

WEBINAR

Soluções baseadas na natureza para o setor hidrelétrico

14 de setembro, 10:00

Agenda

O que são soluções baseadas na natureza e seus benefícios no setor hidroelétrico

- Thomas Skurtis, CI/TNC

Avaliando o potencial de serviços ecossistêmicos de uma bacia hidrográfica

- Mark Mulligan, King's College

Como construir um portfólio eficiente de soluções baseadas na natureza

- Juan Lozano, TNC

Financiando soluções baseadas na natureza: Blue Energy Mechanism

- Thomas Skurtis, CI/TNC

Considerações regulatórias

- Gabriela de Carvalho Mello, Campos Mello Advogados
- Fabiano Gallo, Campos Mello Advogados



O **Lab** identifica, desenvolve e dá suporte a instrumentos financeiros inovadores que atraem bilhões de dólares em investimentos privados para projetos de resiliência e adaptação climáticas.

49

instrumentos lançados

70+

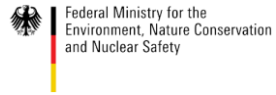
instituições públicas e privadas parceiras do Lab

2.4 bi

de dólares mobilizados em países em desenvolvimento

O Lab reúne mais de 70 instituições

FUNDERS



MEMBERS



PAST FUNDERS



MÓDULO 1

O que são soluções baseadas na natureza e seus benefícios no setor hidroelétrico

Soluções baseadas na Natureza

“Ações para **proteger, gerenciar de forma sustentável e restaurar ecossistemas** naturais ou modificados, que abordem os desafios da sociedade de forma eficaz e adaptativa, **proporcionando simultaneamente benefícios para o bem-estar humano e a biodiversidade.**”
(IUCN)



Exemplo de SbN para o setor hidroelétrico



Proteção ambiental



Reflorestamento passivo/ativo



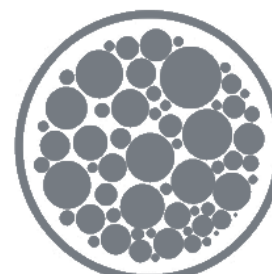
Agrofloresta



Silvopastura



Regulação hídrica



Controle de sedimentos

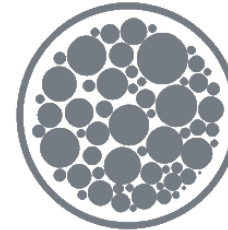
Dos serviços ecossistêmicos aos benefícios financeiros



Regulação hídrica



**Aumento de vendas de
eletricidade**
e/ou
otimização das vendas
(durante a época seca)



Controle de sedimentos



**Redução de custos
O&M**
Desgaste de material,
dragagem

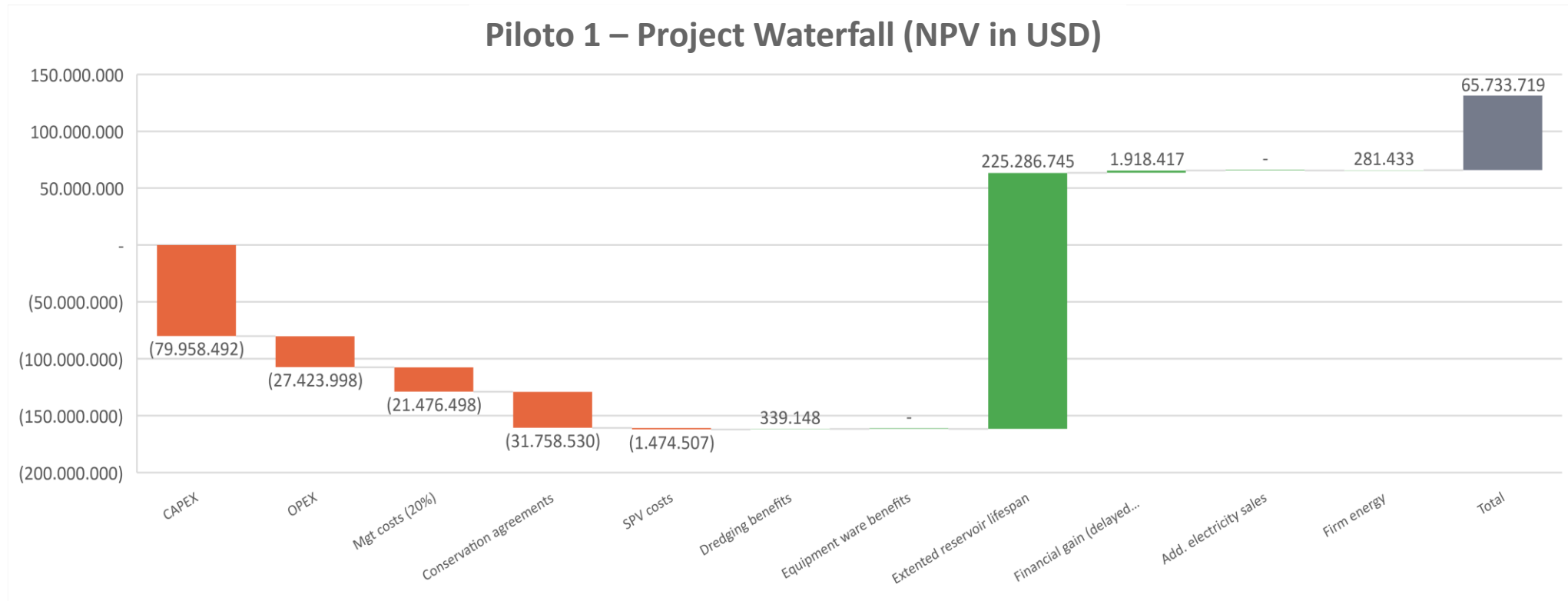


**Aumento da vida útil
do embalse**
em particular do
volumem morto



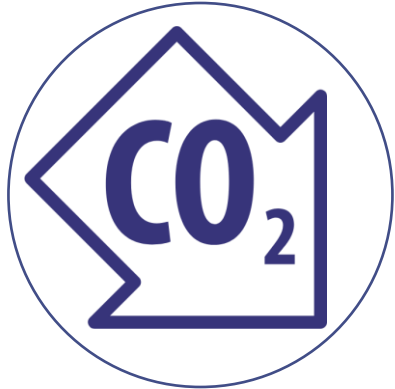
Manutenção da
energia firme

Exemplo de benefícios para uma hidroelétrica na Colombia



Primary outputs		Total	NPV
Project costs	MUSD	295	178
Additional reservoir lifespan	year(s)	1,7	
Project benefits	MUSD	591	251
Net cashflows	MUSD	296	66
Cost/benefit ratio		2,0x	1,4x

Outros benefícios das SbN



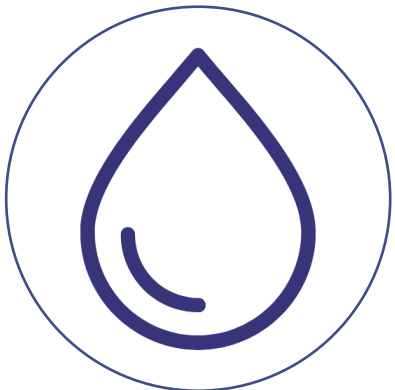
Carbono
(emissões evitadas/sequestradas)



Adaptação às mudanças climáticas
(atenuação de eventos extremos)



Turístico
Mantêm ou melhoram a beleza
das paisagens



Qualidade da água



Biodiversidade



Socioambientais
(criação de empregos, geração
de novas fontes de receitas)

Perguntas ou Comentários?

MÓDULO 2

Como construir um portfolio
eficiente de soluções
baseadas na natureza

Green Infrastructure for Blue Energy: *priority investments for Brazil's dams*

Mark Mulligan, King's College London
Sophia Burke, AmbioTEK

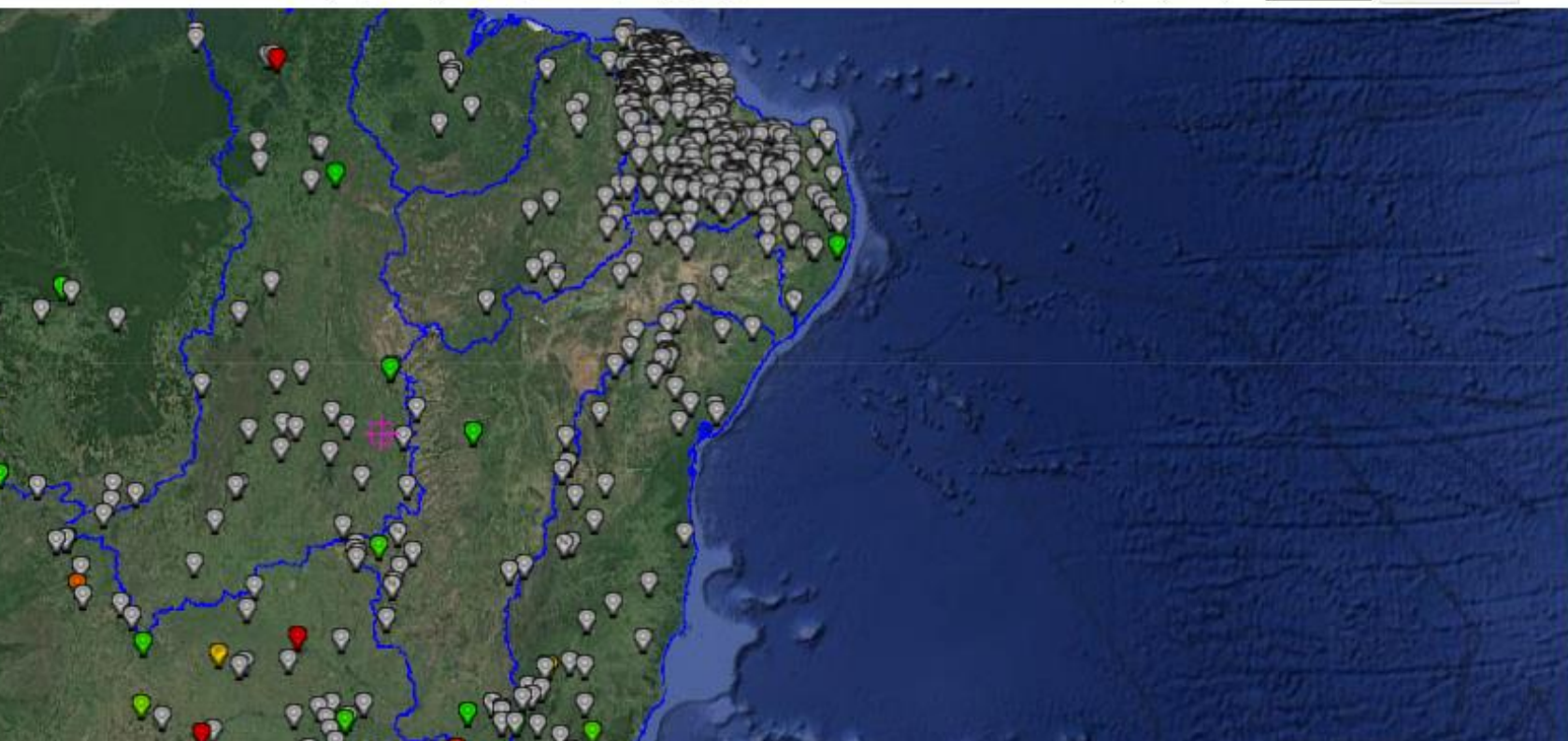
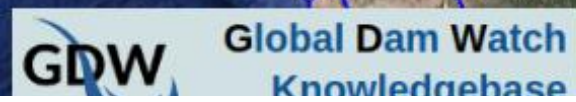
mark.mulligan@kcl.ac.uk @markmulligan
www.policysupport.org/waterworld
www.globaldamwatch.org

A systematic analysis to support decision-making of the
hydropower sector for adopting Nature-based solutions

