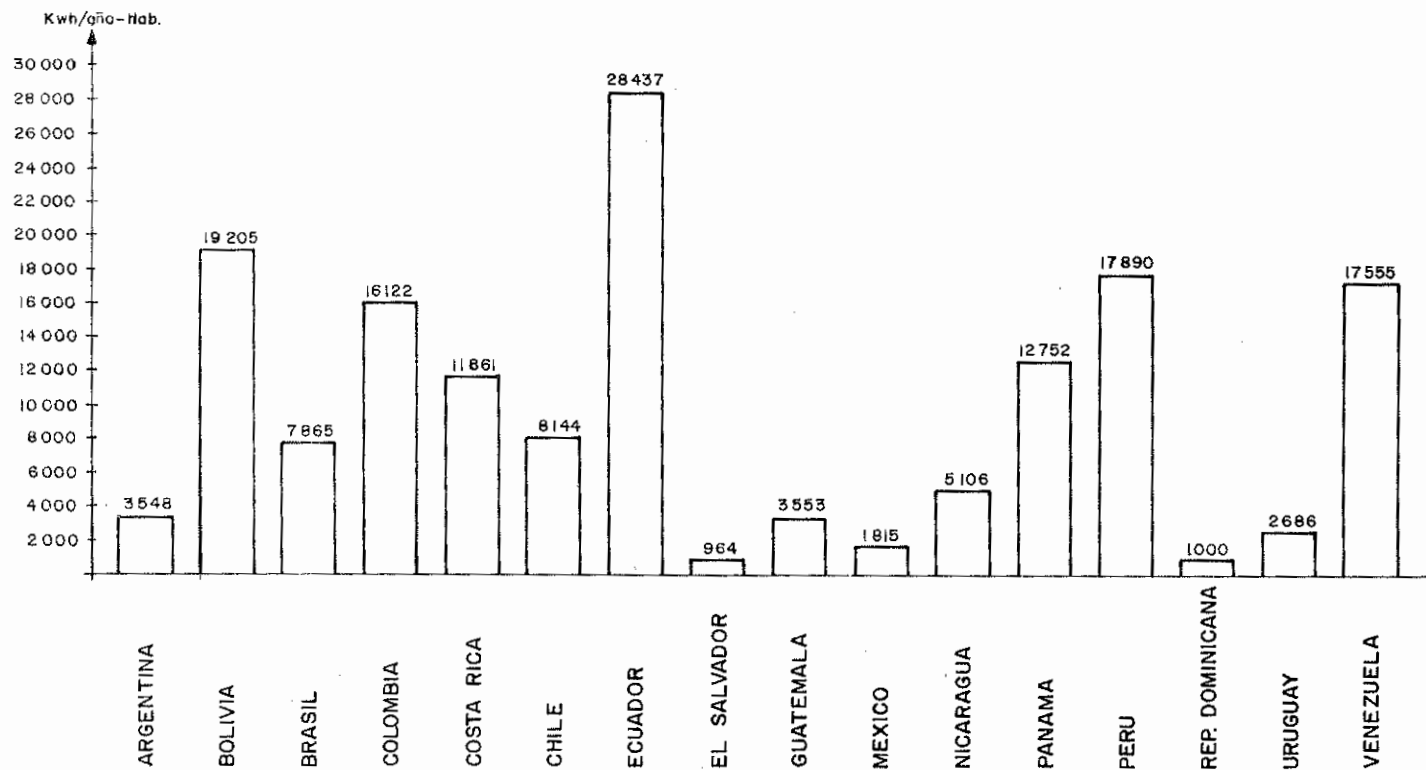


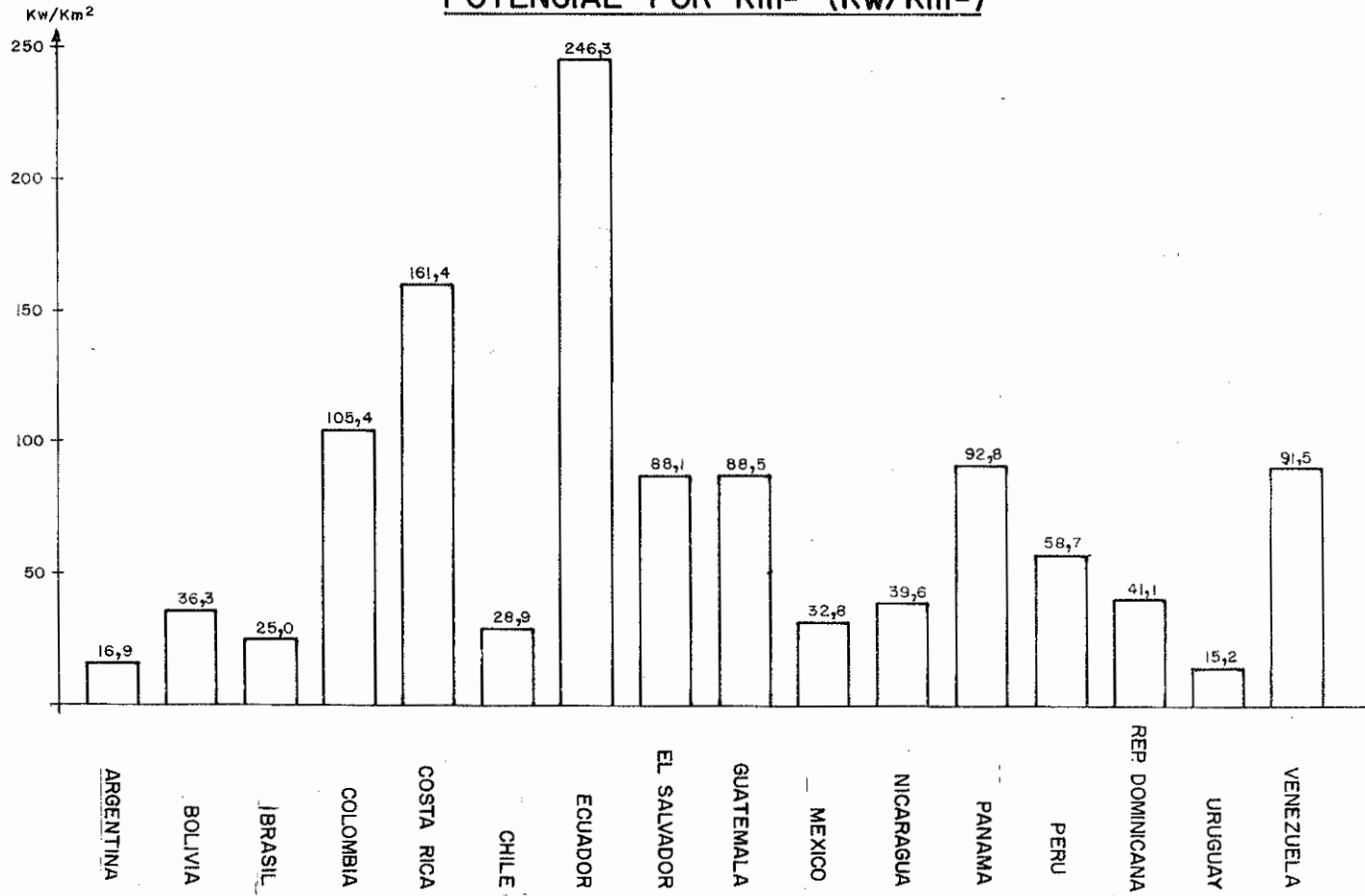
FIG. 5.4



EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

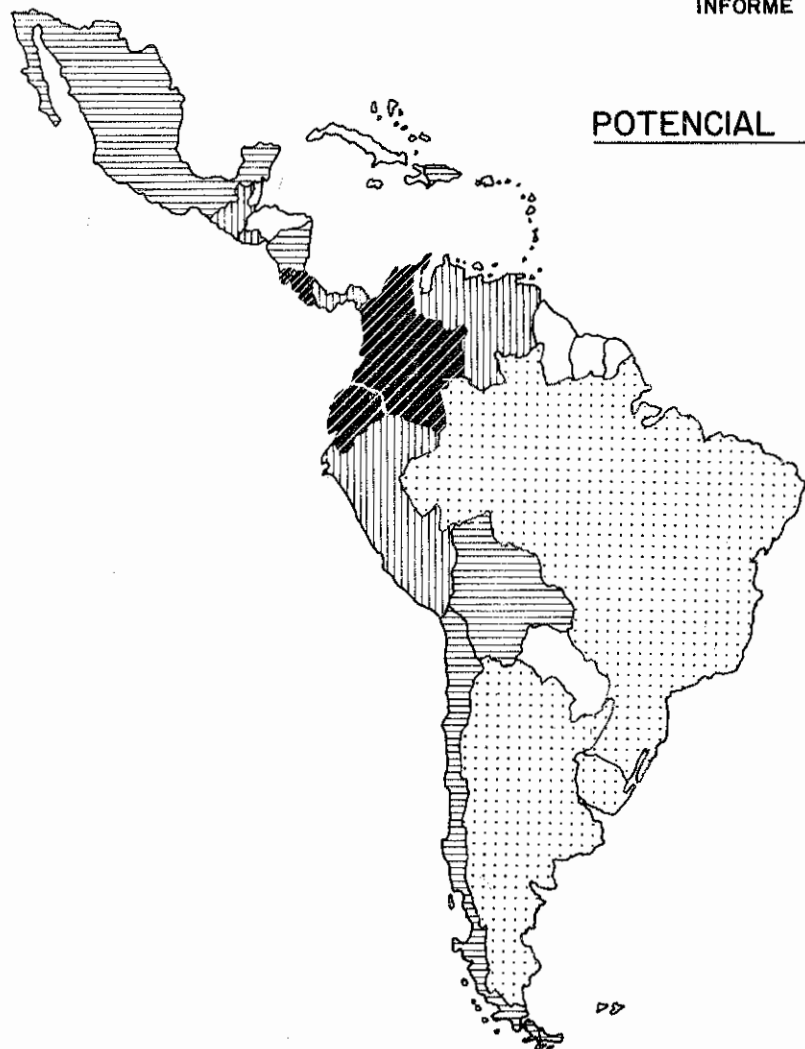
POTENCIAL POR Km² (Kw/Km²)







EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

INFORME PRELIMINAR

POTENCIAL POR Km² (Kw/Km²)



-  MENOS DE 25 Kw/Km²
-  25 - 50 Kw/Km²
-  50 - 100 Kw/Km²
-  MAS DE 100 Kw/Km²

NOTA: EL MAPA ES ILUSTRATIVO. OLADE NO HACE NINGUN JUICIO DE VALOR SOBRE LOS DIFERENDOS LIMITOPES EXISTENTES.



