

IEA Hydro kick-off workshop: Hydropower services and Climate Change

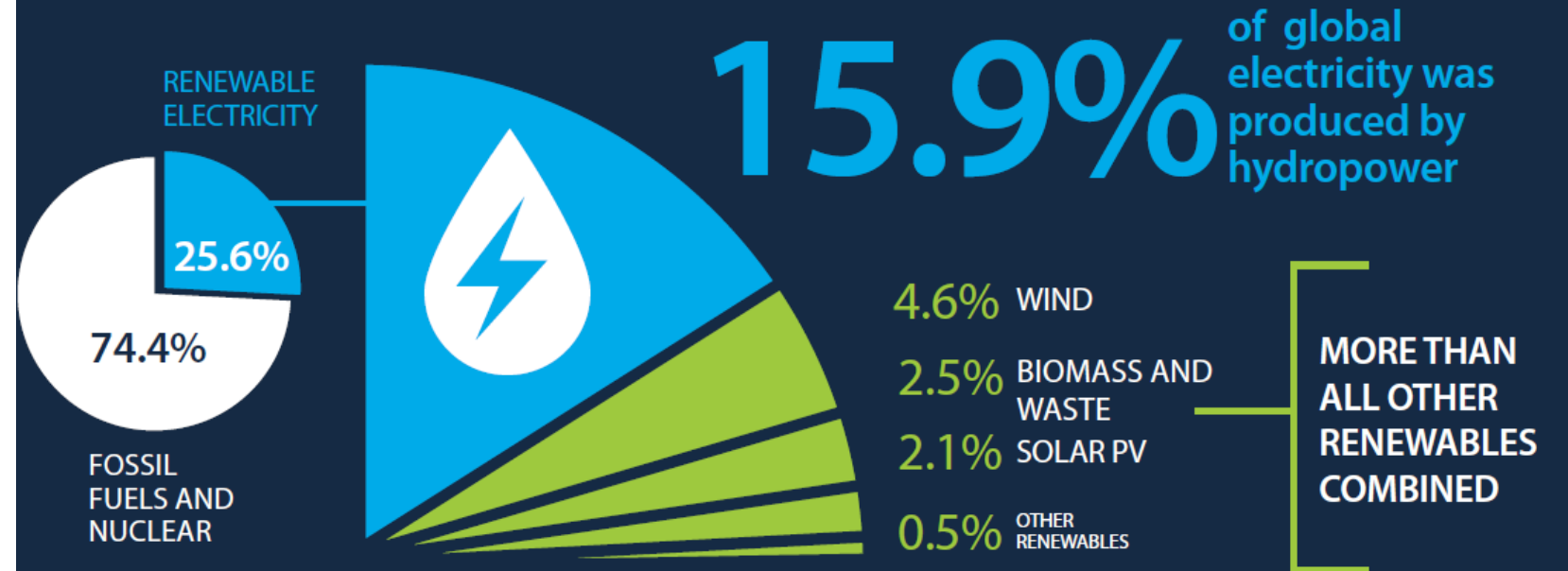


Hydropower in the world

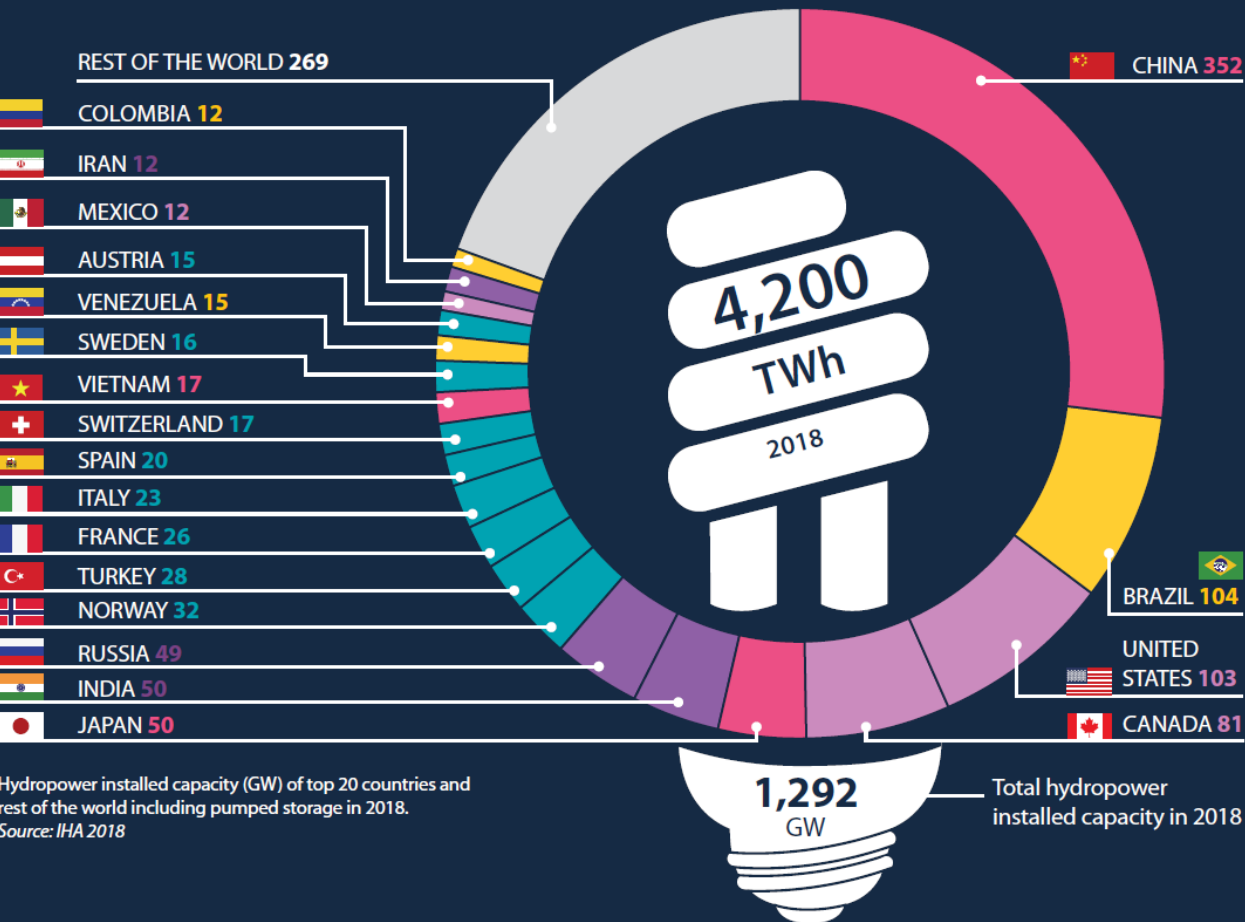
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Source: IEA 2019

