

Enhancing transparency in hydropower development— a strategic approach to balance conflicting aims of energy provision and conservation

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Content

- Background of the study
- Hy:Con model
- Identification of Conservation needs based on ecological criteria
- Assessment of Hydropower attractiveness based on energy economic criteria
- Results - HPP characteristics, conservation value of selected scenarios
- Conclusions

Background of the study

➔ Austrian Water Catalogue (AWC): Water Protection – Water Use

- Published by the Austrian Ministry of Life (2012)
- Defines important assessment criteria
 - Energy
 - Ecology
 - Other water-management related criteria

AWC does not include an approach
on how to combine the criteria to an overall assessment

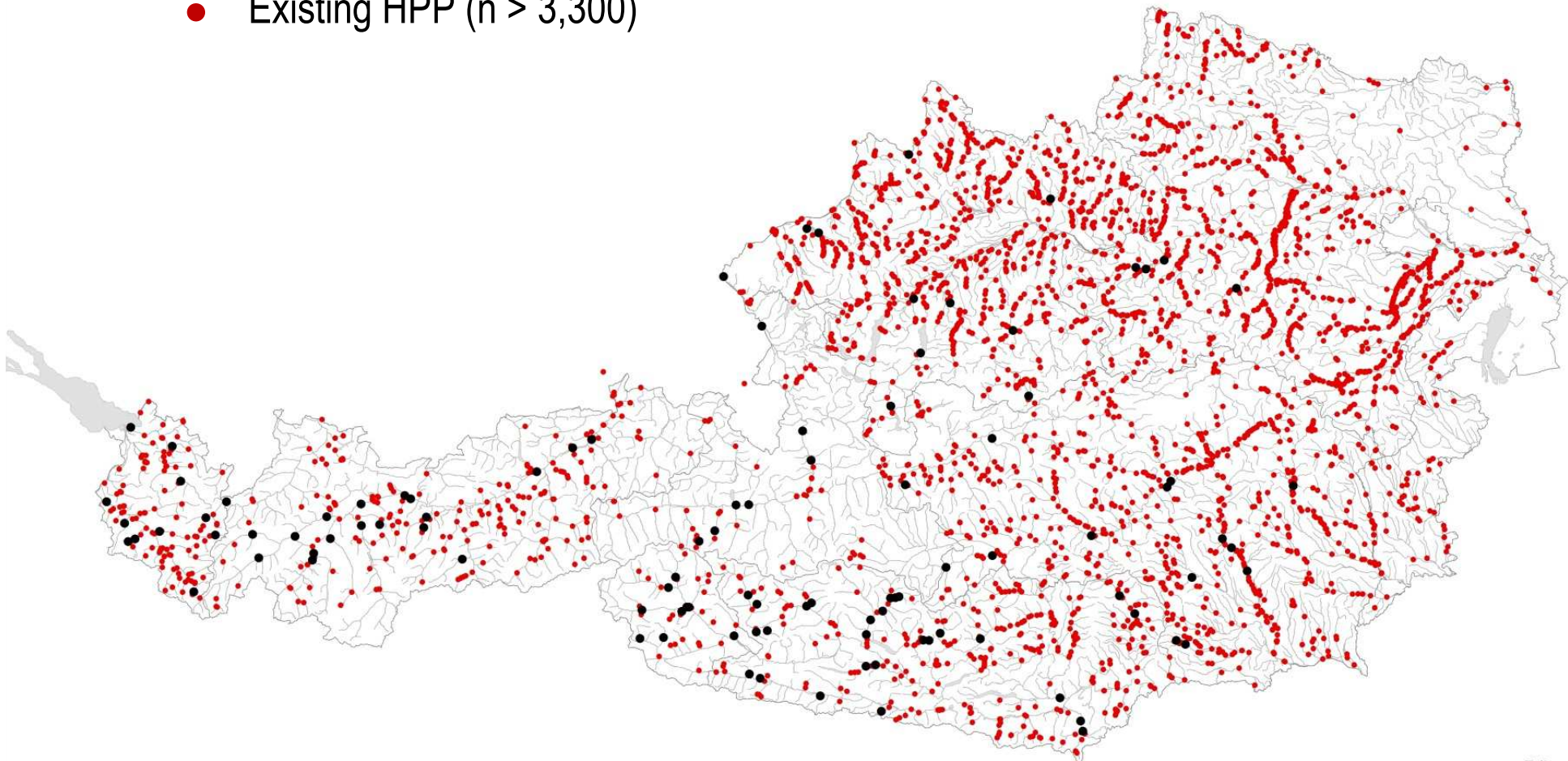


➔ **Instrument** is needed for **identifying projects** with ***high energy efficiency & least conservation concern*** based on economic & ecological criteria