Methods

- Sophisticated spatial hydrological model (**WaterWorld**) driven by best available spatial environmental data
- **Applied** to each of Brazil's major basins (Amazon, East-Brazil South, La Plata, North-Brazil South, Parnaiba, Sao-Francisco, Tocantins, Uruguay Brazil South)
- **35 hydrological metrics** calculated to assess the role of upstream nature "green infrastructure" (forests, cloud-forests, semi-natural, protected) for dam operation, with respect to water quantity, water regulation, water quality and sediments
- Calculated metrics cover:
 - Current **state** of upstream nature
 - Current **contribution** of upstream nature to dam operation
 - Current **contribution of investable** natural assets to dam operation
 - **Current and future risks** to contribution of upstream nature to dam operation
 - **Future benefits** to dam operation associated with **restoration** of upstream nature
- Metrics combine in maps of **overall priority** for green infrastructure investment and the **greatest priority activity** for investment
- Results extracted for **608 HEP dams for Brazil from GDW**





- Global Dam Watch KB is an open data platform with >120K dams and their attributes
- Combines a range of other global databases including GOODD, Grand and Future Hydropower (FHRED)


for all dams. To calculate, show, add or edit data

stream: [calc](#), [show](#) | Basin: [\(r\)](#), [2](#), [calc](#)

Analyses: | [climate change](#) | [land use](#)

Latest imagery: | [Latest Sentinel \(image\)](#) | [Google Timelapse](#) | [Open Street Map \(map\)](#) | [Map tiler \(hybrid\)](#) | [Bing \(hybrid\)](#) |

Revisions: | [15/11/2020 17:33:55](#) | [09/09/2021 19:31:08](#) | [Populate](#)

 Best guess content for **Irape dam in Berilo, Minas Gerais, Brazil** (we are not responsible for the content of this auto-generated textlinks): <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/315111146> - 2008
Other guesses: None. [Google \(dam name\)](#), | [Gmaps \(dam name\)](#), | [Gmaps \(lat, lon\)](#), | [Scholar](#), | [Wikipedia \(page\)](#), | [Wikipedia \(JSON\)](#), |
No parsable results returned from parsed search

Snapped: No Latitude: Longitude: Dam name: [Alt dam name](#) |

Completion year: | Decommission year: Dam height: | Dam wall length: |

Reservoir name: [Alt reservoir name](#): River name: [Alt river name](#):

Reservoir surface area (km²): Reservoir storage capacity (km³): | Hydropower capacity (MW):

Reported upstream catchment area (km²): Reported main functions of the dam:

Source database: | GRanD | Other database (GL_PPLANT) | Other database (BR_RSB2017) | Unknown | Future hydropower (FHRED) | GDWKB native | Other database | Open Street Map | GOODD |

Original ID: Updated by: (last -, current: [dmarkmulligan](#))

Dam status: | Operational | Operational | Operational | Proposed | Decommissioned | Unknown | Planned | Under construction | Operational |

Dam type: | Unknown | Embankment storage | Run of river | Pumped storage | Storage | Arch storage |

References/notes:

Check and Submit Edits

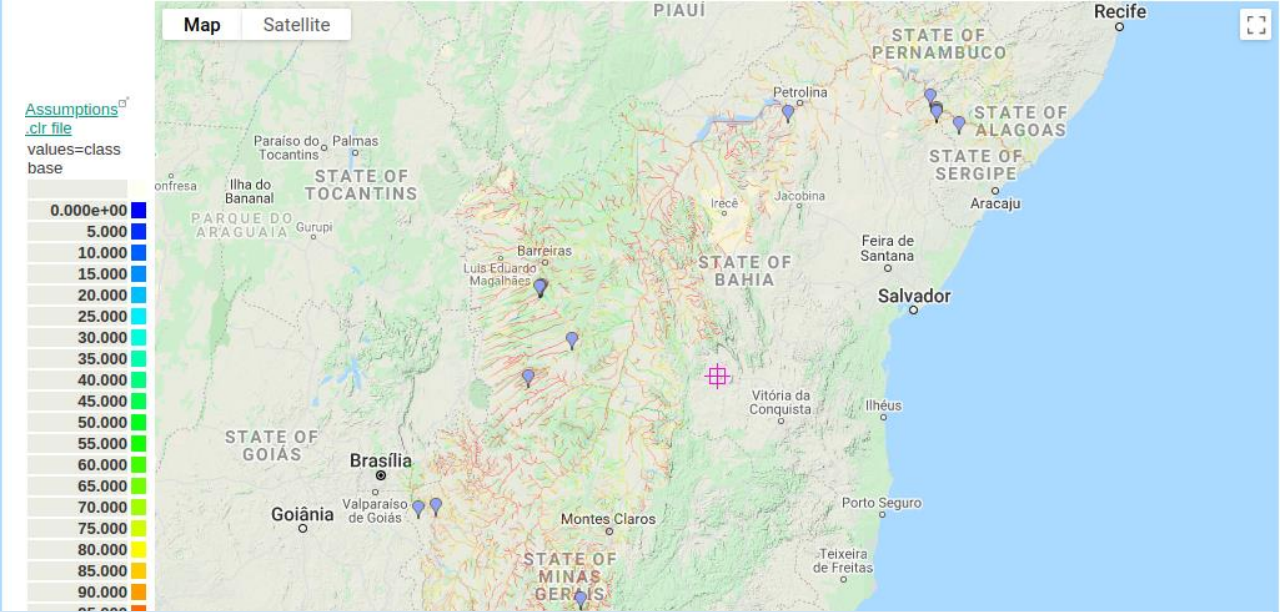
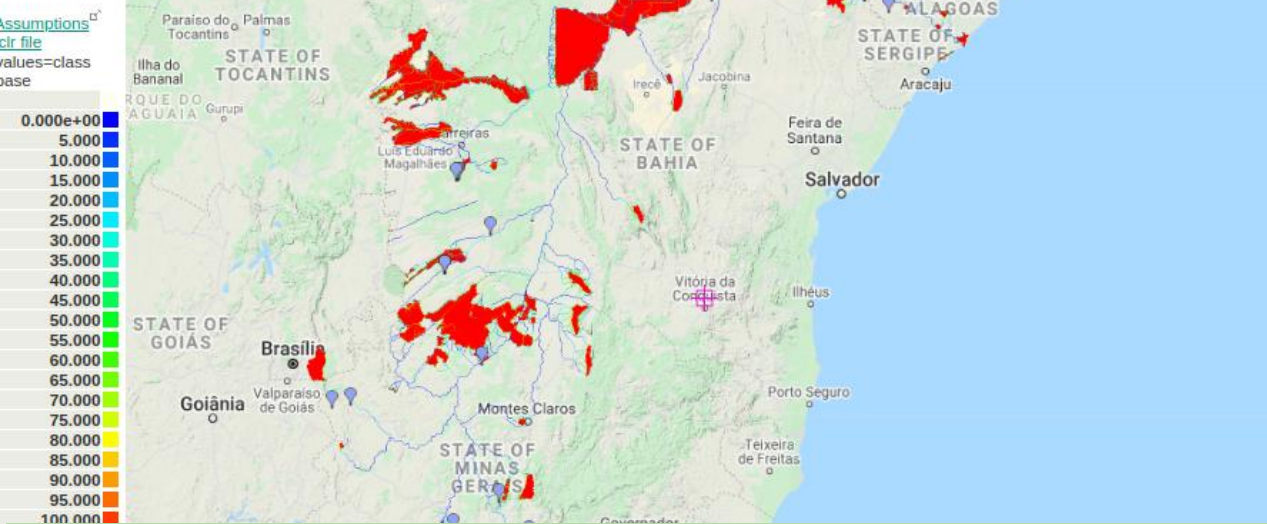


BEM spatial metrics calculated

Current state of upstream nature	Current contribution of upstream nature	Contribution of investable natural assets	The current and future risk to dam operation of upstream deforestation scenario	Future benefits to dam operation of restoration scenario
Upstream protected area (%)	Annual water provision by semi-natural areas (% of total)	Hydrological influence of upstream protected areas (%)	Current human footprint on water quality (%)	Hydrological influence of upstream 'refor' restoration scenario (% of inputs)
Upstream semi-natural area (%)	Maximum monthly water provision by semi-natural areas (% of total)	Monthly maximum hydrological influence of upstream protected areas (%)	Hydrological influence of recent upstream deforestation (% of inputs)	Increase in water yield due to upstream 'refor' restoration scenario (%)
Upstream forest area (%)	Upstream sediment retention (deposition) by semi-natural areas (% of total)	Hydrological influence of unprotected upstream non-forest, semi-natural areas (%)	Hydrological influence of recent upstream afforestation (% of inputs)	Maximum monthly increase in water yield due to upstream 'refor' restoration scenario (%)
	Annual water quantity from fog interception (% of total)	Monthly maximum hydrological influence of upstream, unprotected non-forest, semi-natural areas (%)	Hydrological influence of all upstream intervened land (% of inputs)	Decrease in sediment transport due to upstream 'refor' restoration scenario (%)
	Monthly maximum water quantity from fog interception (% of total)	Hydrological influence of upstream unprotected forests (%)	Monthly maximum hydrological influence of all upstream intervened land (% of inputs)	
		Monthly maximum hydrological influence of upstream unprotected forests (%)	Hydrological influence of upstream 'defor' deforestation scenario (% of inputs)	
		Hydrological influence of upstream cloud-affected forests (%)	Decrease in water yield due to upstream 'defor' deforestation scenario (%)	
		Monthly maximum hydrological influence of upstream cloud-affected forests (%)	Maximum monthly decrease in water yield due to upstream 'defor' deforestation scenario (%)	
			Increase in sediment transport due to upstream 'defor' deforestation scenario (%)	

We calculate 35 hydrological metrics in WaterWorld. These metrics calculate the **current state of upstream nature**, its **contribution to supporting water and sediment retention** at the dams downstream, the **contribution of specific investible natural assets** (eg protected areas, unprotected forest, cloud forest), **risk to the dams** of upstream deforestation and **benefits of upstream restoration**.

Example spatial metrics

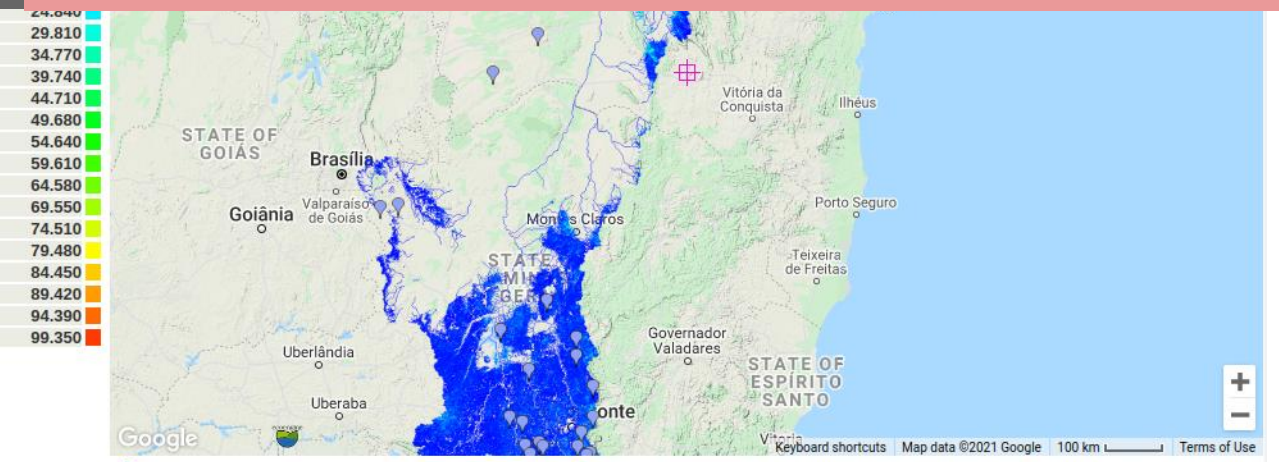
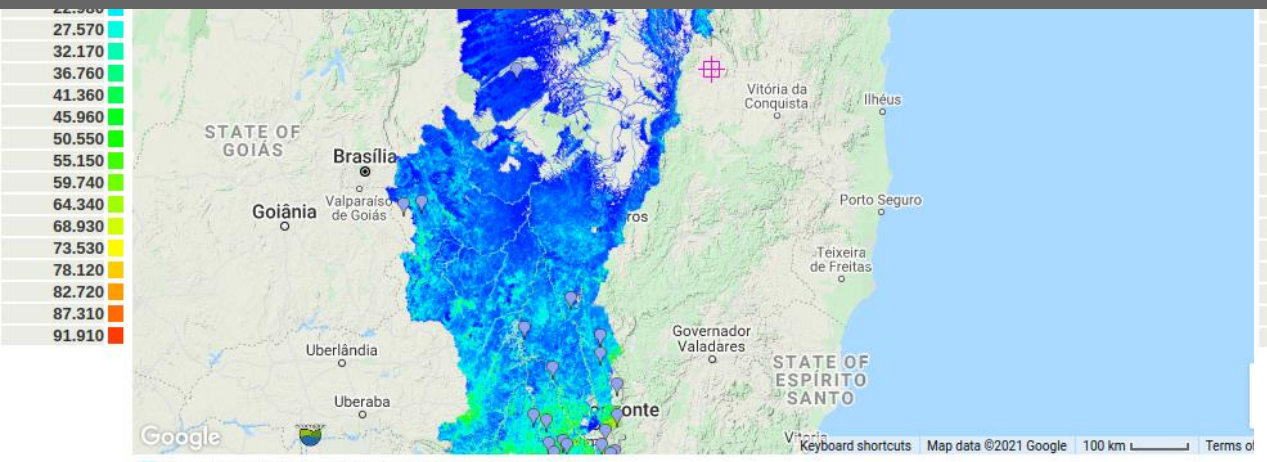


