





WEF Nexus School 2023

WEF Nexus Concept

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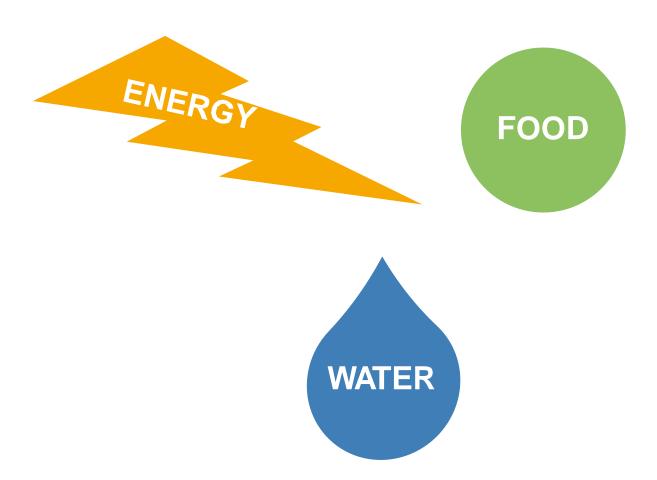
Outline

- Water, Energy and Food relation
- Energy and water relation
- Embedded water in energy
- Water's role in Energy Value chain
 - Gas and Liquid Fuel water consumption
 - Electricity industry water consumption
 - Domestic water Energy consumption
- WEF Nexus Levels
- WEF Nexus Global level
- WEF Nexus Regional level
- WEF Nexus Assessment