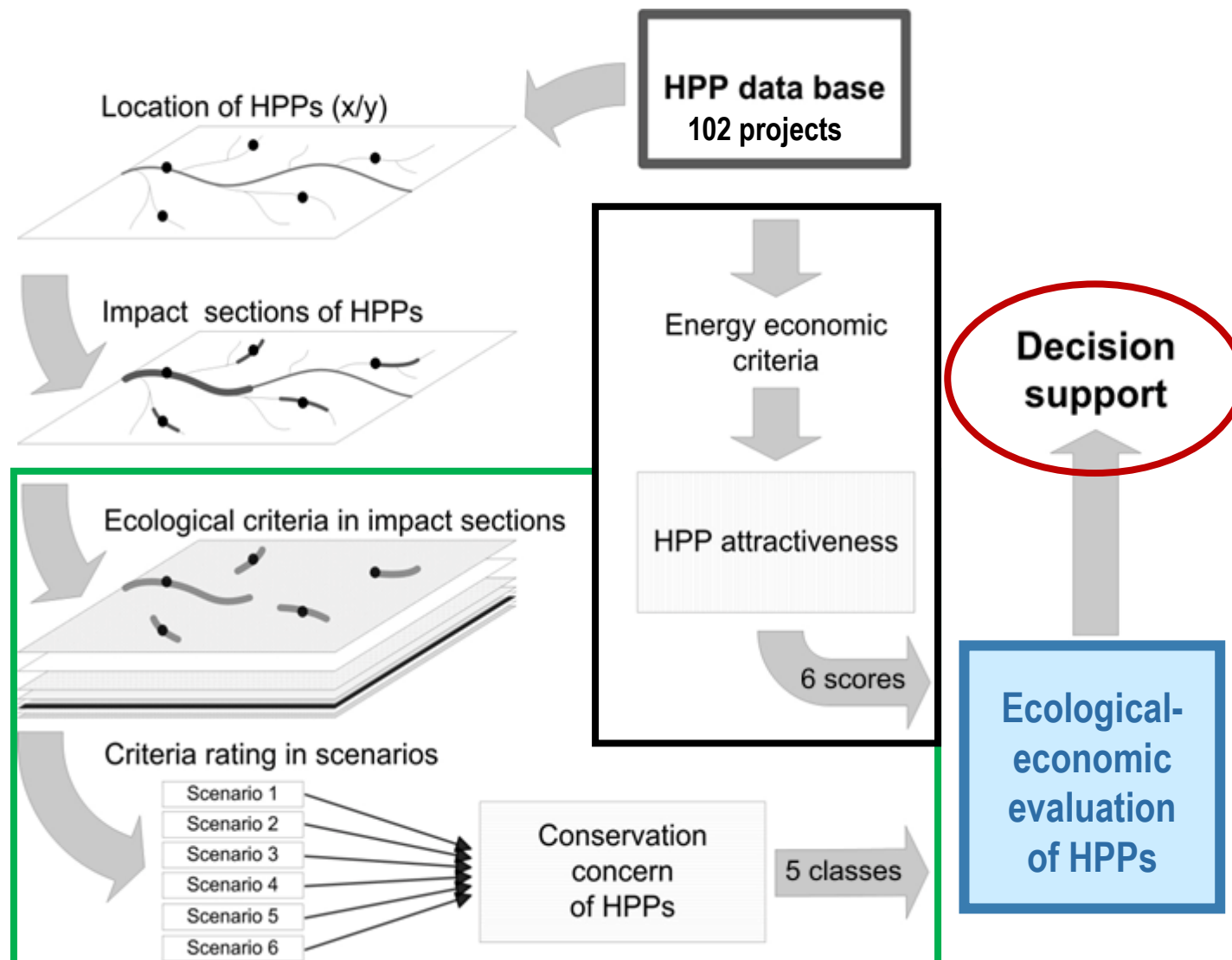
Hydropower in Austria - existing and planned projects



