

Quantifying the WEFE nexus

Presenter: Christian Siderius

Date: 11 Augustus 2021











How to quantify the nexus?

Many reviews, little quantification

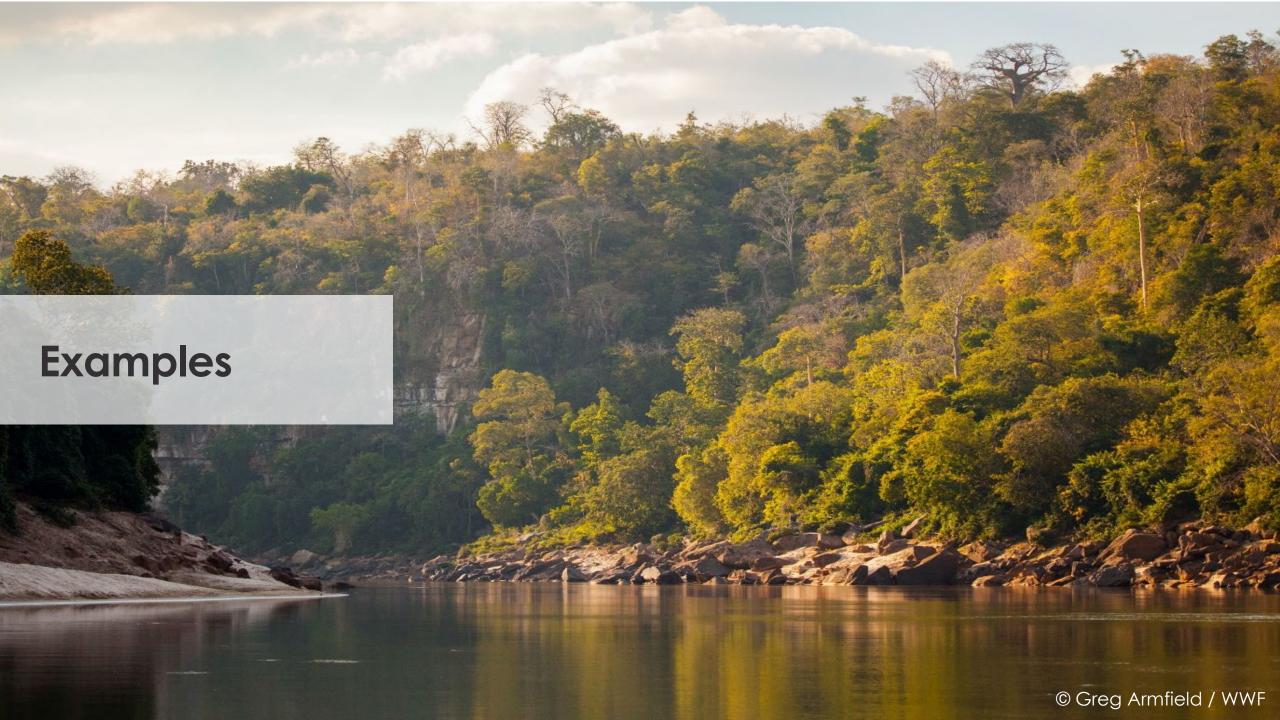
Optimisation techniques have been used for several decades to analyse river basins

Based on a description of the hydrology, they compare added value between uses

New technologies make it possible to compare more than just financial value

Complex, but they can help distinguish relevant trade-offs and synergies

Focus has been mostly on water-energy trade-offs

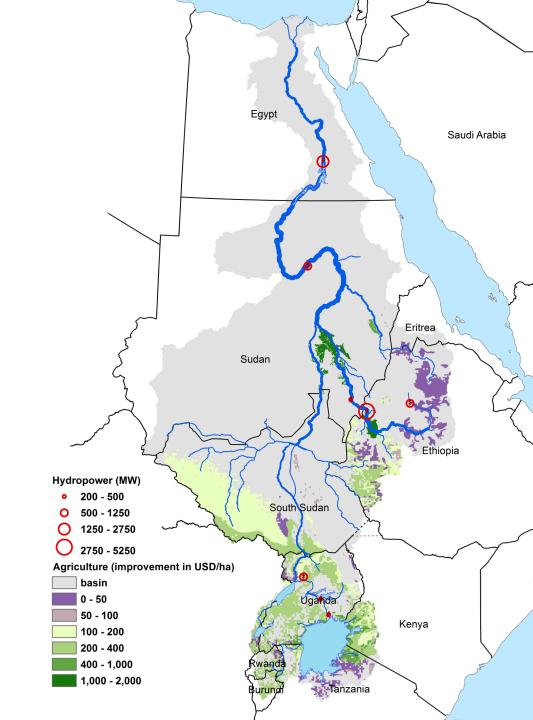


Define the right scope Nile basin

New hydropower causes political tensions between riparian countries, with downstream Egypt and Sudan fearing loss of irrigation water.