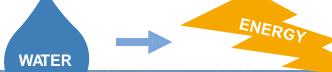


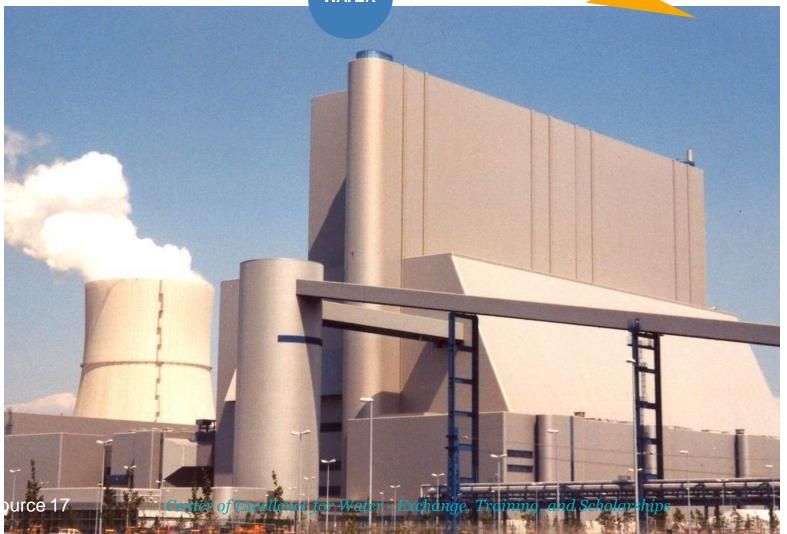






Water is needed to cool power plants





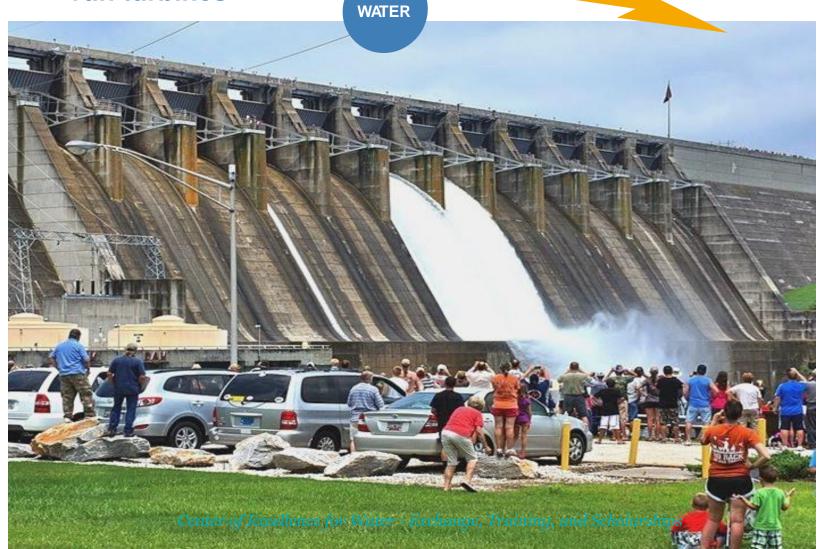






Water is needed to run turbines



















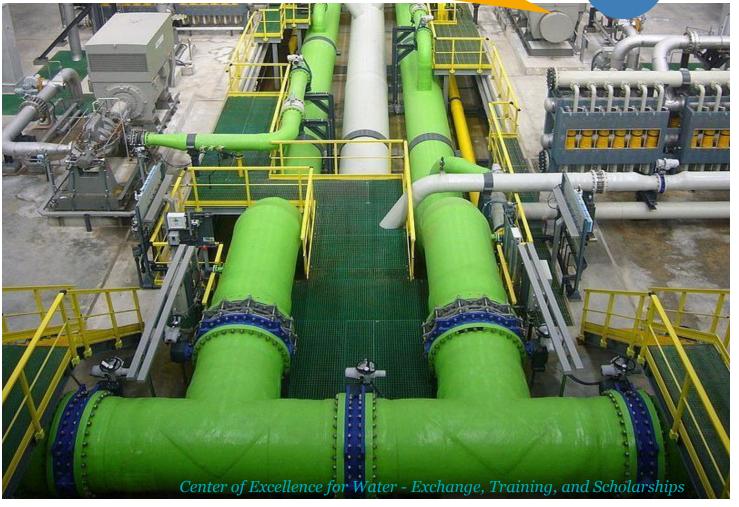


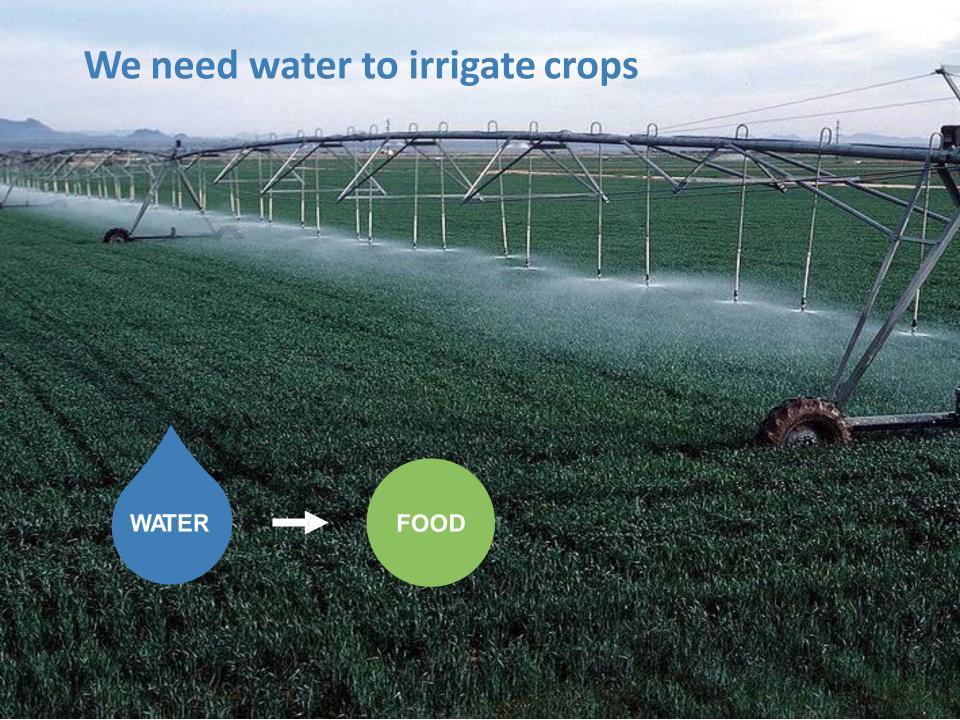




We need energy to treat or desalinate water













Energy for food supply chain

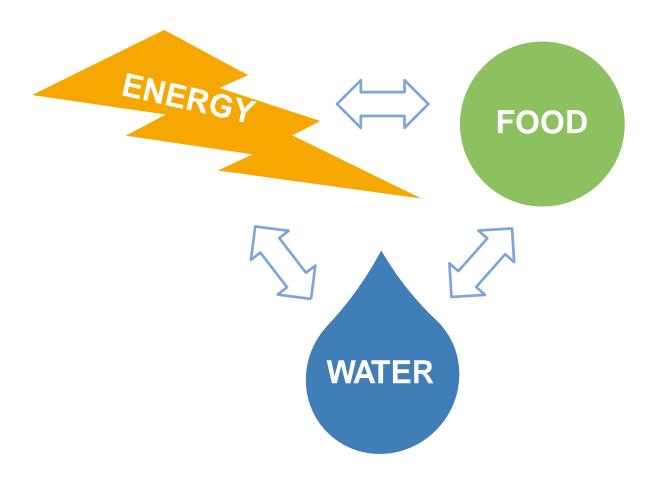










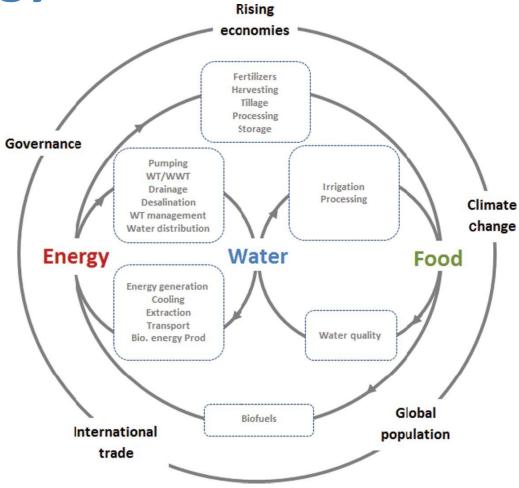








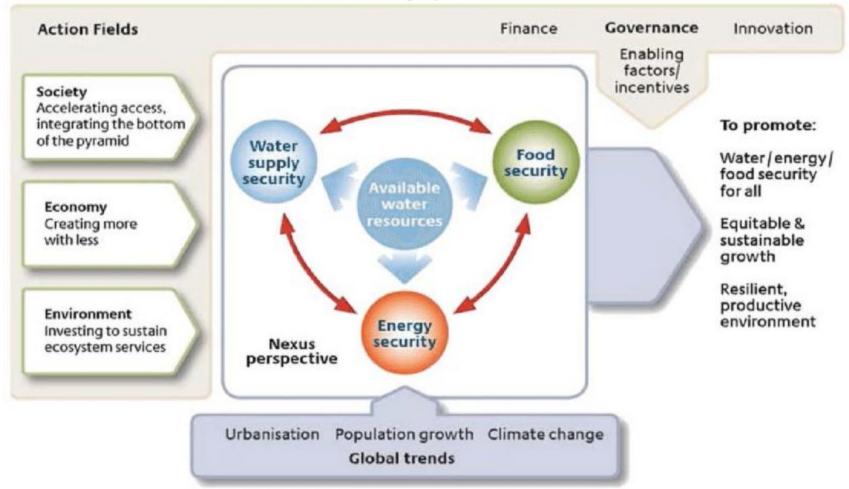
- conceptual framework of the nexus
- linkages between water, energy, and food
- the factors that affect the nexus
 - rising economies
 - climate change
 - global population
 - International trade
 - governance











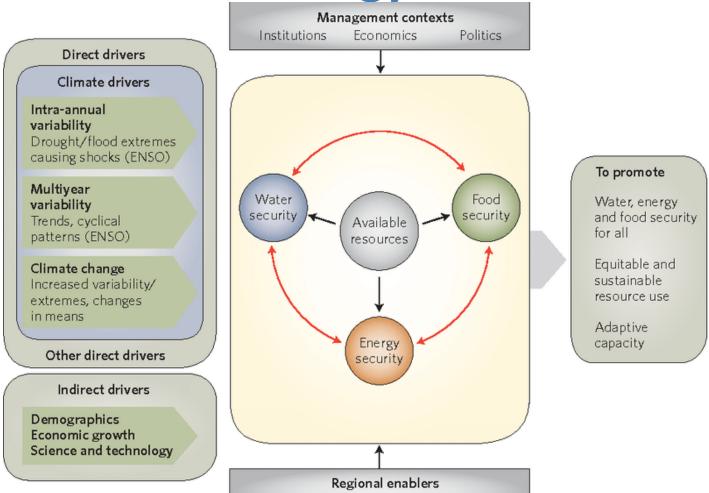
WEF nexus framework presented at the Bonn Conference (Hoff 2011)