- Planned HPP (n 102)
- Existing HPP (n > 3,300)



The HY:CON approach (national scale: rivers, catchment area >10 km²)



Identification of Conservation needs – based on ecological criteria

8 groups out of > 40 conservation criteria

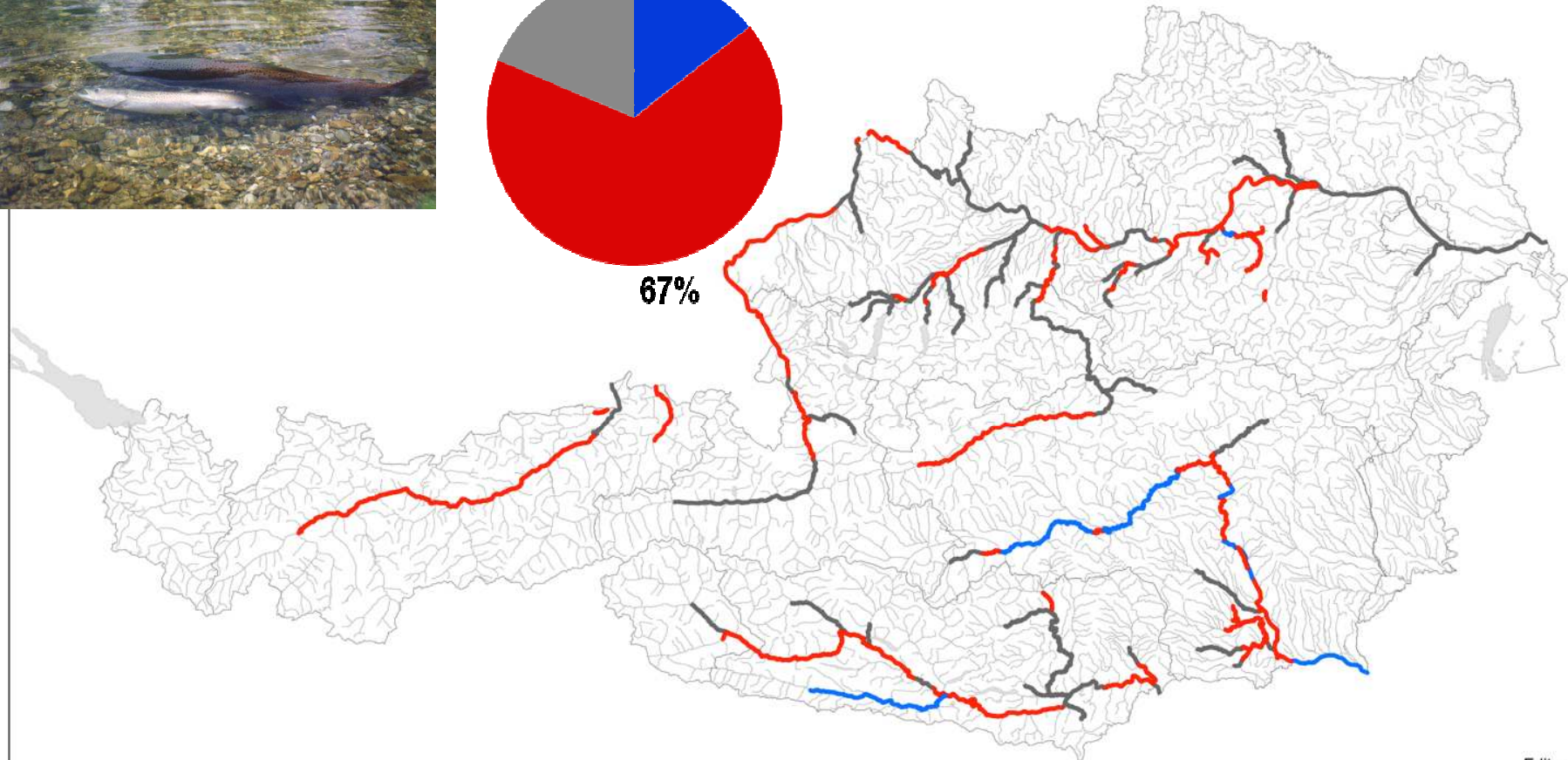
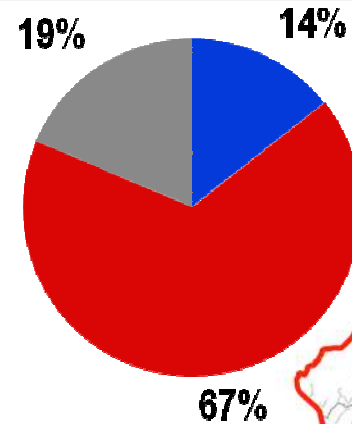
- Ecological status
- Hydro-morphological status
- Key habitats (e.g. lake outflow, rare river types...)
- Key species (e.g. *Hucho hucho*, *Margaritifera margaritifera*)
- Floodplain forests
- Protected sites with strict restrictions (e.g. national park)
- Other protected sites (e.g. protected landscapes)
- Free flowing sections and migration corridor of medium-distant migrating fish species



