

Sustainability in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus Bridging Science and Policy Making

KEY POLICY MESSAGES

- **OPERATIONALIZE.** The need for a nexus approach to managing water, food and energy is widely recognized as pressures mount on these highly interconnected resources in ways that are hard to anticipate. The problem is how to make that nexus operational in a world of disciplinary silos and widespread mismanagement of resources.
- **GLOCALIZE.** The WEF nexus calls for holistic and integrated approaches that simultaneously maintain relevance to local stakeholders, stressors, and scales.
- **INTEGRATE.** To reduce our response time to challenges and facilitate the rapid implementation of research driven policy, we must address the fragmentation between scientific and policy communities, across disciplines and within organizations.
- **ANALYSE.** Effective dialogue among stakeholders concerning the trade-offs and opportunity costs of resource allocation decisions requires the adoption of scenario assessment and communication tools that quantify interconnections between resource systems.

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RESOURCES STRESS, UNCERTAINTY AND THE CHALLENGE OF INTEGRATED ALLOCATION AND MANAGEMENT

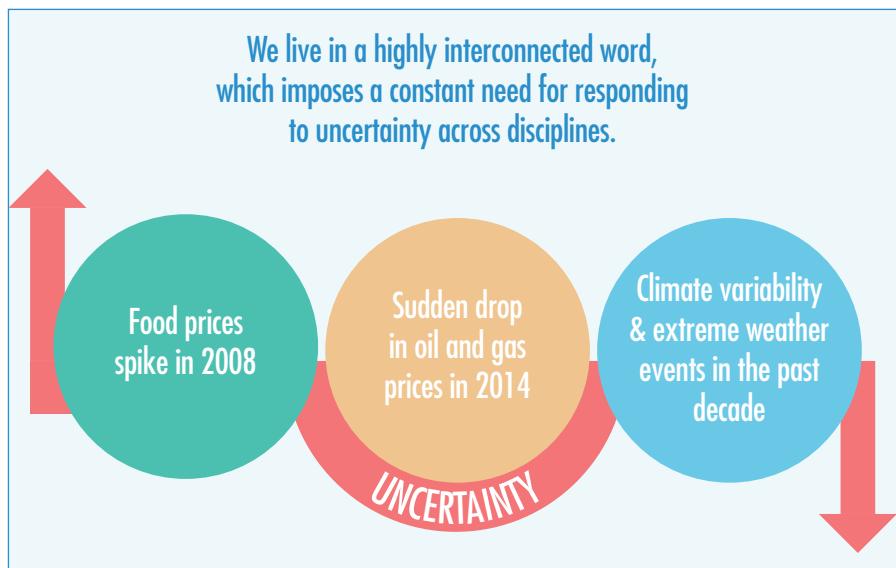
Water, energy, and food security underpin nations' well-being, and global sustainability. Awareness of the tight interconnections between these three resource systems is not new. Nevertheless, a combination of intensifying demands on resources, increasing uncertainty of external pressures, and resource scarcity have intensified the interlinkages and amplified the cost of inaction and mismanagement.

Policy decisions made within one sector are felt across all others connected to it. A clear understanding of how future policy decisions will impact all three of the interconnected WEF sectors is vital. To reach this understanding, we need to quantify the linkages between these sectors, underpinned by a thorough understanding of how these linkages vary between regions and across time. If we fail to do this, governments face the risk of unintentionally developing resource strategies that compete with one another; further exacerbating tensions among the resource systems.

TOOLS FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES ACROSS THE WEF NEXUS

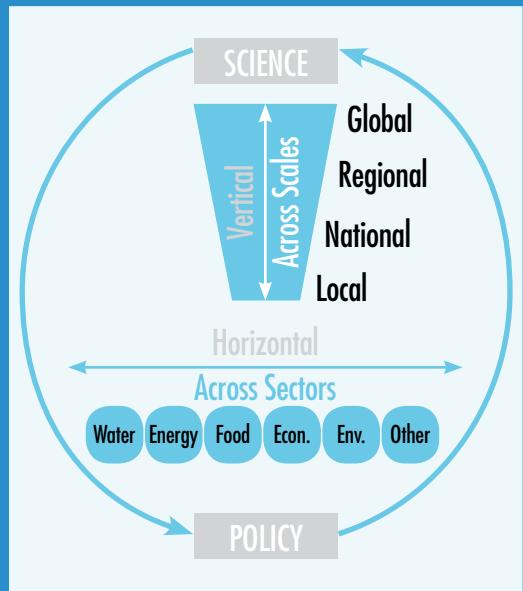
Across the WEF nexus there are a number of critical challenges (nexus hotspot), each with their own focal point, scale and stakeholders. Some focus on food security on a national scale, while others seek to address renewable energy deployment in a specific region. To inform decisions concerning these challenges meaningful analytics must be developed to answer specific stakeholder questions.

It is a challenge to find a one-size-fits all model capable of capturing resource interactions and trade-offs for such diverse cases. However, using a suite of available and new tools, the scientific community could lead the way by undertaking data analysis relevant to the scale of each challenge. Those analytics would then serve as an engine for a dialogue, urgently needed among representatives from businesses/industry, government and civil society.