Center of Excellence for Water - Exchange, Training, and Scholarships









The WEF nexus framework proposed by Conway et al. (2015)

SADC

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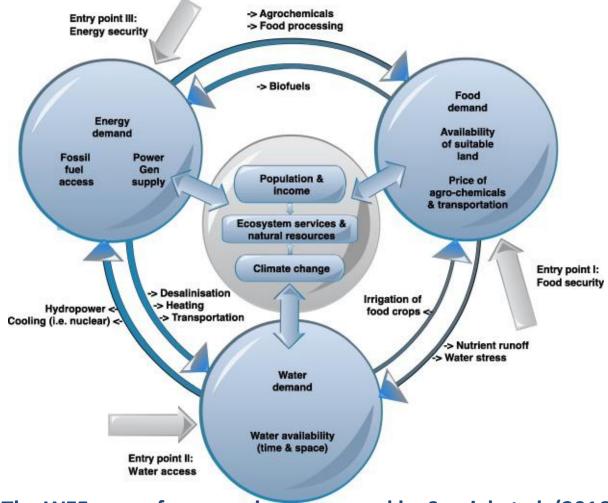
SAPP

Trade









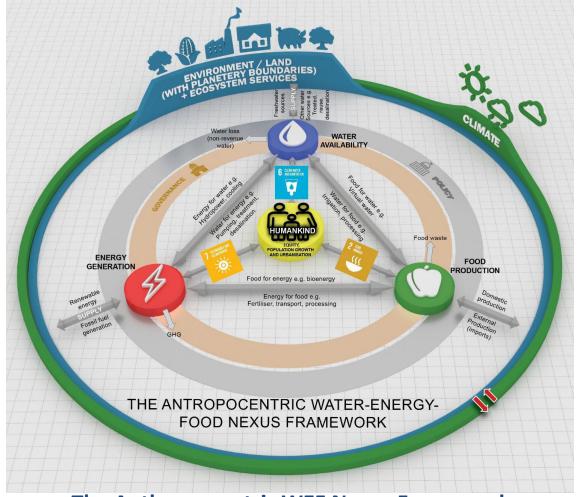
The WEF nexus framework as proposed by Smajgl et al. (2016)

Center of Excellence for Water - Exchange, Training, and Scholarships









The Anthropocentric WEF Nexus Framework

Center of Excellence for Water - Exchange, Training, and Scholarships







WEF Nexus

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vBJGumr9NMY







Why WEF Nexus? A nexus approach help:

- enhance water, energy and food security
- increases efficiency of each resource
- reduces trade-offs
- builds synergies
- improves governance across sectors