EVALUACION DEL POTENCIAL HIDROENERGETICO REGIONAL

COSTO DE PROYECTOS

CUADRO N° 5.4

| P A I S | COSTO DE PROYECTOS US\$/KW | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| | EN OPERACION | CONSTRUCCION | DISEÑO EJECUCION | DISEÑO BASICO | FACTIBILIDAD | PREFACTIBILIDAD | INVENTARIO | EVALUACION | COSTO PROMEDIO |
| Argentina | | | 571 | 1 010 | 975 | | 840 | | 349 |
| Bolivia | | | 1 915 | 1 496 | 1 440 | 647 | 1 385 | 968 | 1 308 |
| Colombia | | 899 | | 754 | 904 | | 1 523 | | 1 020 |
| Chile | | | | | 957 | | 2 180 | 3 782 | 2 306 |
| Ecuador | 838 | 827 | 2 030 | 1 339 | 1 472 | 1 830 | 2 066 | | 1 486 |
| El Salvador | 631 | 1 611 | | | 1 536 | | 4 356 | | 2 033 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | 1 855 | 1 664 | 3 893 | | 2 470 |
| Panamá | | | | | 1 857 | 1 140 | | | 1 499 |
| Perú | | 1 381 | 1 397 | | 1 112 | 925 | 2 817 | | 1 526 |
| República Dominicana | 1 020 | 1 780 | | 1 797 | | | | | 1 532 |
| Uruguay | 1 110 | | | | 4 558 | | 5 396 | | 3 688 |
| Venezuela | 1 250 | 2 663 | | | 1 110 | | 2 437 | | 1 865 |
| COSTO PROMEDIO US\$/KW | 970 | 1 527 | 1 478 | 1 279 | 1 616 | 1 241 | 2 689 | 2 375 | 1 700 |

6. CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES

En términos generales se puede manifestar que la mayoría de los países disponen de considerables recursos hidroeléctricos, pero el porcentaje de aprovechamiento de los mismos es reducido. En todo caso, el recurso hídrico es de tal magnitud que por más que se cubra e 100% de las necesidades energéticas con hidroenergía en la mayoría de los países, no se aprovechará sino un porcentaje bajo de su potencial disponible.

La región en su conjunto está en capacidad de plantearse un desarrollo intensivo de la hidroenergía, si consideramos que la tecnología requerida es ampliamente conocida y que en diferentes países latinoamericanos existen experiencia y capacidades de ingeniería de proyectos y construcción, así como la infraestructura necesaria para la fabricación de equipamiento electromecánico para centrales hidroeléctricas.

Si observamos la dimensión de los proyectos y las magnitudes de las inversiones requeridas, es evidente que el financiamiento constituye el problema fundamental para el desarrollo hidroenergético de la región. La obtención de recursos para financiar el desarrollo hidroenergético constituye uno de los grandes retos de la región. En este sentido es necesario ampliar la base financiera regional, mediante la articulación de acciones conjuntas.

A partir de la primera evaluación del potencial hidroenergético regional será posible promover diversas actividades tendientes a fortalecer el desarrollo energético de América Latina, entre las cuales merece considerarse las siguientes:

- Comparación del potencial y características básicas de aprovechamiento (principalmente aquellos inventariados) entre los países.
- Identificación de experiencias, semejanzas y diferencias en el desarrollo de la evaluación de recursos y sus características con respecto a otros países de la región, con miras a aprovechar experiencias y establecer áreas de interés para la cooperación bilateral y multilateral.

- Mejorar el conocimiento de los recursos compartidos, lo que contribuirá a una mejor definición de políticas para el desarrollo energético.
- Mejorar el conocimiento de las perspectivas de intercambio de suministros energéticos en las áreas de frontera y perspectivas de interconexión regional.
- Utilizar el conocimiento de la magnitud y características del recurso para definir políticas tecnológicas y de fabricación de equipos y materiales a nivel nacional y regional.
- Continuar perfeccionando el conocimiento integral y consistente del potencial hidroenergético de la región mediante evaluaciones periódicas.
- Identificar necesidades de realizar inventarios hidroenergéticos en varios países de la región.
- Definir el marco concreto de las perspectivas de cooperación regional en el ámbito hidroenergético y en particular en lo referente a procesos de elaboración de inventarios, mediante el conocimiento concreto de necesidades de asistencia técnica y por otro lado de la experiencia y disponibilidades existentes.
- Contribuir a la formulación de políticas de desarrollo hidroenergético a largo plazo a nivel de los países y para la región en su conjunto, mediante el conocimiento integral del recurso, en el contexto de otras alternativas energéticas.
- Buscar bases de referencia para futuras gestiones de apertura de líneas de financiamiento para el desarrollo de inventarios hidroenergéticos y posteriormente para financiar estudios y proyectos conjuntos.
- Identificar posibilidades de cooperación regional mediante el aprovechamiento de cuencas comunes.
- Precisar la magnitud y perspectivas del desarrollo hidroenergético regional con miras a establecer planes regionales y definir las prioridades de acción futura.



EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL PRELIMINARY REPORT

REGIONAL HYDROENERGY PROGRAM
OLADE

1. INTRODUCTION

Latin America has quite a significant hydroelectric potential of which only a small percentage has been tapped. High petroleum prices and the dwindling reserves of petroleum and natural gas, which will prove insufficient to cover energy demand by the end of the century, have made hydroenergy one of Latin America's principal energy alternatives.

Hydroenergy is one of the major energy resources available to Latin America and the Caribbean, and its importance is even greater with regard to those energy resources applicable to the generation of electricity. The total installable hydroelectric potential is around 806,000 MW, of which only 12,8% is being used.

Projecting the historical trend of the electricity sector's development to the year 2000, and assuming that 70% of the installed generating capacity would be hydroelectric, it would be necessary to install over 260,000 MW more in hydroelectric stations during the next 20 years, which means increasing the current installed capacity fivefold.

Such massive development of hydroenergy, aiming to maintain the historical growth rate of the electricity sector and to increase the participation of hydroenergy, will call for investments exceeding 260×10^9 dollars over the next 20 years.

The region as a whole is in a position to undertake intensive hydro power development, considering that

the technology required is well-known throughout the region and that different Latin American countries have project engineering and construction experience and capabilities, as well as the infrastructure necessary to manufacture equipment for hydroelectric stations.

Hydroenergy development will create favorable conditions for the growth of productive activities in the area of supply of materials and equipment, as well as an appreciable capacity for generating employment during the construction process. The effects that intensive hydroelectric development and increased use of a renewable energy source may subsequently have on the economy include a contribution to creating conditions favorable for the "electrification" of transportation and industry.

For planned action in the development of such an important energy resource as hydroelectricity, it is necessary to obtain a reliable notion of its magnitude; thus, the enormous interest of OLADE in helping the region's countries to carry out the evaluation of their hydroenergy resources.

Knowledge about the hydroelectric potential of a basin evolves gradually, becoming increasingly accurate, as the information on its physical features becomes available, and as desk and field studies are done, making it possible to define divisions of heads and sites along the basin's rivers.

Due to the cost of obtaining field data, the level of information goes into increasingly greater depth on the

basis of a systematic process of priorities. The level of data on hydroenergy resources is therefore quite varied, requiring a process of evaluation of the resource in order to obtain totals for energy potentials; the values obtained at the different levels of knowledge of those resources are classified according to their stages of work: estimates, inventories, feasibility studies, basic design, execution design, construction, and operation.

In-office estimates or evaluations are a first appraisal of potential and a first definition of scope, costs, and timeframes for the inventory studies to be performed. The inventory stage defines the utilizable energy potential of a hydrographic basin through the study of the division of heads and through the preliminary estimation of costs for each development site.

Within this context, OLADE has prepared, with the cooperation of experts from some of its member countries, a methodology designed to provide the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with a tool that will facilitate the discovery of their hydroenergy potential, the knowledge that will help them plan their development programs. It will also give countries a more comprehensive outlook on the region's hydroelectric potential, and the implications that its development may have within a setting of regional cooperation.

This paper summarizes the methodology and work carried out by OLADE and the competent institutions of its member countries in the execution of the first evaluation of their hydroenergy resources.

Only the basic information currently available in these countries has been input, with the intention of processing existing data or transforming previous hydroenergy evaluations, rather than obtaining new information.

We have attempted to determine the total figures for the magnitude of the resource, with a degree of accuracy that depends upon the various levels of knowledge thereof. This report has established both the potentials of basins or rivers that have not been specifically studied and those basins and rivers already

inventoried, as well as the specific projects studied, under construction or in operation.

The forms that summarize the information from the evaluation have been filled out for each country according to the knowledge available about its hydroenergy resources and consolidated by OLADE.

2. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Considering that a greater utilization of available hydroenergy resources, and consequently a significant reduction in the consumption of hydrocarbons for electric power generation purposes, is a goal that must be attained, and that, on the other hand, planning of the use of hydroenergy calls for a reasonably precise knowledge about available resources, the importance of systematic, low-cost surveys of said resources can thus be affirmed.

In this regard, OLADE prepared a methodology for the purpose of evaluating regional hydroenergy resources and called together a Work Group and an Advisory Group with experts from member countries. The methodology was analyzed and perfected at the I Latin American Seminar on Hydroenergy, organized by OLADE. On the basis of practical conclusions derived from its application with samples from a small number of countries, sufficient elements were made available for proceeding with the final review and fine-tuning.

With the definitive methodology and examples of practical applications prepared by Brazil, Peru and Venezuela, a sufficiently broad edition of the evaluation methodology was formulated for not only the institutions responsible for supplying information to OLADE but also for the various institutions that might eventually participate in the evaluation process of each country.

The implementation activities had as their starting point the contacts made by the Permanent Secretariat of OLADE with member country governments, which were informed about the anticipated activities, as located within the context of the Latin American Energy Cooperation Program (PLACE).



Alongside the submission of the definitive methodology document, duly perfected, the OLADE Secretariat proposed at the ministerial level that an initial evaluation of hydroenergy resources be carried out in each country. Execution time periods were suggested and it was requested that a national counterpart be designated. Short - term missions made up of regional experts were planned to coordinate the details of implementation, to make clarifications, and to identify possible needs for technical assistance.

The initial distribution of documents was accompanied or followed by lectures in some countries, on the application of the methodology, in which high - level officials and professionals from ministries and responsible institutions took part. The lectures formed part of the activities of visits to promote and coordinate the execution of the evaluation in each country.

During the visits, it was possible to identify the different degrees of basic information available, since this would be necessary for the evaluation of hydroenergy resources, especially the availability of national technical teams capable of carrying it out. After this diagnosis, which countries would be apt for providing technical assistance and which countries would need it could be established. OLADE clarified for the institutions responsible for this endeavor that by means of a request through the ministry, technicians could be sent from the countries showing higher levels of relative development in hydro resource evaluation, to those countries with greater limitations.

As an example of regional cooperation within the framework of PLACE, the technical assistance requested by Bolivia must be mentioned. With OLADE coordination and financing, the National Electric Company of Peru (ELECTROPERU) has provided this assistance to ENDE in Bolivia, in order to evaluate Bolivia's hydroenergy resources.

OLADE has disseminated the evaluation methodology among the member countries through the presentation

of lectures to the institutions responsible for this task, has established commitments for programs and execution timeframes, and has organized a national counterpart and coordinated details for implementation of the evaluation.

OLADE has received evaluations from 16 countries; these have been carried out by the national institutions designated as counterparts. Most of these institutions have presented their work in a complete form, according to the methodology proposed by the Organization. For those evaluations not totally complete, OLADE has done complementary work in order to present this preliminary report, in an attempt to provide a more objective picture of reality as concerns the hydroenergy resources of Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Criteria Employed

In this evaluation it was considered that the most relevant parameters for determining the hydroenergy prospects are FIRM ENERGY, MEAN ENERGY and INSTALLABLE CAPACITY

The FIRM ENERGY of an interconnected system or hydro power station is the hydroenergy resource which is effectively available.

The MEAN ENERGY is defined as the arithmetic mean of the energy that can be generated during all the period under consideration for the hydrological statistical series. It is usually greater than the firm energy since not all the years are as dry as the one corresponding to the critical period.

The INSTALLABLE CAPACITY is the potential outfitting of a hydroelectric development, which limits maximum energy production.

The energy production of an interconnected system or hydro power station always refers to the period of generation; therefore, both the firm energy and the mean energy will be dimensionally equivalent to power.

Thus, it is possible to use the average megawatt unit (\overline{MW}) or GWh/year. The conversion of a value expressed in the first unit into the second is accomplished by multiplying the first value by 8.76.

In the forms presented in this preliminary report, firm energy and mean energy have been expressed in units of average megawatts (\overline{MW}) or in GWh/year; of the countries which have submitted information, Brazil is the only one that adopted the \overline{MW} units.