Ecological criteria: Distribution of the Danube salmon (*Hucho hucho*) in Austria



historic distribution: —
current distribution: conservation status — excellent (A) or good (B) — average or reduced (C)



Source:
Hofpointner, M (2013): Verbreitung, Gefährdung und Schutz des Huchens (*Hucho hucho*) in Österreich, Master thesis, University of natural resources and life sciences, Vienna, Austria

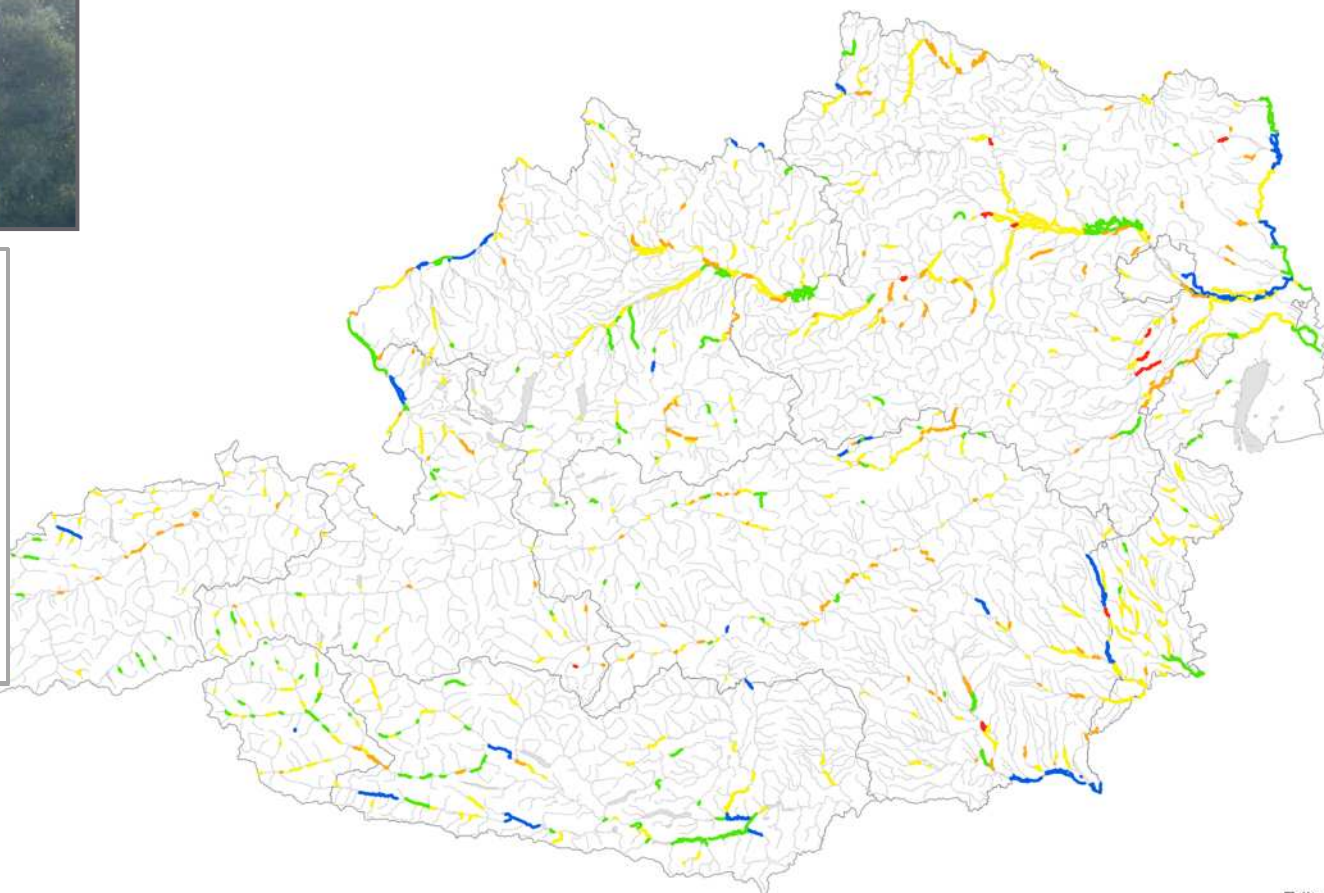
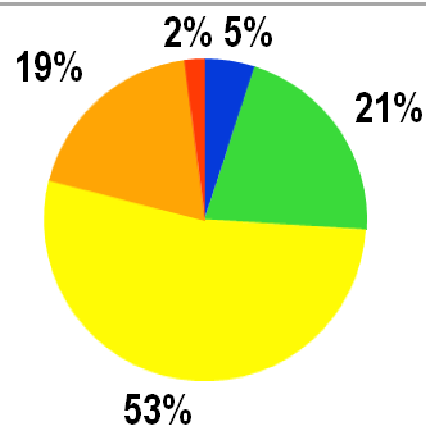
Editors:
Mielach Carina, Scheikl Sigrid,
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Aquatic Ecosystem Management,
BOKU Vienna