WEF Nexus

Through a cross-sectoral and dynamic perspective A Nexus approach helps us:

- to better understand the complex and dynamic interrelationships between water, energy and food
- to use and manage our limited resources sustainably
- to think of the impacts a decision in one sector can have not only on that sector, but on others
- to anticipate potential trade-offs and synergies, we can then design, appraise and prioritise response options that are viable across different sectors







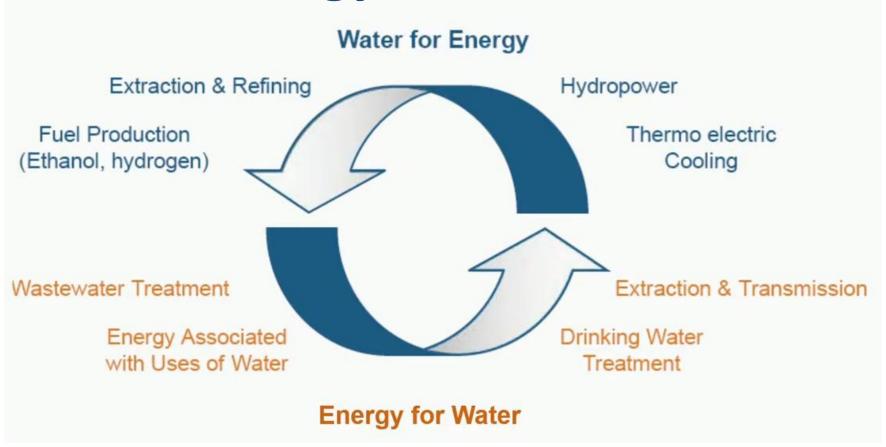


Energy for Water	Water for Energy
Pumping	Cooling
Sewage treatment	Hydropower
Transport	Biofuel
Desalination	Heating















- Water for Energy
 - Freshwater is required for each step
 - Energy Extraction and production
 - Refining and processing
 - Transportation and storage
 - Electric-power generation
 - Today, energy uses about 8% of all freshwater withdrawn worldwide and around 40% of freshwater in some developed countries
 - Water withdrawn for energy is much higher than water consumption due to high water requirement for cooling power plants

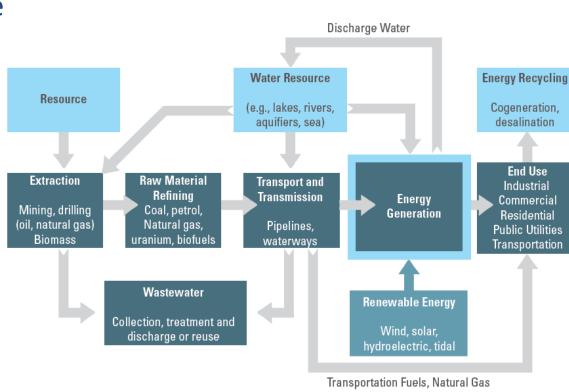






Embedded water in Energy Production

- Energy production is the 2nd largest user of water (after agriculture)
- Globally, 90% of power generation is water-intensive
- 80% of global electricity is produced by thermal power generation
- 75% of all industrial water withdrawals are for power production



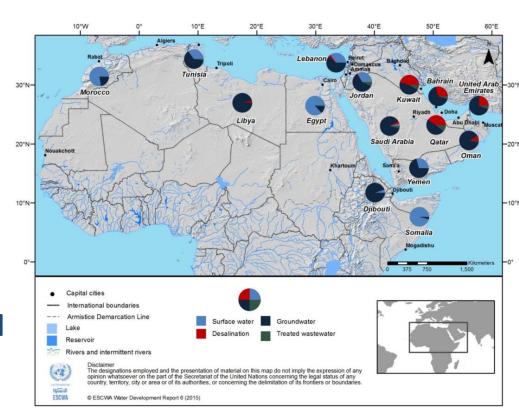
Water use in energy production







- Jordanian water sector
 accounts for ~15% of total
 annual electricity generated
- Saudi Arabia: Groundwater pumping accounts for 10% of total fuel consumption
- Libya: Groundwater pumping accounts for 14% of total fuel consumption
- Bahrain: 30% of total energy use is for desalination









Water footprint for Energy Sources

Energy Source	Water footprint (m³/GJ)	Remarks
Crude oil	1.058	highest energy production rate and the highest water consumption rate
Coal	0.164	Energy gained from coal is less than in that from oil
Uranium	0.086	Uranium is increasing with time
Biomass	9.1 (for Maize)	Energy of the poor







Water's Role in Energy Value chain

- Water's role in the energy value chain varies depending on the type of energy
- The energy value chain is divided into three components.
 - 1. Production of energy raw materials,
 - 2. Transformation of the raw material into a form usable by the consumer
 - 3. Delivery to the final consumer







Water for Gas and Liquid Fuel – Value Chain

Gas and Liquid Fuels Value Chain—Water Consumption **Delivery to Customer Raw Materials** Transformation Oil **Traditional Oil:** Oil Refining 3-7 Liters per GJ **Enhanced Oil Recovery:** 25-65 liters per GJ 50-9,000 Liters per GJ Oil Sands: **Delivery of Natural Gas** 70-1,800 liters per GJ and Liquid Fuels to **Customer Involves Biofuels Minimal Water** Ethanol: 47-50 liters per GJ Corn: 9,000-100,000 liters per GJ Consumption Biodiesel: 14 liters per GJ Soy: 50,000-270,000 liters per GJ Coal Coal-to-liquids 5-70 liters per GJ 140-220 liters per GJ **Shale Gas Natural Gas Processing** Source 2 36 -54 liters per GJ 7 liters per GJ