A narrow focus on hydropower and irrigation will mainly highlight trade-offs.

The true potential - to increase both food production and energy - lies in underdeveloped rainfed agriculture.

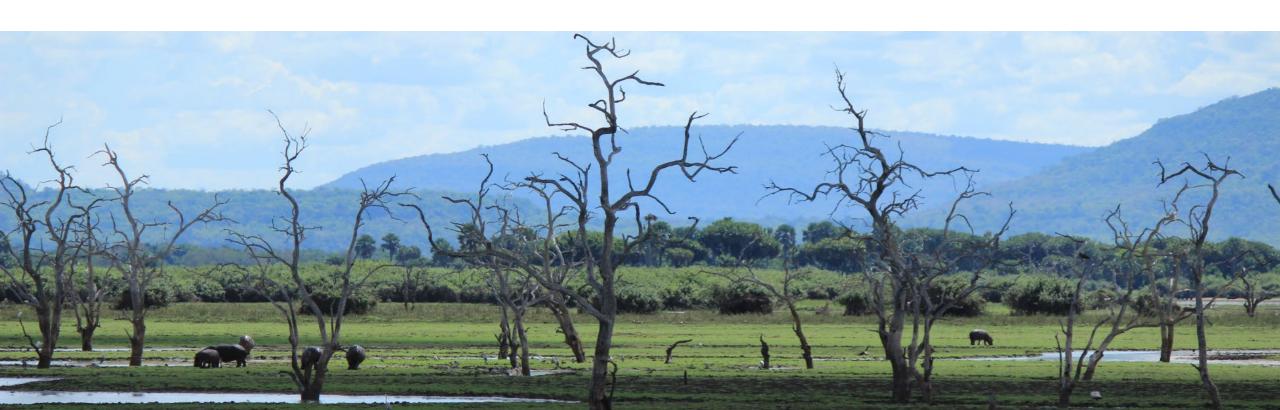


Don't underestimate the environment

Rufiji basin, Tanzania

In the Rufiji basin, Tanzania, a huge hydropower dam threatens downstream ecosystems by altering the frequency of flooding.

Quantifying trade-offs, we find that there is a small path to synergies, with the value of ecosystem services (i.e. tourism) of high importance.



