



Round Table on the Water – Energy – Food Nexus

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Water for energy

Water consum ption

Water withdrawal

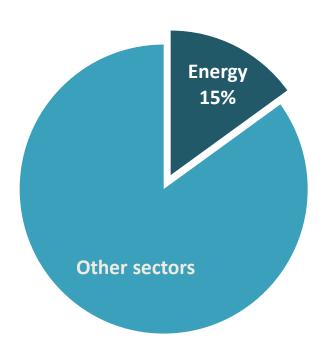
Energy activities

Water discharge

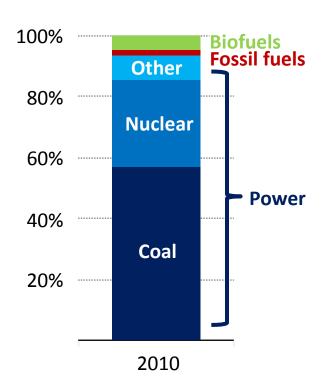
Water withdrawal for energy, 2010

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Global water withdrawal



Water withdrawal by energy source

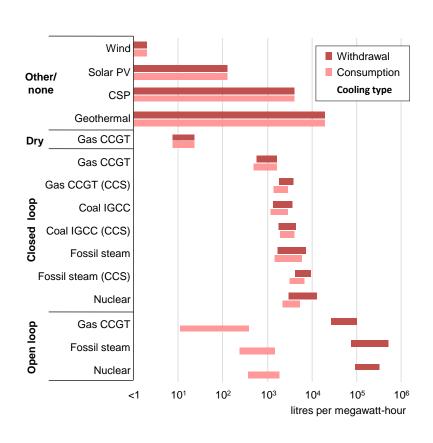


Water for energy

Primary energy production

Conventional gas Withdrawal Consumption Coal Shale gas Refined oil (conventional) Refined oil (oil sands) Gas-to-liquids Coal-to-liquids Refined oil (EOR) Biofuels* 101 10^{7} <1 litres per tonne oil equivalent

Electricity generation



Note: Ranges shown for primary energy production are "source-to-carrier"; ranges shown for electricity generation are for power plant operations only. Sources: Schornagel et al. (2012); Macknick, et al. (2011); US DOE/NETL (2007 and 2011); US DOE (2006); Gleick (1994); IEA analysis.



Water for energy production in the WEO-2012 New Policies Scenario

Withdrawal Consumption 800 140 Billion cubic meters Billion cubic meters **Fuels: Biofuels** 700 120 Fossil fuels 600 100 Power: 500 **Biomass** 80 Nuclear 400 60 Oil 300 Gas 40 200 Coal 20 100

2010

2020

2035

2020

2035

2010



Energy sector options to mitigate water constraints

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- Deploy energy sources that involve zero or negligible water use, such as wind or solar PV.
- Fit thermal power plants with more advanced cooling systems.
- Build higher-efficiency thermal power plants, which are also more water-efficient.
- Grow biofuel crops in areas that rely predominately on rain rather than on irrigation.
- Encourage the use of non-freshwater sources.
- Employ water re-use and re-cycling technologies.

Consider the trade-offs: increased cost, location of energy production facilities and energy output penalties

Policy implications

- Requirements on water-efficient cooling
- Water-related requirements for unconventional oil and gas extraction
- Water/climate nexus consideration in permitting new power plants
- Contingency plans in case of water stress

Other (possible work area for the IEA climate team)

IEA Energy Security-Climate Nexus

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Launched in 2012

2 meetings per year:

- Implications for Business (November 2012)
- Cities and Insurance (June 2013) together with the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- Electricity Sector Resilience (November 2013)
- Water and Energy (June 2014) together with WBCSD

5th Nexus Forum: Policy responses (November 4)

- High level panel: Emerging policy space energy sector adaptation to climate change
- Policies and practices to enhance resilience of the energy system to gradual and extreme climate changes
- Incorporating climate risks in insurance and investment policies
- International, national and local tools and policies: what is the appropriate level?
- Looking for government participants;
- Looking for inputs for the follow up analytical work at the IEA

THANK YOU

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