Hydropower is the world's largest source of renewable electricity generation

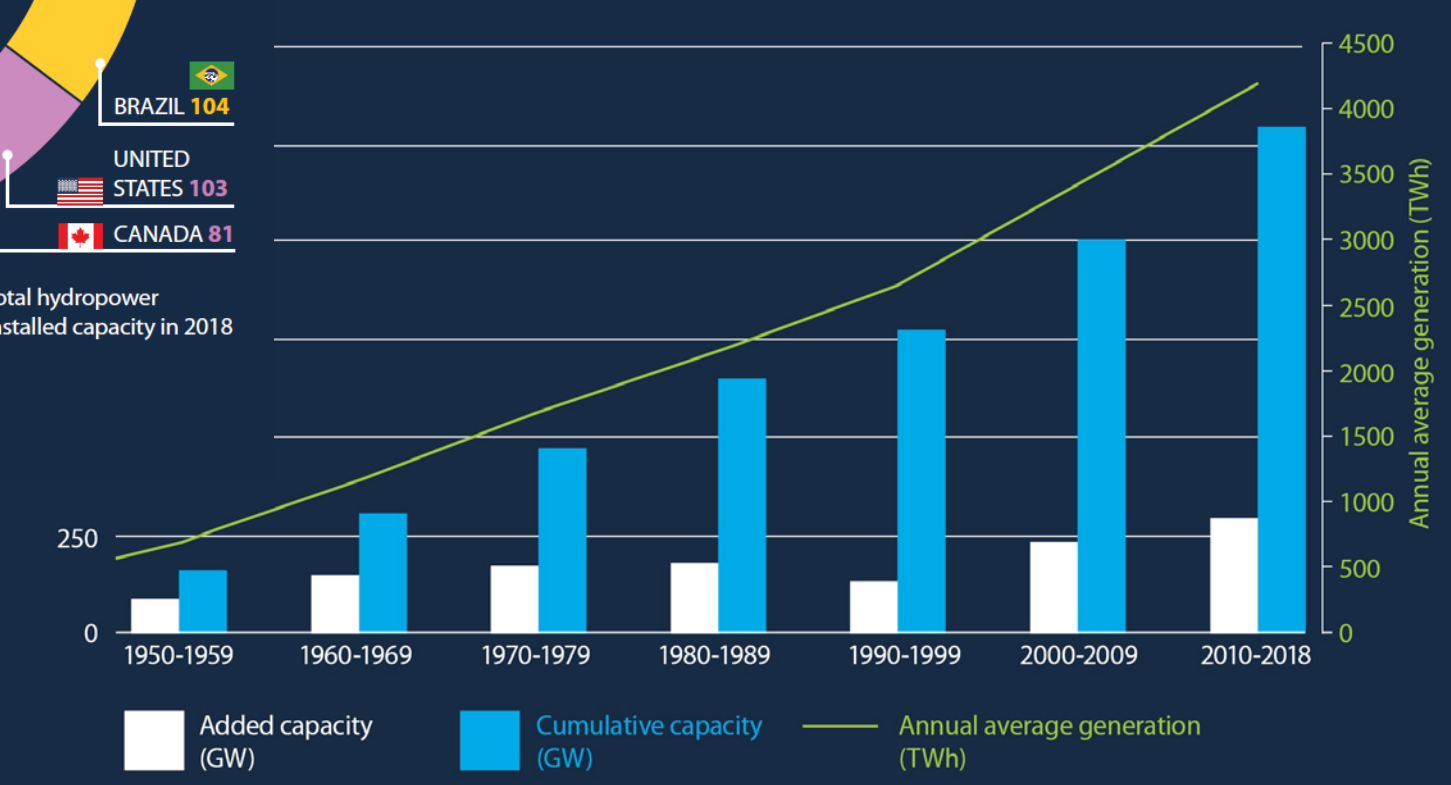


HYDROPOWER INSTALLED CAPACITY WORLDWIDE



Hydropower installed capacity (GW) of top 20 countries and rest of the world including pumped storage in 2018.
Source: IHA 2018

21.8 GW
Total new installed capacity (2018)

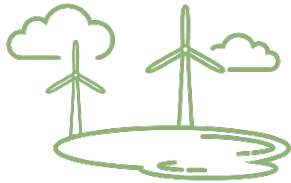


Hydropower A&R services



Operational flexibility and efficiency

- Fast start-up and shut-down
- Highly efficient and adjustable output
- Support power system reliability



Storage and back-up

- Rapid availability, can be used as a back-up
- Option to absorb surplus or storage energy



Multiple freshwater services

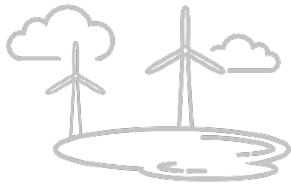
- Water supply, irrigation, navigation, tourism
- Flood control and drought mitigation

Hydropower A&R services



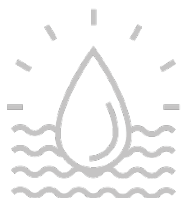
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FOUR-YEAR TIMELINE

1

INNOVATION

Optimal collection of heterogeneous data to allow a precise estimate of plant KPIs, and refinement of flexibility services needs.

2019

- Flexibility matrix
- SPPS

2

DEMONSTRATION

Validation and demonstration of XFLEX HYDRO results across six complementary and challenging HPP real-world scenarios.

- Demonstration scenarios

- Z'Mutt
- Frades 2
- Grand Maison
- Alqueva
- Vogelgrün
- Alto Lindoso
- Caniçada

3

DEPLOYMENT

Building methodology and tools to bring the project activities to their markets, maximising and optimising XFLEX HYDRO solutions potential.