Ecological criteria: Distribution of floodplain forests in Austria



Conservation relevance:

— outstanding — very high — high — moderate — low




Source:
LAZOWSKI, W. et al. (2011): Aueninventar Österreich -
Bericht zur bundesweiten Übersicht der Auenobjekte
(inkl. Anhänge). Umweltbundesamt. Wien

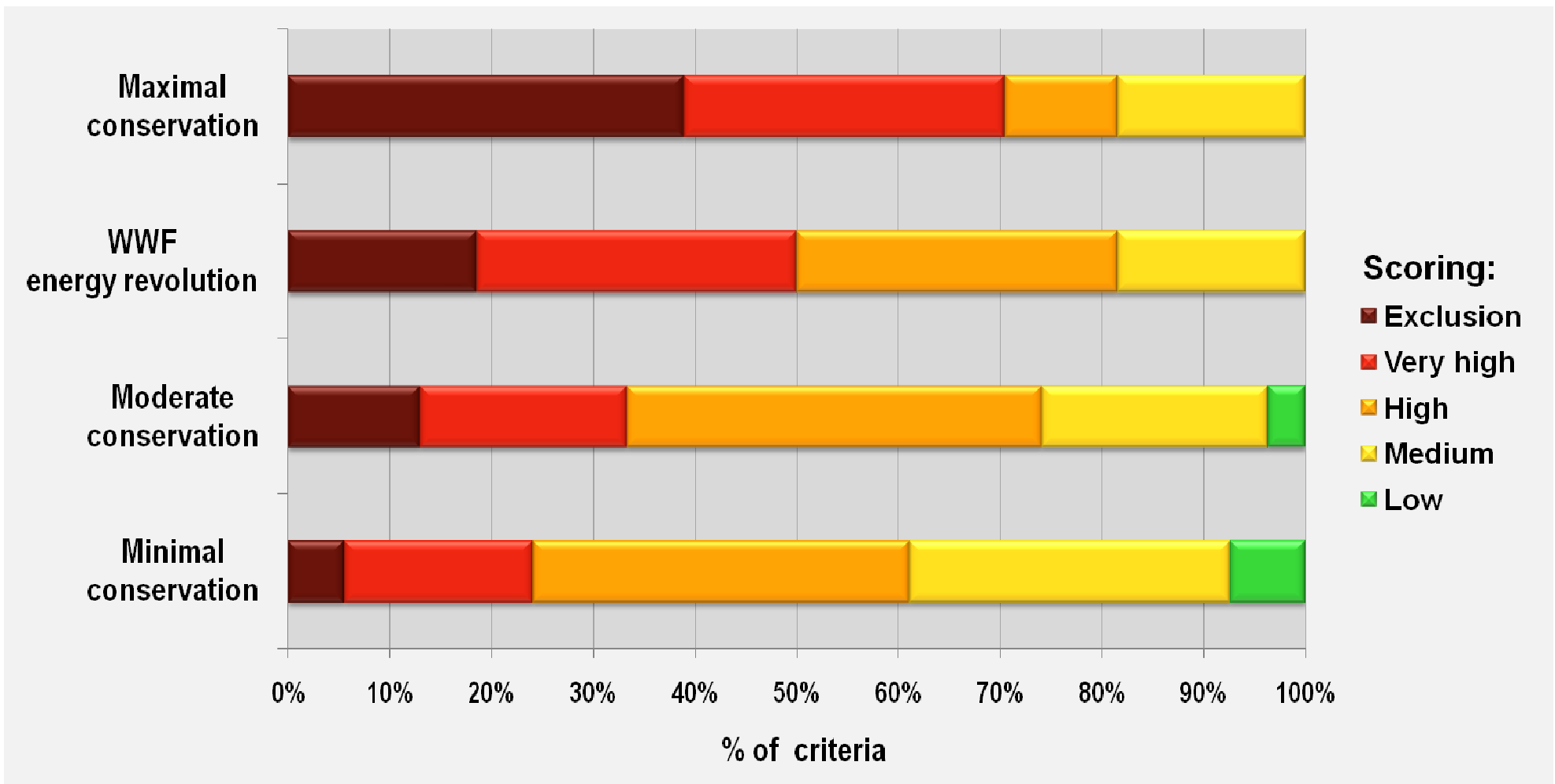
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Conservation scenarios

6 scenarios to cover possible future developments

- „Maximal conservation“
 - „WWF energy revolution“
 - „Moderate conservation“
 - „Minimal conservation“
 - „Austrian Water Catalogue“
 - „WWF eco-master-plan“
- 
- Highest conservation need
- Lowest conservation need