The American People Value Chain

The American University in Cairo

Value Chain

Electricity Industry Value Chain-Water Consumption Delivery to Customer Raw Materials Transformation Thermoelectric Thermoelectric Fuels Generation with Coal: 20-270 liters per MWh Closed-loop Cooling Uranium (nuclear) 720-2,700 liters per MWh 170-570 liters per MWh **Delivery to Customer Evaporative Loss** Hydroelectric Through Electric Grid Average: 17,000 liters per MWh Involves Minimal Water Consumption Geothermal 5,300 liters per MWh **Concentrating Solar** Solar 2,800-3500 liters per MWh Photovoltaic: Minimal Wind Source 2 Wind: Minimal







Energy for Water-Value Chain

Domestic Water Industry Value Chain-Energy Consumption

Raw Materials

Surface Water varies with distance and elevation change

0-2,400 kWh

Per million liters (0-9,200 kWh) (Southern California supply)

Groundwater Varies with depth

37.5 meters – 140 kWh per million liters 122 meters – 530 kWh per million liters

Municipal Wastewater

Transformation

Treatment to Drinking water Standards

Varies based on water quality

High Quality Groundwater

26 kWh per million liters

Brakish Groundwater Desalination

300-1,400 kWh per million liters

Seawater Desalination 3,600 – 4500 kWh per million liters

Wastewater Treatment
660 kWh per million liters

Delivery to Customer

Varies Depending on Distance and Elevation

Average 290 kWh per million liters

Source 3







Energy and Food



Energy for Food	Food for Energy
Producing fertilizers	Biofuels
Agriculture processes	
Food Processing	







Food and Water



Food for Water	Water for Food	
Irrigation		
Processing		

BREAK







WEF Nexus Levels

Global Level

- Large scale
- SDGs and MDGs

Regional Level

- Group of countries sharing borders
- Ex: Nile Basin countries, MENA region, Europe, Latin America

Local Level

- Community
- Village







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ol4MAsr
 YKVE







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WEF Nexus at Global Level







WEF Nexus at Global Level

- Global Change and Challenges
 - Climate change and variability,
 - resource use patterns,
 - globalization in terms of economic enterprise,
 - environmental change,
 - population growth
 - Fulfilling human aspirations for quality of life,
 - meaningful education,
 - Productive rewarding work
 - sustainable natural resources use

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WEF Nexus at Global Level

- Applications of system Integration (Examples):
 - Coastal Zone Management
 - Marine Spatial Planning
 - Ecosystem-Based Management
 - Biofuel Production and consumption
 - System integration of Virtual Water
 - Energy Integration







Virtual Water

- The countries not growing a certain crop, or a certain product, would like to import it and other countries who have access to water to produce, they would like to export. This export and import process of products should be also seen from the virtual water point of view
- So, the water security in a certain country does not mean self-sufficiency, does not mean that they have to have enough water for all the products, but it means, that they have to secure the resources, to give the people access to the products that include water in its supply chain. That is why integration at a global level is encouraged.







Virtual Water

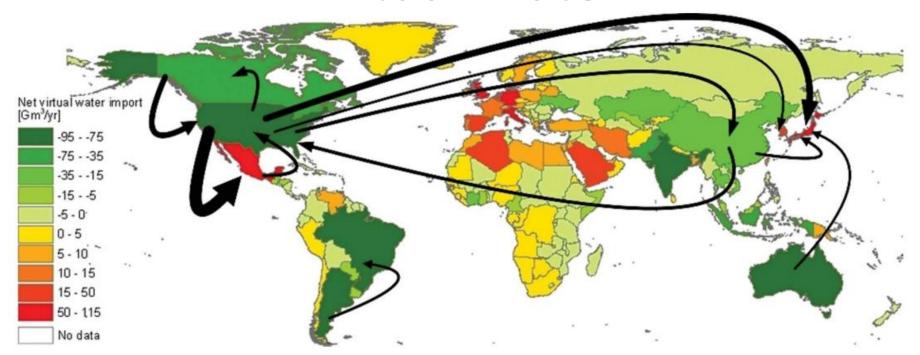


Fig. 2 Virtual water balance per country related to trade in agricultural and industrial products over the period 1996–2005. Net exporters are shown in green and net importers in red. The arrows show the biggest gross international virtual water flows (>15 GM³/yr); the fatter the arrow, the bigger the virtual water flow.

