

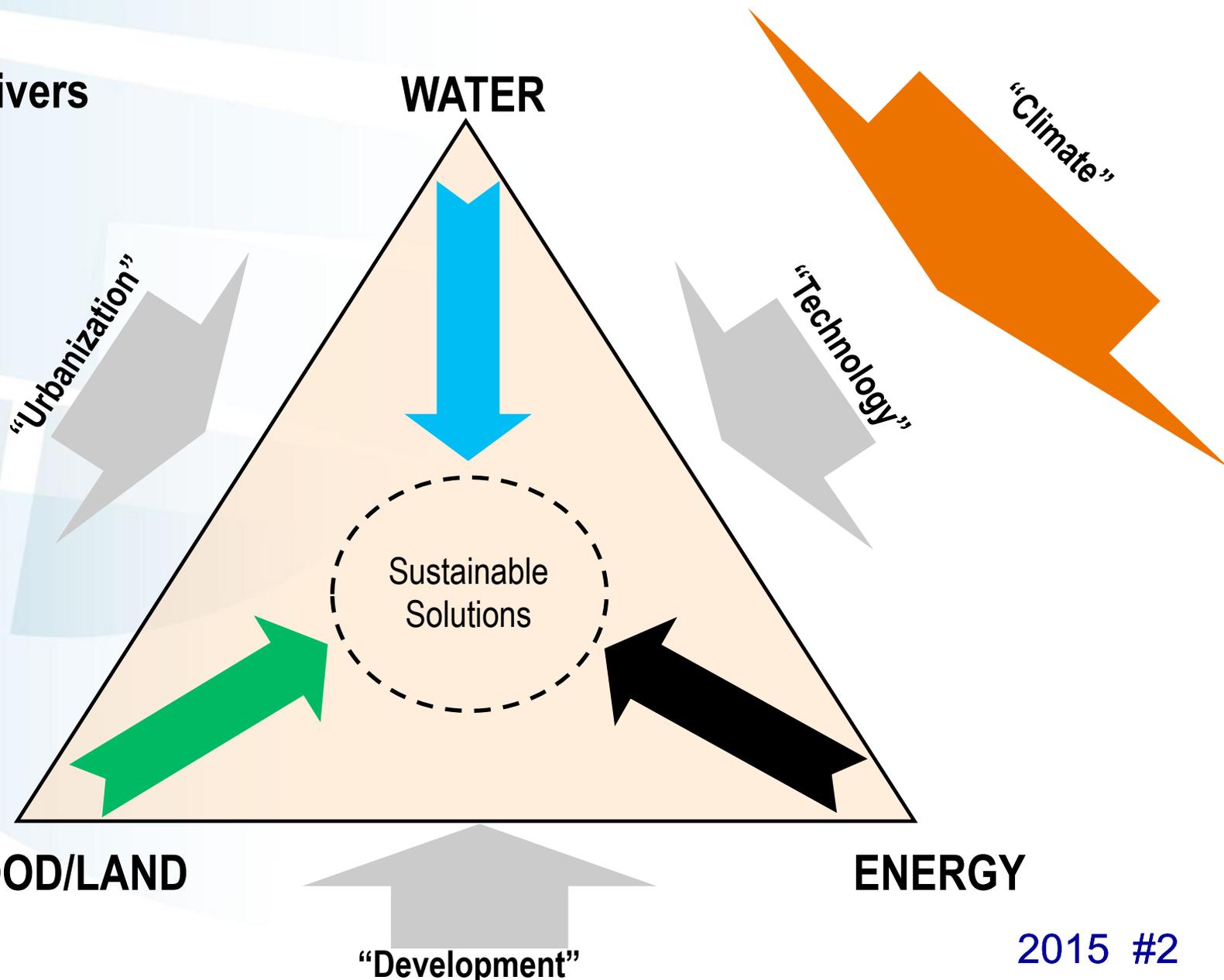
# Interactions across impact sectors Energy-Water-Land/Food “Nexus”

Keywan Riahi,  
IIASA & TU Graz

EMF Workshop on Climate Change Impacts and  
Integrated Assessment  
Snowmass, 21-31 July, 2015

# Energy-Water-Land Interactions

Mega-drivers



FOOD/LAND

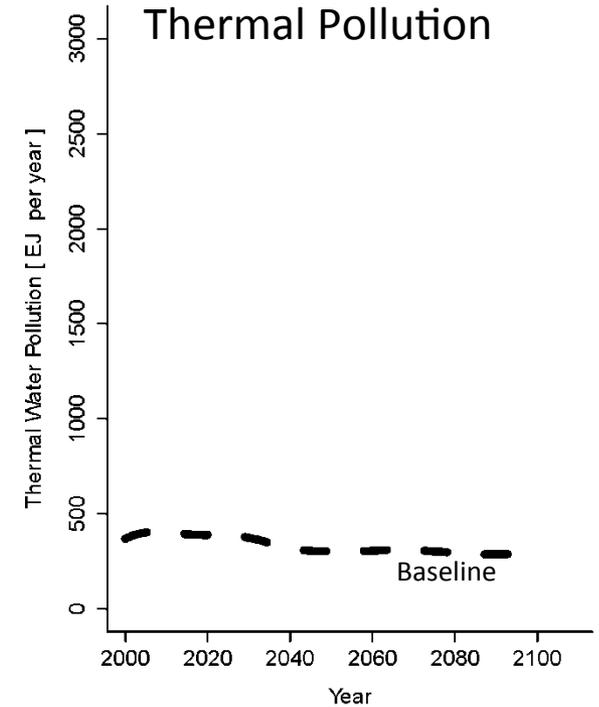
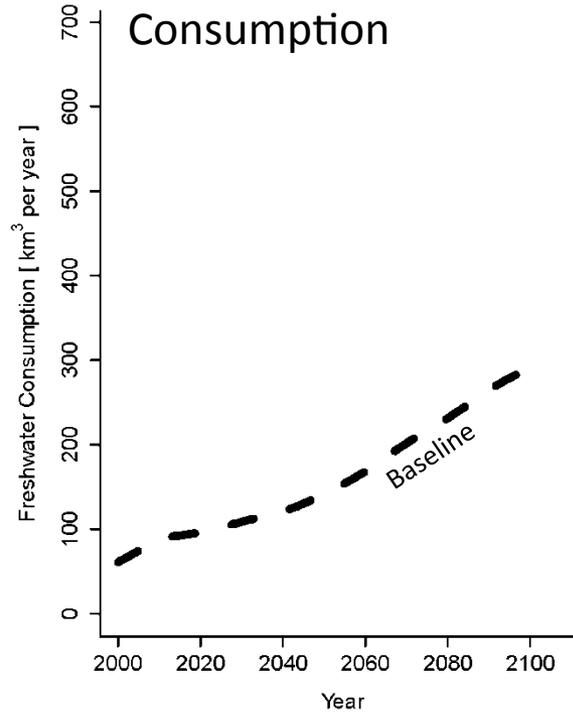
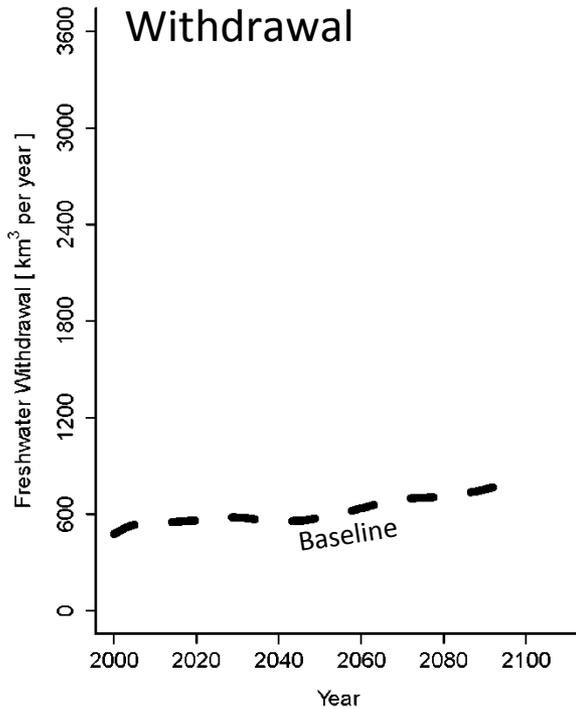
ENERGY