3.2 Forms and Charts Employed

The information was organized in various summary charts or forms, according to the level of knowledge on each basin, river section, individual hydroelectric development site or generation system.

This summary of the evaluation methodology shows schemes of the charts and forms employed by the countries in their hydroenergy assessment.

For the most elementary stages of knowledge about the potential, i.e., for the estimates or in-office evaluations, one of the first four forms will be used, according to the information available for each case. All of the basins and river sections where no hydroenergy inventory has been carried out fall within this category; therefore, alternative procedures are proposed for indirectly estimating firm energy, mean energy, and installable capacity using existing data and simple mathematical calculations.

Chart 1 was used for those basins in which the only available information is the theoretical gross potential, based on surface runoff.

Chart 2 was used for those basins or river sections where the best available information refers to gross linear potential.

In those river sections where no profile was available and where, therefore, the potential sites had not been singled out, Chart 3 was used.

The general criterion adopted herein was to be

more conservative when the available information was less precise. This is true not only for the energy aspects but for the costs as well. For more rudimentary levels of knowledge, the energy output is underestimated and the costs are overestimated, but this appreciation improves for higher levels of knowledge.

Finally, in those river sections where no inventory studies had been done, but where the profile was known and it was possible to make a preliminary identification of the potential applications, Chart 4 was used.

For those basins, river sections, and isolated or integrated developments found at a level of inventory studies or in later stages (feasibility, basic design, execution design, construction or operation), Chart 5 was used; its structure is more complex.

As an appendix of the results in the forms, some countries attached topological maps of each basin's studies, for the purpose of indicating the relative location of the information.

The three following forms (Charts 6, 7, and 8) summarize the information from the first five and indicate the hydro power potential, expressed as installed capacity in MW (Chart 6); firm energy, in average MW and GWh/year (Chart 7); and mean energy, in average MW and GWh/year (Chart 8).

The other forms (Charts 9, 10, and 11) are similar to the charts described in the foregoing paragraph, but they refer to information received from each country and have been filled out by OLADE to show regionally consolidated data.

4. PARTIAL RESULTS FROM THE FIRST EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY RESOURCES



CHART 1

ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
BASED ON GROSS SURFACE RUNOFF

Country : _____

Reference: _____

| BASIN | RIVER | GROSS SURFACE POTENTIAL EBS | | ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | FIRM ENERGY EFIR | | MEAN ENERGY EMED | | INSTALLABLE CAPACITY PINS MW |
| | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | |
| | | | | | | | | |

$$EFIR = K_1 \times \beta \times EBS \text{ [GWh/yr]}$$

with:
EBS in GWh/yr

$$EFIR = K_1 \times \beta \times EBS \text{ [MW]}$$

with:
EBS in MW

K_1 = coefficient relating mean energy to annual gross mean energy from surface runoff (theoretical potential).

β = typical ratio estimated between firm energy and mean energy.

$$EMED = EFIR / \beta \text{ (GWh/yr)}$$

with:
EFIR in GWh/yr

$$EMED = EFIR / \beta \text{ (MW)}$$

with:
EFIR in MW

$$PINS = EMED / 8.76 FC \text{ (MW)}$$

with:
EMED in GWh/yr

$$PINS = EMED / FC \text{ (MW)}$$

with:
EMED in MW

FC = capacity factor.

CHART 2

ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
BASED ON GROSS LINEAR POTENTIAL

Country : _____

Reference: _____

| BASIN | RIVER | GROSS LINEAR POTENTIAL EBL | | ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | FIRM ENERGY EFIR | | MEAN ENERGY EMED | | INSTALLABLE CAPACITY PINS MW |
| | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | |
| | | | | | | | | |

$$EFIR = K_2 \times \beta \times EBL \text{ [GWh/yr]}$$

with:
EBL in GWh/yr

$$EFIR = K_2 \times \beta \times EBL \text{ [MW]}$$

with:
EBL in MW

K_2 = coefficient relating mean energy to gross linear energy (gross linear potential).

NON-INDIVIDUALIZED ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

CHART 3

Country: _____

Reference: _____

| BASIN | RIVER | ELEVATION m above sea level | | MEAN FLOW QMED m ³ /s | REGLRZ. FLOW QREG m ³ /s | FIRM ENERGY EFIR | | MEAN ENERGY EMED | | INSTALLABLE CAPACITY PINS MW | REMARKS |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| | | Upper | Lower | | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | |

$$EFIR = 0.0219 \times QREG \times \Delta Z \quad (GWh/yr)$$

$$EFIR = 0.0025 \times QREG \times \Delta Z \quad (MW)$$

INDIVIDUALIZED ESTIMATED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

CHART 4

Country: _____

Reference: _____

| BASIN | RIVER | SITE ELEVATIONS - m above sea level | | DRAINAGE AREA km ² | MEAN FLOW QMED m ³ /s | REGLRZ. FLOW QREG m ³ /s | GROSS MAX HEAD HMAB m | FIRM ENERGY EFIR | | MEAN ENERGY EMED | | INSTALLABLE CAPACITY PINS MW | REMARKS |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| | | Upper | Lower | | | | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | |

$$EFIR = 0.063 \times QREG \times HMAB \quad (GWh/yr)$$

$$EFIR = 0.0072 \times QREG \times HMAB \quad [MW]$$

CHART Nº 5

INVENTORIED HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

Country: _____

Reference: _____

| BASIN | RIVER | SITE | DRAINAGE AREA km ² | HYDROLOGIC PERIOD MONTHLY YEAR - START-FINISH | | FLOW m ³ /s | | | | VOLUME (10 ⁶ m ³) | | | LEVEL m | | | |
|-------|-------|------|-------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | UTILIZED | CRITICAL | MEAN QMED | 95 % Q95 | CRITICAL PERIOD QCRIT | RELIABLE QREG | TOTAL VTOT | USEFUL VU | USEFUL UPSTREAM VUA | ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM LEVEL NMAX | NORMAL MAXIMUM LEVEL NMAN | NORMAL MINIMUM LEVEL NMIN | LEVEL OF RESTRICTION NRES |

| LEVEL OF REFERENCE NREF | TOPO-GRAPHICAL LEVEL NTP | MAXIMUM HEAD m | | NET MEAN HEAD NMEAN | FLOODED AREA km ² | | | FIRM ENERGY OF SITE EFIR | | MEAN ENERGY OF SITE EMED | | INSTALLABLE POWER PINS | CAPACITY FACTOR FC | AC OF UNITS | ESTIMATED INVESTMENT 10 ⁶ US\$ | UNIT INVESTMENT US\$/kW | LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE | START-UP | OBSERVATIONS |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | GROSS NMAX | NET NMAN | | MAXIMUM OPERATION ANMAX | MINIMUM OPERATION ANMIN | NW | GWh/yr | NW | GWh/yr | | | | | | | | | |

HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Installable Capacity
(MW)

CHART 6

Country : _____

Reference : _____

| BASIN | INVENTORIED | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7)=(5)+(6) | Available (8)=(4)+(6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | Non- utilized (4) | Total Inv. (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| | In Op. (1) | Constr. (2) | Total (3)=(1)+(2) | | | | | | |

HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Firm Energy

CHART 7

Country : _____

Reference : _____

| BASIN | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7)=(5)+(6) | Available (8)=(4)+(6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-------|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | | Total Inventoried (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3)=(1)+(2) | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | | | |

HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Mean Energy

CHART 8

Country : _____

Reference : _____

| BASIN | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7)=(5)+(6) | Available (8)=(4)+(6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-------|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | | Total Inventoried (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3)=(1)+(2) | | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | | | |

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Installable Capacity
(MW)

CHART 9

Reference : _____

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7) = (5) + (6) | Available (8) = (4) + (6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ (7) |
|---------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | UTILIZED | | | Non- utilized (4) | Total Inv. (5) = (3) + (4) | | | | |
| | In Op. (1) | Constr. (2) | Total (3) = (1) + (2) | | | | | | |

CHART 10

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Firm Energy

Reference : _____

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7) = (5) + (6) | Available (8) = (4) + (6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ (7) | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--------|----|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | Total Inventoried (5) = (3) + (4) | | | | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3) = (1) + (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | | | | MW |

CHART 11

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Mean Energy

Reference : _____

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7) = (5) + (6) | Available (8) = (4) + (6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ (7) | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--------|----|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | Total Inventoried (5) = (3) + (4) | | | | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3) = (1) + (2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | | | | | MW |

4. PARTIAL RESULTS OF THE FIRST EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

CHART 9

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL Installable Capacity (MW)

DATE: AUGUST 1984

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | Estimated (6) | General Total (7)=(5)+(6) | Available (8)=(4)+(6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | Non- utilized (4) | Total Inv. (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| | In Op. (1) | Constr. (2) | Total (3)=(1)+(2) | | | | | | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 3,620 | 4,517 | 8,137 | 38,650 | 46,787 | ---- | 46,787 | 38,650 | 17,4 |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 304 | 7 | 311 | 10,704 | 11,015 | 28,842 | 39,857 | 39,546 | 0,8 |
| 4. BRAZIL | 31,765 | 19,512 | 51,277 | 81,675 | 132,952 | 80,200 | 213,152 | 161,875 | 23,4 |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 3,834 | 4,921 | 8,755 | 87,365 | 96,120 | 23,880 | 120,000 | 111,245 | 7,3 |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 620 | 96 | 716 | 7,514 | 8,230 | ---- | 8,230 | 7,514 | 8,7 |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 1,736 | 520 | 2,256 | 18,737 | 20,993 | 881 | 21,874 | 19,618 | 10,3 |
| 9. ECUADOR | 322 | 686 | 1,008 | 26,183 | 27,191 | 42,762 | 69,953 | 68,945 | 1,4 |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 232 | 180 | 412 | 1,220 | 1,632 | 218 | 1,850 | 1,438 | 22,3 |
| 11. GRENADA | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 164 | 300 | 464 | 3,989 | 4,453 | 5,189 | 9,642 | 9,178 | 4,8 |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 6,500 | 2,160 | 8,660 | 19,214 | 27,874 | 36,932 | 64,806 | 56,146 | 13,7 |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 100 | | 100 | 2,826 | 2,926 | 2,229 | 5,155 | 5,055 | 1,9 |
| 19. PANAMA | 246 | 300 | 546 | 1,917 | 2,463 | 4,683 | 7,146 | 6,600 | 7,6 |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 1,809 | 497 | 2,315 | 59,927 | 62,242 | 13,139 | 75,381 | 73,066 | 3,1 |
| 22. DOMINICAN REP. | 188 | 54 | 242 | 683 | 925 | 1,087 | 2,012 | 1,770 | 12,1 |
| 23. SURINAME | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 2,400 | ---- | 2,400 | 282 | 2,682 | ---- | 2,682 | 282 | 91,7 |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 3,170 | 8,314 | 11,484 | 40,116 | 51,600 | 31,877 | 83,477 | 71,993 | 13,8 |
| TOTAL | 57,010 | 42,064 | 99,074 | 401,000 | 530,074 | 271,926 | 772,000 | 672,926 | 12,8 |

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Installable Capacity : TOTAL