STATE: Upstream protected area (%)

CON: Upstream sediment retention (%)

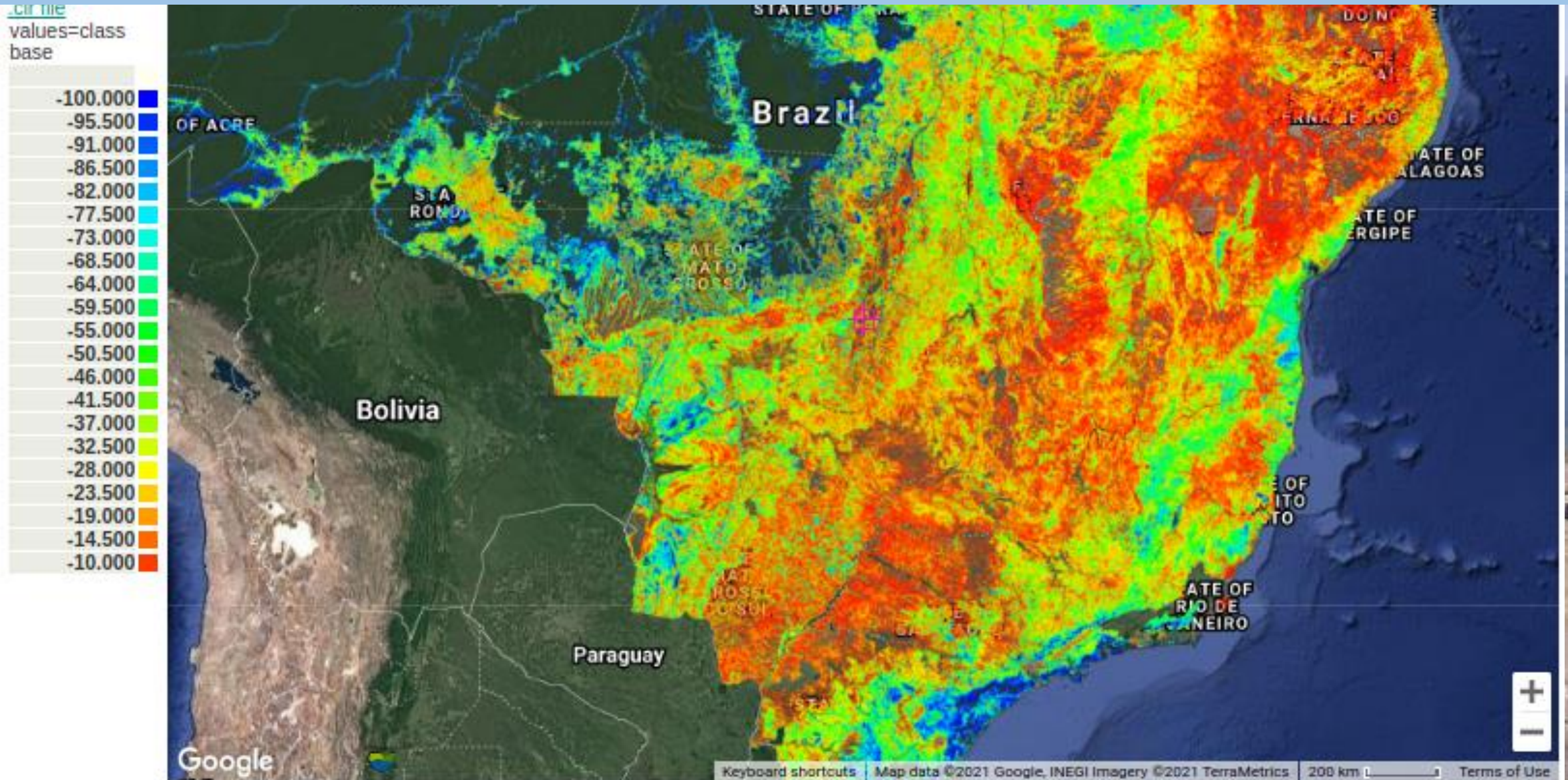
ASSETS: Influence of upstream unprotected forest (%)

RISK: Max. monthly water yield decrease on defor (%)



BAU deforestation scenario (100 years)

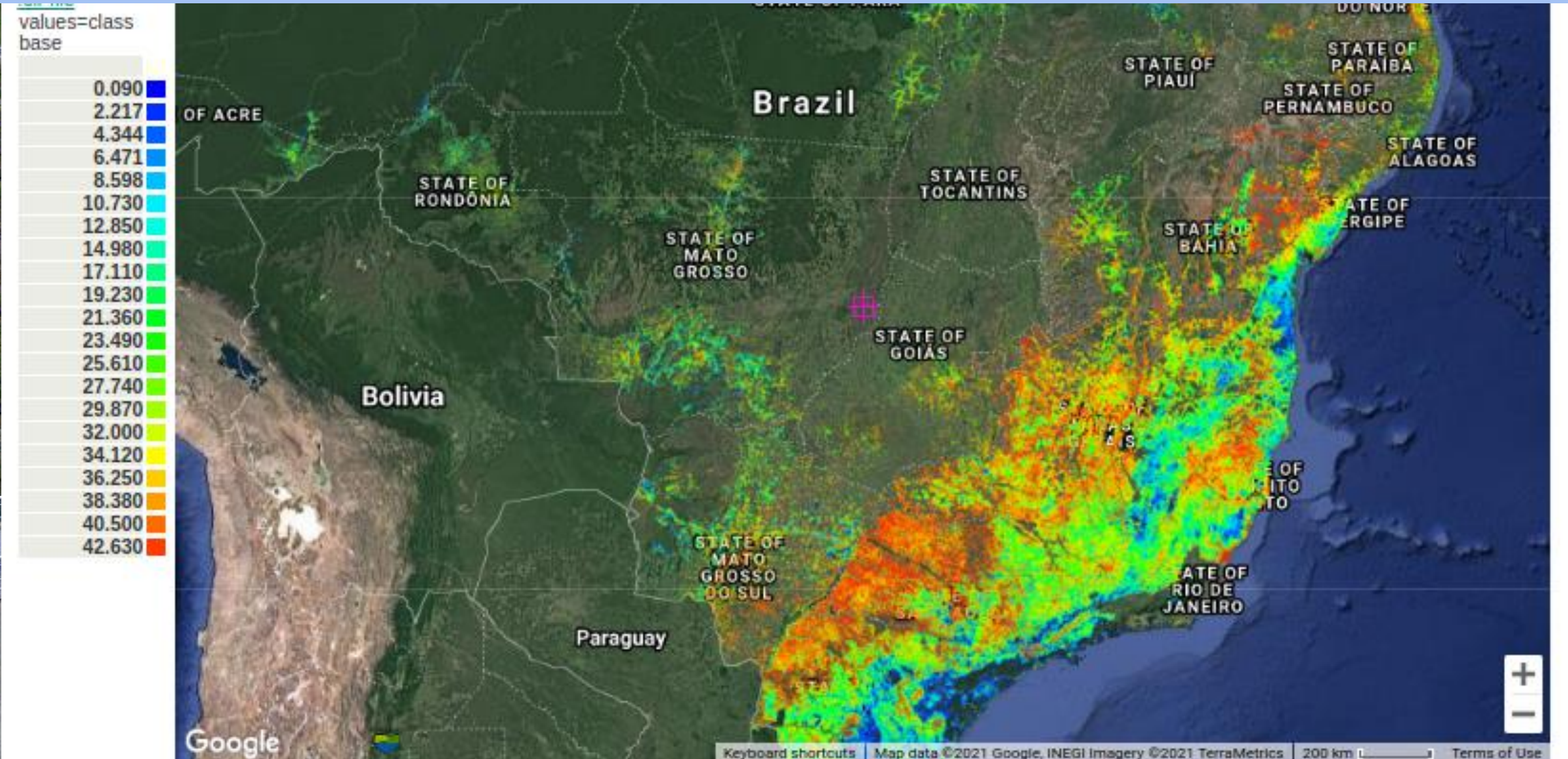
As part of the analysis we run a deforestation scenario. Coloured areas are deforested



Change in Cover of tree-covered ground (Copernicus 2015) (non-zeros) (Percentage)

BAU reforestation scenario (100 years)

We also run a forest restoration scenario. The coloured areas are restored.

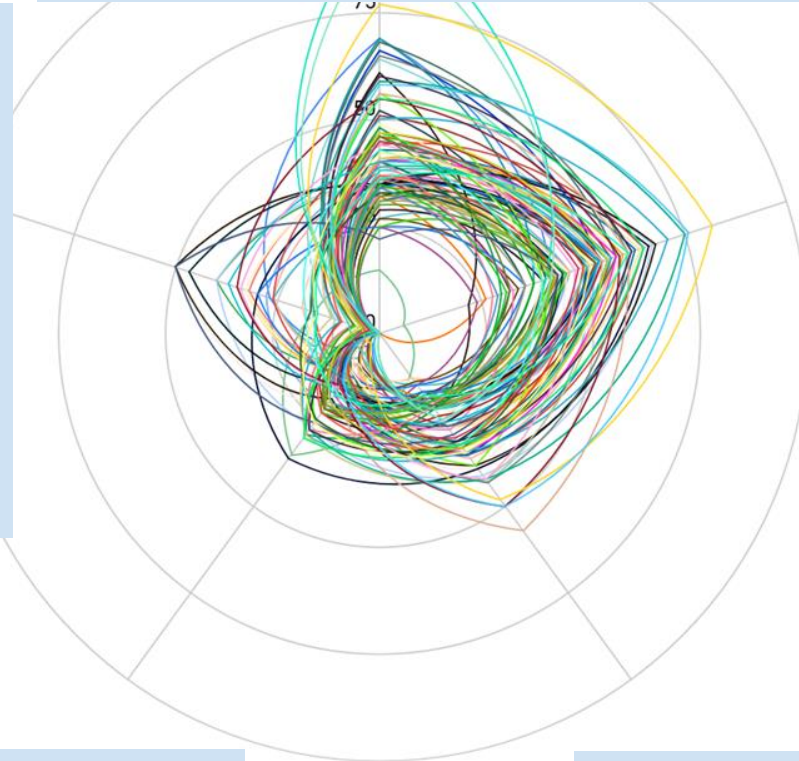


Change in Cover of tree-covered ground (Copernicus 2015) (positives) (Percentage)

Results by dam (608 dams HEP>2MW)

STATE: Variable: good for some dams, poor for many, in need of improvement

BENEFITS: In many cases low (the restoration scenario is far upstream for many dams, thus has few benefits for flow, only for sedimentation)