Conservation scenarios: Conservation conflict potential with respect to ecological criteria



Hydropower attractiveness based on energy economic criteria



Group	Criteria	HP type	Overall weight
Economic attractiveness	Specific investment costs €/kWh €/kW	run-of-river, storage pumped-storage	33%
Security of supply	Annual production (GWh/a)	all	17%
Quality of supply	Production c	<div>➔ Scoring 0-5</div>	33%
	Installed cap		
	Storage dura		
	Pump storage	storage, pumped-storage	
Climate protection	CO ₂ avoidance (ktCO _{2eq.} p.a.)	all	17%
	Renewables support	all	

Results

The HY:CON approach

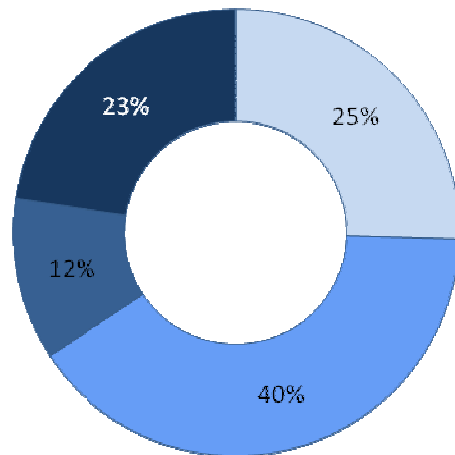
Aim:

identify **projects** with the ***highest energy efficiency*** and ***least conservation concerns***