- Market uptake
- Dissemination cross-cut

- Roadmap & White paper

2023



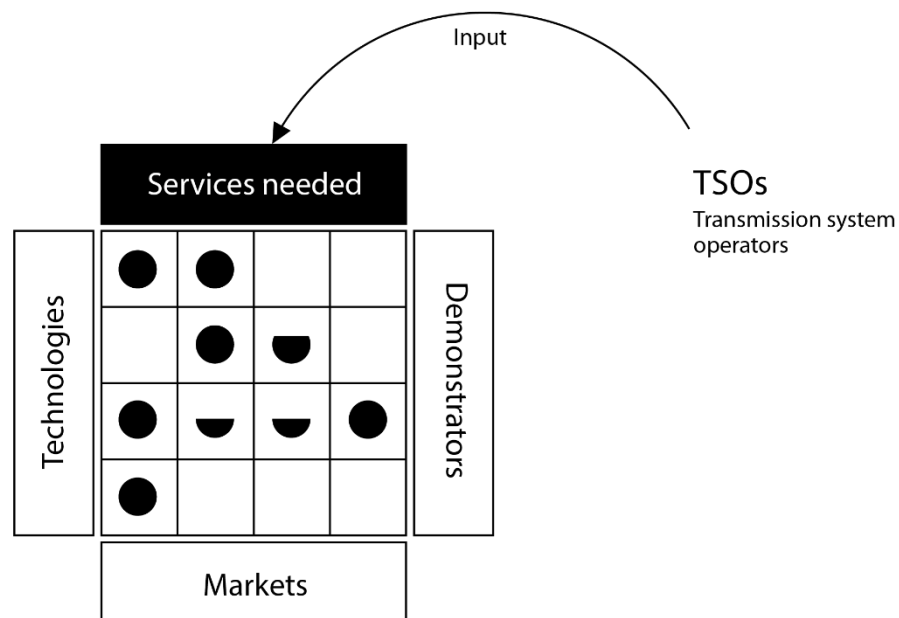


Kvilldal power station © Statkraft



ACTIVITY 1

CREATING A FLEXIBILITY MATRIX



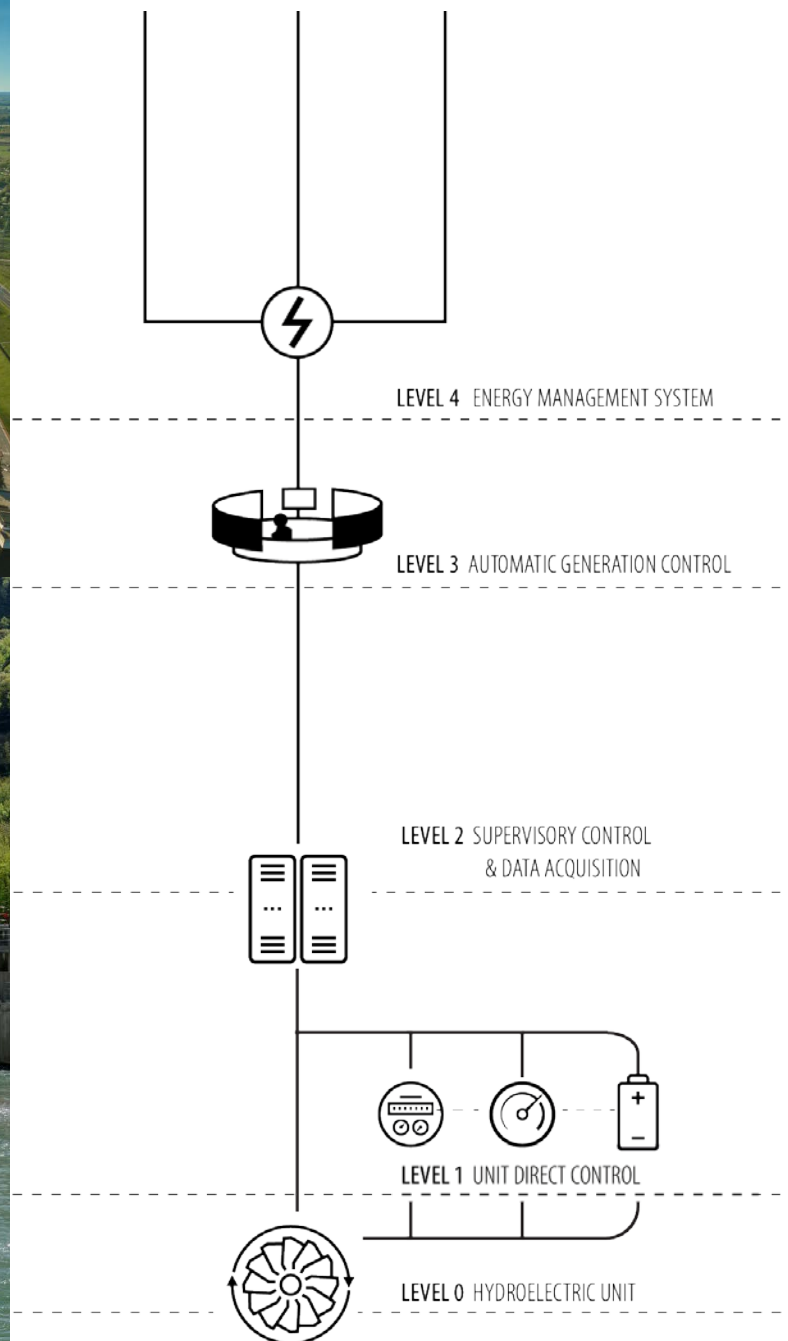
The hydropower flexibility matrix will play a key role in providing a mapping of hydro technology supporting flexibility services and how they enable hydropower to take part in new power markets. It will combine information about the latest flexibility products, flexibility markets and innovative hydroelectric technology solutions that enhance the ability of HPPs to respond to EPS flexibility needs.



Pļaviņas Hydroelectric Power Station



Romanche-Gavel



ACTIVITY 2

SMART POWER PLANT SUPERVISOR

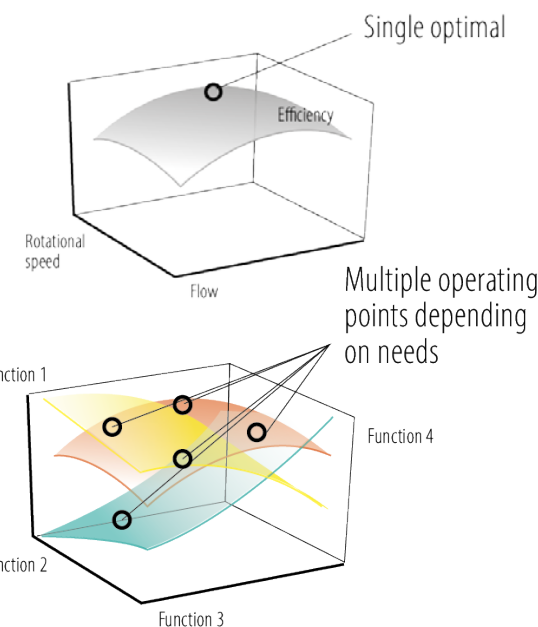
Brings the turbine dynamics and conditions knowledge into advanced control unit operation and predictive maintenance

BEFORE

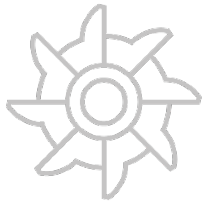
Limited range of operation based on functions that exclude grid needs

AFTER

Flexible range of operation based on a multidimensional analysis including energy grid needs

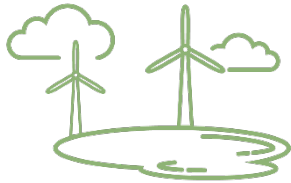


Hydropower A&R services



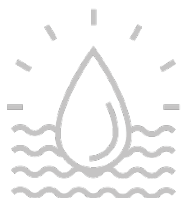
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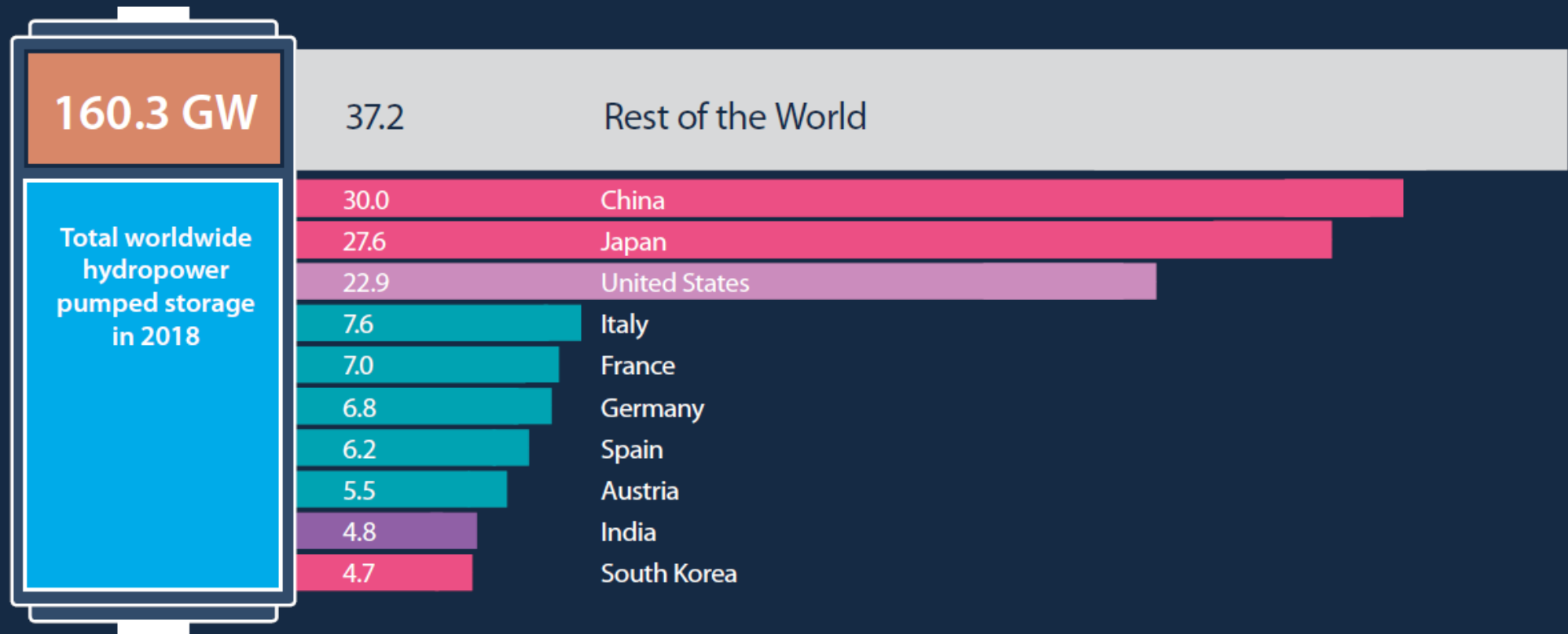


Multiple freshwater services

- Water supply, irrigation, navigation, tourism
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The world's water battery:

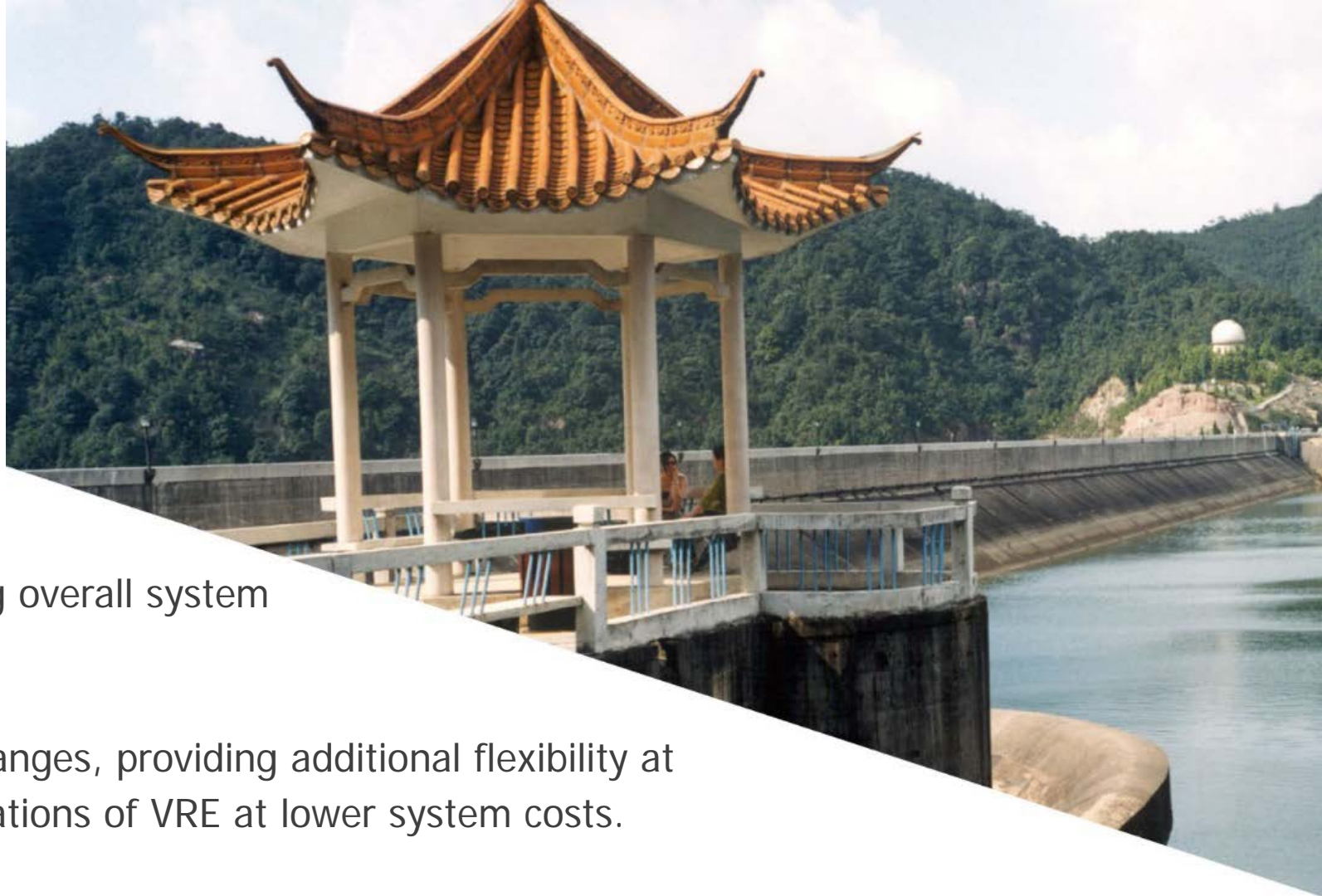
PUMPED HYDROPOWER STORAGE WORLDWIDE



Pumped hydropower storage capacity (GW) of top 10 countries and rest of the world in 2018.

Source: IHA 2018.

Pumped hydropower storage (PHS), the world's 'water battery' accounts for over 94 per cent of installed global energy storage capacity

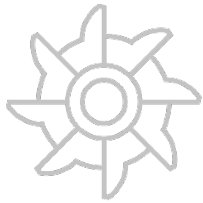


- Supports power grid stability, reducing overall system costs and sector emissions.
- Allow for faster and wider operating ranges, providing additional flexibility at all timescales, enabling higher penetrations of VRE at lower system costs.
- Driven by the increasing penetration of wind and solar, reduced dispatchable generation and the need for greater grid flexibility



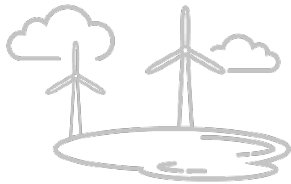
With these adaptation services an **additional 78 GW** of PHS capacity is expected to be commissioned **by 2030**.

Hydropower A&R services



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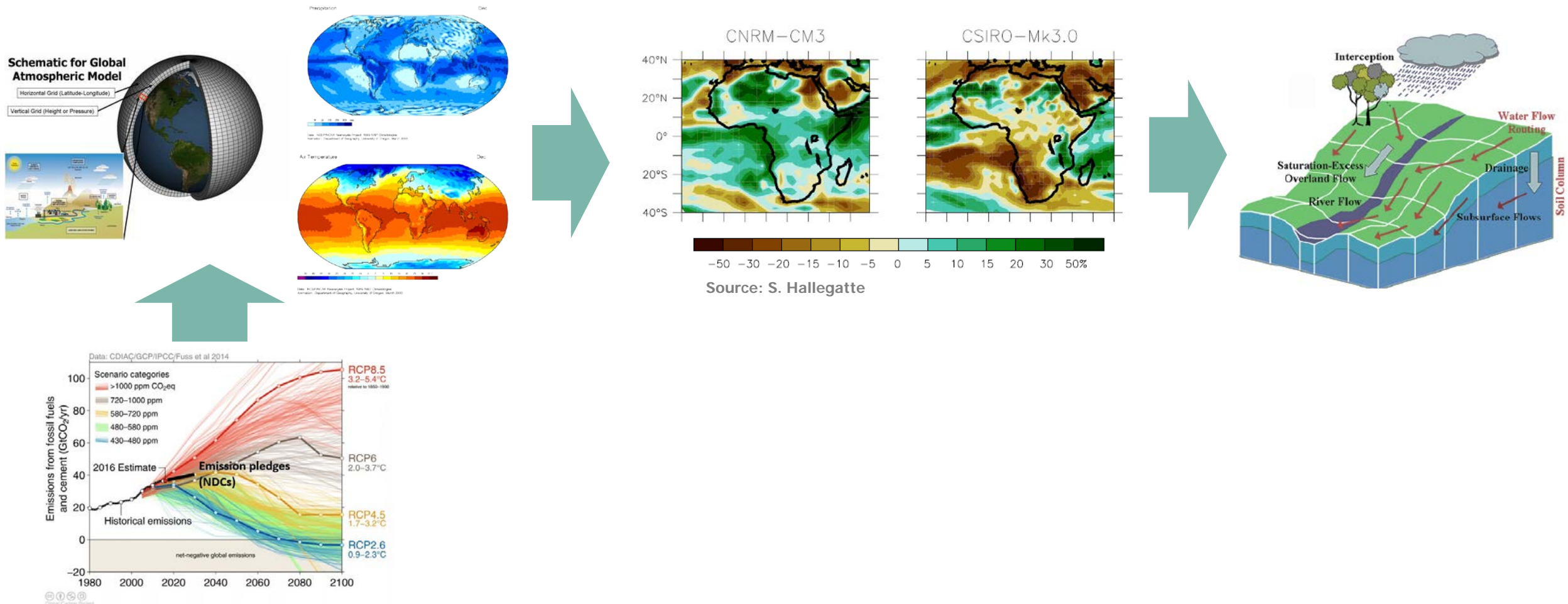