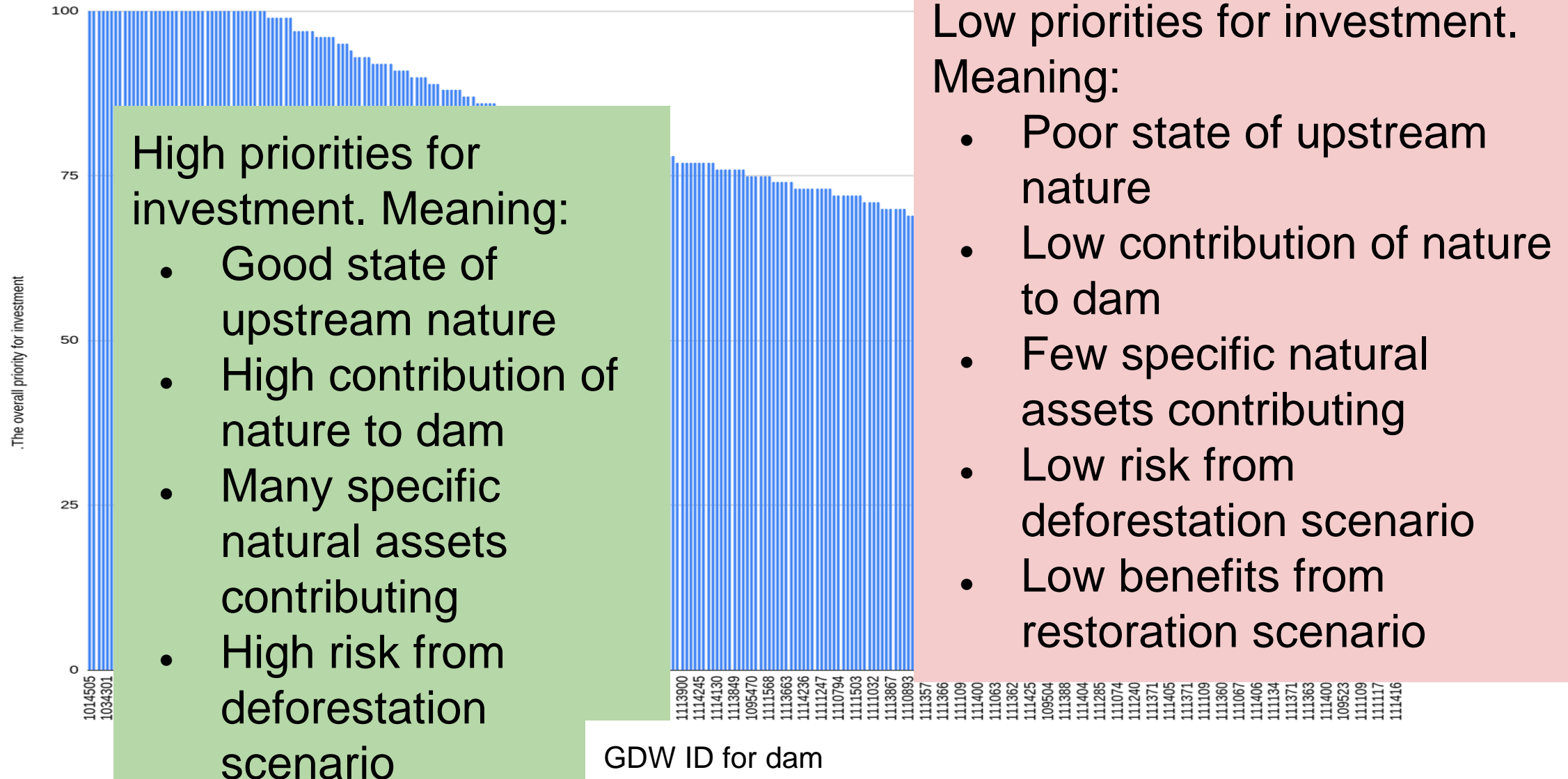
CON: Full range, but many dams with contribution >50%

RISK: Full range, many dams with risk 25-50% of current contribution under scenario

ASSETS: Full range, but many dams with investable natural asset contribution

Overall investment priority for each dam

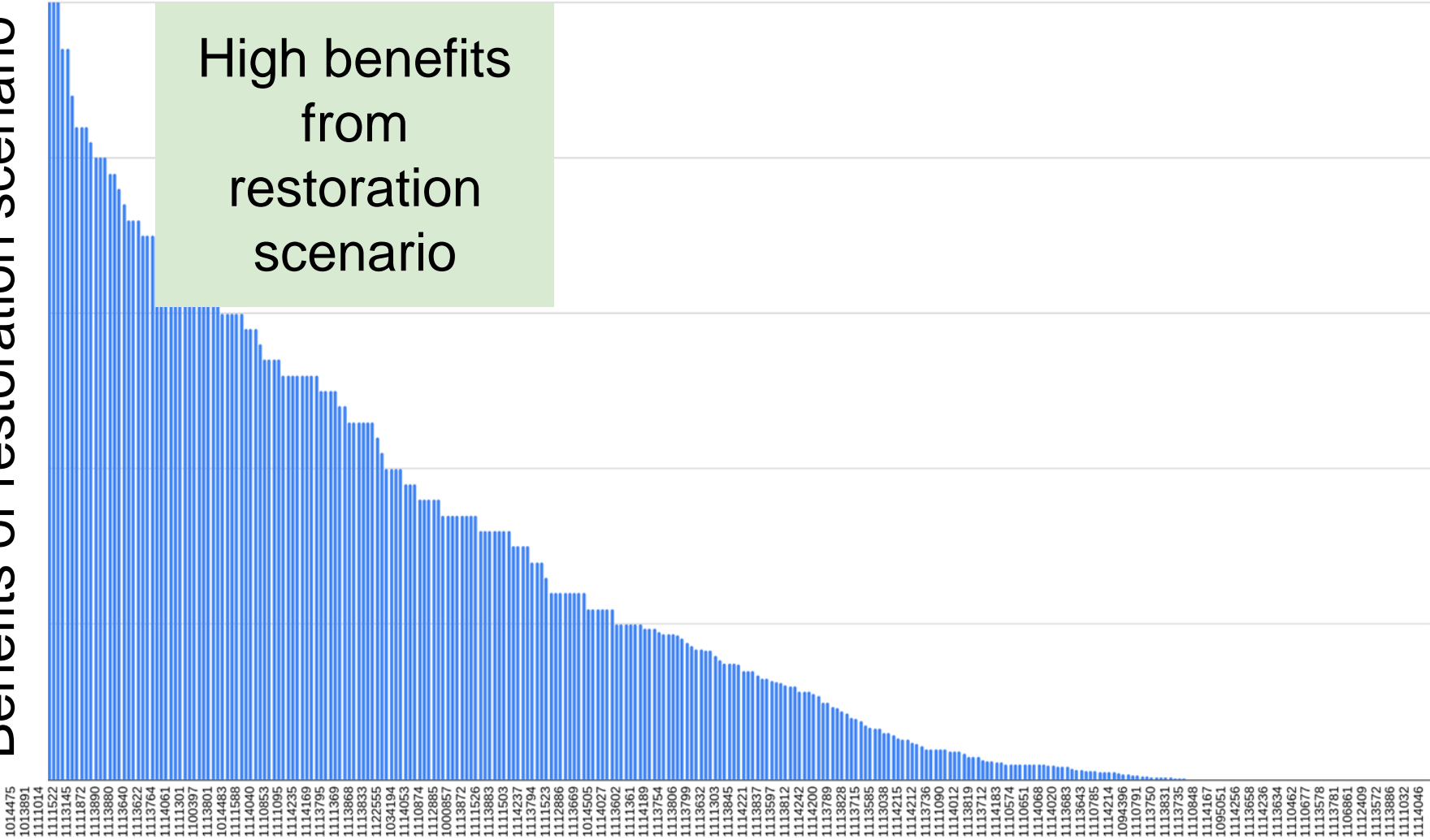
Some dams are high priorities for investment and others not



Benefits of **restoration** for each dam

Some are particularly high priorities for restoration

Benefits of restoration scenario



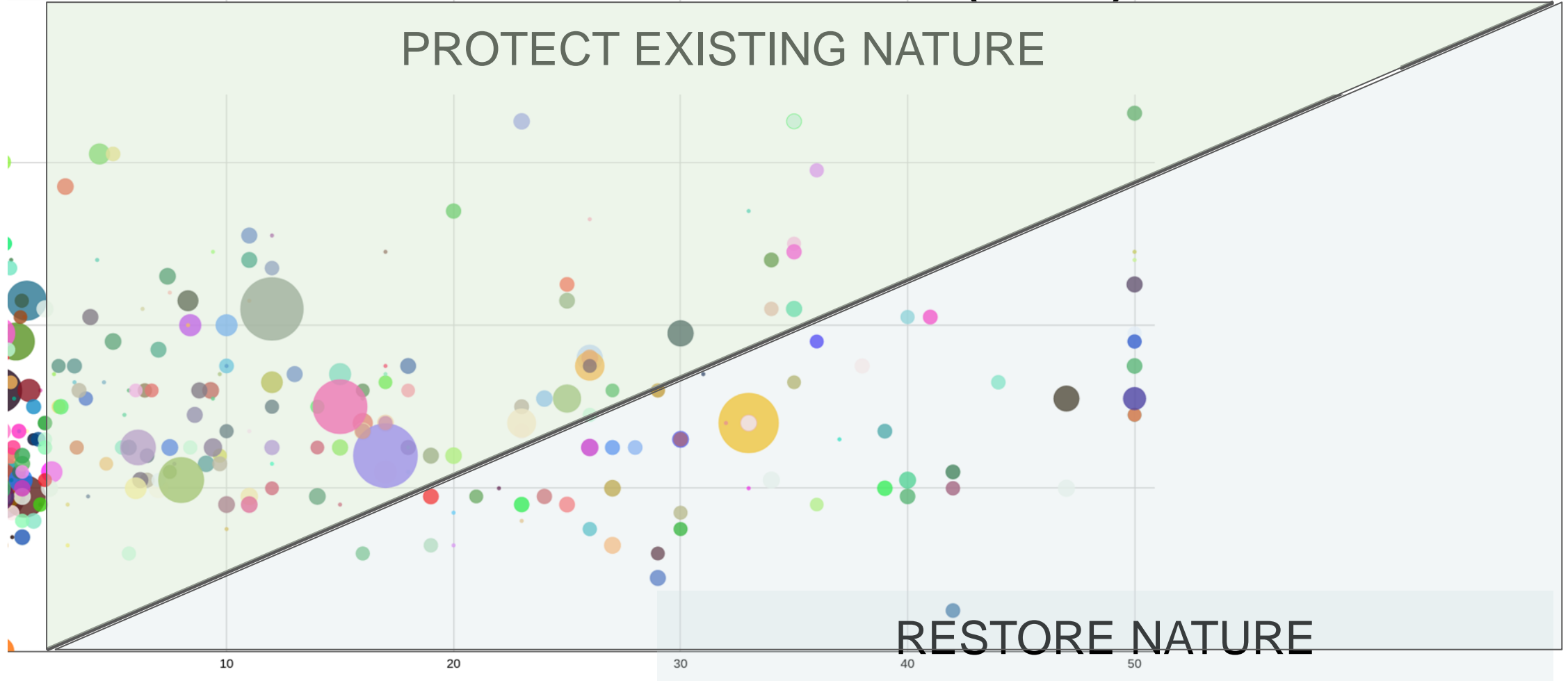
Low benefits from restoration

Priority dams for upstream investment

To improve the effectiveness of dam operations:

EACH ICON IS ONE DAM (>2MW), ICON SIZE = MW

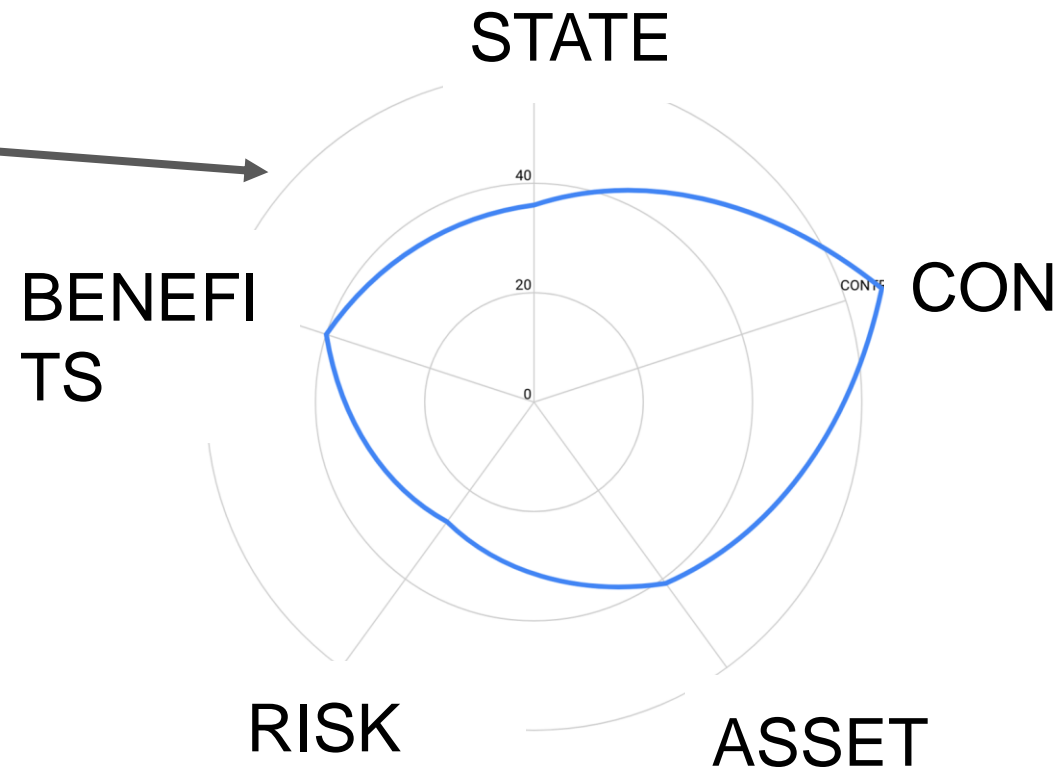
CURRENT CONTRIBUTION OF INVESTABLE NATURAL ASSETS (%)