DATE: AUGUST 1984

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | Estimated (6) | Mn General Total (7)=(5)+(6) | Available (8)=(4)+(6) | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | Non- utilized (4) | Total Inv. (5)=(3)+(4) | | | | |
| | In Op. (1) | Constr. (2) | Total (3)=(1)+(2) | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA | 7,74 | 9,65 | 17,39 | 82,61 | 100 | | 46,787 | 82,61 | 17,39 |
| BOLIVIA | 0,76 | 0,02 | 0,78 | 26,86 | 27,64 | 72,36 | 39,857 | 99,22 | 0,80 |
| BRAZIL | 14,90 | 9,15 | 24,05 | 38,32 | 62,37 | 37,63 | 213,152 | 75,95 | 24,05 |
| COLOMBIA | 3,19 | 4,10 | 7,29 | 72,80 | 80,09 | 19,90 | 120,000 | 92,70 | 7,29 |
| COSTA RICA | 7,53 | 1,17 | 8,70 | 91,30 | 100 | | 8,230 | 91,30 | 8,70 |
| CHILE | 7,94 | 2,38 | 10,32 | 85,66 | 95,97 | 4,03 | 21,874 | 89,68 | 10,32 |
| ECUADOR | 0,46 | 0,98 | 1,44 | 37,43 | 38,87 | 61,13 | 69,953 | 98,56 | 1,44 |
| EL SALVADOR | 12,54 | 9,73 | 22,27 | 65,94 | 88,21 | 11,79 | 1,850 | 77,73 | 22,27 |
| GUATEMALA | 1,70 | 3,11 | 4,81 | 41,36 | 46,18 | 53,82 | 9,642 | 95,19 | 4,81 |
| MEXICO | 10,00 | 3,33 | 13,33 | 29,65 | 42,98 | 56,99 | 64,806 | 86,64 | 13,33 |
| NICARAGUA | 1,94 | | 1,94 | 54,82 | 56,76 | 43,24 | 5,155 | 98,06 | 1,90 |
| PANAMA | 3,44 | 4,20 | 7,64 | 26,83 | 34,47 | 65,53 | 7,146 | 92,36 | 7,64 |
| PERU | 2,40 | 0,66 | 3,06 | 79,50 | 82,56 | 17,44 | 75,372 | 96,94 | 3,06 |
| DOMINICAN REP. | 9,34 | 2,68 | 12,03 | 33,95 | 45,97 | 54,03 | 2,012 | 87,98 | 12,10 |
| URUGUAY | 89,49 | --- | 89,49 | 10,51 | 100 | --- | 2,682 | 10,51 | 91,70 |
| VENEZUELA | 3,80 | 9,96 | 13,76 | 48,06 | 61,81 | 38,19 | 83,477 | 86,24 | 13,80 |
| TOTAL | 7,38 | 5,45 | 12,83 | 51,94 | 64,78 | 35,22 | 772,000 | 87,16 | 12,8 |

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Firm Energy

DATE: AUGUST 1984

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated (6) | | General Total (7) = (5) + (6) | | Available (8) = (4) + (6) | | Utilized % $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | | Total Inventoried (5) = (3) + (4) | | | | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3) = (1) + (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 1,192 | 10,439 | 872 | 7,639 | 2,064 | 10,078 | 9,156 | 80,206 | 11,220 | 98,284 | | | 11,220 | 98,284 | 9,156 | 80,206 | 18,4 |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 148 | 1,300 | 2 | 17 | 150 | 1,317 | 4,633 | 40,585 | 4,783 | 41,902 | 7,494 | 65,650 | 12,277 | 107,551 | 12,127 | 106,235 | 1,2 |
| 4. BRAZIL | 16,024 | 140,370 | 10,502 | 91,998 | 26,526 | 232,368 | 39,951 | 349,971 | 66,477 | 582,339 | 40,099 | 351,267 | 106,576 | 933,606 | 80,050 | 701,238 | 24,9 |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 1,587 | 13,904 | 186 | 16,313 | 3,449 | 30,217 | 35,961 | 315,021 | 39,411 | 345,238 | 9,729 | 85,228 | 49,140 | 430,466 | 45,690 | 400,249 | 7,0 |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 313 | 2,745 | 40 | 350 | 353 | 3,095 | 2,625 | 22,999 | 2,978 | 26,094 | | | 2,978 | 26,094 | 2,625 | 22,999 | 11,9 |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 490 | 4,290 | 223 | 1,954 | 713 | 6244 | 9,097 | 79,688 | 9,810 | 85,932 | 510 | 4,465 | 10,319 | 90,397 | 9,606 | 84,153 | 6,9 |
| 9. ECUADOR | 187 | 1,636 | 319 | 2,791 | 505 | 4,427 | 13,510 | 118,350 | 14,016 | 122,777 | 11,954 | 104,716 | 25,970 | 227,494 | 25,464 | 223,067 | 1,9 |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 112 | 984 | 60 | 526 | 172 | 1,510 | 260 | 2,276 | 432 | 3,787 | 63 | 550 | 495 | 4,336 | 323 | 2,827 | 34,8 |
| 11. GRENADA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 36 | 312 | 123 | 1,077 | 159 | 1,389 | 1,045 | 9,159 | 1,204 | 10,544 | 1,757 | 15,394 | 2,961 | 25,939 | 2,802 | 24,549 | 5,3 |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 1,984 | 17,390 | 515 | 4,527 | 2,499 | 21,917 | 4,256 | 37,289 | 6,755 | 59,206 | 7,711 | 67,480 | 14,466 | 126,686 | 11,967 | 104,769 | 17,3 |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 33 | 288 | | | 33 | 288 | 981 | 8,593 | 1,014 | 8,861 | 502 | 4,394 | 1,516 | 13,275 | 1,483 | 12,987 | 2,2 |
| 19. PANAMA | 97 | 854 | 169 | 1,476 | 266 | 2,330 | 691 | 6,051 | 957 | 8,381 | 1,664 | 14,573 | 2,620 | 22,954 | 2,417 | 20,624 | 10,1 |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 947 | 8,295 | 260 | 2,275 | 1,207 | 10,570 | 27,152 | 237,855 | 28,359 | 248,425 | 7,176 | 62,866 | 35,536 | 311,291 | 34,329 | 300,721 | 3,4 |
| 22. DOMINICAN REP. | 51 | 448 | 27 | 234 | 78 | 682 | 150 | 1,311 | 228 | 1,993 | 390 | 3,419 | 618 | 5,412 | 540 | 4,731 | 12,6 |
| 23. SURINAME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 813 | 7,121 | | | 813 | 7,121 | 76 | 663 | 889 | 7,789 | | | 889 | 7,789 | 76 | 668 | 91,4 |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 1,055 | 9,240 | 1,961 | 34,701 | 5,013 | 43,941 | 13,737 | 120,336 | 18,753 | 164,277 | 11,105 | 97,288 | 29,858 | 261,565 | 24,842 | 217,624 | 16,7 |
| TOTAL | 25,070 | 219,615 | 18,936 | 165,878 | 44,006 | 385,493 | 163,283 | 1,430,354 | 207,289 | 1,815,848 | 100,147 | 877,250 | 307,436 | 2,603,138 | 263,431 | 1,307,650 | 14,3 |

MW = average megawatts

LATIN AMERICA'S HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
Mean Energy

DATE: AUGUST 1983

| COUNTRY | INVENTORIED | | | | | | | | | | Estimated | | General Total | | Available | | % Utilized $\frac{(3)}{(7)} \times 100$ |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--|
| | UTILIZED | | | | | | Non-utilized (4) | | Total Inventoried (5) = (3) + (4) | | | | | | | | |
| | In Operation (1) | | Under Constr. (2) | | Total (3) = (1) + (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | MW | GWh/yr | |
| 1. ARGENTINA | 1,594 | 13,962 | 2,270 | 19,883 | 3,864 | 33,845 | 1,967 | 148,628 | 20,830 | 182,473 | - | - | 20,830 | 182,473 | 16,967 | 148,628 | 18,4 |
| 2. BARBADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. BOLIVIA | 172 | 1,507 | 2 | 21 | 174 | 1,528 | 5,731 | 50,200 | 5,905 | 51,728 | 14,415 | 126,272 | 20,320 | 178,000 | 20,146 | 176,472 | 0,8 |
| 4. BRAZIL | | | | | | | | | | | | | 136,400 | 194,864 | | | |
| 5. COLOMBIA | 2,255 | 19,754 | 2,243 | 19,647 | 4,498 | 39,401 | 58,156 | 509,446 | 62,654 | 548,847 | 11,940 | 104,594 | 78,000 | 683,280 | 70,096 | 614,040 | 5,8 |
| 6. COSTA RICA | 376 | 3,290 | 59 | 515 | 435 | 3,805 | 3,811 | 33,385 | 4,240 | 37,190 | - | - | 4,246 | 37,190 | 3,811 | 33,385 | 10,2 |
| 7. CUBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. CHILE | 937 | 8,205 | 361 | 3,160 | 1,297 | 11,365 | 12,404 | 108,656 | 13,701 | 120,127 | 637 | 5,583 | 14,338 | 125,604 | 13,040 | 114,230 | 9 |
| 9. ECUADOR | 213 | 1,864 | 524 | 4,588 | 737 | 6,452 | 16,114 | 141,155 | 16,850 | 147,007 | 21,382 | 187,303 | 38,232 | 334,910 | 37,495 | 328,458 | 1,9 |
| 10. EL SALVADOR | 148 | 1,300 | 86 | 757 | 235 | 2,057 | 371 | 3,253 | 606 | 5,310 | 90 | 786 | 696 | 6,096 | 461 | 4,039 | 41,3 |
| 11. GRANADA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. GUATEMALA | 60 | 527 | 205 | 1,798 | 265 | 2,325 | 1,417 | 12,417 | 1,690 | 14,802 | 3,215 | 28,160 | 4,904 | 42,962 | 4,639 | 40,637 | 5,4 |
| 13. GUYANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. HAITI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. HONDURAS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. JAMAICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. MEXICO | 2,828 | 24,843 | 735 | 6,468 | 3,563 | 31,311 | 6,083 | 53,266 | 9,646 | 84,577 | 11,009 | 96,454 | 20,655 | 181,031 | 17,092 | 149,720 | 17,3 |
| 18. NICARAGUA | 39 | 345 | - | - | 39 | 345 | 1,143 | 10,017 | 1,183 | 10,362 | 1,114 | 9,762 | 2,297 | 20,124 | 2,258 | 19,779 | 1,7 |
| 19. PANAMA | 136 | 1,190 | 176 | 1,543 | 312 | 2,733 | 1,225 | 10,730 | 1,537 | 13,463 | 3,009 | 26,355 | 4,545 | 39,817 | 4,233 | 37,085 | 6,9 |
| 20. PARAGUAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. PERU | 1,213 | 10,624 | 394 | 3,432 | 1,607 | 14,076 | 44,457 | 389,442 | 46,064 | 403,518 | 10,422 | 91,300 | 56,486 | 494,818 | 54,879 | 480,742 | 2,8 |
| 22. DOMINICAN REP. | 68 | 600 | 34 | 298 | 102 | 898 | 229 | 2,009 | 332 | 2,909 | 571 | 5,000 | 903 | 7,909 | 800 | 7,011 | 11,3 |
| 23. SURINAME | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. URUGUAY | 1,068 | 9,351 | - | - | 1,068 | 9,351 | 139 | 1,227 | 1,207 | 10,578 | - | - | 1,207 | 10,578 | 139 | 1,227 | 88,4 |
| 26. VENEZUELA | 1,754 | 15,363 | 5,333 | 46,717 | 7,087 | 62,080 | 20,900 | 183,109 | 27,990 | 245,189 | 15,855 | 138,890 | 43,845 | 384,079 | 36,758 | 321,999 | 16,1 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | 447,915 | 3,923,733 | | | |