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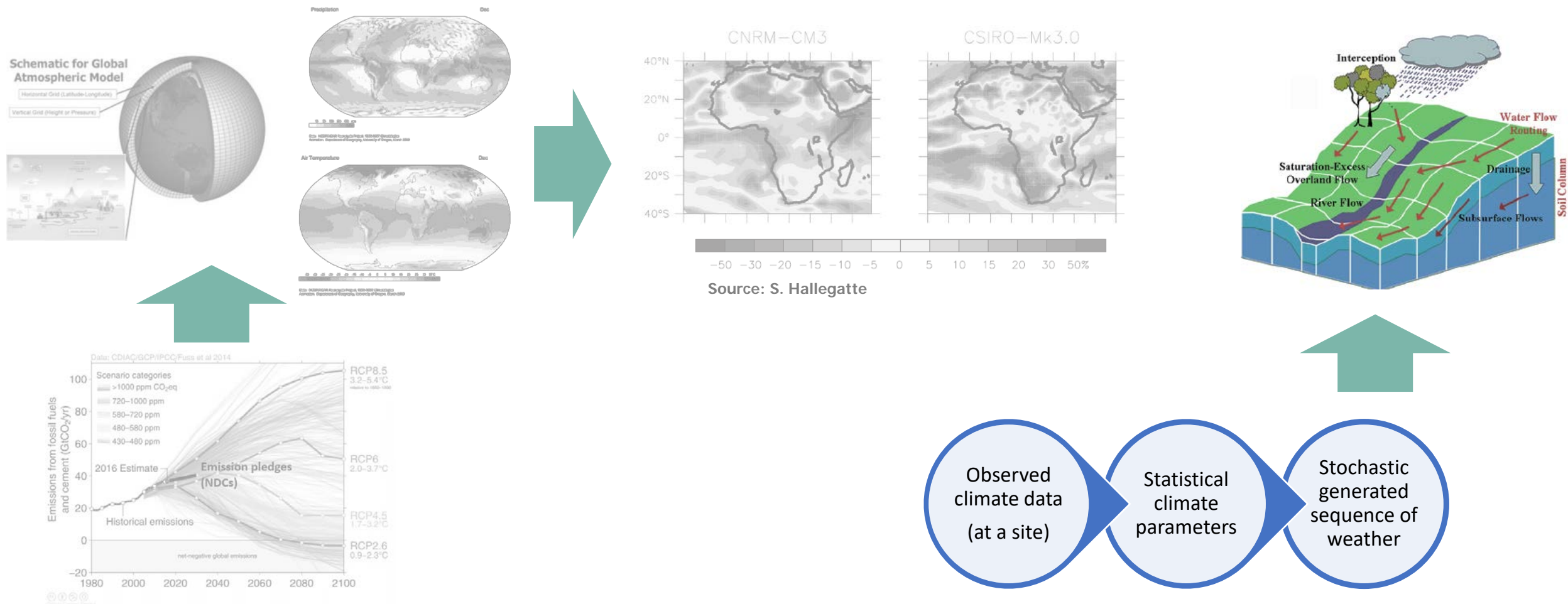
Addressing uncertainty

Gap between General Circulation Models & local vulnerabilities



Addressing uncertainty

Gap between General Circulation Models & local vulnerabilities



Background

Barriers to reducing climate-related risks

- **Recognition** that current and future **climate differs from past climate**
- Not informed of **potential risks to business** operations on different time scales
- Not clear **understanding how** climate change could undermine investments
- **Not ownership** of relevant climate and weather **data** to integrate into the design and operation of infrastructure
- **Perception of high costs** for resilience measures

Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience Guide



world hydropower
congress 

With technical and financial support from:



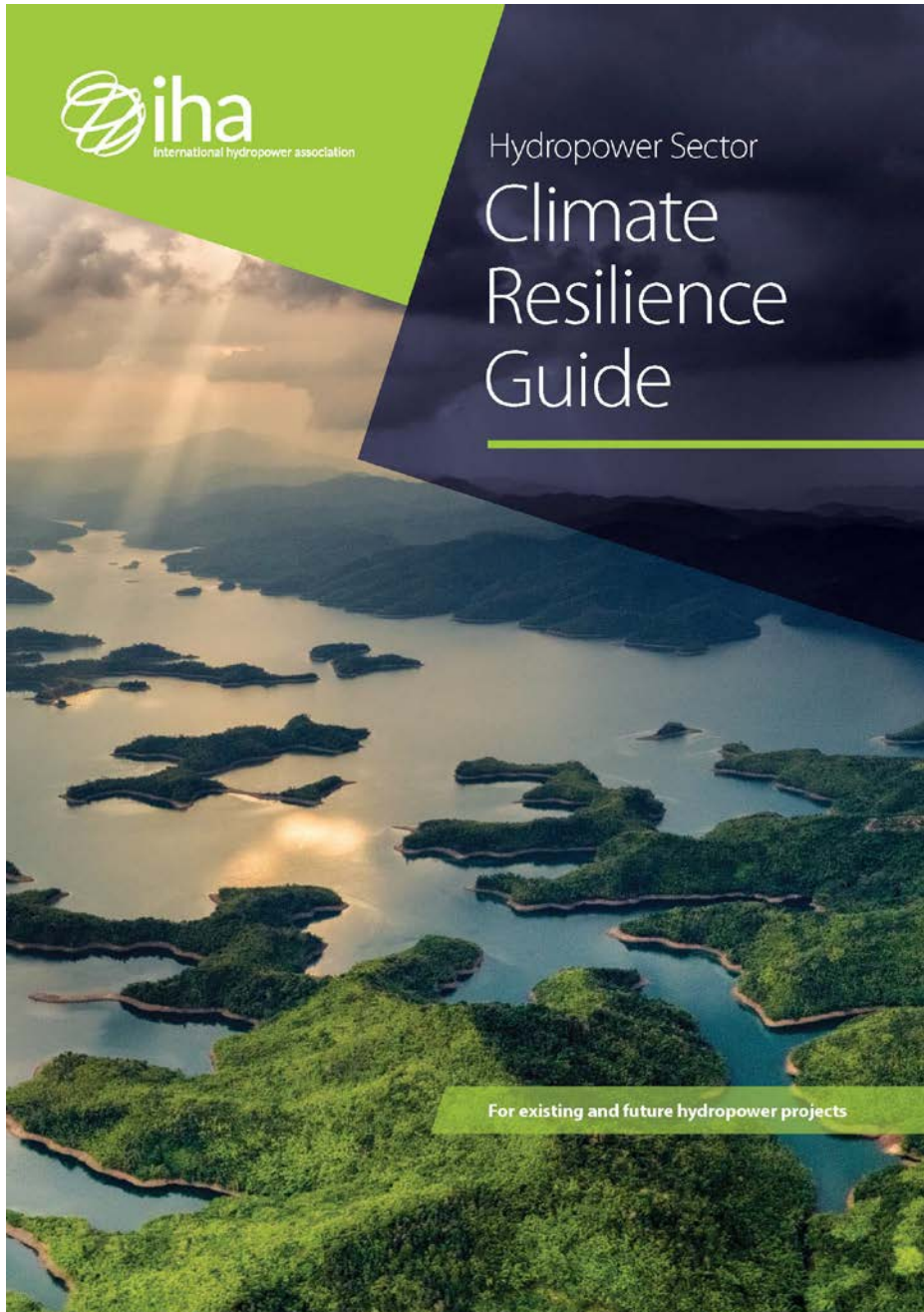
European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development



WORLD BANK GROUP



Korea
Green Growth
Trust Fund



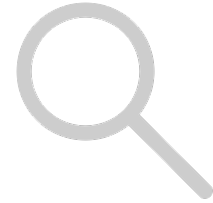
Providing guidance to **build** new and existing **resilient projects**

International Hydropower Association, 2019.
Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience Guide.
London, United Kingdom.

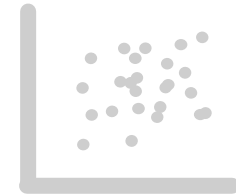
www.hydropower.org/climateresilienceguide

Delivering international guidance

For **identifying** climate risks and opportunities



For **assessing** the impacts of climate change on hydropower projects.



For **managing** risks by selecting appropriate measures and operational procedures that **build climate resilience** across a range of scenarios.