BENEFITS OF

Top priority dams (>30 MW)

Overall priority for investment	HEP capacity (MW)	Dam name
100	82	Retiro Baixo
100	3162	Xingo
100	396	Tres Marias
100	260	Governador Pedro Viriato Parigot de Souza (Capivari/Cachoeira)
100	36	Guaricana
100	72	Alecrim
100	140	Risoleta Neves (Antiga Candonga)
100	250	Balbina
100	261	Dardenelos
100	1420	Salto Santiago
100	71.4	Piraju
100	1240	Governador Jose Richa (Salto Caxias)
100	1676	Governador Bento Munhoz da Rocha Neto (Foz do Areia)
100	320	Porto Colombia
99	78	Antônio Dias
99	36.4	Cachoeira da Fumaça
97	400	Apolonio Sales
97	794.2	UHE Paulo Afonso Complex
96	1479.6	Itaparica
96	180	Jacui (Barragem Eng. José Maia Filho)



Retiro Baixo:

- Watershed could be in better state
- Nature contributes much to the dam
- Some investable assets contribute

Conclusions

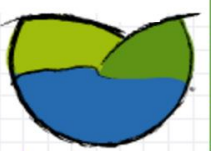
- A tool has been developed which brings together WaterWorld and GlobalDamWatch to better target conservation and restoration investments for the benefit of downstream dams
- The tool shows the % contribution or % change in contribution of nature to the operational conditions dams, for annual and seasonal water and sediment inputs
- Sophisticated spatial models are required to understand these priorities
- We highlight the diversity of dam situations in terms of current contributions of upstream nature and benefits that could accrue from restoration
- A series of priorities are identified for further investigation as part of the BEM process
- The tools presented are freely available

Thank you

mark.mulligan@kcl.ac.uk @markmulligan

www.policysupport.org/waterworld

www.globaldamwatch.org



Ferramenta de priorização de intervenções: critérios biofísicos e socioeconômicos

A importância do modelo biofísico

**Quais
SbN?**

Para maximizar os serviços ecossistêmicos em função de diferentes objetivos

**Em qual
ordem?**

Garantir a máxima eficiência na implementação e a maximização dos impactos

**Quanto
impacto?**

Para avaliar o impacto sobre operações/ benefícios financeiros com as métricas adequadas

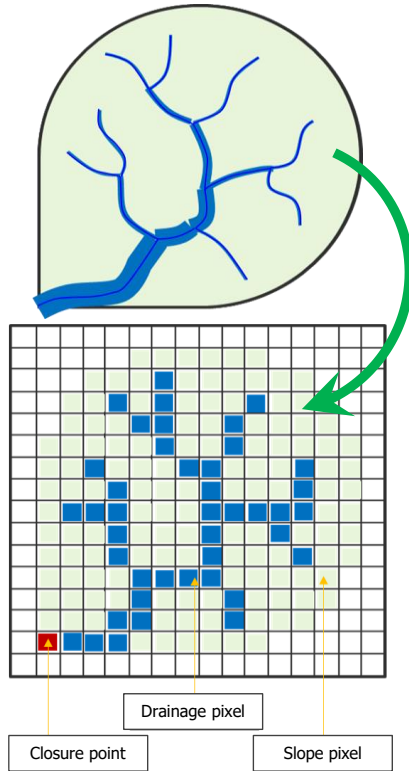
Onde?

Para ajudar na definição de sucesso e responder às necessidades dos principais atores

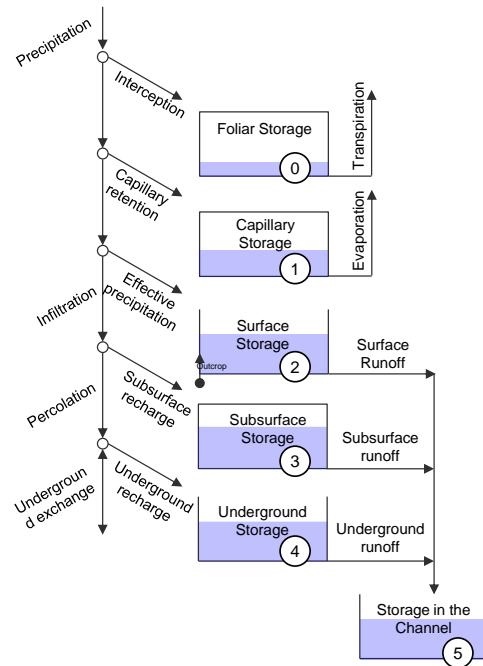
Quando?

Quando pode-se esperar os benefícios das SbN?

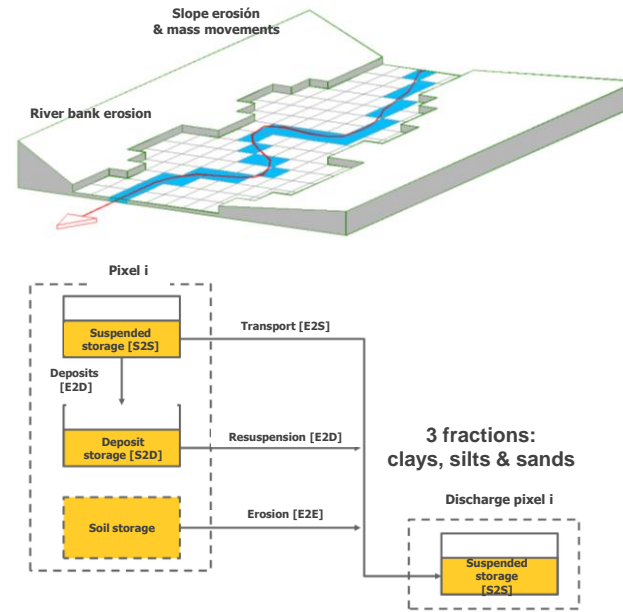
O modelo SIGA desenvolvido pela TNC junto com a Gotta



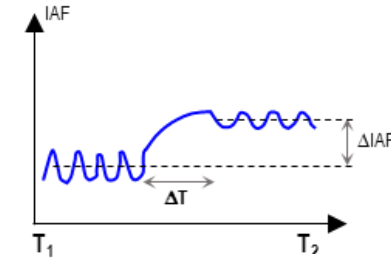
Modelo distribuído aonde e quanto
(dados para cada pixel)



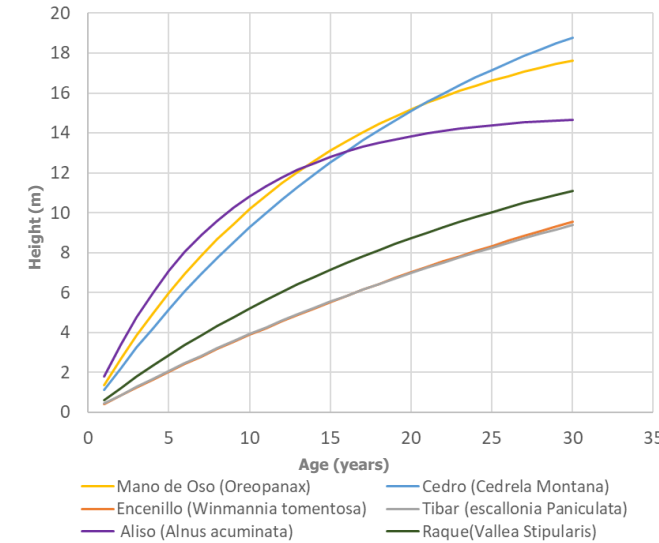
Principais processos hídricos
incluso a precipitação horizontal



Principais processos de sedimentação
incluso movimentos em massa



Von Bertalanffy growth curves



$$H = a(1 - e^{-kt})^{1/(1-m)}$$

Processos de crescimento da vegetação
quando e quanto

Incluir os critérios socio- econômicos

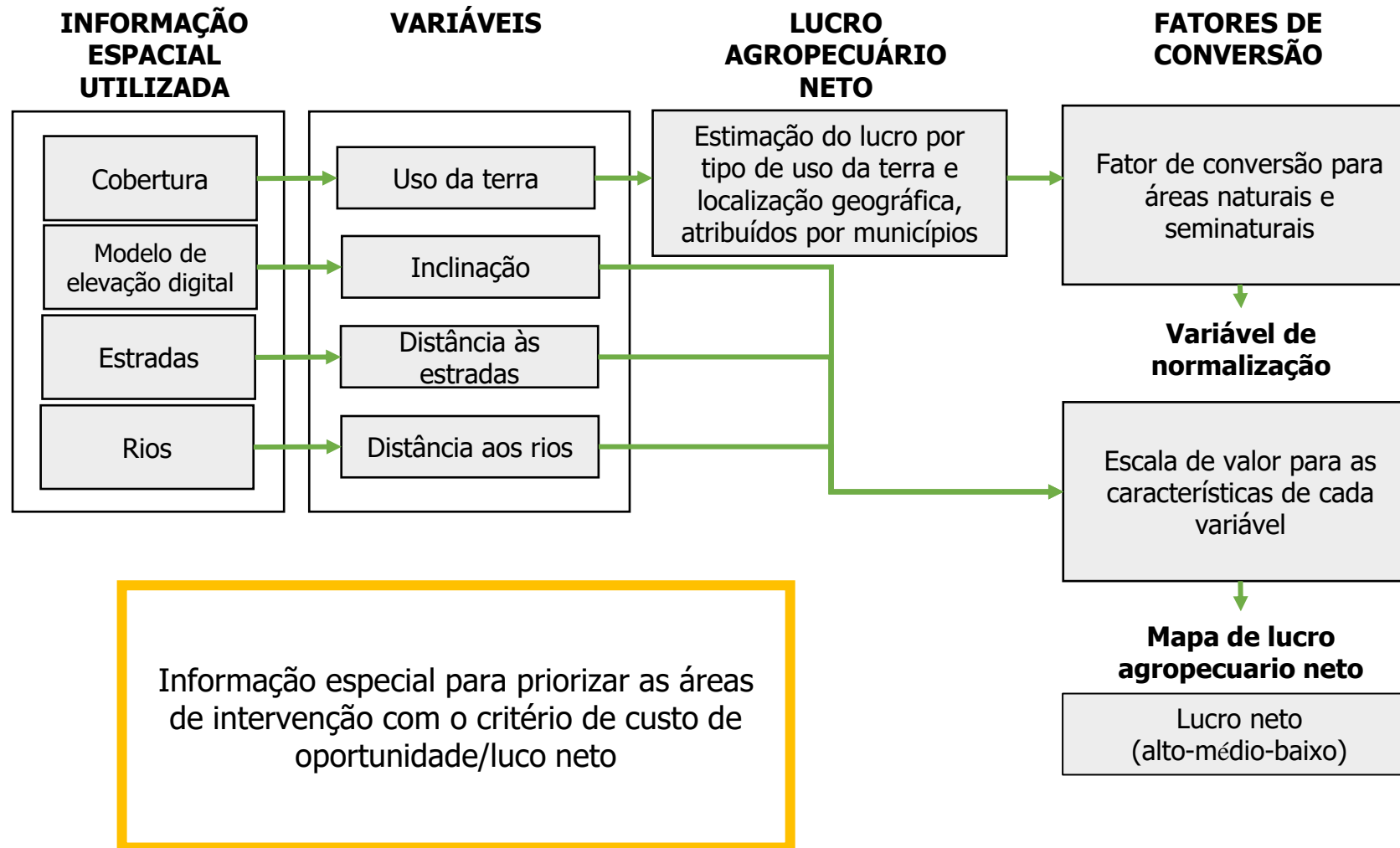
Custo de oportunidade

- Reflete o valor dos recursos aos quais um proprietário de terra renuncia se adotar práticas de produção agrícolas sustentáveis, e/ou aceitar de conservar/restaurar ecossistemas na sua propriedade