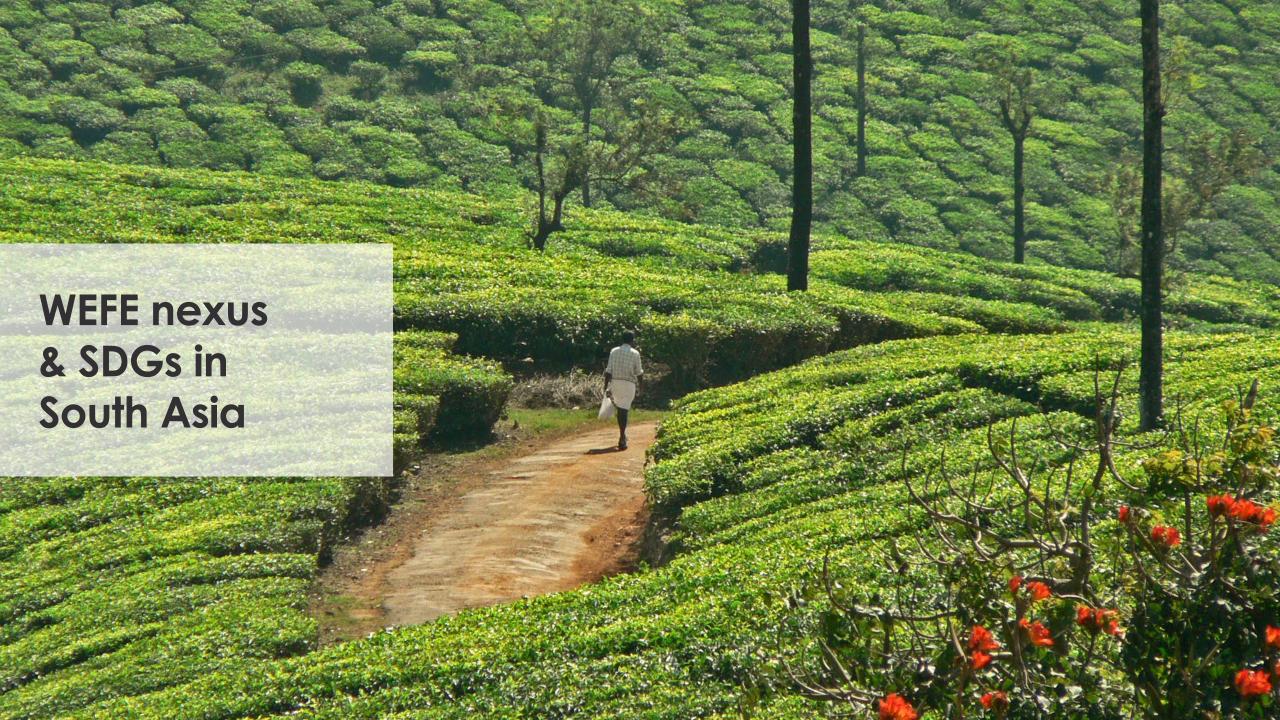


Consider your boundaries Gulf region

Revenues from oil exports allow the Gulf region to compensate for low food production and scarce water availability.

Within countries, trade-offs are actually fairly limited.

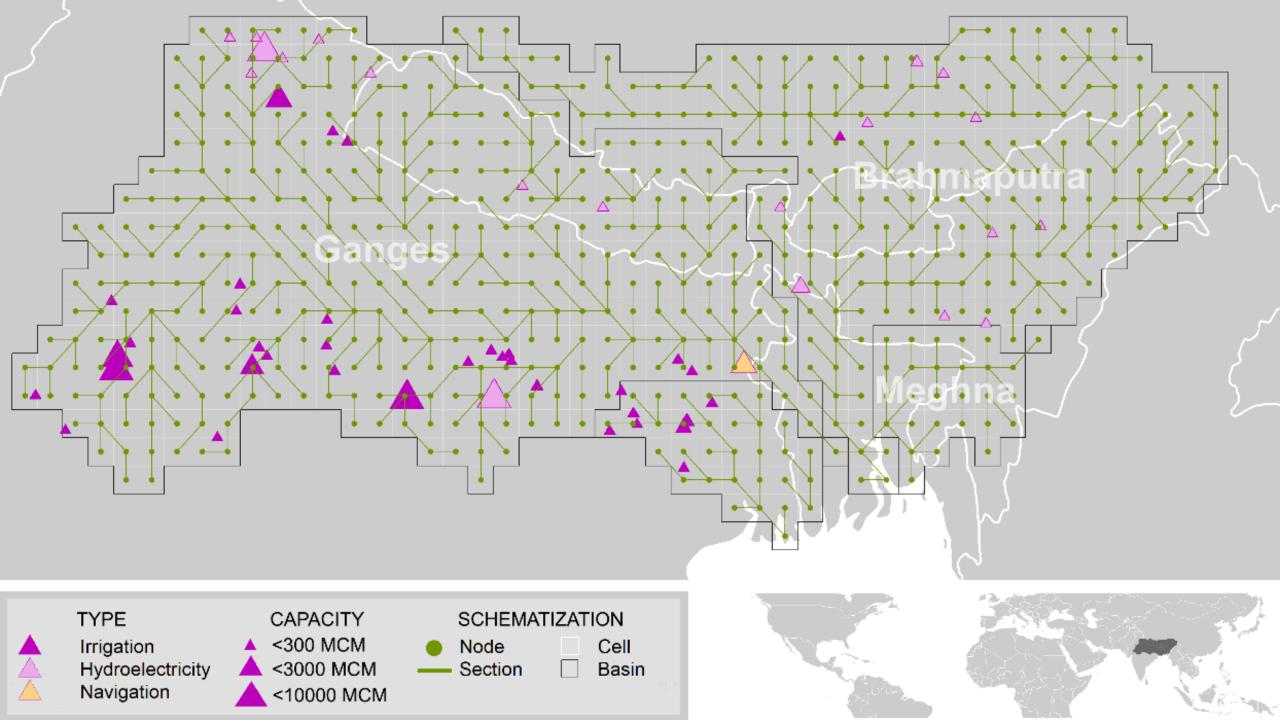
Reducing domestic trade-offs can lead to higher exposure internationally, with e.g. high volumes of rice imports originating in regions such as South Asia where groundwater is being depleted.