MW = average megawatts

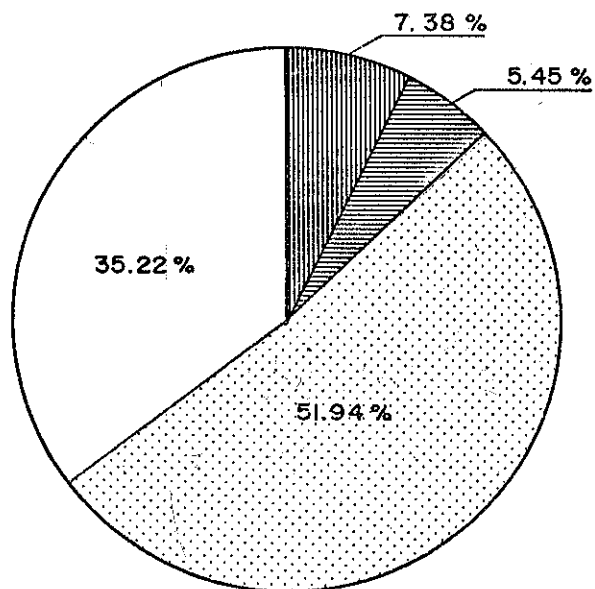
FIG. 4.1



EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PARTIAL REGIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL



POTENTIAL INSTALLABLE POWER CAPACITY — 772 000 MW
(16 COUNTRIES EVALUATED)





-  IN OPERATION
-  UNDER CONSTRUCTION
-  NON - UTILIZED INVENTORIED
-  ESTIMATED

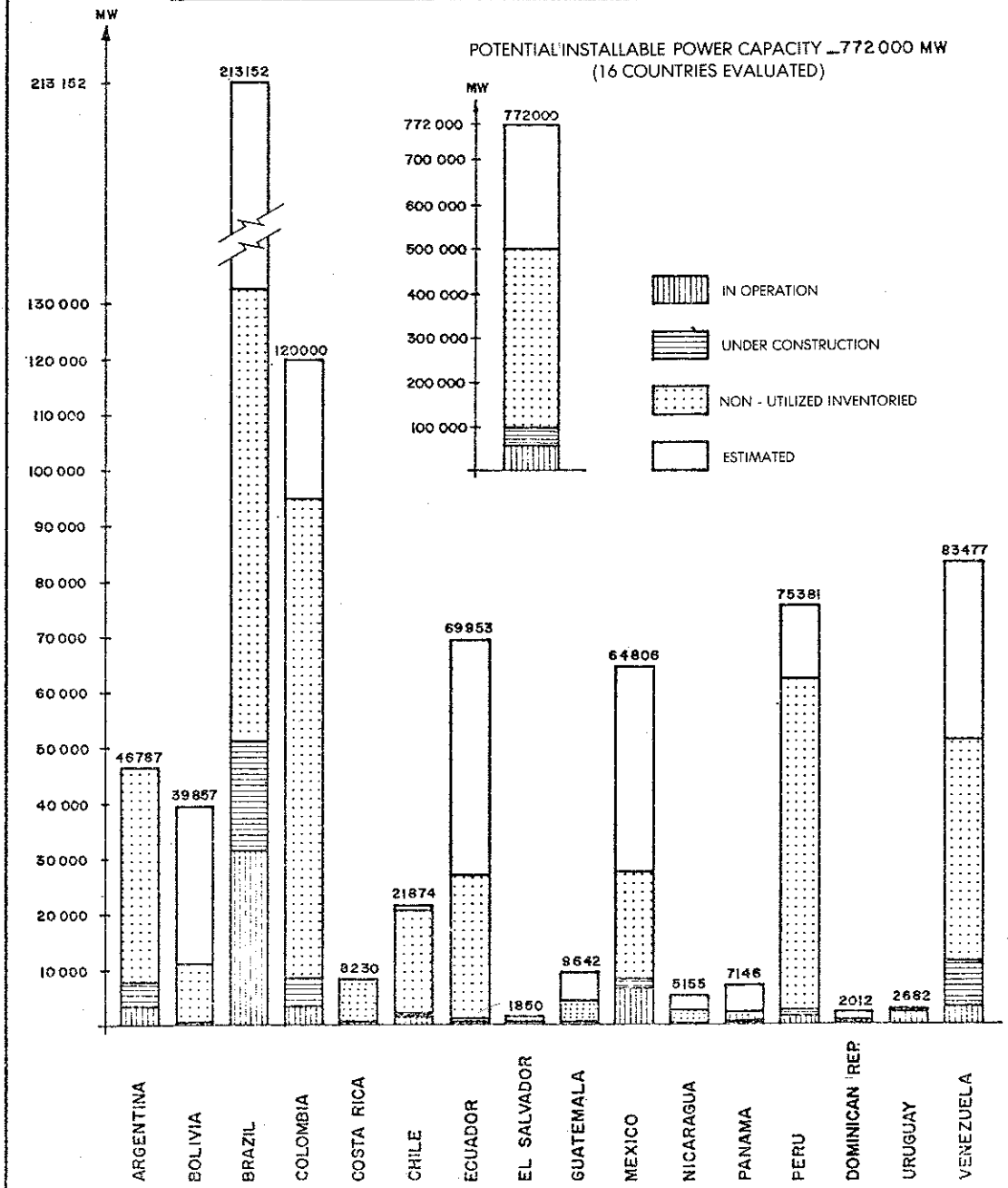
FIG. 4.2



EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PARTIAL REGIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL



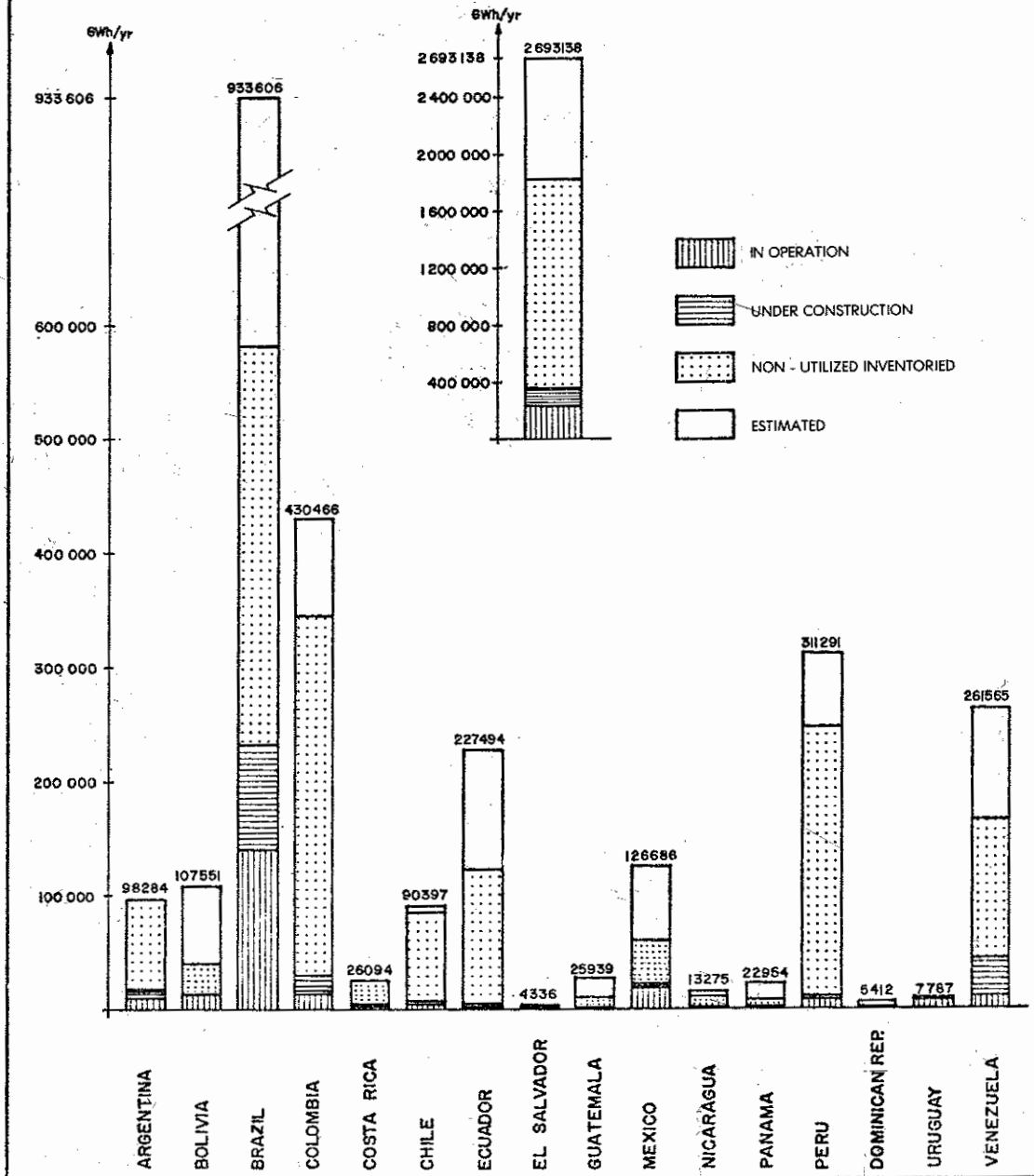


EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PARTIAL REGIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL

TOTAL FIRM ENERGY — 2 693 138 GWh/yr
(16 COUNTRIES EVALUATED)

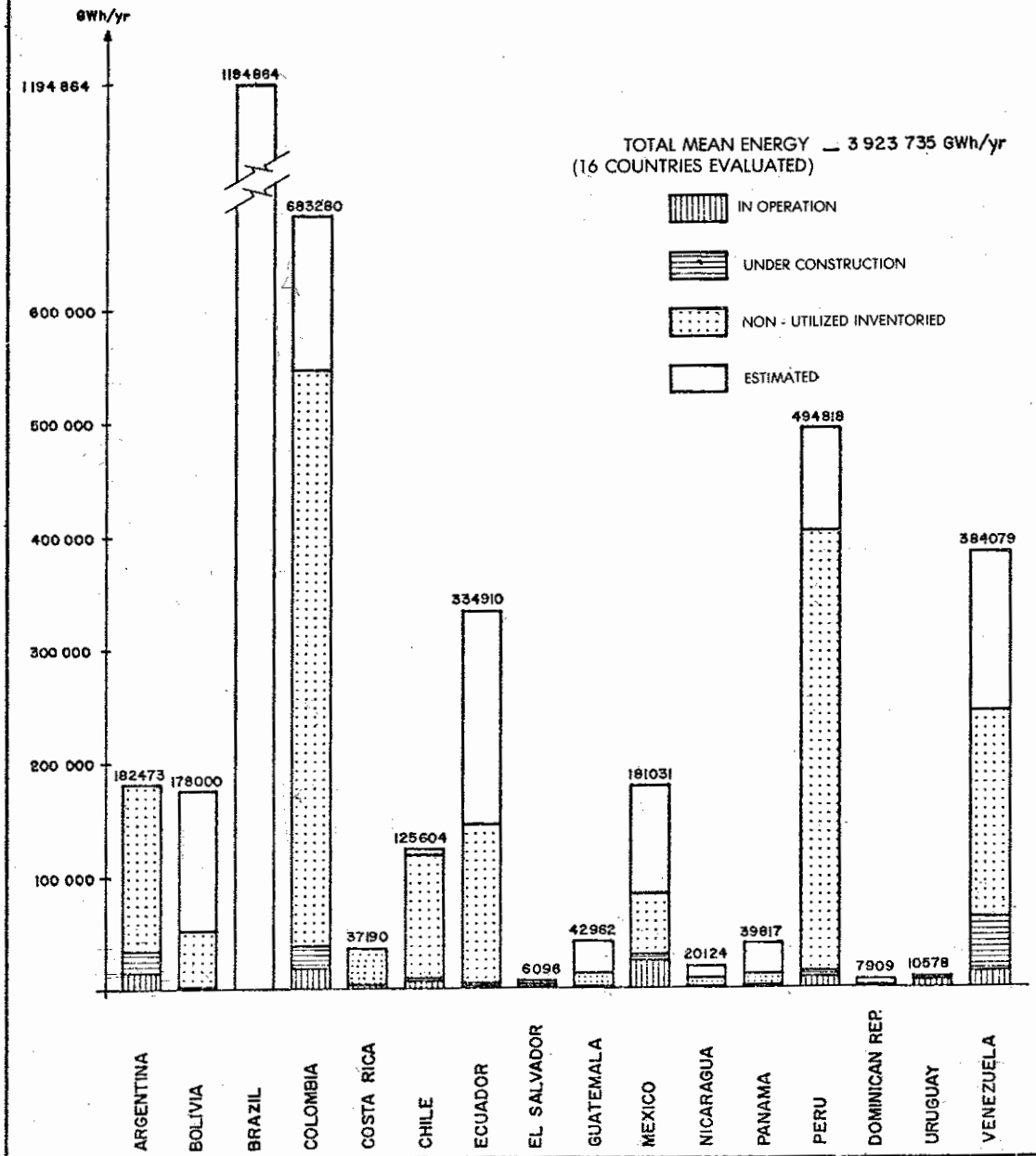




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5. ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED

- According to data from the World Bank presented in 1974 at the World Energy Conference on energy resource studies, the region had a total installable potential of approximately 328,000 MW.
- According to OLADE estimates made in 1980 with data approximated for 1979, the region's total installable potential was 617,550 MW; at that time it was considered that this figure was optimistic, especially when compared to World Bank data.
- OLADE developed a methodology for evaluating national and regional potential for use in all of the member countries within the framework of the Regional Hydroenergy Program; and its application began in 1983, with cooperation from all of the competent institutions in the region. By July 1984, 16 countries had responded and their respective assessments yielded a potential of 772,000 MW. If we project this information, using the data from the 1980 estimate for those countries that have yet concluded their evaluations, we would have a regional potential of 805,800 MW, which could turn out to be even higher once the regional evaluation process has ended.
- Other relevant parameters for the characterization of hydroenergy potential are firm energy and mean energy, which were also determined in the context of the evaluation, applying the OLADE methodology. According to these data, the region has a total firm energy of 2,791,719 GWh/year, and a total mean energy of 4,068,705 GWh/year.
- According to the information obtained in this evaluation, Latin America's hydro potential holds first place worldwide and accounts for 35% of the world's total hydroenergy resources.

For a more detailed look at the preceding analysis, see Charts Nos. 9 and 9.1 and Figures Nos. 4.1. and 4.2. In these charts and figures can be seen the results of the hydroenergy evaluations carried out in the different countries. Charts Nos. 5.1. and 5.2.

present estimated data for those countries where this activity has still not been concluded.

Furthermore, in Chart No. 9.1. and Figure No. 4.2. it can be observed that the region only taps 12.8% of its total hydroenergy resources, and that the countries that show higher figures for the percentage of use of hydroelectric resources are: Uruguay, Brazil, El Salvador, Argentina and Venezuela.

In addition, it can be seen that the region's major hydroelectric potential is concentrated in the countries of the Andean Group and in Brazil.

It should nevertheless be indicated that, according to the information obtained from this evaluation, the countries that have a greater total hydroelectric potential do not necessarily have a greater potential per inhabitant or per unit of surface area. Thus, it can be seen in Chart No. 5.3. and Figures Nos. 5.2., 5.3., 5.4. and 5.5. that the ratios kW/inhab., and kWh/year-inhab. are of a higher order in Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru.

It should also be noted that the greatest potentials per km² exist in Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

Finally, according to the information obtained with respect to project cost, we see that in the region this averages US\$ 1700 per kW installed, as can be seen in Chart No. 5.4.



CHART N° 5.1.
**REGIONAL HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL
 INSTALLABLE POWER CAPACITY (MW)**
 Estimates and Evaluations Made

| COUNTRY | A. Potential Evaluated by OLADE, July 1984 MW | B. Potential Estimated by OLADE, 1980 MW | C. Potential Estimated by World Bank, 1974 MW | D. Total Potential Projected by OLADE MW |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 1. Argentina | 46,787* | 45,000 | 48,120 | 46,787 |
| 2. Barbados | | ** | ** | ** |
| 3. Bolivia | 39,857 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 39,857 |
| 4. Brazil | 213,152 | 213,000 | 90,240 | 213,152 |
| 5. Colombia | 120,000 | 120,000 | 50,000 | 120,000 |
| 6. Costa Rica | 8,230* | 8,900 | 4,326 | 8,230 |
| 7. Cuba | | ** | ** | ** |
| 8. Chile | 21,874 | 12,000 | 15,780 | 21,874 |
| 9. Ecuador | 69,953 | 22,000 | 21,000 | 69,953 |
| 10. El Salvador | 1,850 | 850 | 900 | 1,850 |
| 11. Grenada | | ** | ** | ** |
| 12. Guatemala | 9,642 | 9,900 | 1,176 | 9,642 |
| 13. Guyana | | ** | 12,000 | ** |
| 14. Haiti | | ** | ** | ** |
| 15. Honduras | | 2,800 | 4,800 | 2,800 |
| 16. Jamaica | | ** | ** | ** |
| 17. Mexico | 64,806 | 25,250 | 20,344 | 64,806 |
| 18. Nicaragua | 5,155 | 2,950 | 3,600 | 5,155 |
| 19. Panama | 7,146 | 2,900 | 2,400 | 7,146 |
| 20. Paraguay | | 17,000 | 6,000 | 17,000 |
| 21. Peru | 75,381 | 58,000 | 12,500 | 75,381 |
| 22. Dominican Rep. | 2,012 | ** | ** | 2,012 |
| 23. Suriname | | ** | 260 | ** |
| 24. Trinidad & Tobago | | ** | ** | ** |
| 25. Uruguay | 2,682* | 7,000 | 2,512 | 2,682 |
| 26. Venezuela | 83,477 | 36,000 | 11,644 | 83,477 |
| Caribbean Group** | | 16,000 | 2,400 | 13,988 |
| TOTAL REGION | 772,000 | 617,550 | 328,000 | 805,800 |

SOURCE: Regional Hydroenergy Program, OLADE

* Only inventoried installable potential, not including estimates.

** Estimated value for a group of Caribbean countries (Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago), not yet evaluated.

A. According to application of OLADE methodology (Evaluation of Latin America's Hydroenergy Resources, 1983, 1984).

B. According to estimates made by Regional Hydroenergy Program of OLADE, 1980.

C. According to estimates made by World Bank, 1974.

D. According to data on potential as evaluated by OLADE in 1984, with the estimates made by the Regional Hydroenergy Program in 1980, for the case of those countries that have not yet carried out the evaluation.

CHART N° 5.2.

REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

| | Total Installable Potential (PINS) MW | Total Firm Energy (EFIR) GWh/yr | Total Mean Energy (EMED) GWh/yr | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Argentina | 46,787 | 98,284 | 182,473 | |
| 2. Barbados | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 3. Bolivia | 39,857 | 107,551 | 178,000 | |
| 4. Brazil | 13,152 | 933,606 | 1'194,864 | |
| 5. Colombia | 10,000 | 430,466 | 683,280 | |
| 6. Costa Rica | 8,230 | 26,094 | 37,190 | |
| 7. Cuba | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 8. Chile | 21,874 | 90,397 | 125,604 | |
| 9. Ecuador | 69,953 | 227,494 | 334,910 | |
| 10. El Salvador | 1,850 | 4,336 | 6,096 | |
| 11. Grenada | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 12. Guatemala | 9,642 | 25,939 | 42,962 | |
| 13. Guyana | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 14. Haiti | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 15. Honduras | 2,800 | 8,160 | 12,000 | EST. |
| 16. Jamaica | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 17. Mexico | 64,806 | 126,686 | 181,031 | |
| 18. Nicaragua | 5,155 | 13,275 | 20,124 | |
| 19. Panama | 7,146 | 22,954 | 39,817 | |
| 20. Paraguay | 17,000 | 49,620 | 72,970 | EST. |
| 21. Peru | 75,381 | 311,291 | 494,818 | |
| 22. Dominican Rep. | 2,012 | 5,412 | 7,909 | |
| 23. Suriname | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 24. Trinidad & Tobago | ** | ** | ** | EST. |
| 25. Uruguay | 2,682 | 7,789 | 10,578 | |
| 26. Venezuela | 83,477 | 261,565 | 384,079 | |
| Group of countries** | 13,988 | 40,800 | 60,000 | EST.** |
| TOTAL REGION | 805,800 | 2'791,719 | 4'068,705 | |

SOURCE: Regional Hydroenergy Program, OLADE

* Value corresponding to inventoried installable potential, not including estimates.

** Estimated value for a group of Caribbean countries (Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago), not yet evaluated.

The data presented are those from the evaluation done by

OLADE in 1984 and from estimates (EST) made by the Regional Hydroenergy Program in 1980, for the case of the countries that have not yet carried out their evaluation.

Installable power capacity: PINS

Mean energy: $EMED = 8.76 \times FC \times PINS$; FC = capacity factor

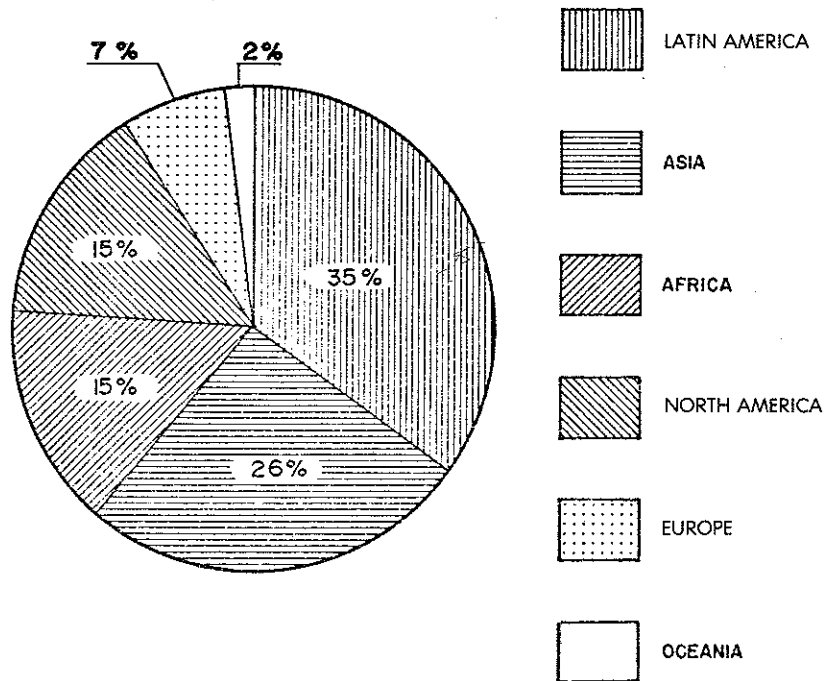
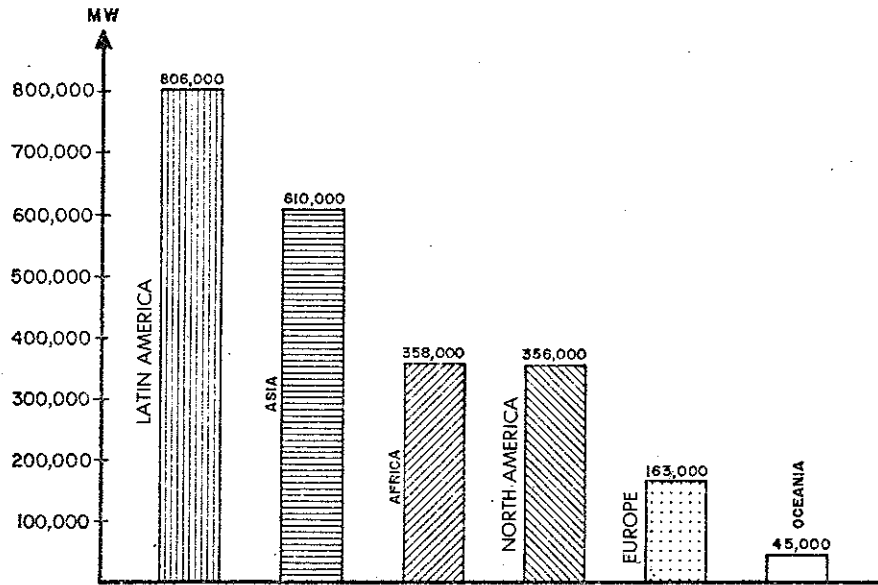
Firm energy: $EFIR = \beta \times EMED$; $\frac{EFIR}{EMED} = \beta$