"Development"

2015 #2

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

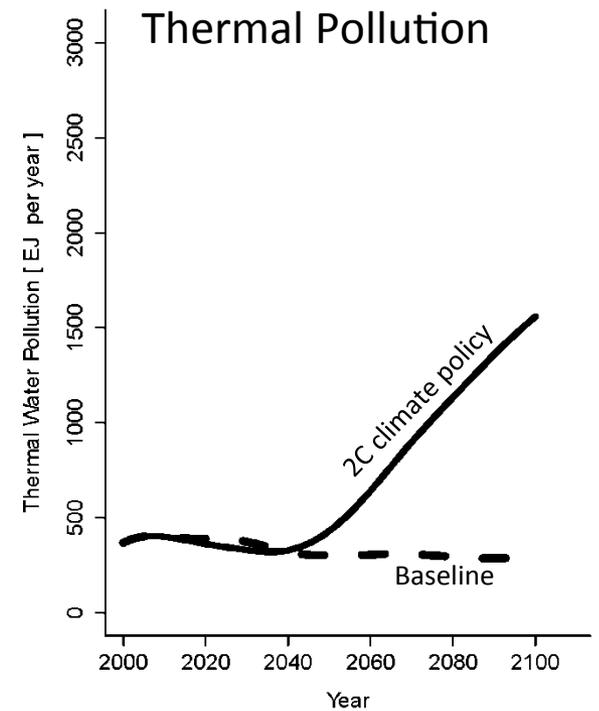
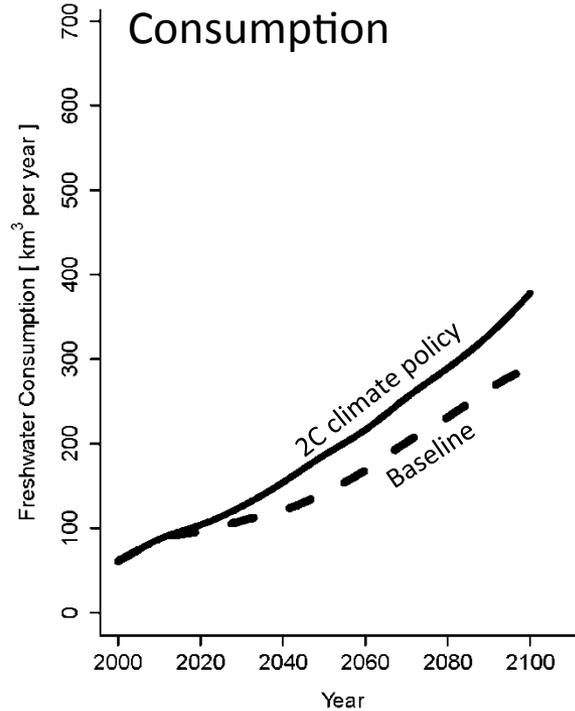
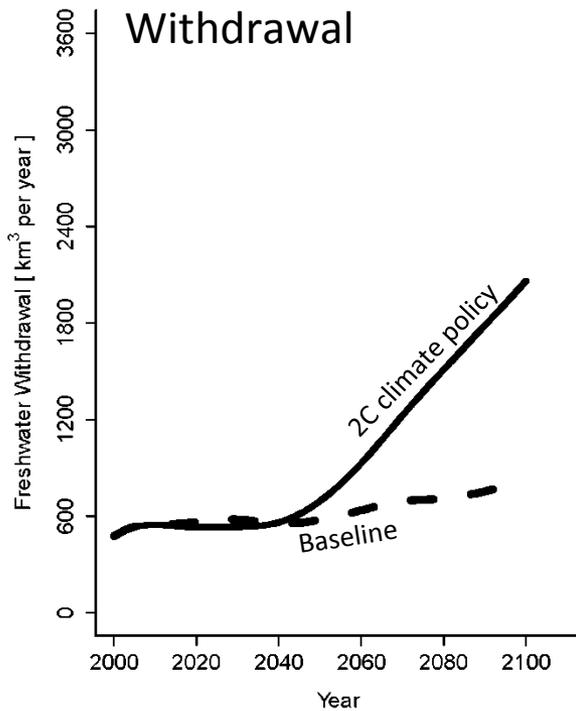