Source: Mekonnen, M.M. and Hoekstra, A.Y. (2011). [15]







Biofuel

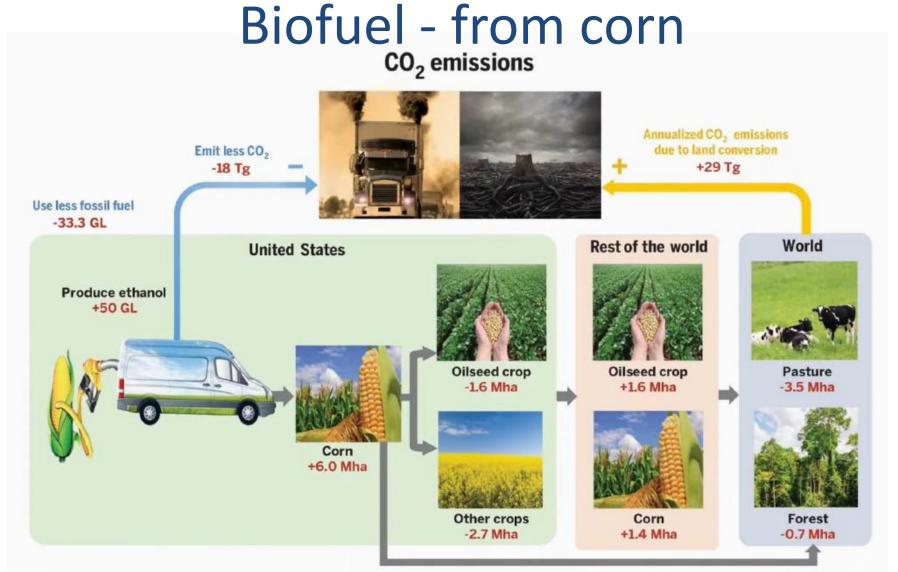
- Unexpected Impacts of Biofuel
 - Positive and negative global impacts
 - Affects planetary boundaries (ex: climate change, land use and nutrient cycle)













Europe (The world's largest importer of energy)

Europe depends on the rest of the world for its energy. The European Union, the world's second largest economy, consumes one fifth of the world's energy, but has very few reserves of its own



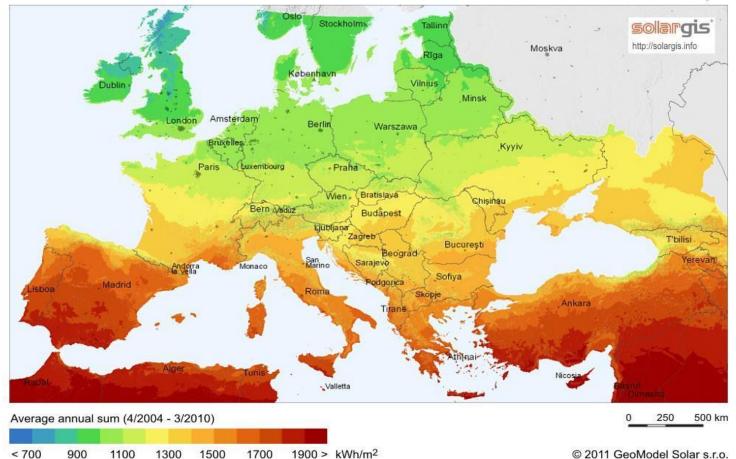




Energy Integration Solar Map of Europe

Global horizontal irradiation





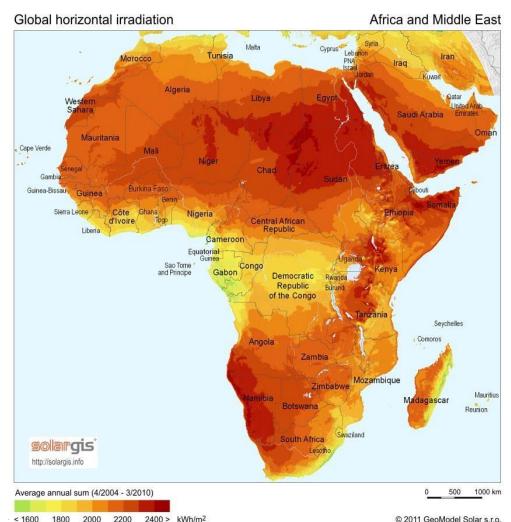






Energy Integration

 Solar Radiation in Africa and Middle East









Energy Integration

Euro-Mediterranean Collaboration (DeserTec)









WEF Nexus Levels

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- Ex: Nile Basin countries, MENA region, Europe, Latin America

Local Level

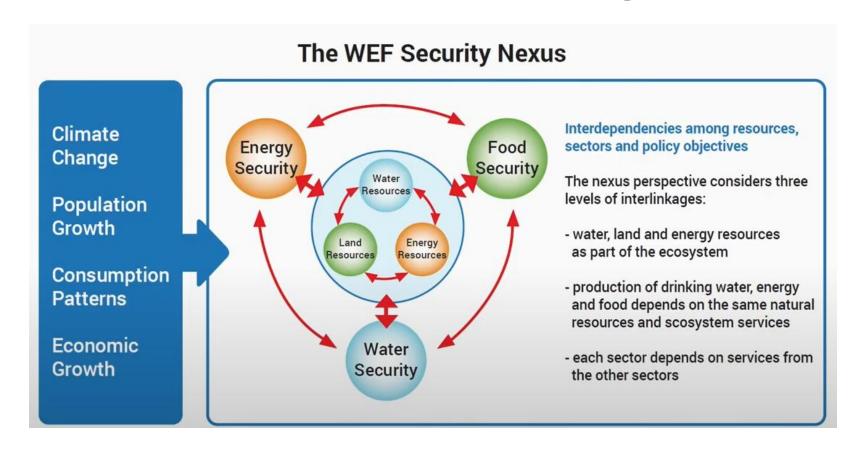
- Community
- Village







Stress on the WEF in the Arab Region









- WEF Challenges in the Arab Region
 - population has doubled in 30 years (170 million inhabitants in 1980 to more than 350 million in 2010)
 - Water Energy and food sectors are highly subsidized where the subsidy system works in favor of the rich rather than the poor (Ex: gas subsidy for big vs. small cars)
 - Extreme weather events like precipitation shifts, increasing temperatures, rising sea level are consequences of the climate change and are expected to impact the WEF Nexus







