Governing the Water-Energy-Food Nexus: Opportunities for Basin Organisations

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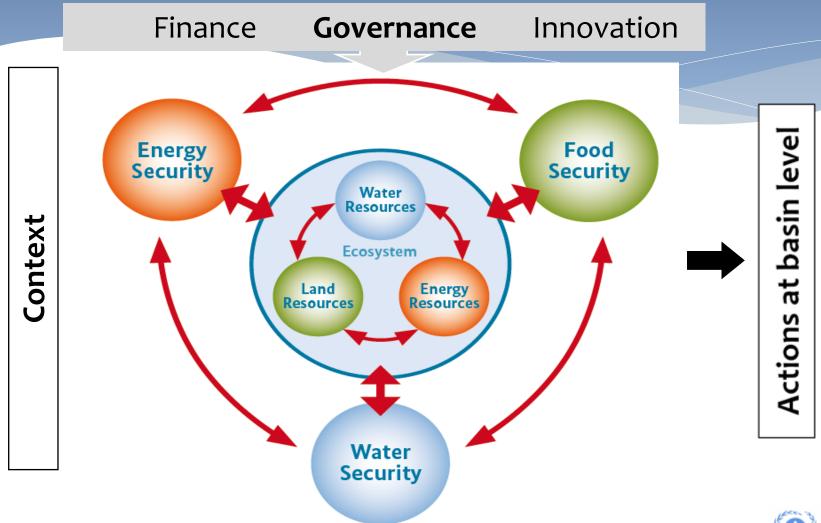


Context (1)

- * Interconnections Water-Energy-Food
 - * 8% of global energy used for water
 - * Global water withdrawals
 - * 15% for energy
 - * 70% for agriculture
- * Water, energy, and food security depend on wellfunctioning ecosystems
- * Water use and pollution, burning of fossil fuels, and food production impact on ecosystems
- * Nexus approach helps to balance



Context (2)





Opportunities

- * Comparative advantage of BOs
 in nexus governance through experience with IWRM
- * Benefits for BOs
 - * Mitigation of environmental impacts
 - * Multiple benefits from multipurpose measures
 - * Water, energy and cost savings, increased efficiency
 - * Increased collaboration and awareness
- Nexus challenges for BOs
 - Bioenergy and food crops
 - Energy for water / Water for energy
 - * Food security: water-food-ecosystems
 - * Water security, flood control



Recommendations for BOs

4. Develop

capacity

•knowledge

base

•analytical tools

BO with high-level mandate

2. Formal partnerships

3. COORDINATION IN PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

- Identify mutual benefits
- Common solutions & incentives
- Plan & Implement



1. High level mandate

- * Essential to coordinate and cooperate between the water, energy, food and environment sectors
- * For implementation, local-level actors relevant
- * Successful examples
 - * Mekong River Commission (MRC), e.g. Initiative on Sustainable Hydropower
 - * International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), e.g. EU Renewable Energy Directive





2. Formal partnerships

- * Across sectors: water, energy, food, environment
- * Across levels: local, national, transboundary, global
- * With private sector: constructors, food industry etc.
- * Various modalities, e.g.
 - broad stakeholder participation process
 - * advisory boards
 - public-private partnerships
- Successful examples
 - * Latin American water funds, e.g. Quito Water Fund: PES
 - * Jucar River Basin/municipality Benaguasil, Spain: innovative and green stormwater control



3. Coordination

- * Common understanding of practices, priorities, concerns
- * Identification of mutual benefits
- * Development of common solutions
 - * Could encompass sector-specific measures
- * Joint or coordinated implementation
- Successful examples
 - * Green infrastructure, environmental flows
 - The Penobscot river restoration project, USA
 - Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA)
 - Inner Niger delta



4. Capacity building

- * Knowledge base
- * Analytical tools
 - * Valuation of ecosystem services
- * Institutional capacity
- * Successful examples
 - * Mekong River Commission data portal, atlas and viewers of Great Lakes Commission, Danube River Commission, Inner Niger Delta
 - Guidance documents, e.g. the 2013 'Primer for Monitoring Water funds' for the Latin-American Water Funds Partnerships



Key findings

- Good governance of the Water-Energy-Food Nexus
 - * Improves water, energy, food security
 - * Fosters synergies
 - * Manages trade-offs
 - * Supports sustainable development
 - * Maintains ecosystem services
- * BOs have key role to play, especially in
 - Sustainable hydropower
 - * Balancing (bio)energy with food production
 - Incorporate energy needs of water



Recommendations for BOs

- 1. BOs need high level mandate to coordinate and cooperate between water, energy, food, environment sectors
- 2. Build partnerships across sectors, across levels, with the private sector
- Identify mutual benefits, coordinate planning and joint implementation of common solutions
- 4. Build capacity on knowledge base, analytical tools, institutional development



Thank you Any questions?

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