No climate policy

--- Reference

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

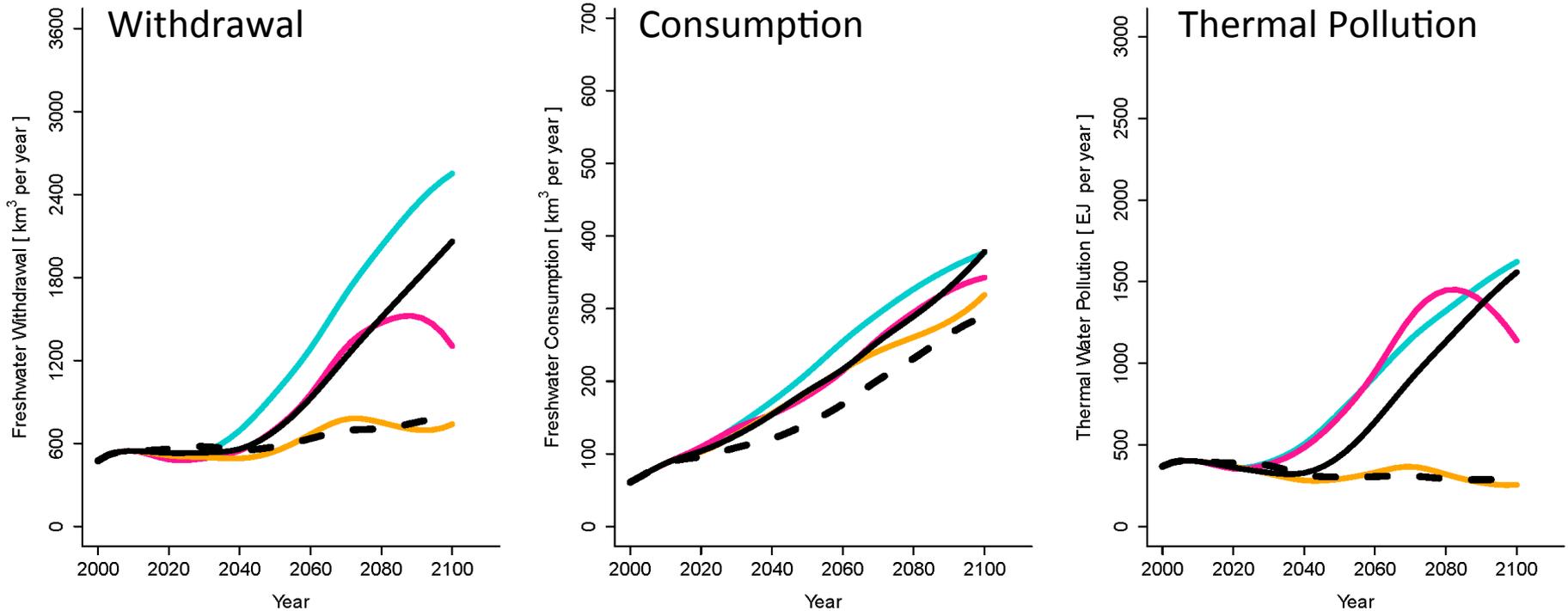


No climate policy  
- - Reference

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

## Alternative Technology Choices for 2C



No climate policy

--- Reference

2 ° C Energy Transformation Pathways ( Cost % Ref. )

— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

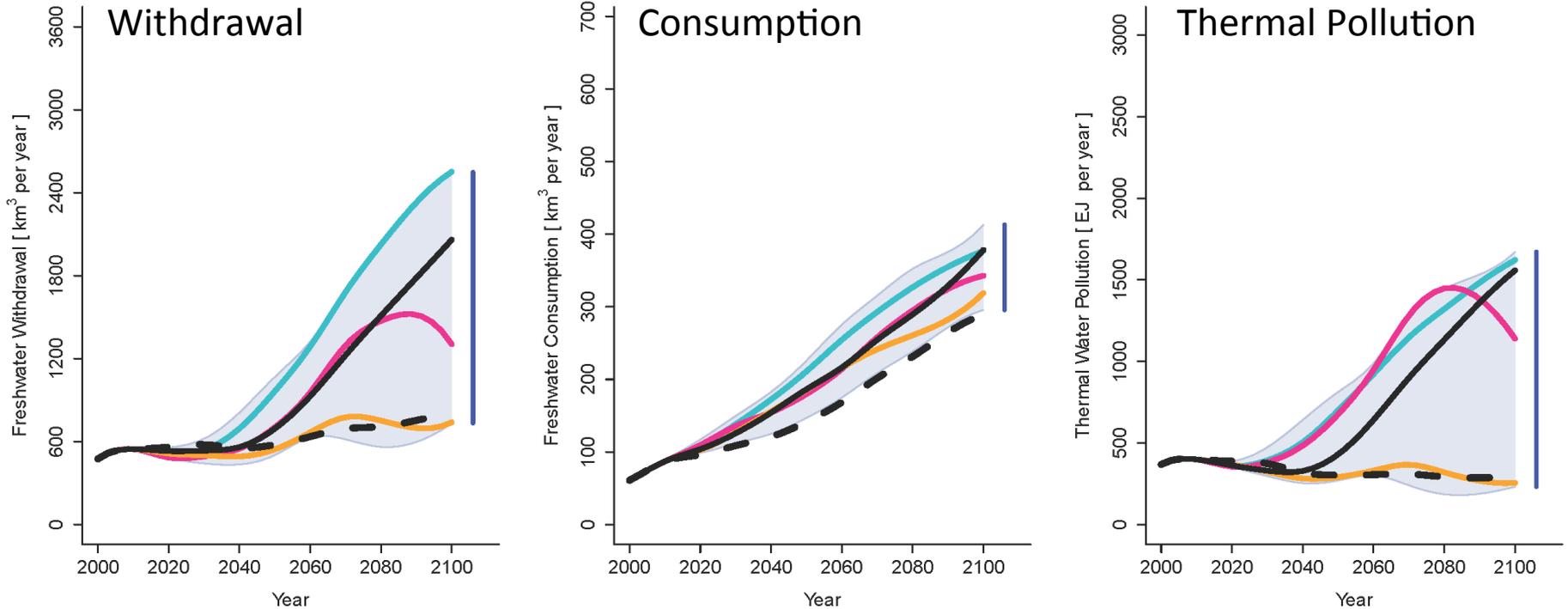
— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

## Alternative Technology Choices for 2C (intermediate energy demand range)



No climate policy

--- Reference

2 ° C Energy Transformation Pathways ( Cost % Ref. )

— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

Uncertainty Range

■ GEA-Mix

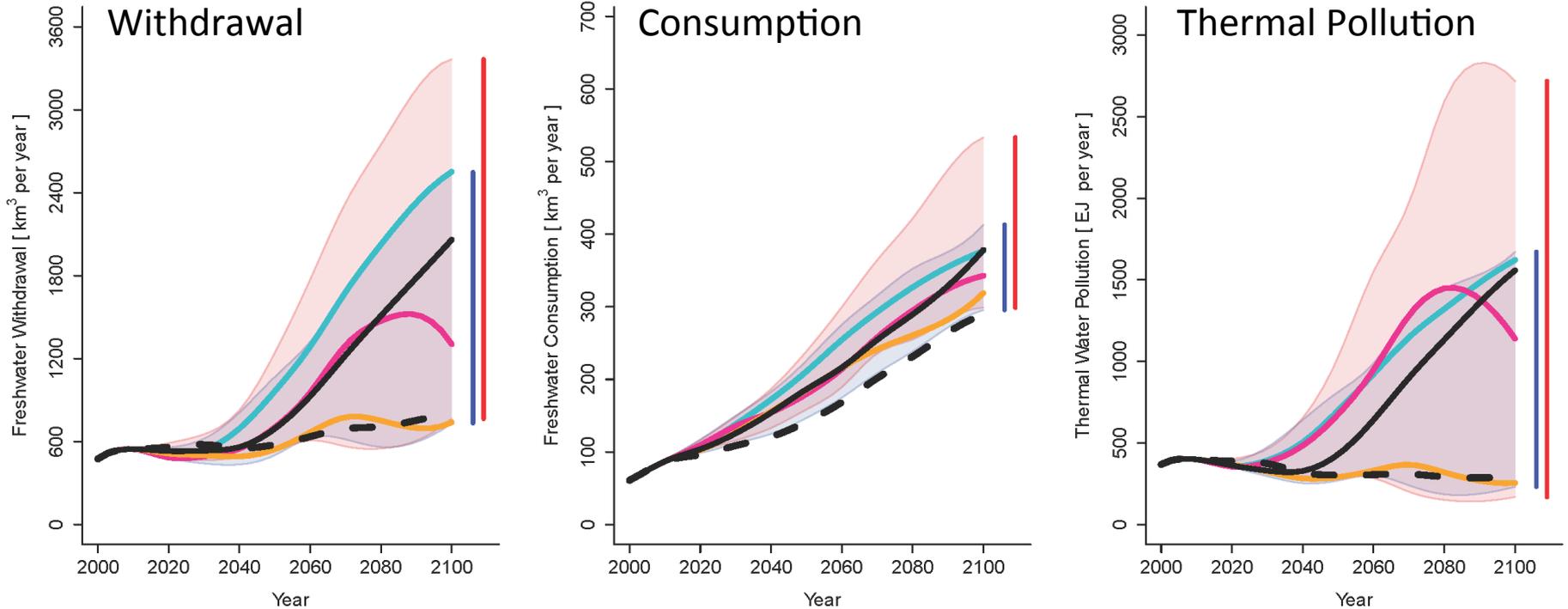
Range in 2100

— GEA-Mix

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

## High Energy Demand



No climate policy

--- Reference

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— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

Uncertainty Range

■ GEA-Mix

■ GEA-Supply

Range in 2100

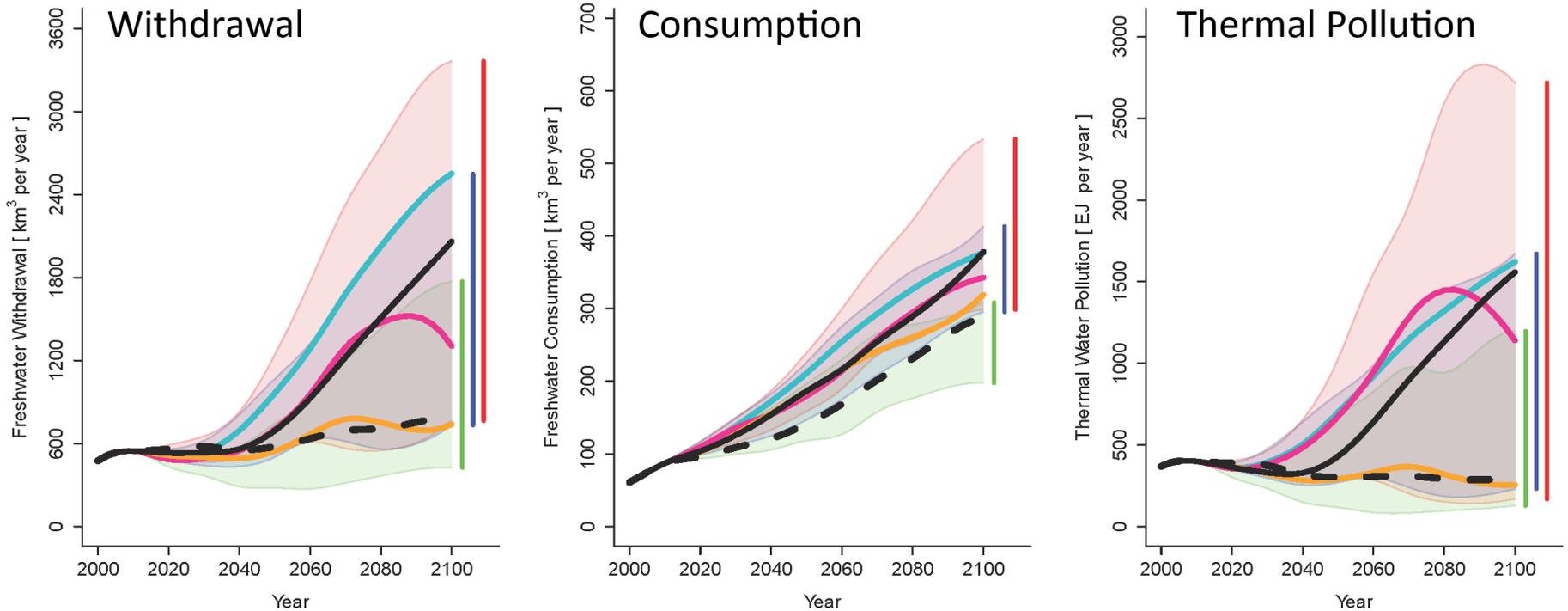
— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

## Low Energy Demand (Efficiency!)



No climate policy

— Reference

2 °C Energy Transformation Pathways ( Cost % Ref. )

— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

Uncertainty Range

— GEA-Efficiency

— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

Range in 2100

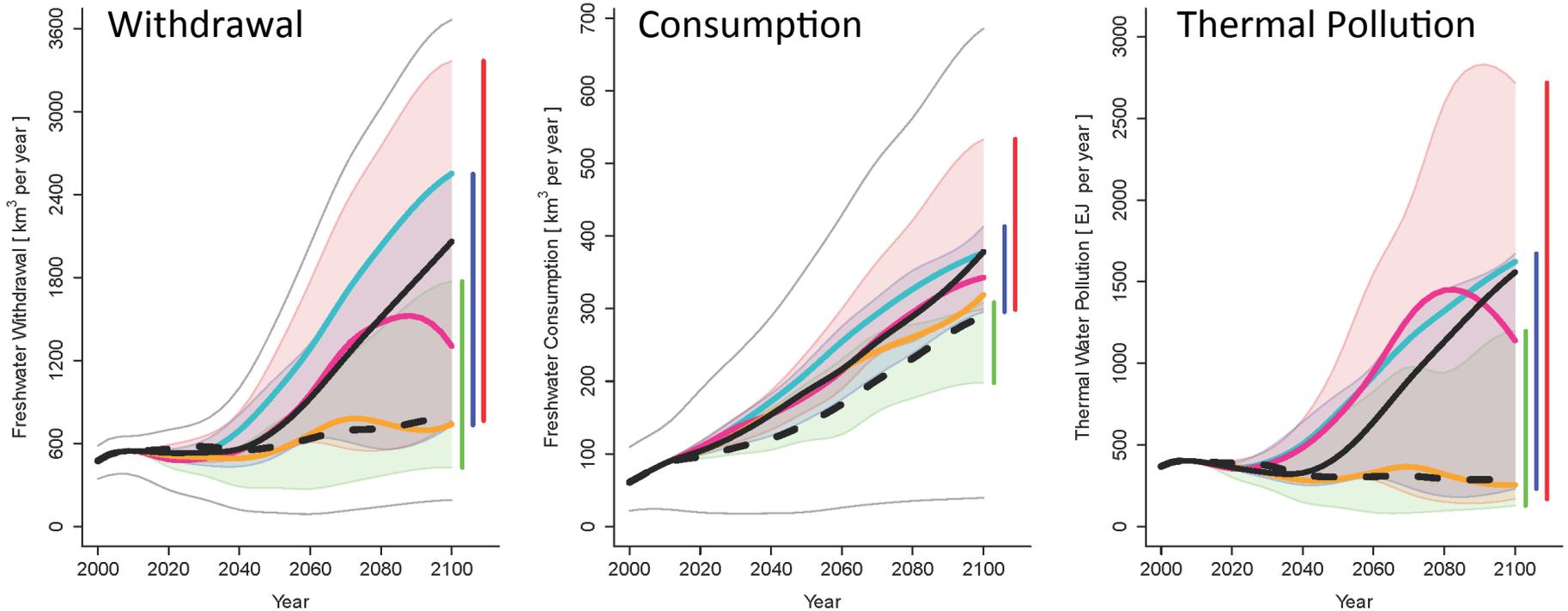
— GEA-Efficiency

— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)



## No climate policy

--- Reference

## 2 °C Energy Transformation Pathways ( Cost % Ref. )

— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

## Uncertainty Range

■ GEA-Efficiency

■ GEA-Mix

■ GEA-Supply

■ Total Uncertainty

## Range in 2100

— GEA-Efficiency

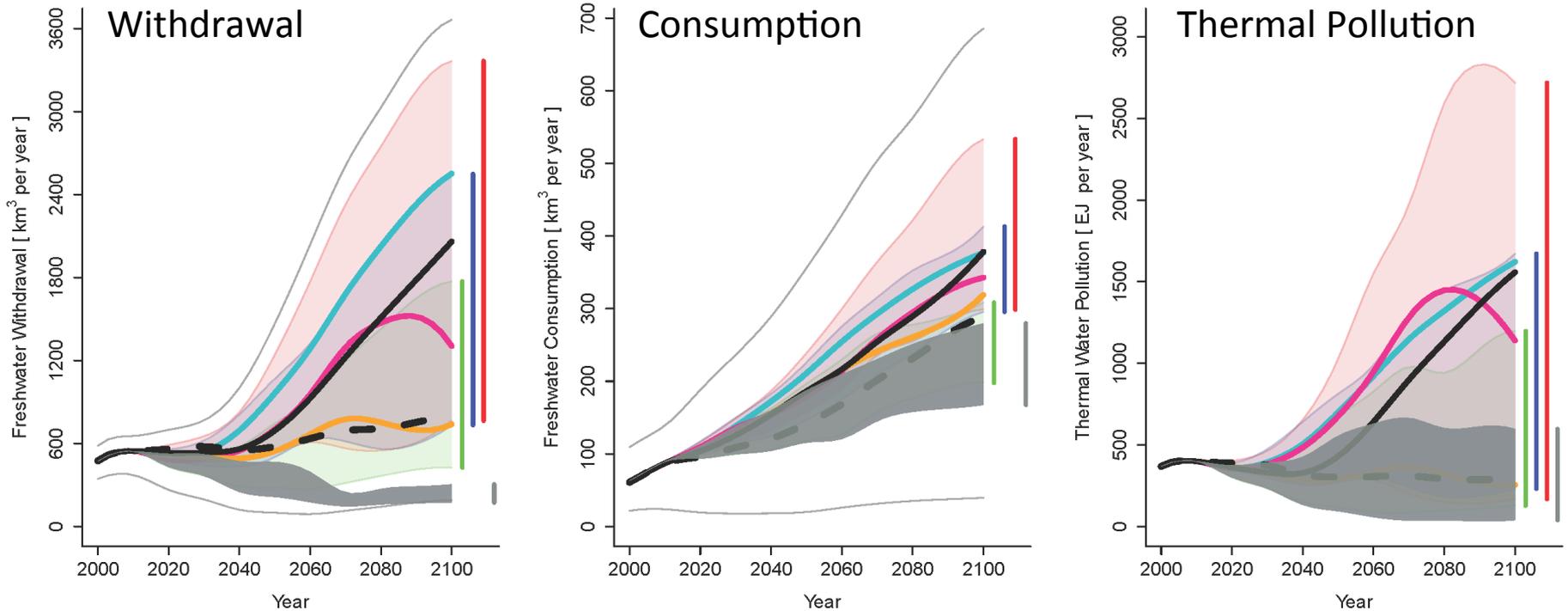
— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