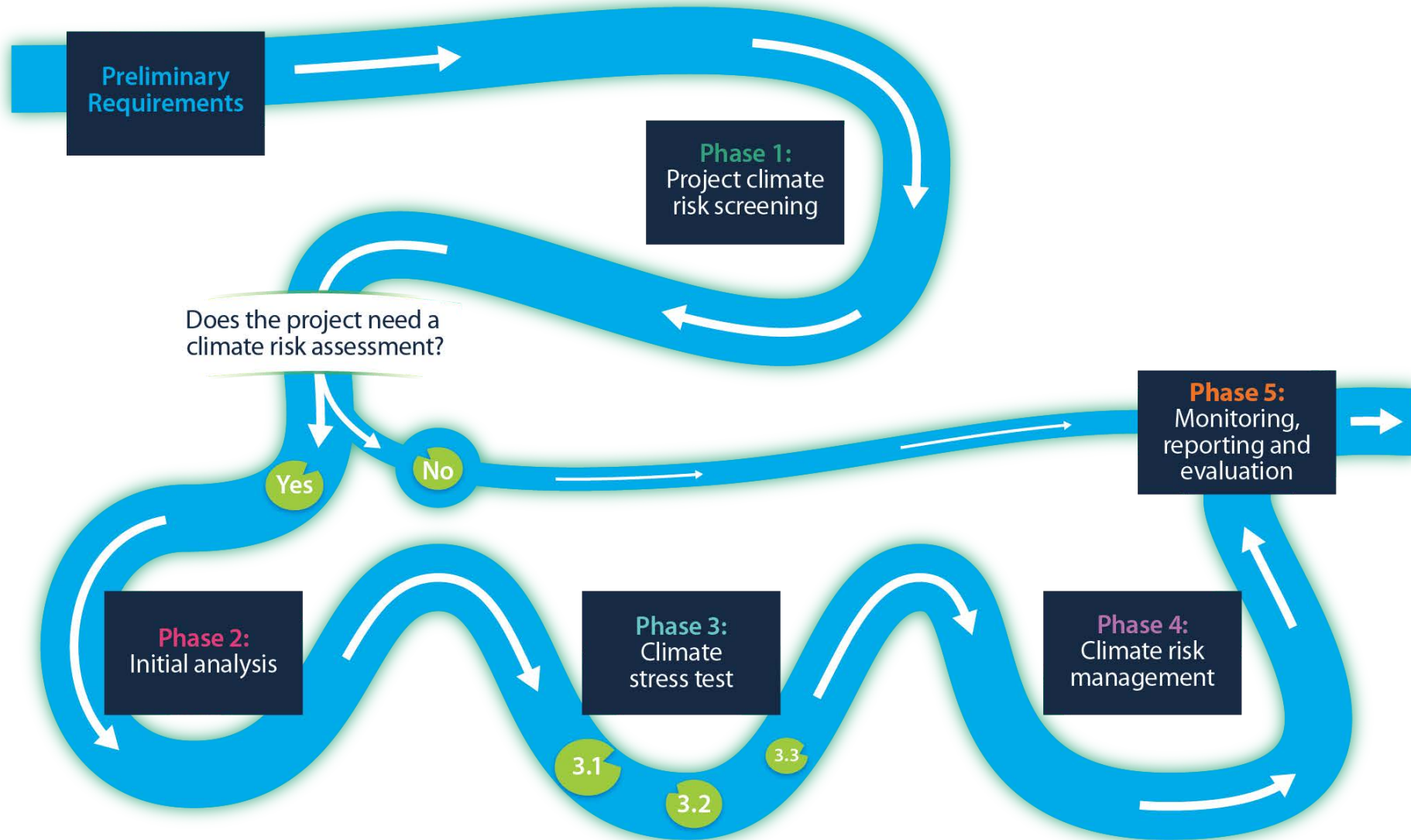
Applicability

- Any **type** and **scale** of project
- For **existing** and **future** projects
- Relevant to any **geography**
- Compatible with all **data** availability and quality
- Adaptable to **single** and **cascade** projects
- Aligned to the project's **functions**

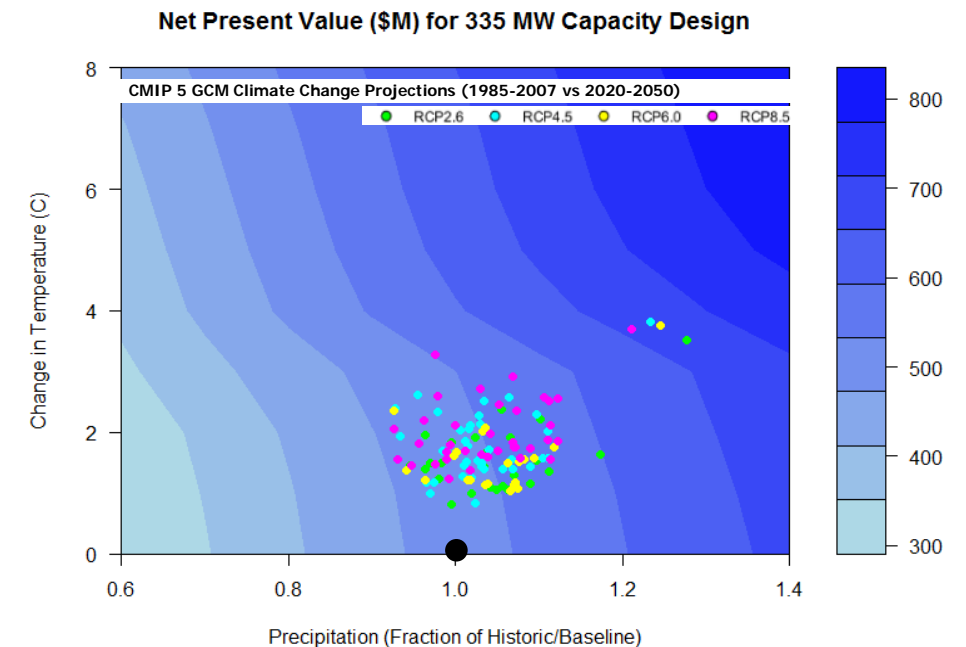
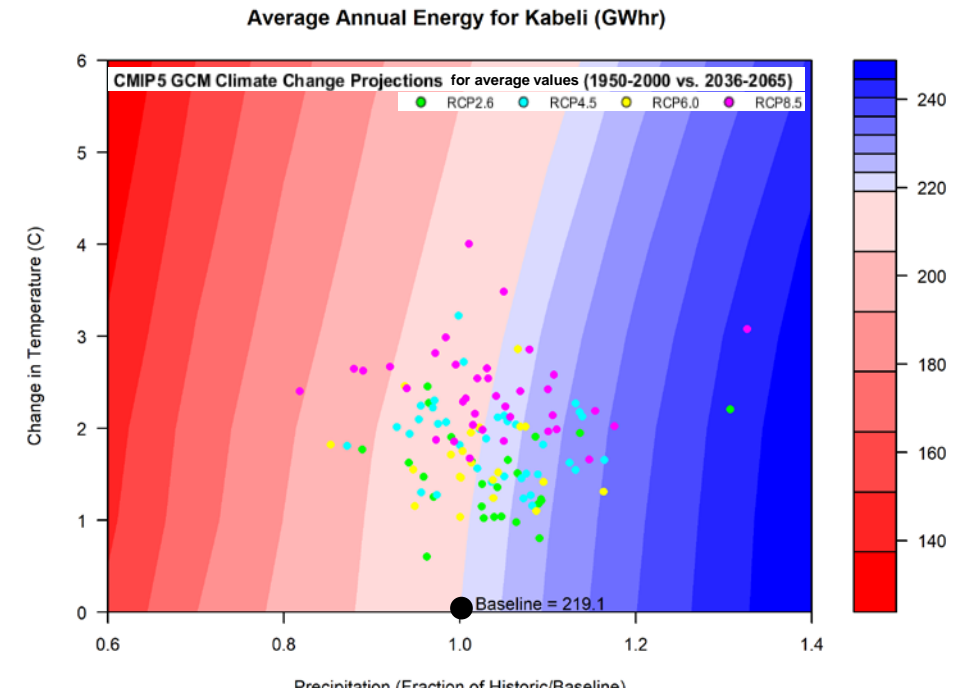
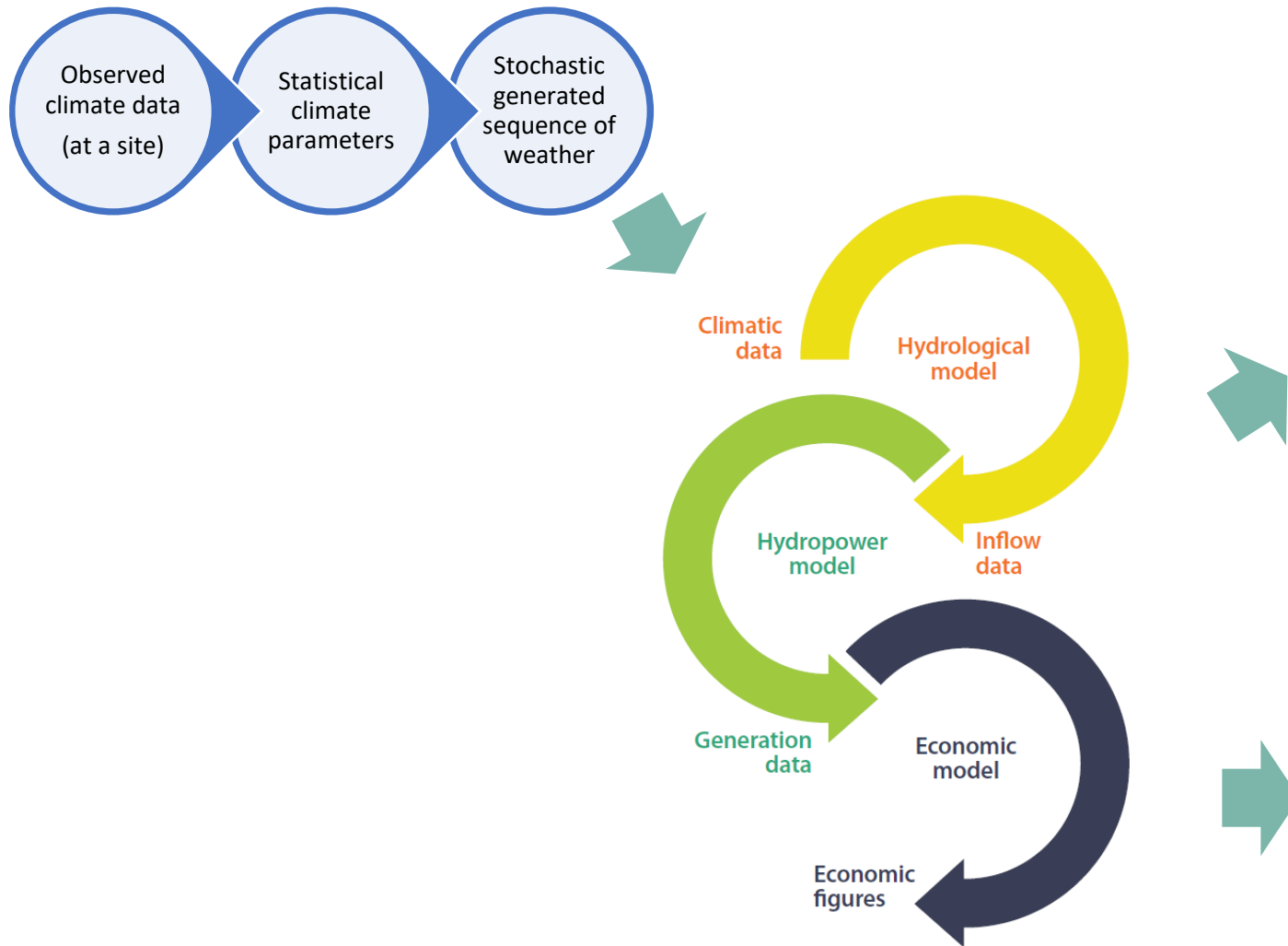