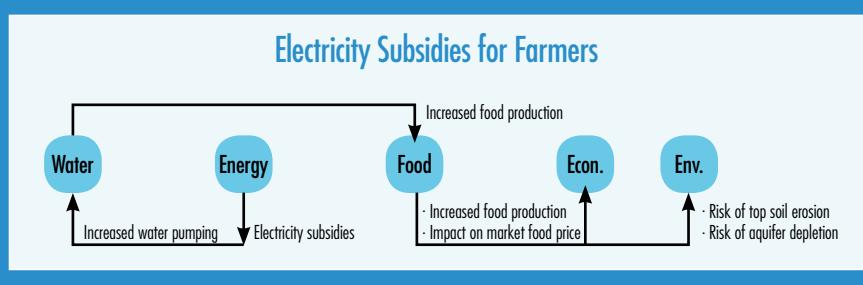
CHALLENGES WITHIN THE SCIENTIFIC SPHERE

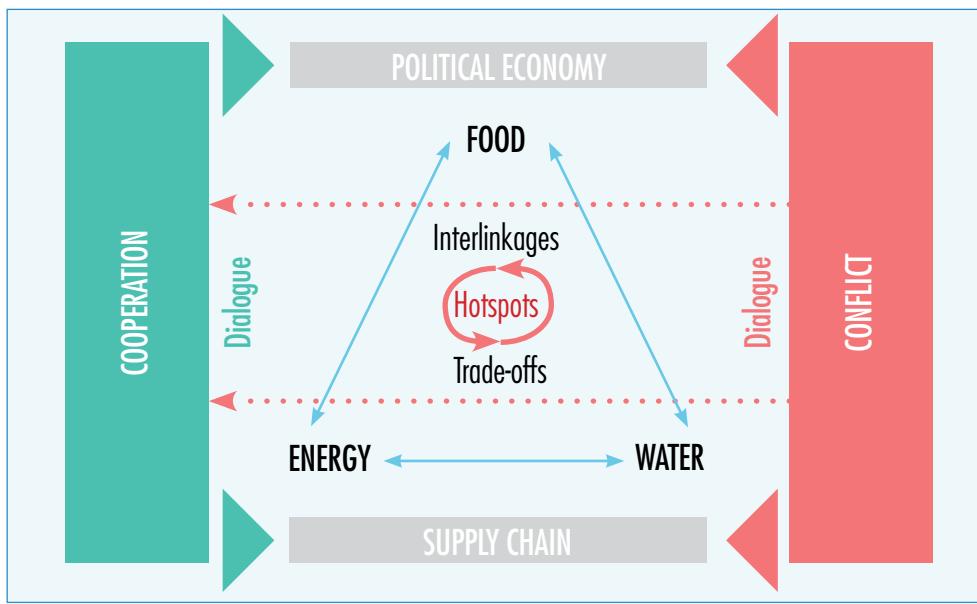
- Communication across various disciplines,** needed to develop multifaceted nexus friendly solutions.
- Limited breadth of inter-sectoral knowledge** and programs that produce professionals capable of understanding the complexity and multidimensionality of resource allocation challenges.
- Proper identification of knowledge gaps within the policy domain,** to ensure bridging these through targeted research.



DELAY IN SCIENCE-POLICY RESPONSE AND FEEDBACK

- Shortage in effective communication mechanisms** within and between policy and scientific spheres.
- Dissimilar time frames, agendas, and priorities cause a disconnect between the science and policy spheres.** We need to encourage and enhance communication at the interface of these spheres. This would bridge disparate outlooks and improve interactions between the WEF sectors, allowing challenges that require interdisciplinary technical expertise and swift policy action to be effectively addressed.





■ Figure: WEF Nexus Framework (Mohtar & Daher, 2016). Reference: Rabi H. Mohtar & Bassel Daher (2016). Water-Energy-Food Nexus Framework for facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue, *Water International*, DOI: 10.1080/02508060.2016.1149759

■ Jidaiyubori Park, suburban Tokyo, Japan June 2016
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IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The United Nations General Assembly met in September 2015, to announce a list of 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The list includes three SDGs dedicated to water, energy and food, under which are 19 quantifiable targets to be achieved by 2030.



As nations move toward implementing this post-2015 agenda, it is critical that proposed strategies take into account potential areas of conflict amongst targets. The level in which we could reach set water targets, for example, is directly linked to the decisions being made in attaining both energy and food targets (both being direct consumers of that resource).

A critical, contextualized look is necessary in order to avoid increased pressures across sectors. This calls for a continuous dialogue on the trade-offs across different decision making entities and stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT

The implementation of the historic Paris Climate Change Agreement, if not approached holistically, could potentially interrupt progress of other, interconnected goals.

Although the shift to renewable energy is now a globally agreed upon goal, the choice of technology and the extent of its deployment will vary according to region and scale. For example, arable land used for solar panel "farms" does not produce food. Stakeholders need to consider the cross-nexus opportunity costs to agricultural production from renewable energy strategies. The entities responsible for driving planning and implementation of the Climate Change Agreement, whether at a national or international scale, need to ensure that the trade-offs of various different paths forward are assessed holistically, yet within localized contexts.



EXAMPLES OF FRAGMENTATION WITHIN THE WEF POLICY MAKING SPHERE

- **Disconnection and lack of coherence in policies across scales.**

A national energy subsidy for farmers, which results in incentivizing water pumping for agriculture, may conflict

- **Lack of integrative protocols and coordinated planning across different sectors, at the same scale with city or basin level water regulation policies.**



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