# Impact of Energy Sector on Water

(Fricko, Parkinson et al, forthcoming)

## Efficiency + Water Adaptation Policies



No climate policy

--- Reference

2 °C Energy Transformation Pathways ( Cost % Ref. )

— Full mitigation portfolio ( 122 % )

— Limited wind / solar ( 133 % )

— No carbon capture and storage ( 143 % )

— No new nuclear ( 138 % )

Uncertainty Range

— GEA-Efficiency

— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

— Total Uncertainty

— Adaptation Scenarios

Range in 2100

— GEA-Efficiency

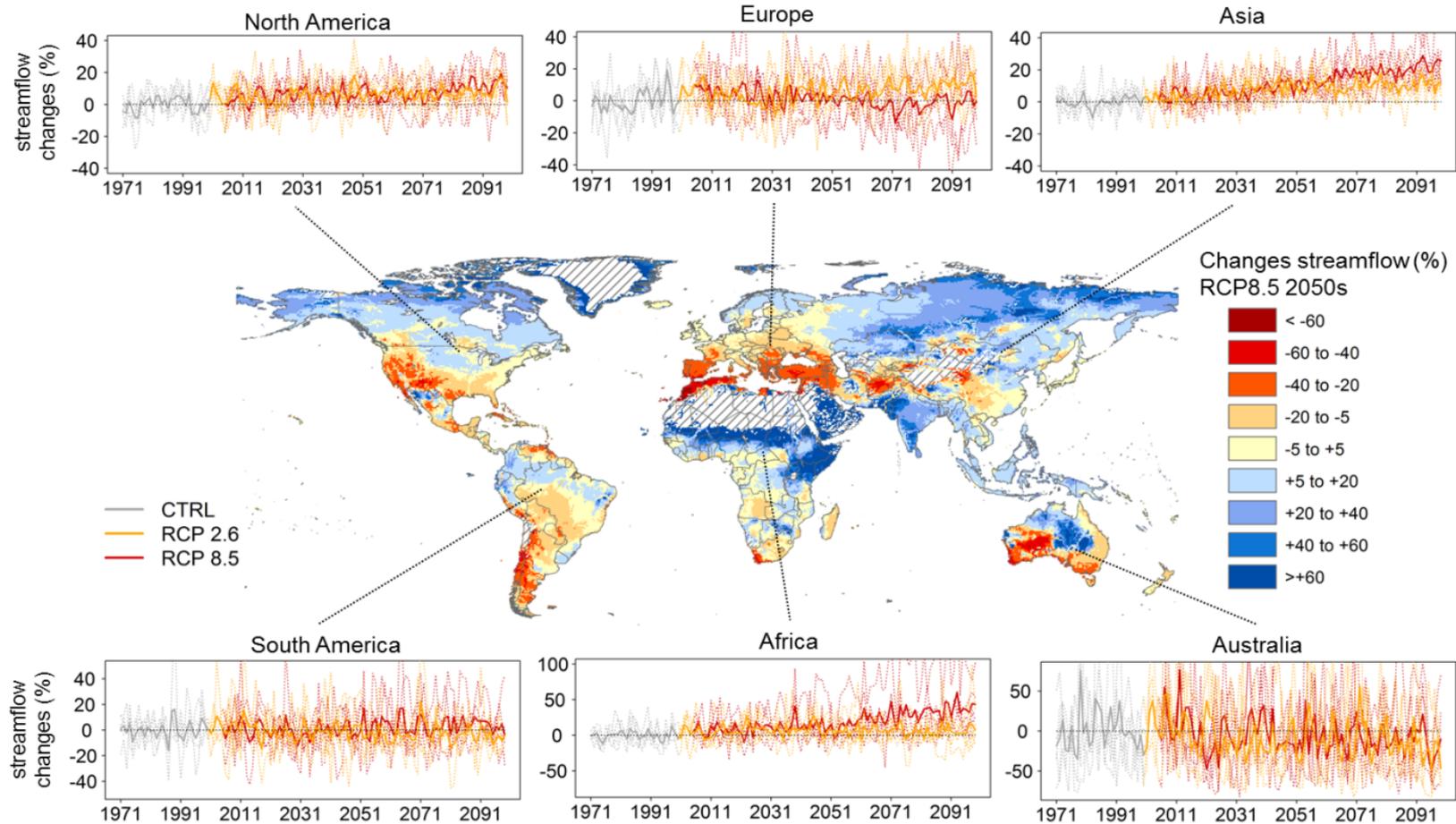
— GEA-Mix

— GEA-Supply

— Adaptation Scenarios

# Climate → Water → Energy (1)

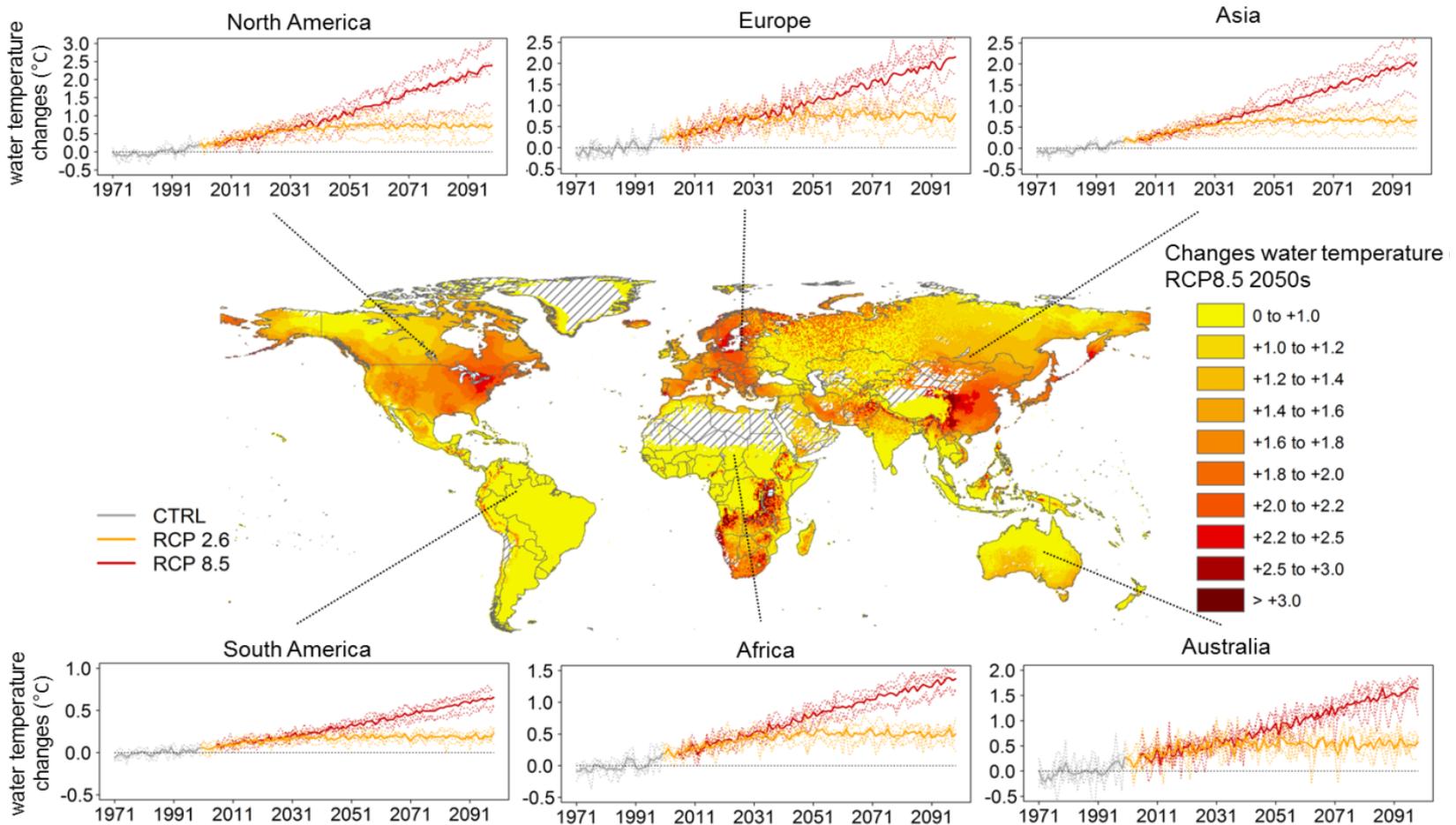
## Streamflow



a

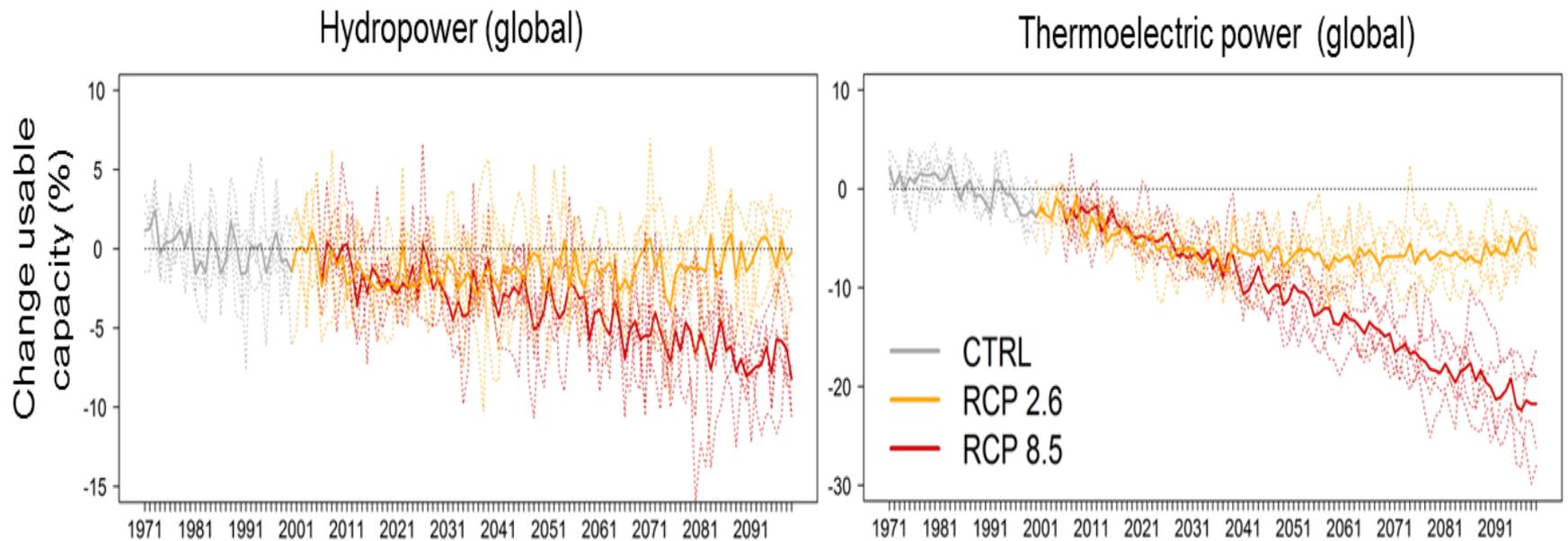
# Climate → Water → Energy (2)