Pilot projects that applied the beta version of the guide. Its feedback was crucial for the refinement of *Hydropower Sector Climate Resilience Guide*.

Phases



Stress testing



Resilience measures

Structural measures

- Enhanced flood defences for powerhouse
- Installation of variable speed turbines or turbines with higher efficiency for a wide range of discharges
- Increased energy dissipation from spillway
- Pumped-storage power plant.
- Etc.

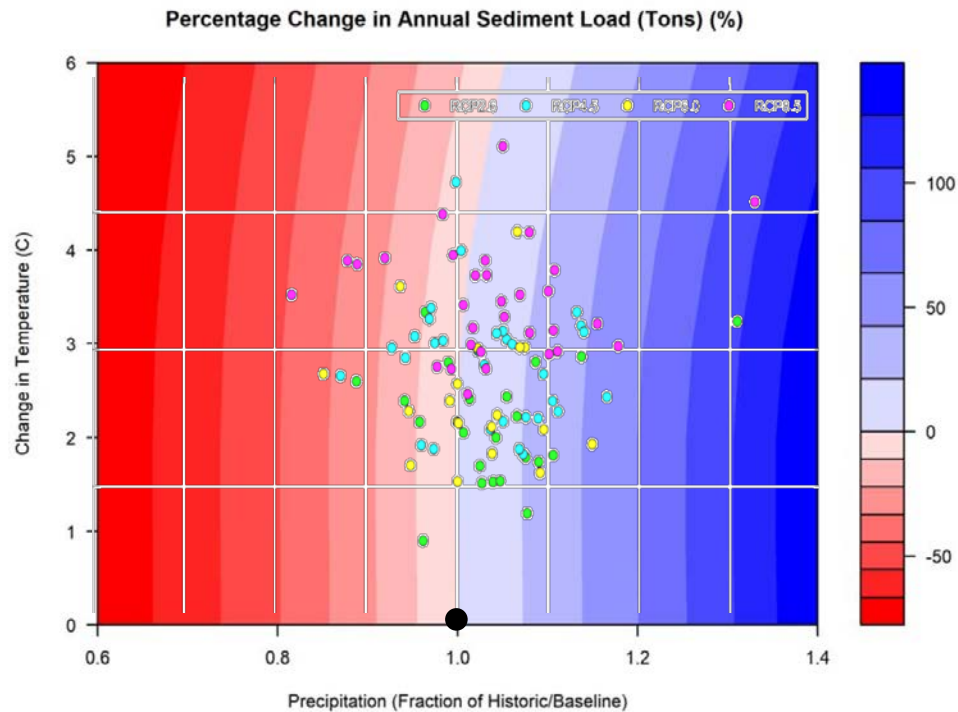
Functional measures

- Revision optimal minimum operating level
- More efficient sediment management strategies
- Reassessment of type of scheme (base load vs peaking and run-of-river vs storage)
- Etc.



Consider adaptability
Cost effective and economically acceptable.