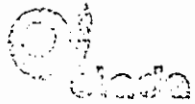
FIG. 5.1



WORLD HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

TOTAL 2,338,000 MW





**EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL
HYDRO POTENTIAL IN THE EVALUATED COUNTRIES**

CHART N° 5.3.

| COUNTRY | Installable potential MW | Firm energy GWh/yr | Population x 10 ⁴ INHAB. | Area x 10 ³ Km ² | Gross domestic product | | KW/INHAB. | KWh/yr-INHAB. | KW/Km ² |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | Total US\$ x 10 ⁴ | Per Capita US\$ | | | |
| 1. Argentina | 46 787 | 98 284 | 27,7 | 2 767 | 66 203 | 2 390 | 1,7 | 3 548 | 16,9 |
| 2. Bolivia | 39 857 | 107 551 | 5,6 | 1 099 | 3 192 | 570 | 7,1 | 19 205 | 36,3 |
| 3. Brazil | 213 152 | 933 606 | 118,7 | 8 512 | 243 335 | 2 050 | 1,8 | 7 865 | 25,0 |
| 4. Colombia | 120 000 | 430 466 | 26,7 | 1 139 | 31 506 | 1 180 | 4,5 | 16 122 | 105,4 |
| 5. Costa Rica | 8 230 | 26 094 | 2,2 | 51 | 3 806 | 1 730 | 3,7 | 11 861 | 161,4 |
| 6. Chile | 21 874 | 90 397 | 11,1 | 757 | 23 865 | 2 150 | 2,0 | 8 144 | 28,9 |
| 7. Ecuador | 69 953 | 227 494 | 8,0 | 284 | 10 160 | 1 270 | 8,7 | 28 437 | 246,3 |
| 8. El Salvador | 1 850 | 4 336 | 4,5 | 21 | 2 970 | 660 | 0,4 | 964 | 88,1 |
| 9. Guatemala | 9 642 | 25 939 | 7,3 | 109 | 7 884 | 1 080 | 1,3 | 3 553 | 88,5 |
| 10. Mexico | 64 806 | 126 686 | 69,8 | 1 973 | 145 882 | 2 090 | 0,9 | 1 815 | 32,8 |
| 11. Nicaragua | 5 155 | 13 275 | 2,6 | 130 | 1 924 | 740 | 2,0 | 5 106 | 39,6 |
| 12. Panama | 7 146 | 22 954 | 1,8 | 77 | 3 114 | 1 730 | 4,0 | 12 752 | 92,8 |
| 13. Peru | 75 381 | 311 291 | 17,4 | 1 285 | 16 182 | 930 | 4,3 | 17 890 | 58,7 |
| 14. Dominican Rep. | 2 012 | 5 412 | 5,4 | 49 | 6 264 | 1 160 | 0,4 | 1 000 | 41,1 |
| 15. Uruguay | 2 682 | 7 789 | 2,9 | 176 | 8 149 | 2 810 | 0,9 | 2 686 | 15,2 |
| 16. Venezuela | 83 477 | 261 565 | 14,9 | 912 | 54 087 | 3 630 | 5,6 | 17 555 | 91,5 |
| TOTAL (COUNTRIES EVALUATED) | 772 000 | 2'693 138 | 326,6 | 19 341 | 628 523 | 1 924 | 2,4 | 8 246 | 39,9 |

FIG. 5.2.

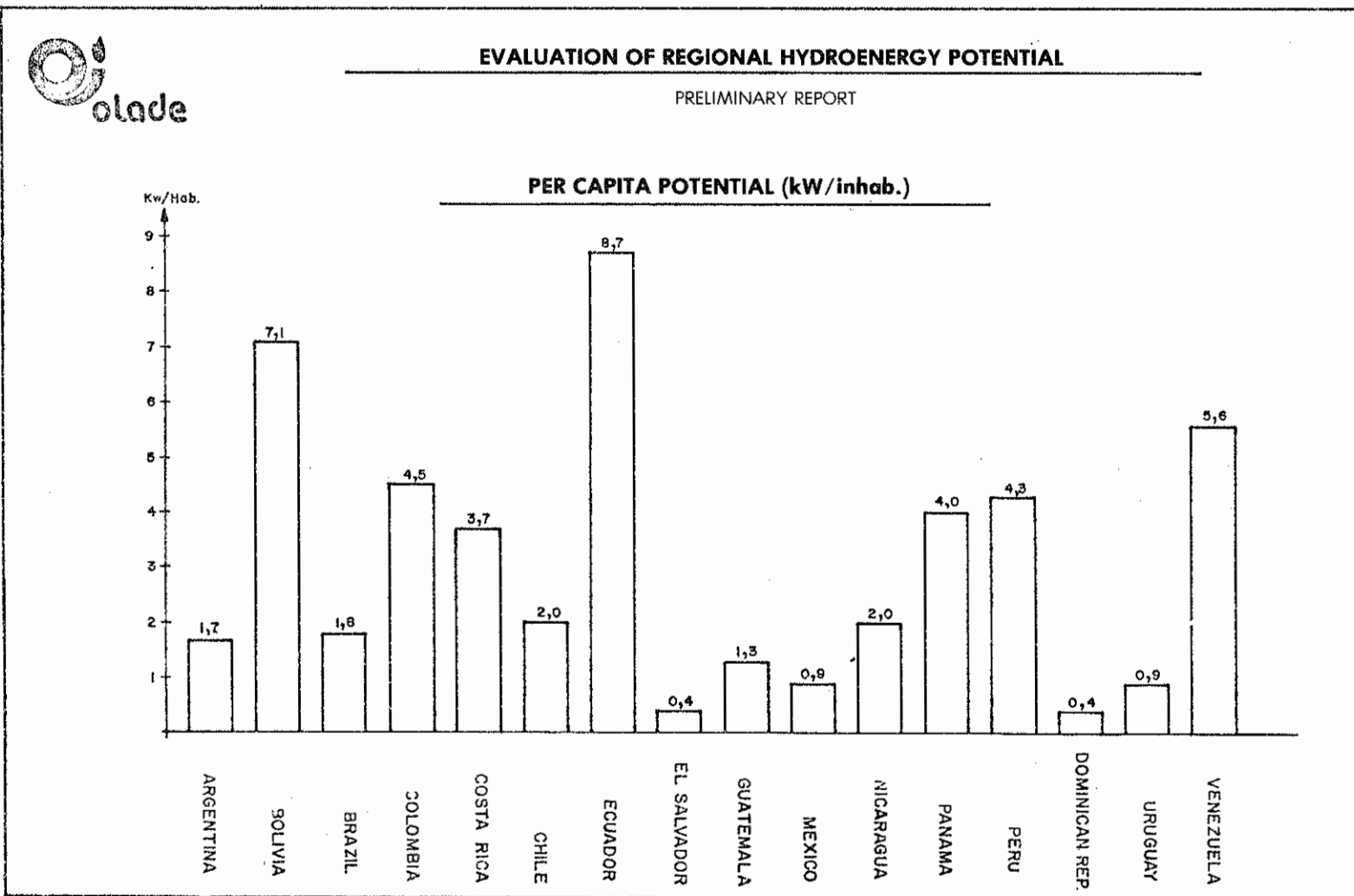


FIG. 5.3.



EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PER CAPITA FIRM - ENERGY (kWh/yr-inhab.)

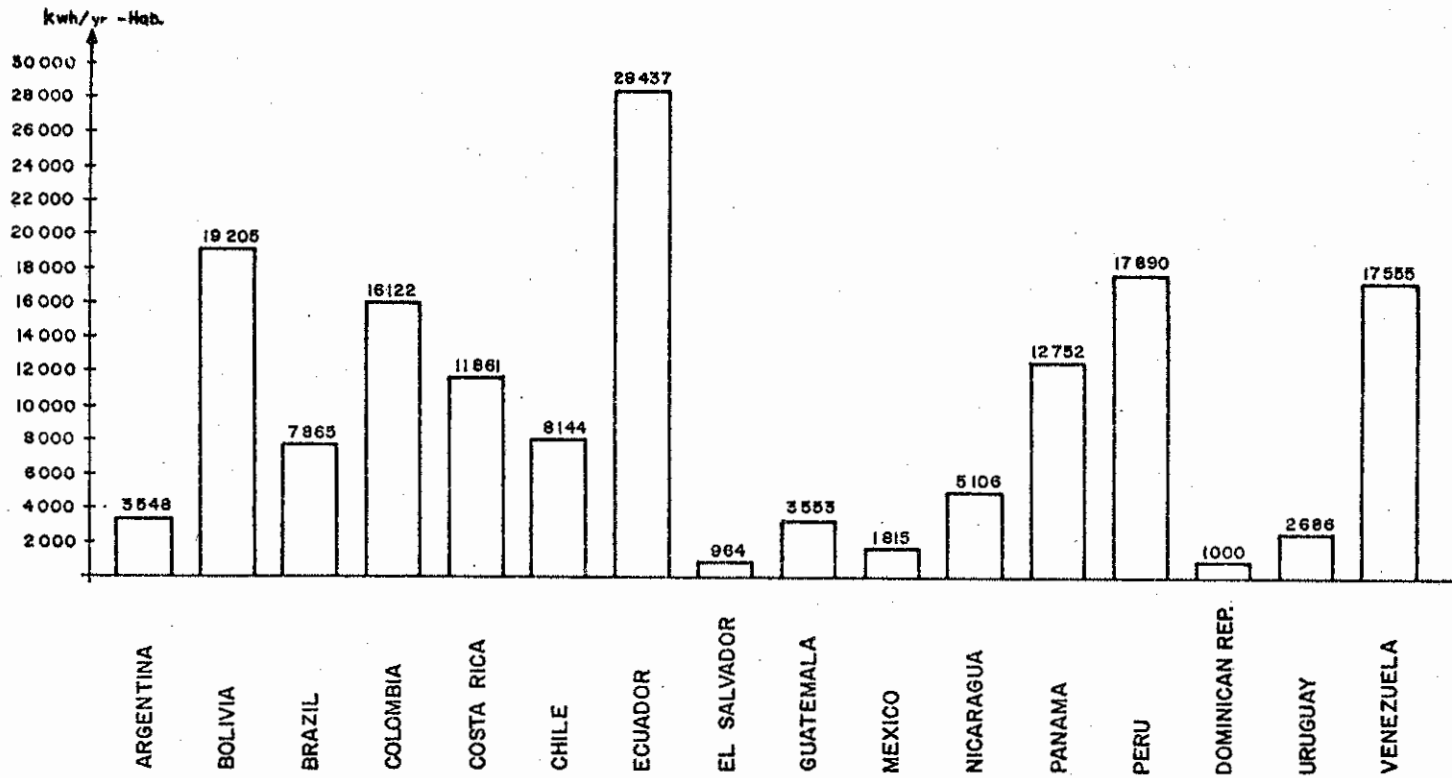


FIG. 5.4.