WEFE - SDG tradeoffs in South Asia

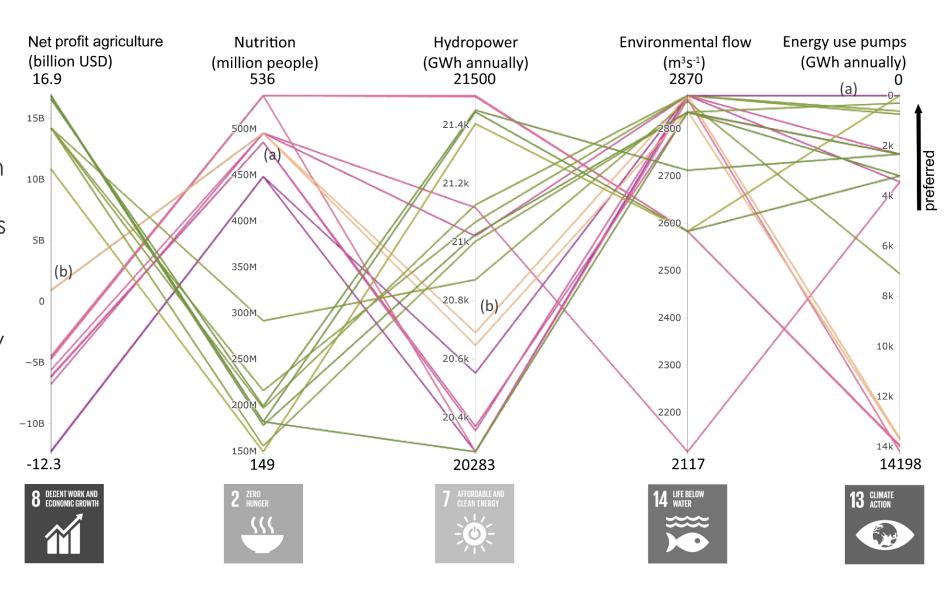
We examined profitability of agriculture versus nutrition, energy - both yield of hydropower, and energy use by pumping of irrigation water - and environmental flows.