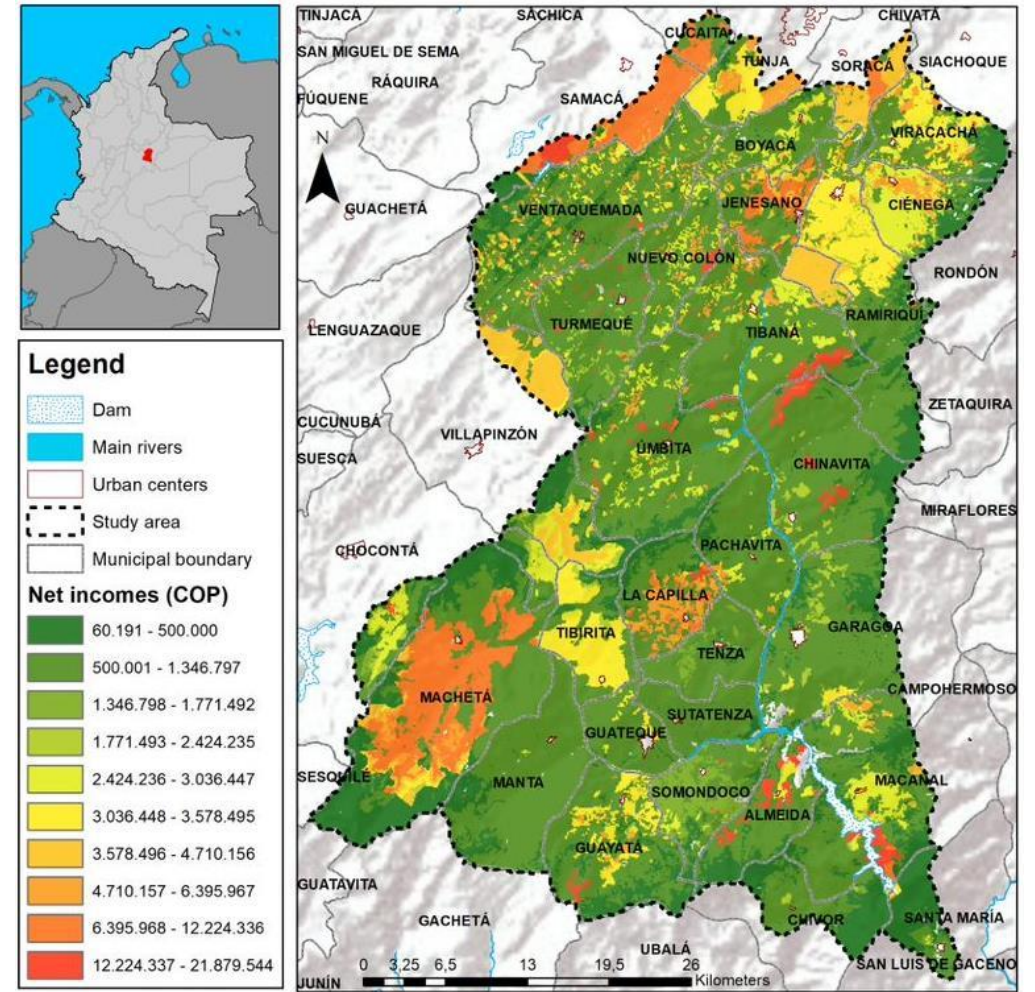
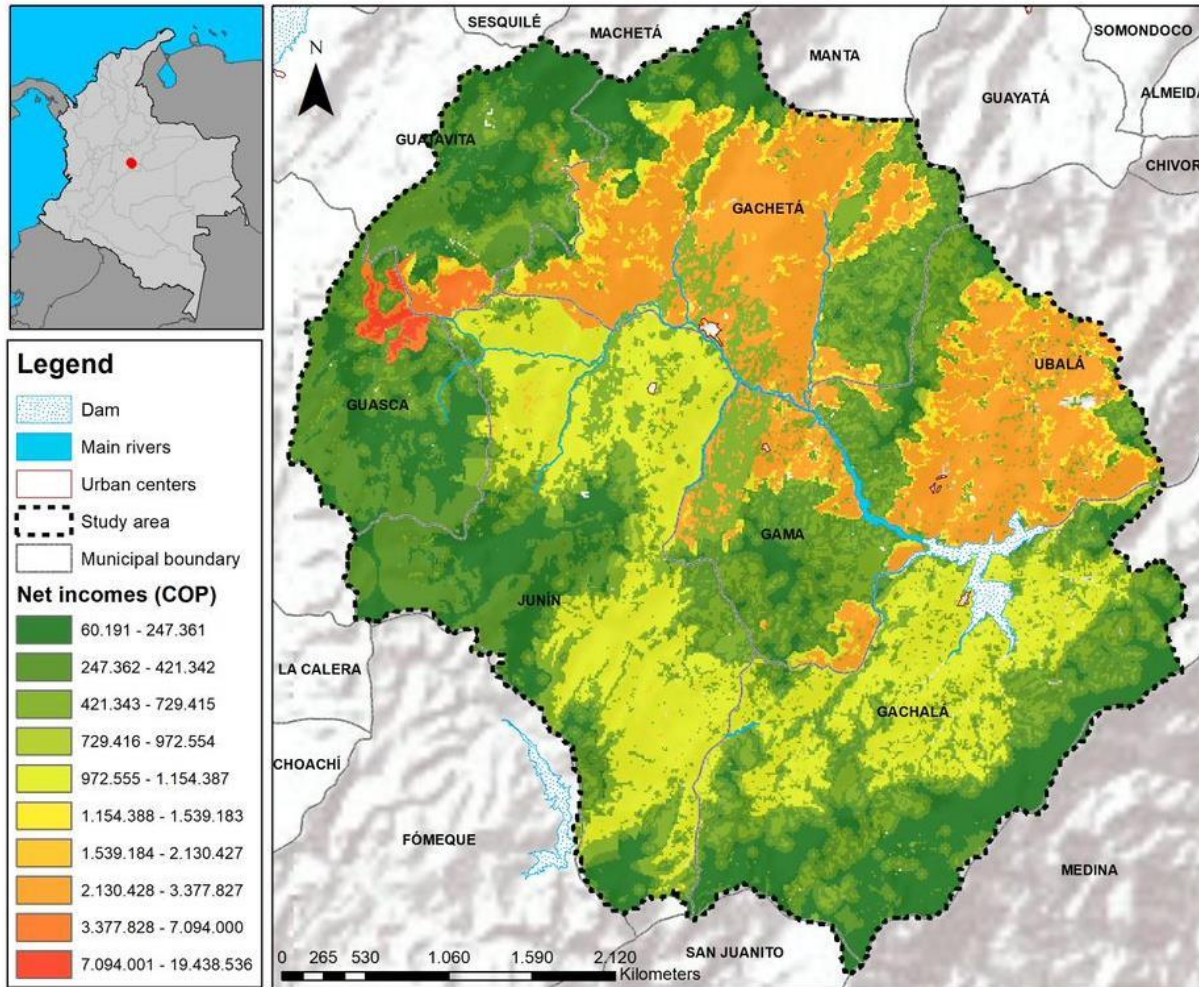
Governança

- “Estruturas e processos através dos quais tomam-se decisões e que criam as condições para estabelecer regras e ações coletivas o plataformas participativas” (Schulz et al. 2015)

