



# Frameworks for managing the water, food and energy nexus in a changing climate

Water governance conference, Drakensburg, 6th November 2012

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#### **Energy-Water** synergies and trade-offs **Energy-Water** Win-Win Good agricultural practice Degraded land restoration Small and large hydropower\* Solar PV Demand management measures Afforestation\* Population control Renewable-powered desalination plants Wind energy Loss-Win Desalination Inter-basin transfers Win-Lose Biofuels\* Afforestation\* Nuclear power Carbon capture and storage Solar CSP Coal-to-gas shifts Underground thermal energy systems Loss-Loss Biofuels\* Fossil fuels Inefficient and outdated technologies Unmitigated demand



# Typology of Energy -Water interactions

### Sustains energy supplies

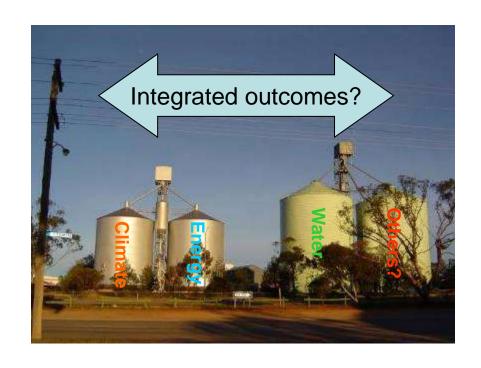
 Sustains water and energy. Eg. reduced domestic hot water demand  Sustains energy but uses more water. Eg. more hydropower

- Sustains water but uses more energy. Eg. more desalination
- Uses much water and energy. Eg.
   Unconventional natural gas, 1st gen. biofuels



## How best to integrate sectoral silos?

- Better knowledge to inform decisions
- 2. Technological advances
- 3. Markets that internalize externalities
- 4. More integrated governance institutions



Silos, Robinvale, VIC, September 2009. (c) J Pittock.

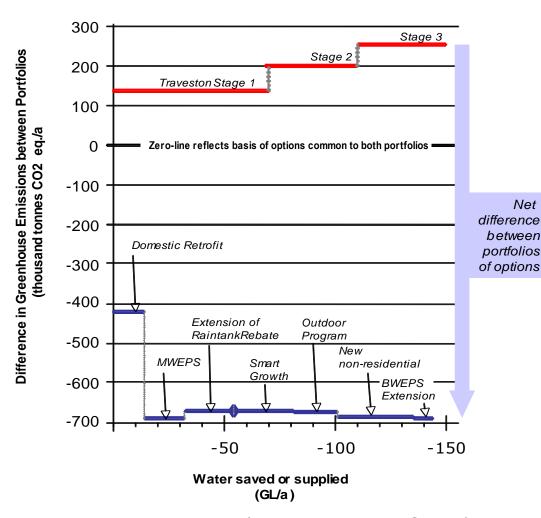
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#### **Energy – water solutions 1: Better Information**

Better knowledge could inform societal choices, eg:

- GIS based decision making tools
- McKinsey style assessments of cost per unit benefit
- **Example. SE Queensland water** supply augmentation



(From M. Retamal, UTS, 2010)

Net



# Energy – water solutions 2: Technology

Technology choices can reduce water or energy consumption per unit, eg:

- Dry cooling
- Renewable generators linked to well-designed pumped storage hydro



Photo: © J Pittock



Tumut 3 1500 MW pumped hydro storage system in the Snowy Mountains

© A Blakers



## Energy – water solutions 3: Marketbased measures

Integrated water and energy and carbon markets internalise costs

Often easier policies to implement: least cost solutions, level playing field

Eg. Australia's 2004 National Water Initiative requires all water uses to have entitlements that are tradeable (including between states)

http://www.nwc.gov.au/resources/documents/Intergovernmental-Agreement-on-a-national-water-initiative2.pdf



Hydropower (c) J Pittock



# Energy – water solutions 4: Improved decision making

A range of decision making reforms could help, eg:

Strategic environmental assessments

Consistent federal-provincial water and energy laws

Independent agency assessments

Many others ...



Palm oil, a biofuel crop, on a peat swamp in Thailand (C) J Pittock



#### Discussion

- Globally there is a need to provide services to growing populations, reduce carbon pollution, and secure energy and water supplies
- 2. Climate change policies are driving conflicts and synergies
- 3. A classic cross-sectoral and cross-scale integration challenge
- 4. Can decision makers manage the nexus through purposeful application of:
  - Better knowledge
  - New technologies
  - Market-based measures
  - Improved decision making?
- 5. Leadership and political will to do so?