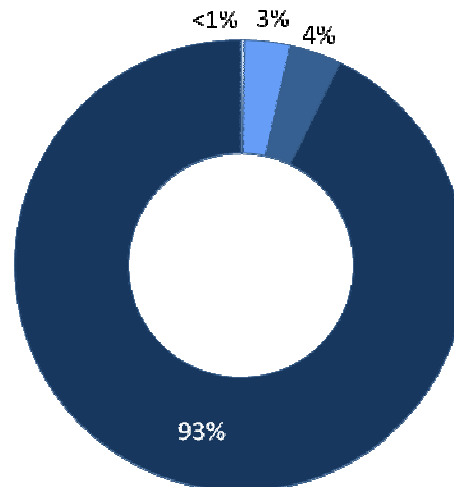
HPP – size, installed capacity, annual production



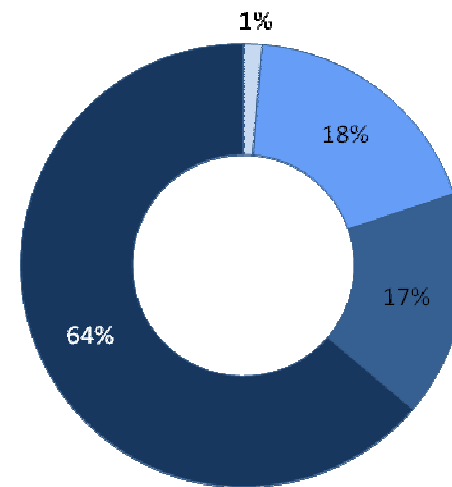
102 projects



4,742 MW installed capacity



4,304 GWh annual production

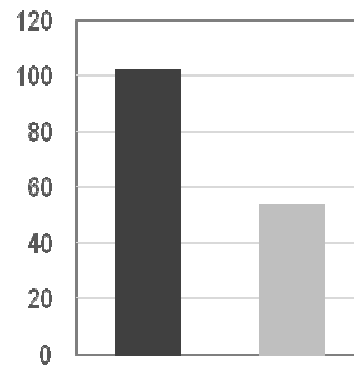


■ <1 MW
■ 1-10 MW
■ 10-20 MW
■ >20 MW

- Large HPPs provide more than 90% of the overall installed capacity and about two thirds of the total annual production.

Results: all HPP ↔ attractive projects (>2.5)

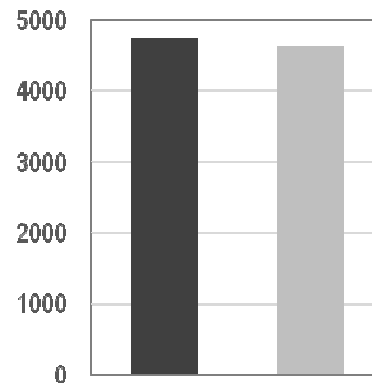
Projects
(N)



Consideration of projects with **economic rating >2.5** cause a reduction:

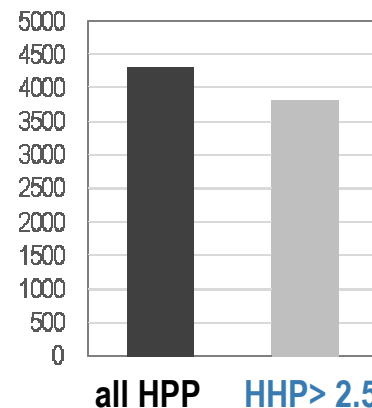
→ from 102 to **54 projects (-47%)**

Installed
capacity
(MW)