Custo de oportunidade – Metodologia



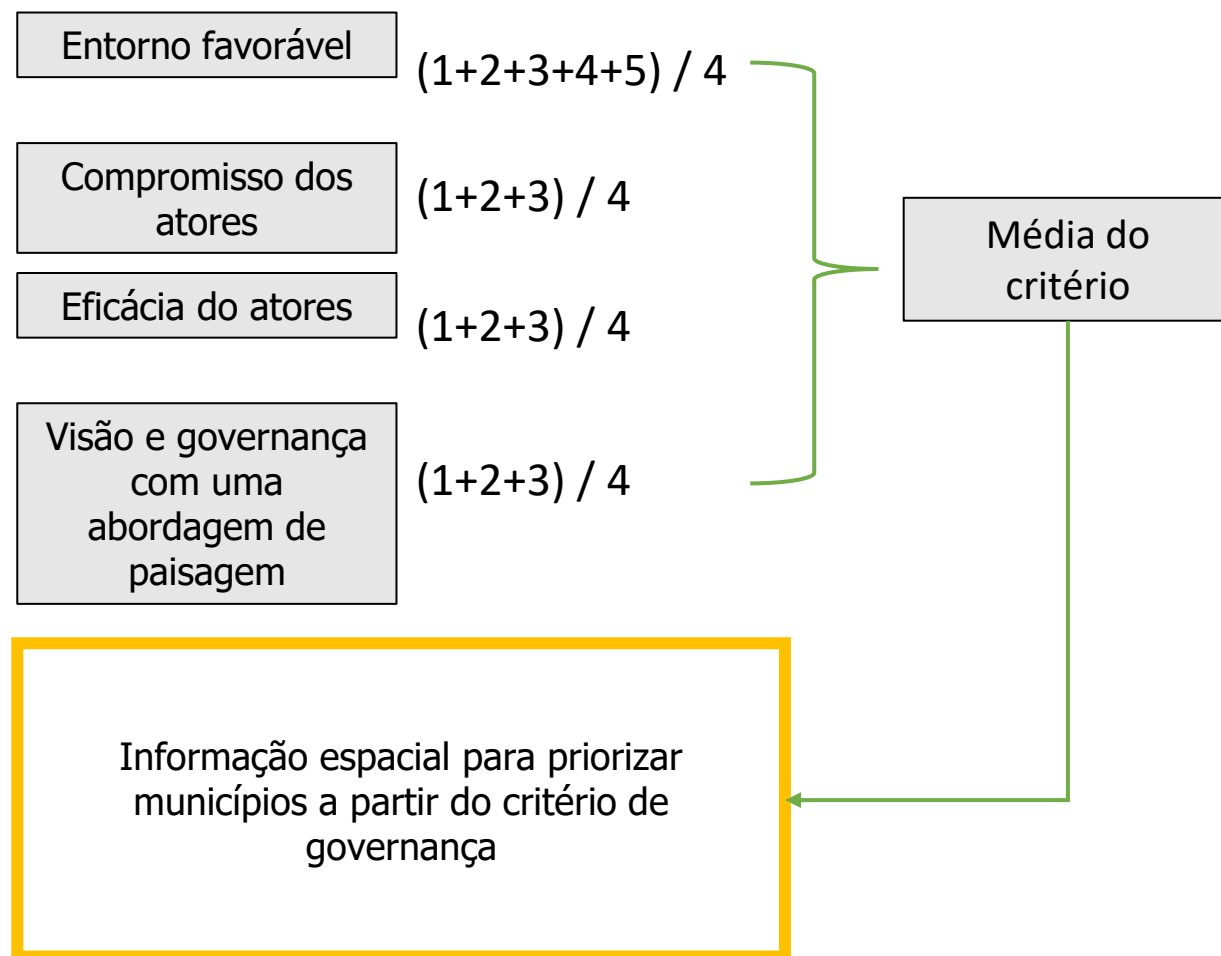
Custo de oportunidad – Resultado



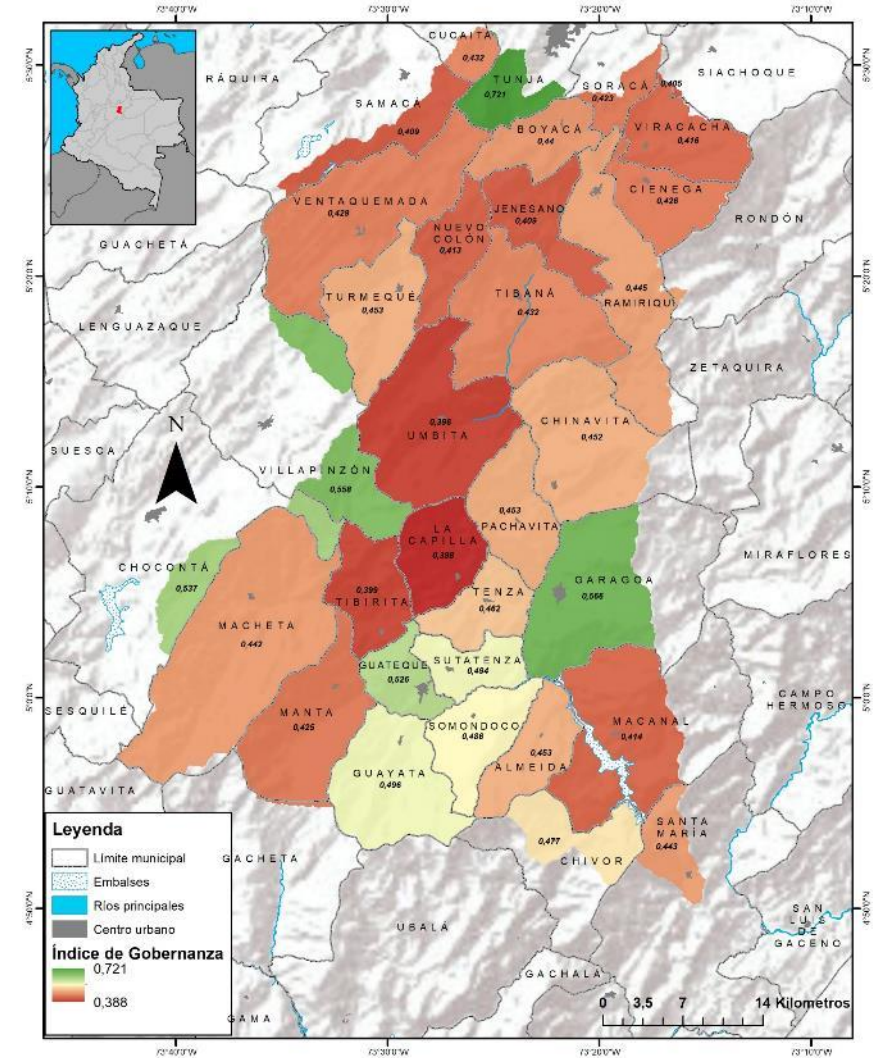
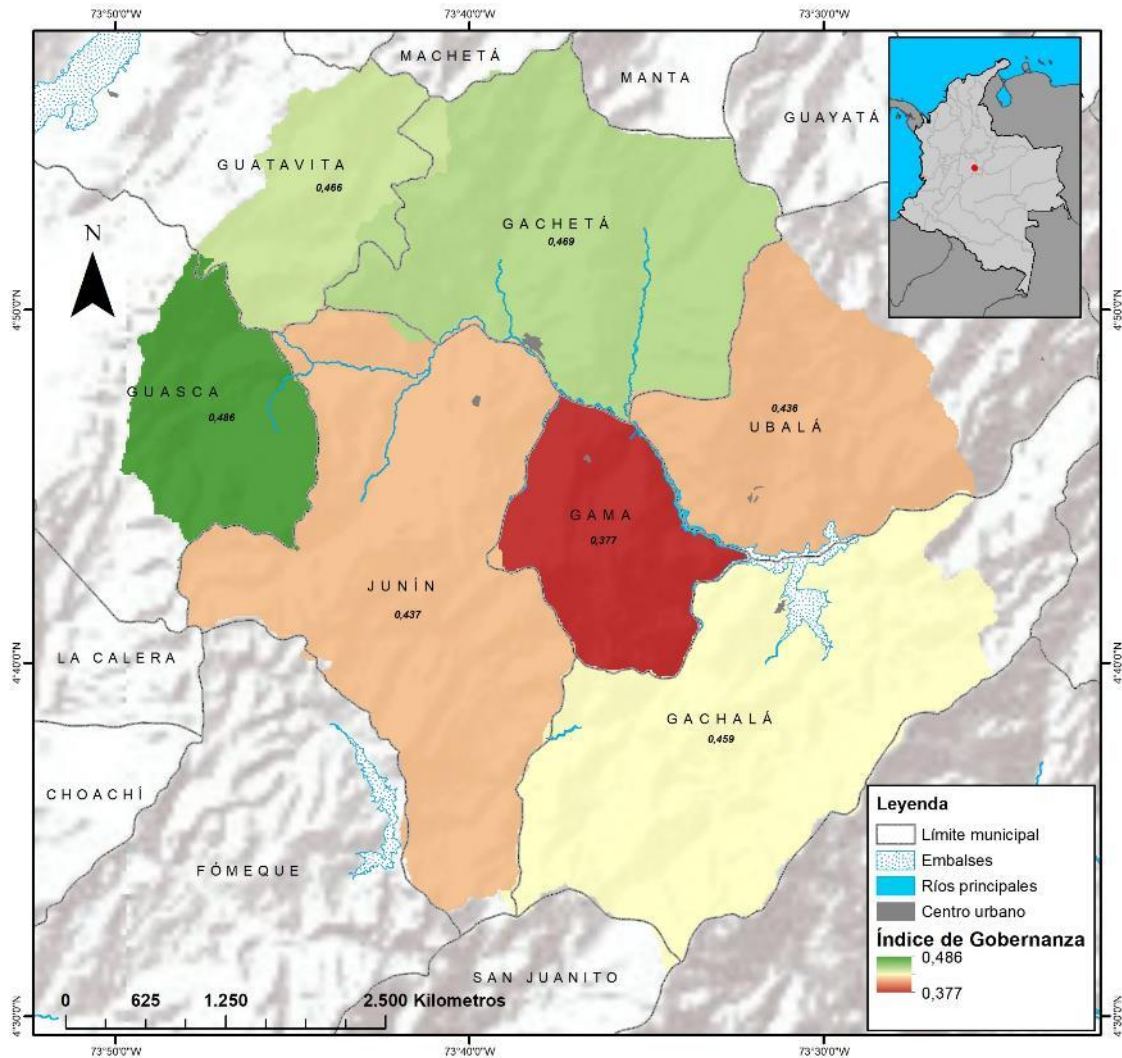
Governança – Metodologia

GOVERNANCE

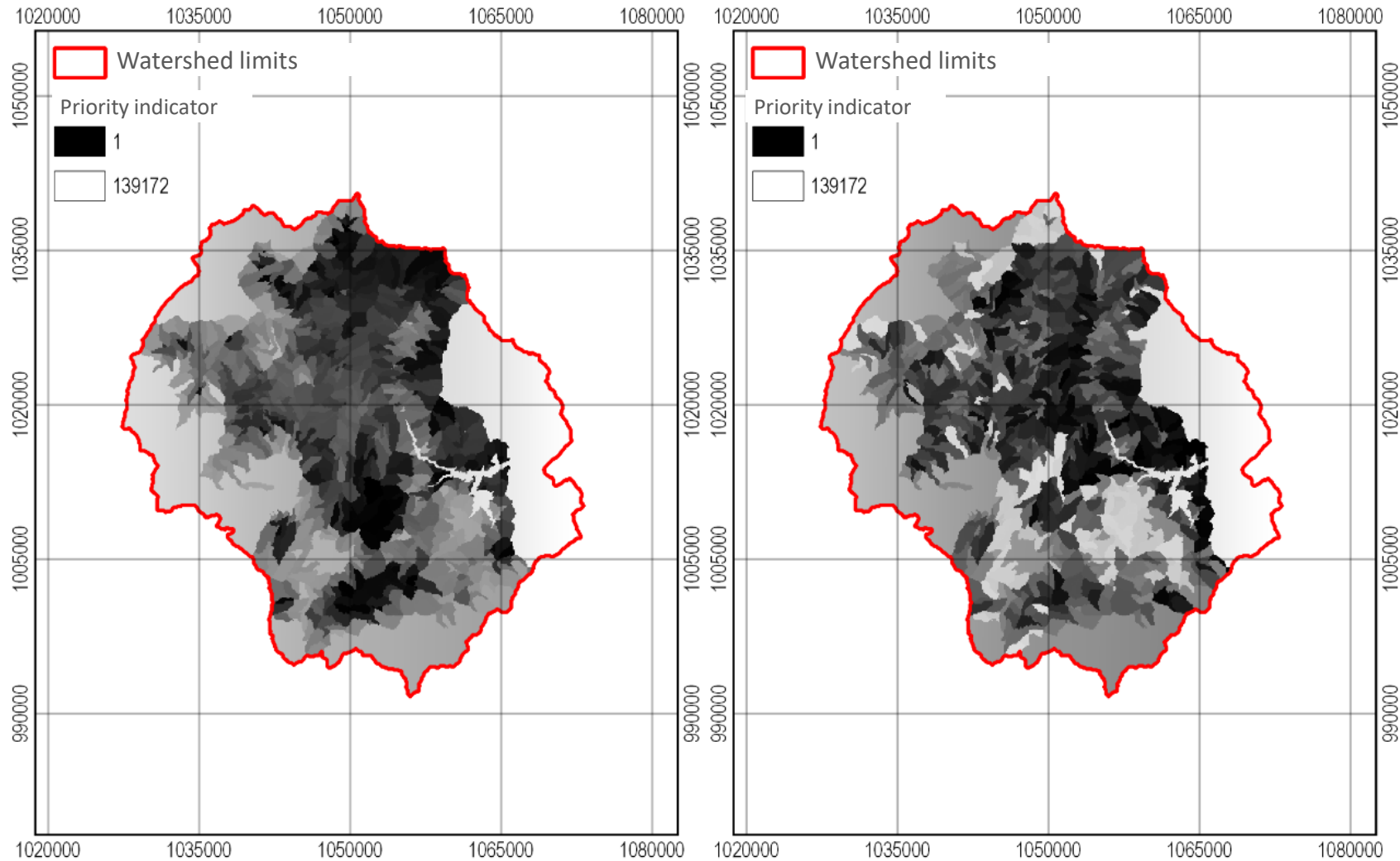
CRITÉRIO	INDICADORES
Entorno favorável	1. Marco político para a gestão da bacia
	2. Legislação em vigor para a gestão ambiental
	3. Incentivos e regulação
	4. Capacidades técnicas
	5. Capacidades financeiras
Compromisso dos atores	1. Conhecimento técnico e científico
	2. Espaços de toma de decisões político-administrativas
	3. Espaços formais de participação social para a toma de decisões
Eficácia dos atores	1. Cumprimento com as normas
	2. Distribuição de benefícios de serviços ecossistêmicos
	3. Conflitos relacionados com a gestão da bacia
Visão e governança com uma abordagem de paisagem	1. Mecanismos de controle financeiros e políticos
	2. Mecanismos de controle pelos cuidadosos
	3. Planejamento participativo com uma perspectiva de paisagem



Governança – Resultado



Objetivo final: um mapa de priorização para otimizar impactos e implementação



BEM Activities Prioritization Index
Base flow (left) and Erosion (right)

Perguntas ou Comentários?