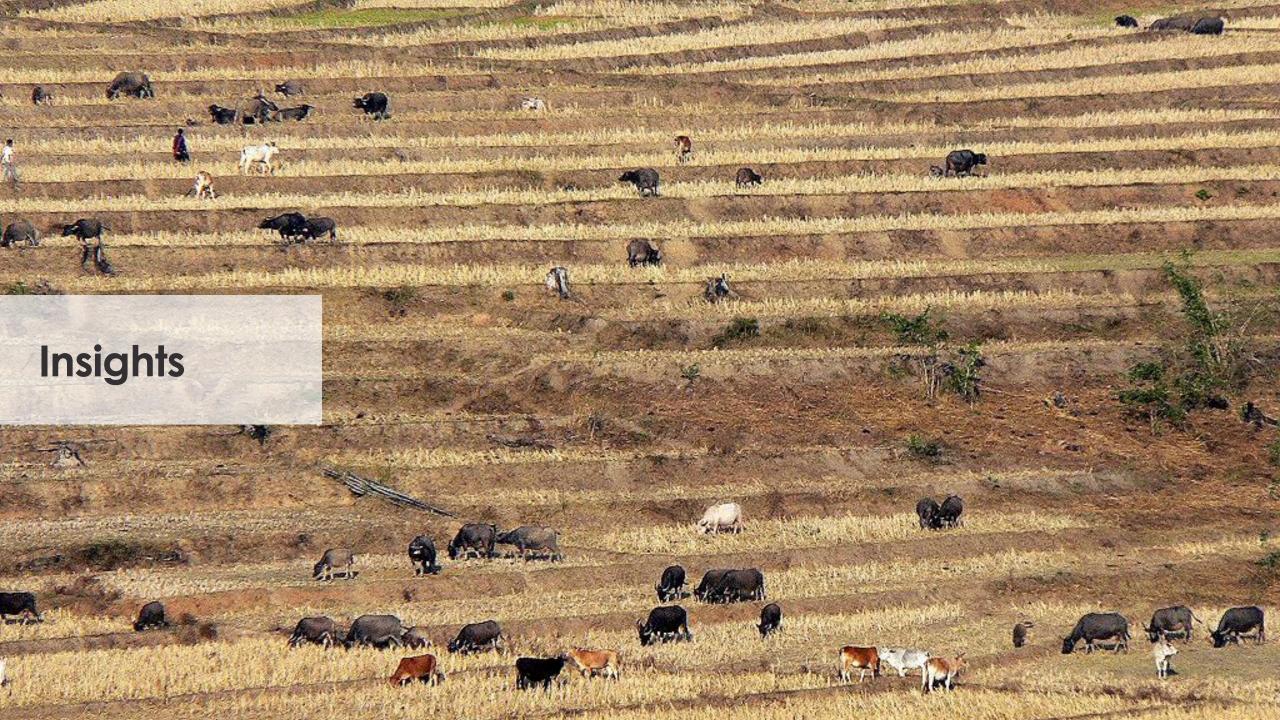


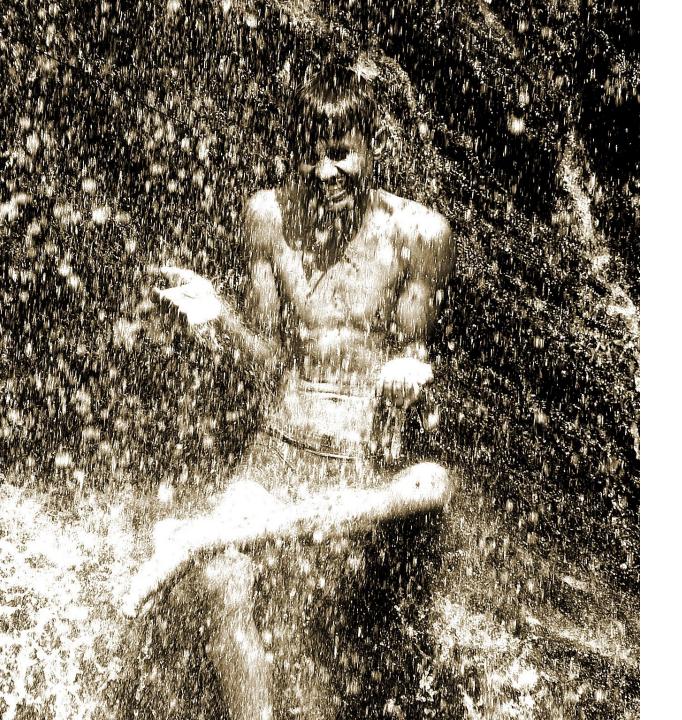


Trade-offs

The trade-off between agriculture's net profit and total production is strong; the amount of people fed is reduced by more than two-thirds when profitablity is maximized.







Insights

Scope – all WEFE sectors are important in the HKH; but not all trade-offs are

Variability – under-analyzed. Some sectors are more at risk than others

Profitability - of high relevance to the WEFE nexus in the HKH region

Boundaries – dependency on downstream areas for food security. Remittances to the HKH

Thank you















References

The role of rainfed agriculture in securing food production in the Nile Basin (C. Siderius, P. Van Walsum, P. Kabat, E. van Ierland et al.), Environmental Science & Policy, 2016 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901116300582?via%3Dihub

Climate variability impacts water-energy-food infrastructure performance in Eastern Africa (C. Siderius, S. Kolusu, M Todd, J. Kashaigili, D. Conway et al.), One Earth, 2021. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590332221001159

Assessing River Basin Development Given Water-Energy-Food-Environment Interdependencies (R. Geressu, C. Siderius, J. Harou et al.), Earth's Future, 2020 https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2019EF001464

Multi-scale analysis of the water-energy-food nexus in the Gulf region (C. Siderius, D. Conway, M. Yassine, C. Dalin et al.), Environmental Research Letters, 2020 https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ab8a86

Financial feasibility of water conservation in agriculture (C. Siderius, H. Biemans, D. Conway, P. Hellegers et al.), Earth's Future, 2021 https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2020EF001726

Characterizing SDG trade-offs in South Asia (C. Siderius, H. Biemans, P. Van Walsum), to be submitted