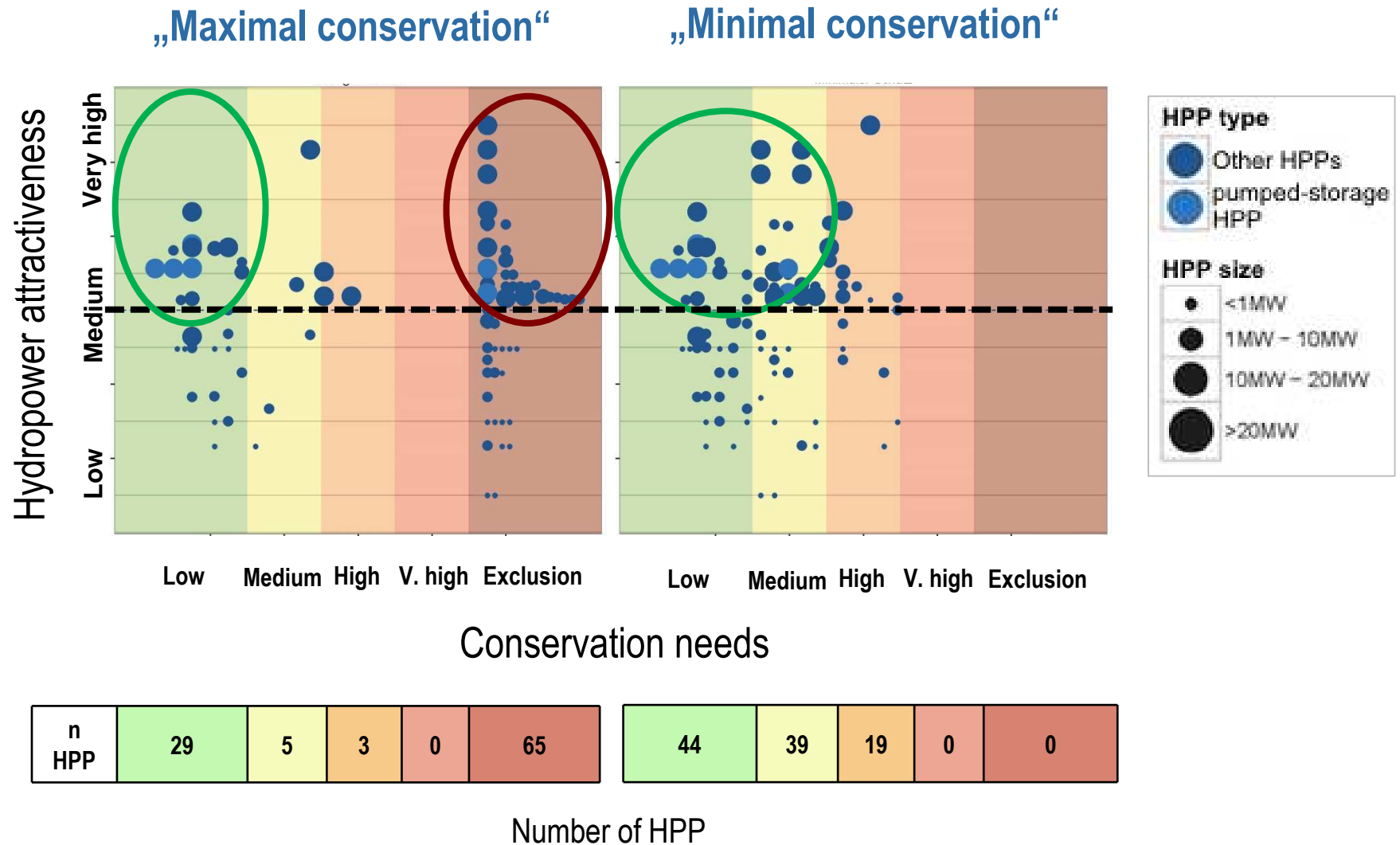
→ from 4,742/ to **4,632 MW (-2.3%)**

Annual
production
(GWh/a)



→ from 4,304/ to **3,805 GWh/a (-12%)**

Results – combined evaluation



Conclusions

- A **high share** of the analysed projects **is in conflict with conservation needs** in almost all scenarios
- **Only in the “minimal conservation scenario” more than half of the projects seem ecologically acceptable** (i.e. medium to low conservation conflicts)
- **Half of the projects are not attractive** (ratings <2.5) and therefore their implementation has to be critically reflected
- **Task: Provide well processed data and transparent results for decision making**
- **Need to reconsider the national HP development; deal with limitation of HP use**
- **Base further HP development plans on a large scale assessment, integration of conservation needs & energy economics**



Thank you for your attention