MÓDULO 3

**Financiando soluções
baseadas na natureza:
Blue Energy Mechanism**

Blue Energy Mechanism



Soluções baseadas
na Natureza

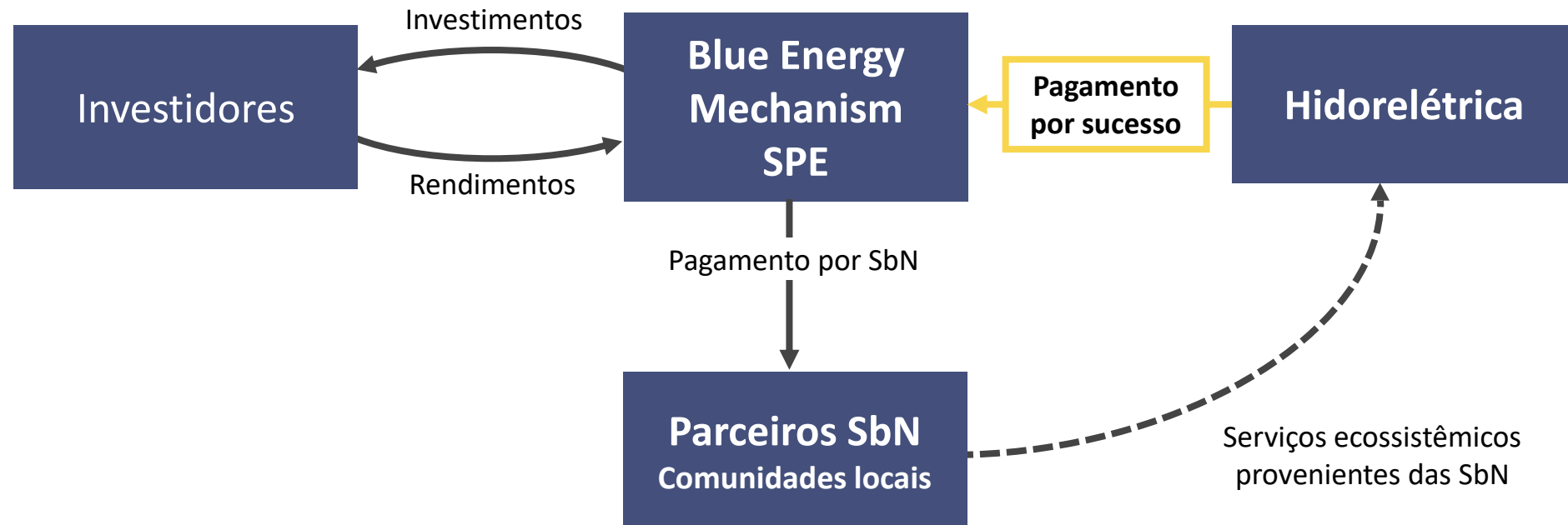
Pagamento por
sucesso dos serviços
ecossistêmicos

Regulação hídrica e
de sedimentos

Ganhos econômicos
e operacionais

Metodologia de **'pagamentos por sucesso dos serviços ambientais'** para **diminuir o risco financeiro** e **aumentar a sustentabilidade operacional** das hidrelétricas

Um mecanismo inspirado pela técnica financeira de financiamento de projetos (*project finance*)





Webinar: Soluções baseadas na natureza para o setor hidrelétrico brasileiro

Campos Mello Advogados

Fabiano Gallo & Gabriela Mello

ASPECTOS JURÍDICOS

REGULATÓRIO - CONCESSÃO

- Análise deve levar em consideração o horizonte do projeto vis-à-vis o prazo de concessão da UHE

ASPECTOS AMBIENTAIS

- Principais instrumentos jurídicos aplicáveis: créditos de carbono, REDD+ e pagamento por serviços ambientais (PSA)
- Nenhum possui regulamento específico, em âmbito federal, que estabeleça critérios e obrigações que devam ser seguidos na implementação e prestação de serviços ecossistêmicos
- Na prática, as iniciativas são implementadas com base em negociações entre particulares e, quando aplicável, com base em normas estaduais
- Não há vedação legal de *payment for success* ou previsão de critérios de verificação e monitoramento que o projeto que utilize o BEM tenha que observar, não havendo óbices para sua implementação no Brasil
- A legislação ambiental traz obrigações a serem cumpridas pela UHE, o que torna a utilização do BEM ainda mais atrativa



CAMPOS MELLO ADVOGADOS
IN COOPERATION WITH DLA PIPER

Fale conosco

Rio de Janeiro

Rua Lauro Müller, 116 – 25º andar,
salas 2501, 2502, 2507 e 2508
Botafogo - Rio de Janeiro/RJ - 22.290-906.
T +55 21 3262 3000 F +55 21 3262 3011

São Paulo

Av. Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek, 1455
12º andar – Sala 122
Vila Nova Conceição – São Paulo/SP – 04543-011.
T +55 11 3077 3500 F +55 11 3077 3501

Brasília

SCN Qd. 04 Bloco B, Ed. Centro Empresarial Varig,
12º Andar Sala 1201 - Brasília/DF - 70714-900
T +55 61 3877-6565 F +55 (11) 3262 3011

New York

1251 Avenue of the Americas, 27º andar (Suite 2873)
New York/ NY
10020-1104 - USA
T +1 212 335 4541

Londres

160 Aldersgate Street, Barbican
London - EC1A 4HT, Reino Unido
T +44 (0)20 7349 0296 F +44 (0)20 7796 6666

Miami

200 South Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 2500
Miami, /Florida - 33131-5341, EUA



Perguntas ou Comentários?

OBRIGADO!

Thomas Skurtis

Project Director
thomas.skurtis@tnc.org
+57 313 629 3166

Juan Sebastián Lozano

Project Science Manager
juan.lozano@tnc.org
+57 320 352 9295

Matheus Chacur

Financial Analyst
matheus.chacur@cpiglobal.org
+55 21 99798-1050

BLUE ENERGY MECHANISM

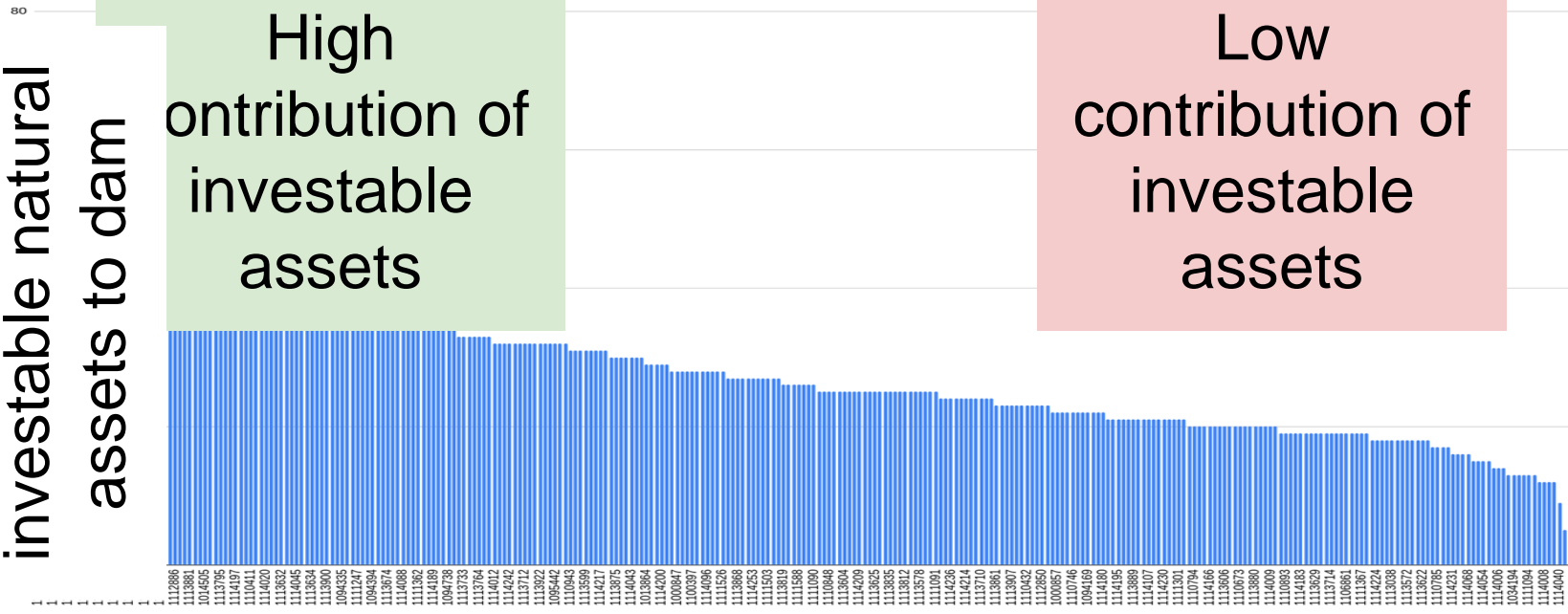
CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



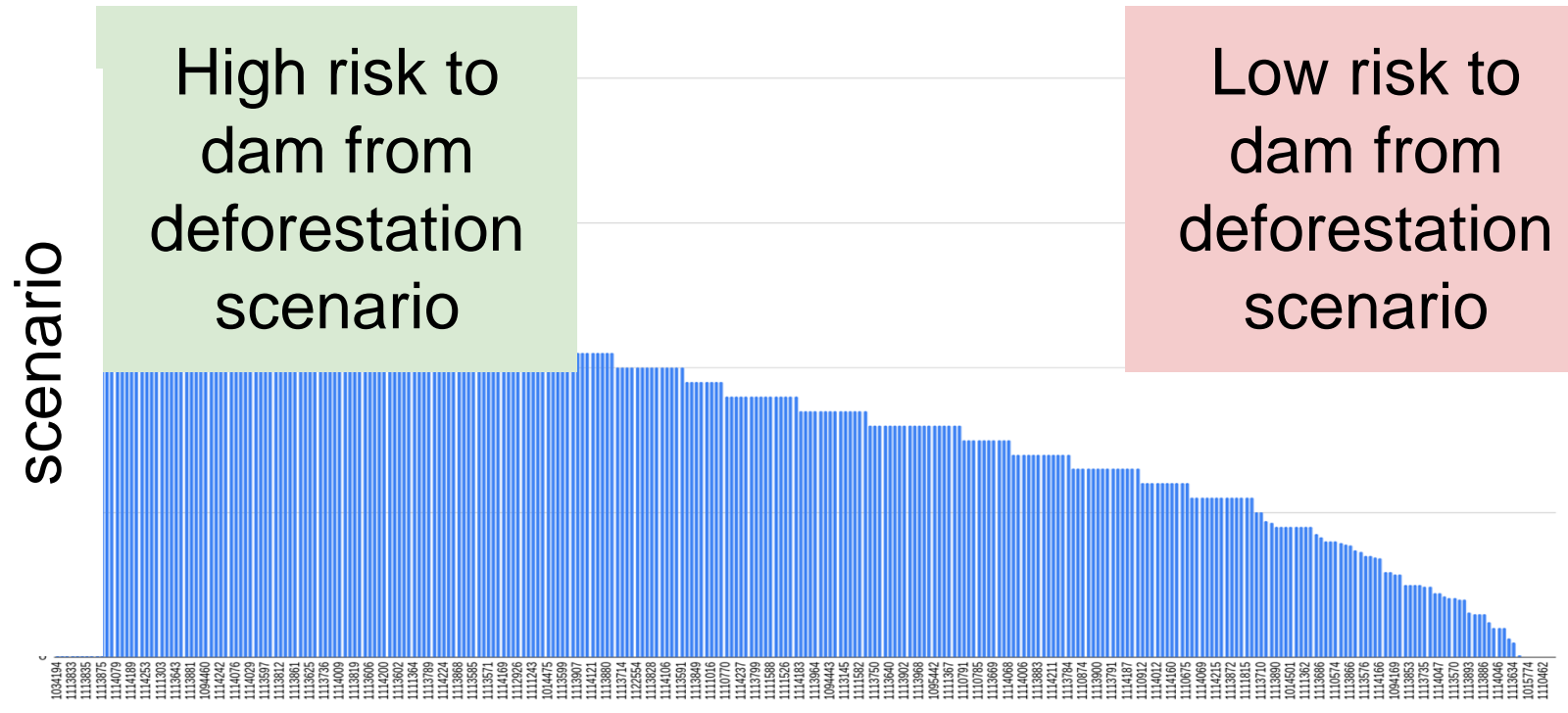
The Nature
Conservancy 



Contribution of investable natural assets to dam



Risk to dam from deforestation scenario



Top priority dams (>30 MW) on the basis of benefits of restoration

Benefits of upstream restoration	HEP capacity (MW)	Dam name
50	396	Tres Marias
50	158	Passo Real
50	180	Jacui (Barragem Eng. José Maia Filho)
50	320	Porto Colombia
41	71.4	Piraju
40	82	Retiro Baixo
38	140	Risoleta Neves (Antiga Candonga)
36	1420	Salto Santiago
35	1676	Governador Bento Mun
33	400	Apolonio Sales
33	1479.6	Itaparica
33	3162	Xingo
33	794.2	UHE Paulo Afonso Con
33	140.544	Baguari
32	1050.3	Sobradinho Main Dam