Example - risk



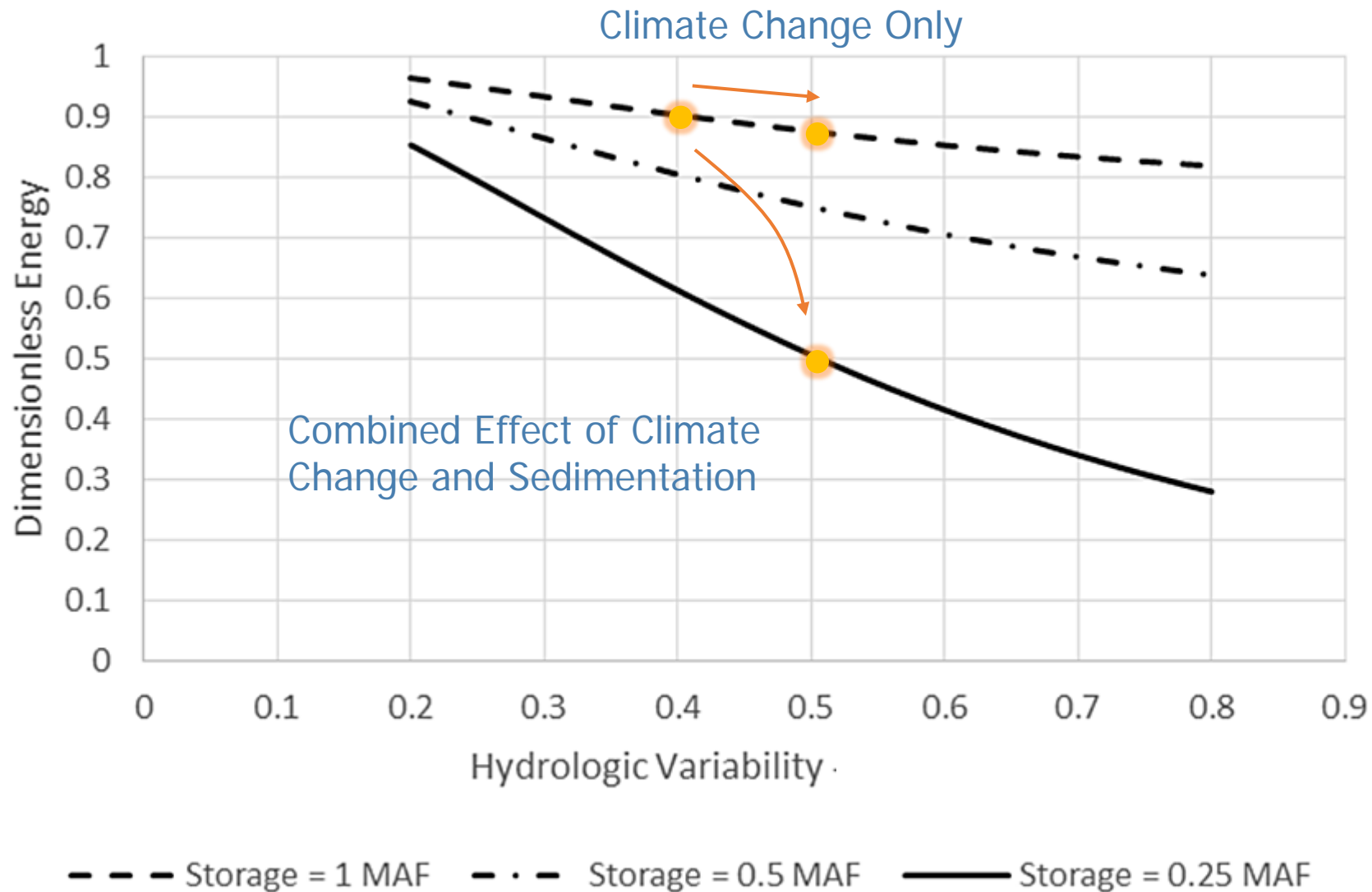
Economic impact of:

- a) shutdown of the power plant during excessive sediment load
- b) emergency & maintenance cost due to turbine abrasion

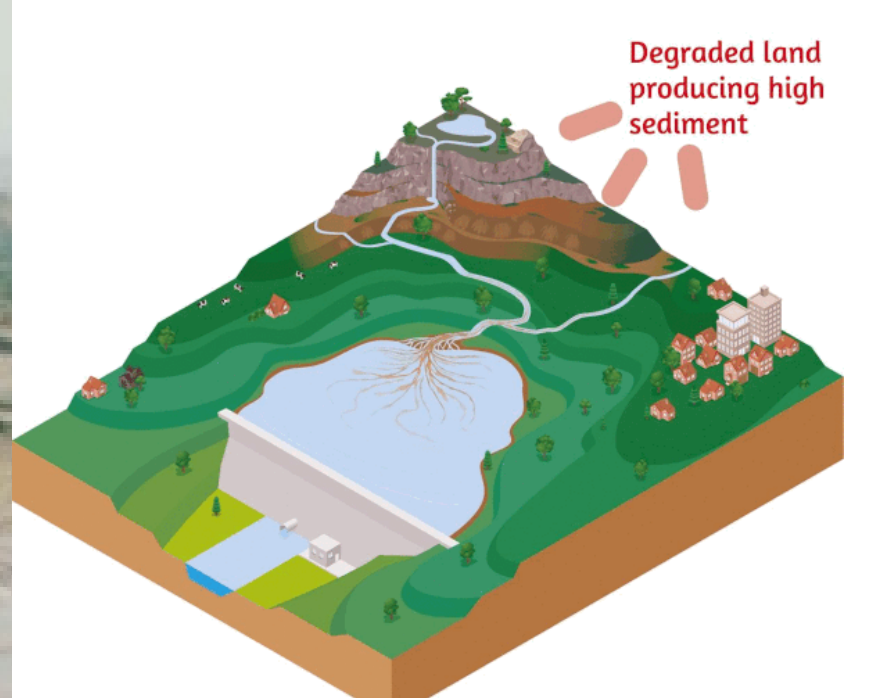
Structural measures: new intake design, retrofit to incorporate bottom outlets, or construct a bypass tunnel

Functional measures: improve sed. management (upstream mgt, sluicing)

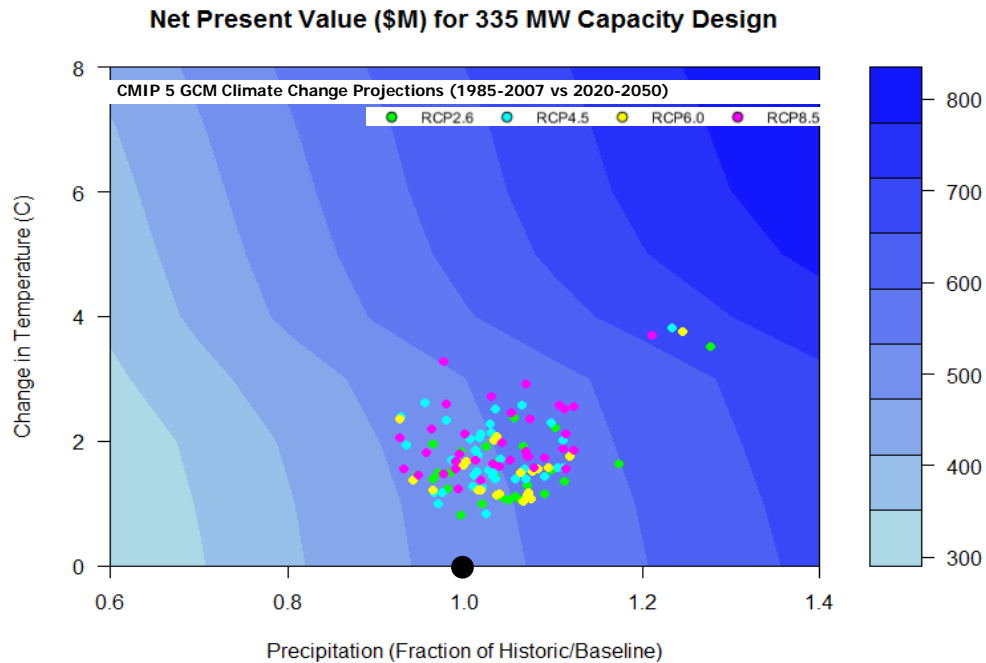
Storage and sediment



Reliability = 99%



Example - opportunity



- a) Ability to satisfy the performance while benefiting from the increased inflow.
- a) Minimise the maximum regret
- a) Agreed tolerable loss.

Structural measure: increased installed capacity of turbines or expansion

Functional measure: plan for additional capacity when needed

Sustainability tools

The Hydropower Sustainability Tools define **international good and best practice** in sustainable hydropower development and are used to assess the sustainability of projects.



Unlocking finance

Proposed screening criteria

- It has a low carbon footprint, i.e.
 - **Power density** > 5W/m²; or
 - **Emissions** < 100g CO₂_e/ kWh (demonstrated via the G-RES tool)

www.g-res.hydropower.org

Deal breaker!

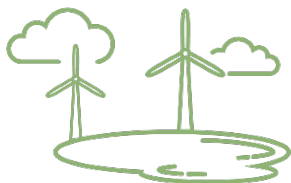
- It is resilient to climate change and does not undermine others' resilience
 - Demonstrated via an assessment with the **ESG Gap Analysis Tool**, identifying significant gaps (if any) and establishing action plans to address these gaps.
 - A scoring methodology has been developed to determine when overall performance is sufficient
 - *A maximum of 10 significant gaps are allowed in total across all 12 sections under the Tool*;*
 - *A maximum of 2 significant gaps are allowed in any one section under the Tool*;*
 - *Where gaps are identified, the majority of significant gaps must be closed within 12 months. Any remaining significant gaps must be closed within 24 months.*

Thank you for your attention



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