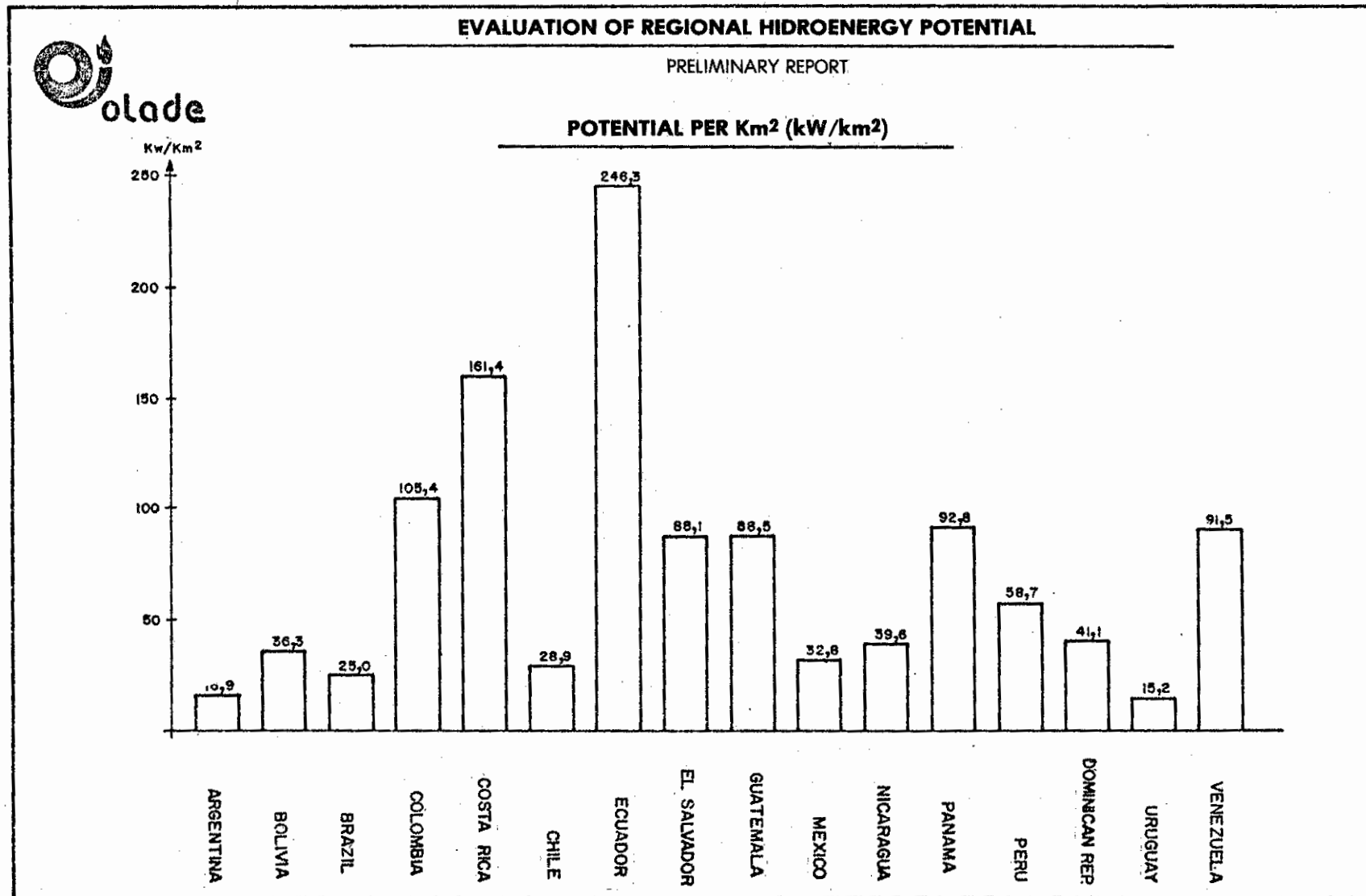
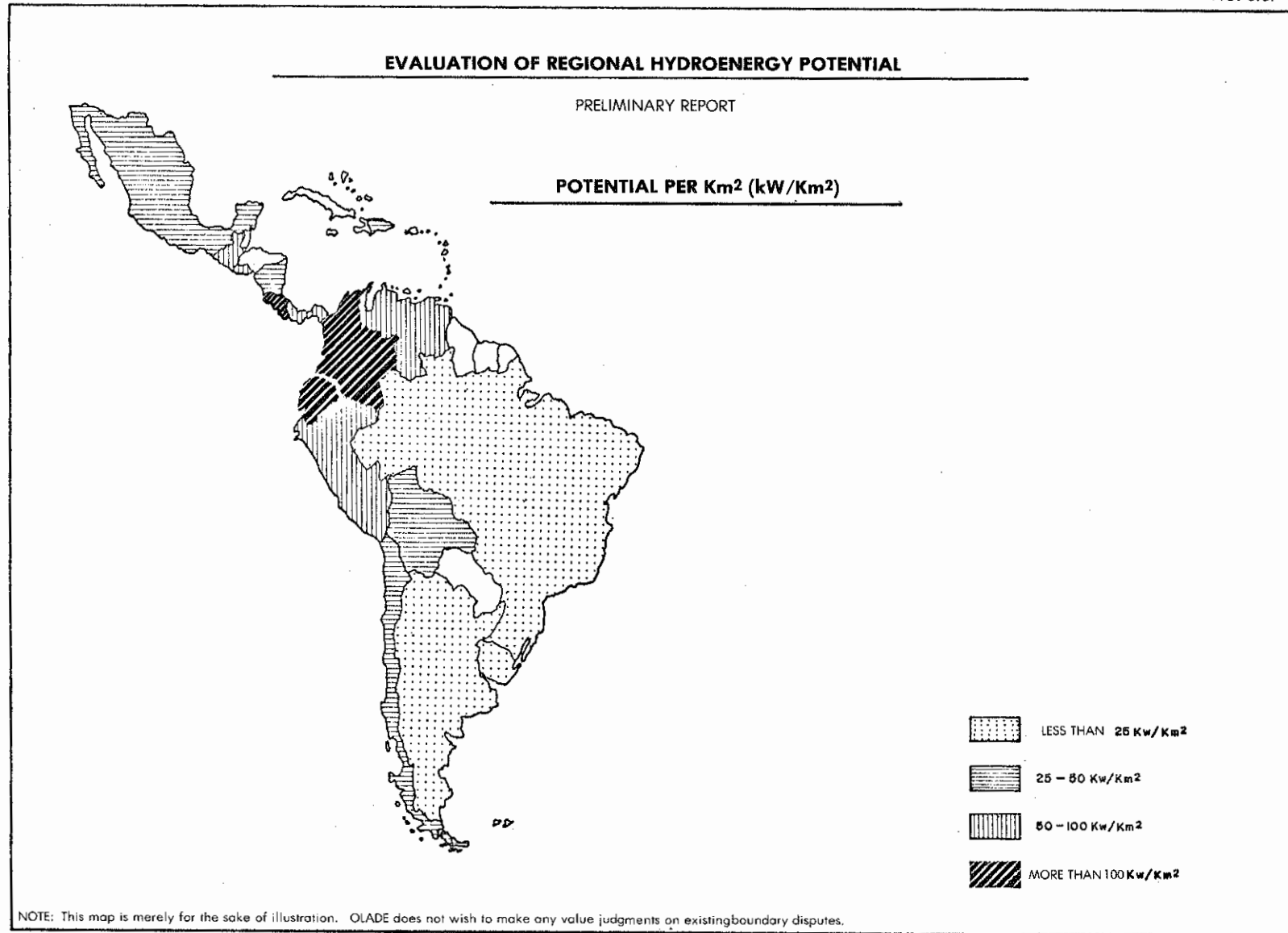


FIG. 5.5.



EVALUATION OF REGIONAL HYDROENERGY POTENTIAL

PROJECT COSTS

CHART N° 5.4.

| COUNTRY | Project Costs | | | | | | | | Average Cost |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| | In Operation | Under Construction | Execution Design | Basic Design | Feasibility | Prefeasibility | Inventory | Evaluation | |
| Argentina | | | 571 | 1 010 | 975 | | 840 | | 349 |
| Bolivia | | | 1 915 | 1 496 | 1 440 | 647 | 1 385 | 968 | 1 303 |
| Colombia | | 899 | | 754 | 904 | | 1 523 | | 1 020 |
| Chile | | | | | 957 | | 2 180 | 3 782 | 2 306 |
| Ecuador | 838 | 827 | 2 030 | 1 339 | 1 472 | 1 830 | 2 066 | | 1 486 |
| El Salvador | 631 | 1 611 | | | 1 536 | | 4 356 | | 2 033 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | 1 855 | 1 664 | 3 893 | | 2 470 |
| Panama | | | | | 1 857 | 1 140 | | | 1 499 |
| Peru | | 1 381 | 1 397 | | 1 112 | 925 | 2 817 | | 1 526 |
| Dominican Rep. | 1 020 | 1 780 | | 1 797 | | | | | 1 532 |
| Uruguay | 1 110 | | | | 4 558 | | 5 396 | | 3 688 |
| Venezuela | 1 250 | 2 663 | | | 1 110 | | 2 437 | | 1 865 |
| AVERAGE COST US\$/KW | 970 | 1 527 | 1 478 | 1 279 | 1 616 | 1 241 | 2 689 | 2 375 | 1 700 |

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally speaking, most of the countries have considerable hydroelectric resources, but the percentage of their utilization thereof is low. At any rate, the water power resource is of such magnitude that - even if 100% of the energy needs were covered by hydroenergy - in most countries only a low percentage of their available potential would be in use.

The region as a whole is in a position to undertake intensive development of hydroenergy, considering that the technology required is widely known and that different Latin American countries have project engineering and construction experience and capacity, as well as the infrastructure necessary for manufacturing the electromechanical equipment for hydroelectric stations.

In view of the dimensions of the projects and the magnitudes of the investments required, it becomes evident that financing constitutes the fundamental problem for the region's hydroenergy development. It will be one of the region's great challenges to obtain funding for hydroenergy development. To this end, it is necessary to broaden the regional financial base by carrying out joint actions.

On the basis of the first evaluation of the region's hydroenergy potential, it will be possible to promote different activities to support the energy development of Latin America, among which the following are worth considering:

- Comparison of the potential and basic features of points of utilization (principally those that have been inventoried) among countries.
- Identification of experiences, similarities and differences in the development of the evaluation of resources and its characteristics with regard to the other countries of the region, with an eye to taking advantage of experiences and establishing areas of interest for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
- Improvement of knowledge about shared resources,

which will contribute to a better definition of national policies for energy development.

- Improvement of knowledge about the prospects for exchange of energy supplies along border areas, and prospects for regional interconnection.
- Use of knowledge about the magnitude and characteristics of the resource to define technological and equipment/materials manufacture policies, both nationally and regionally.
- Continued improvement of integral, consistent knowledge of the region's hydroenergy potential through periodic evaluations.
- Identification of the needs to conduct hydroenergy inventories in various countries of the region.
- Definition of the concrete framework of the prospects for regional cooperation in the hydroenergy field, and particularly in terms of inventory elaboration processes, by means of concrete knowledge of needs for technical assistance and, on the other hand, of the existing experience and availabilities.
- Contribution to the formulation of long-term hydroenergy development policies at a national and regional level, through integral knowledge of the resource, in the context of other energy alternatives.
- Search for bases of reference for future steps taken to open lines of financing for the development of hydroenergy inventories and later to finance studies and joint projects.
- Identification of possibilities for regional cooperation through the utilization of shared basins.
- Determination of the magnitude of and prospects for regional hydroenergy development with an eye to establishing regional plans and defining priorities for future action.