- Institution Development in the Arab Region
 - shared domain between water, agriculture,
 climate, energy, finance and municipalities
 - It is important to develop an implement systematic approaches where all stakeholders are equally integrated
 - Data and information sharing and coordination are very important for collaboration







- Governance models of Nexus Mainstreaming
 - One body already active in developing strategies related to WEF nexus can be the focal point for preparing a comprehensive WEF nexus strategy
 - Other possible models
 - Shared governance
 - High level governance (ex. Arab league)
 - Private public partnership







- Financial Resources
 - Identifying stakeholders, including public and private sector and foreign aid
 - Climate change fund
 - Budgeting and establishing financial responsibilities for stakeholders can be the most critical and challenging aspect of negotitations in implementing WEF nexus







- Are current policies Effective?
 - Arab region was the first to develop a regional strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
 - Most SCP policies are supply oriented (rather than demand oriented), like improving efficiency of power generation or building of new desalination plants







- Building Capacity at Institutional and Policy Level
 - Generating dialogue for tradeoff
 - There are no win-win solutions, so compromises and tradeoffs are needed (Ex: river connecting countries and dam)
 - There are main areas, on which capacity building for decision makers should be focused

Assessment of WEF Nexus (WEF Nexus index)







Selection of Indicators

- An indicator "is the operational representation of an attribute (quality, characteristic, property) of a given system, by a quantitative or qualitative variable, including its value, related to a reference value"
- Several indicators currently exist for each of the three individual resources within the WEF nexus
- Many of these sector-specific indicators are reported upon by the World Bank, the UN, however, often describe isolated components of sector-specific information, neglecting the interconnections or dependencies between the resources









Why Composite Indicator?

- Summaries complex or multi-dimensional issues, in view of supporting decision-makers
- Are easier to interpret than trying to find a trend in many separate indicators
- Facilitate the task of ranking countries on complex issues in a benchmarking exercise
- Assess the progress of countries over time on complex issues
- Reduce the size of a set of indicators or include more information within the existing size limit
- Place issues of countries' performance and progress at the centre of the policy arena
- Facilitate communication with ordinary citizens and promote accountability









Selection of Indicators

- The proposed WEF Nexus Index will be based on indicators representing the three interdependent resources
- Indicators for the development of a WEF Nexus Index have been selected based on their relevance regarding:
 - "access to"
 - "availability of"

water, energy and food at a national level









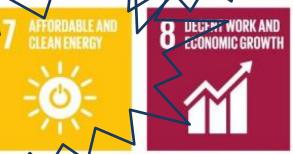
































Indicators selected to constitute the WEF Nexus Index

- The WEF index is made up of
 - three pillars
 - six sub-pillars
 - 21 indicators
 - 7 water-related
 - 6 energy-related
 - 8 food-related

		sp.01	Access	ind.01	People using at least basic drinking water services (% of population)
	×			ind.02	Percentage of people using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)
_	Water Sub-Index			ind.03	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
p.01	ter Su	sp.02	Availability	ind.04	Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)
	Wai			ind.05	Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (m³ per capita)
				ind.06	Environmental flow requirements (10 ⁶ m ³ /annum)
				ind.07	Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)
		sp.03	Access	ind.08	Access to electricity (% of population)
	Energy Sub-Index			ind.09	Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)
p.02	/ Sub			ind.10	Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
	erg)			ind.11	CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)
	Ene	sp.04	Availability	ind.12	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)
				ind.13	Energy imports, net (% of energy use)
		sp.05	Access	ind.14	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
	J			ind.15	Prevalence of severe wasting, weight for height (% of children under 5)
	-Inde			ind.16	Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted
p.03	Food Sub-Index			ind.17	Prevalence of obesity in the adult population (18 years and older)
	-00	sp.06	Availability	ind.18	Average protein supply (g/caput/day)
	_			ind.19	Cereal yield (kg per hectare)
				ind.20	Average dietary energy supply adequacy (%)
				ind.21	Average value of food production (I\$ per caput)

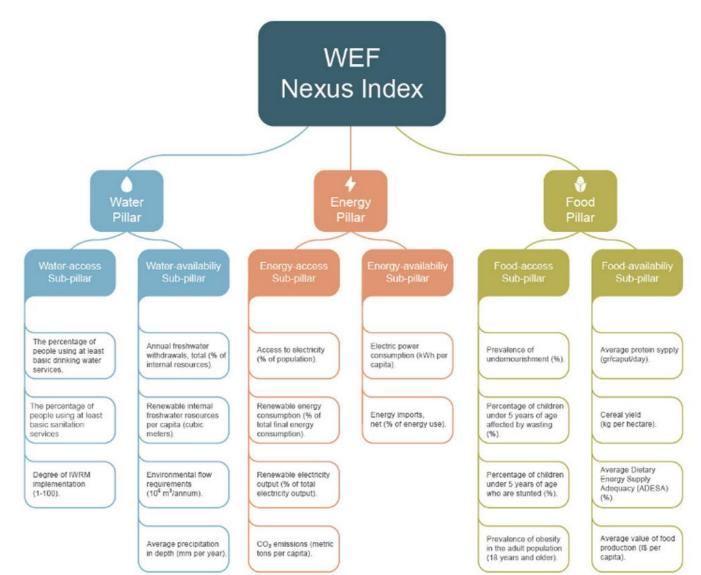
Center of Excellence for Water - Exch







Indicators selected to constitute the WEF Nexus Index









Challenges in measuring the WEF Nexus

- The three resource sectors have different units of measurement (Water is generally measured in m³, energy in kWh, while food in various ways, i.e. calories, value, etc.)
- Spatial extent of the assessment, which can vary from a household level to a city, catchment, province, country or regional scale
- How the data are obtained is also important
- Incorporation of virtual water
- Trans-boundary water catchments









Aggregation of Indicators

Indicator	Indicator weight in index	Sub- pillar	Sub-pillar weight in index	Pillar	Pillar weight in index	Sub- index	Sub-index weight in index
ind.01	0.056	sp.01	0.167	p.01	0.333	si.01	1.000
ind.02	0.056						
ind.03	0.056						
ind.04	0.042	sp.02	0.167				
ind.05	0.042						
ind.06	0.042						
ind.07	0.042						
ind.08	0.083	sp.03	0.167	p.02	0.333		
ind.09	0.028						
ind.10	0.028						
ind.11	0.028						
ind.12	0.083	sp.04	0.167				
ind.13	0.083						
ind.14	0.056	sp.05	0.167	p.03	0.333		
ind.15	0.028						
ind.16	0.028						
ind.17	0.056						
ind.18	0.042	sp.06	0.167				
ind.19	0.042	-					
ind.20	0.042						
ind.21	0.042						

By providing equal weighting across the three pillars it is implied that SDGs 2, 6 and 7 are equally important.

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WEF Nexus Video

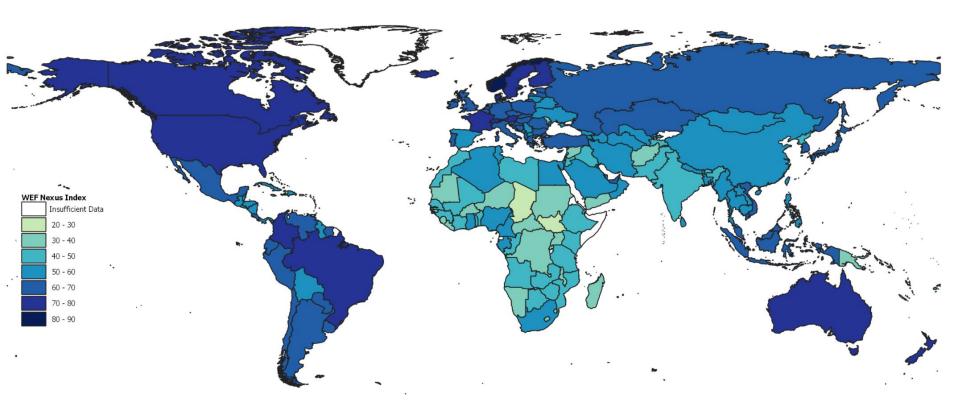
- https://wefnexusindex.org/
- widgets.figshare.com/articles/19335626/emb ed?show title=0







Results









WEF Nexus Index for the twenty top and bottom ranked countries

Rank	Country	WEF Nexus Index
1	Norway	80.88
2	New Zealand	77.29
3	Sweden	76.87
4	Iceland	76.57
5	Canada	75.51
6	Denmark	75.32
7	Australia	74.10
8	Austria	74.06
9	Finland	72.83
10	Brazil	72.75
11	United States of America	72.67
12	France	71.74
13	Switzerland	71.19
14	Colombia	70.12
15	Paraguay	69.99
16	Croatia	68.96
17	United Kingdom	68.53
18	Malaysia	67.79
19	Argentina	67.63
20	Uruguay	67.52

Rank	Country	WEF Nexus Index		
151	Lesotho	37.93		
152	Malawi	37.75		
153	Rwanda	37.62		
154	Uganda	36.27		
155	Afghanistan	36.14		
156	Timor-Leste	36.08		
157	Liberia	36.03		
158	Burkina Faso	35.74		
159	Guinea-Bissau	35.18		
160	Solomon Islands	35.05		
161	Comoros	34.31		
162	Yemen, Rep.	33.98		
163	Namibia	33.39		
164	Central African Republic	33.15		
165	Madagascar	32.94		
166	Mauritania	32.54		
167	Djibouti	32.13		
168	Papua New Guinea	32.00		
169	South Sudan	26.97		
170	Chad	26.96		



• Interactive website:

https://wefnexusindex.org/







Center of Excellence for Water Partners:





































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