## Water temperature



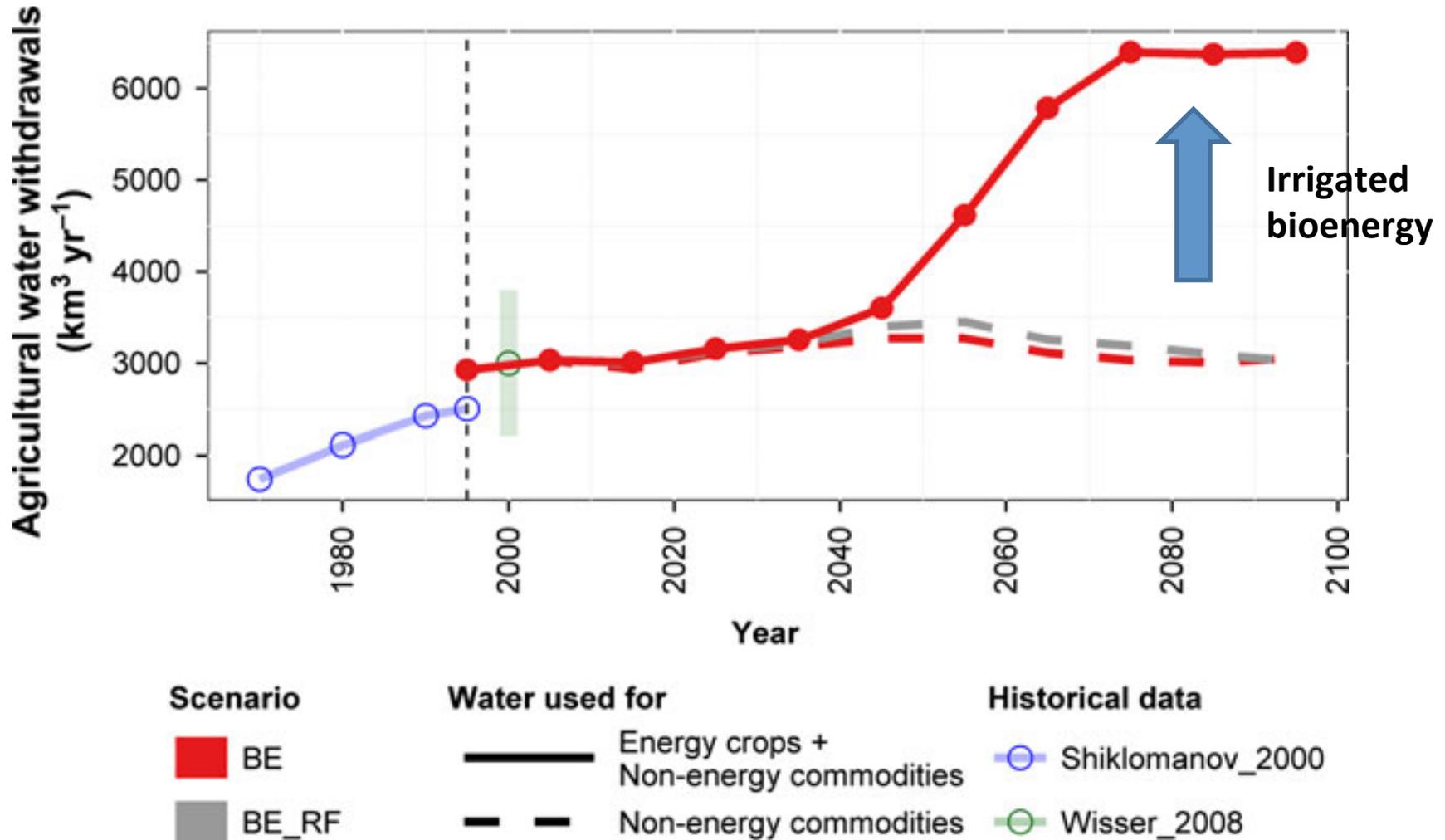
b

# Impact on Global Power Generation Capacity

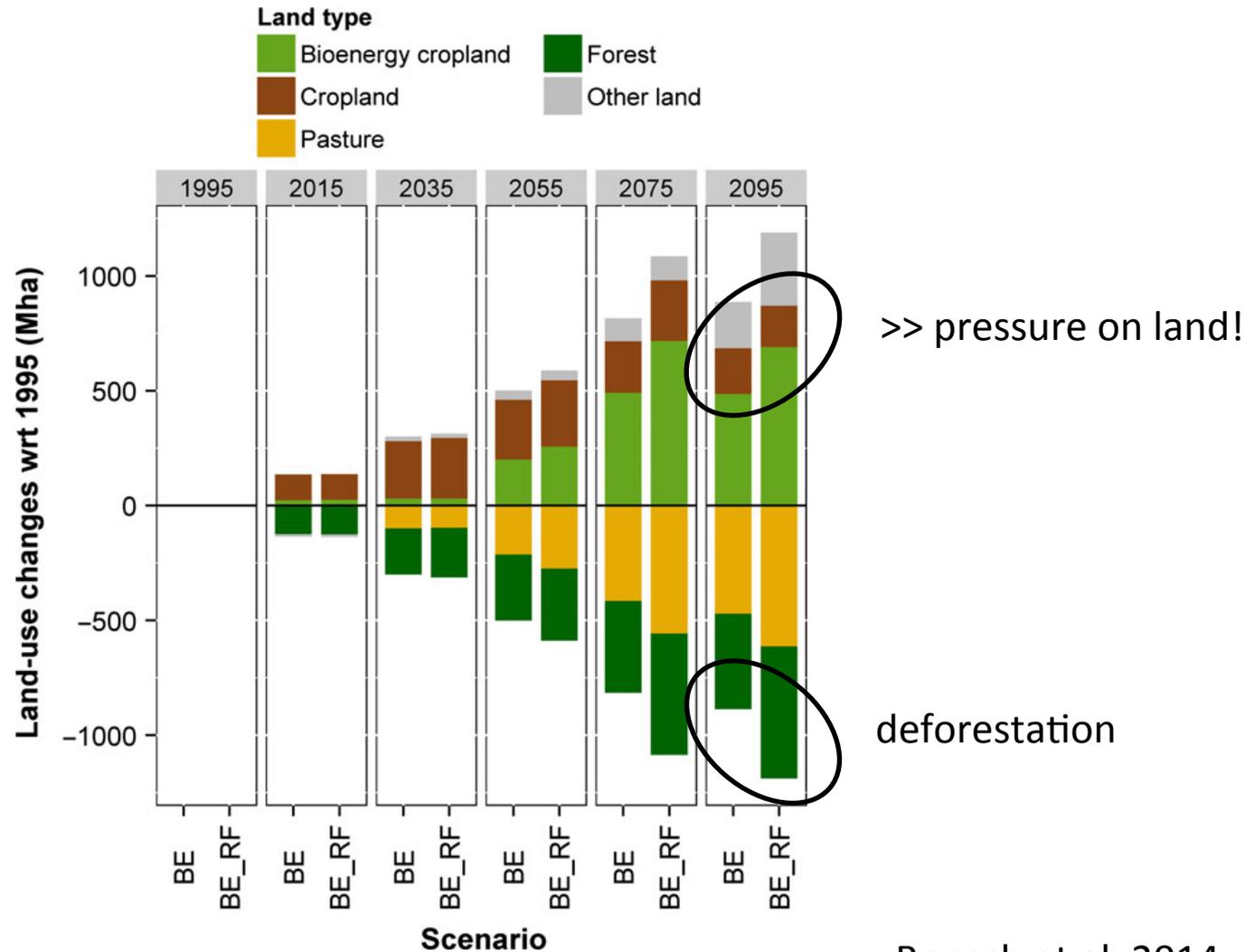


C

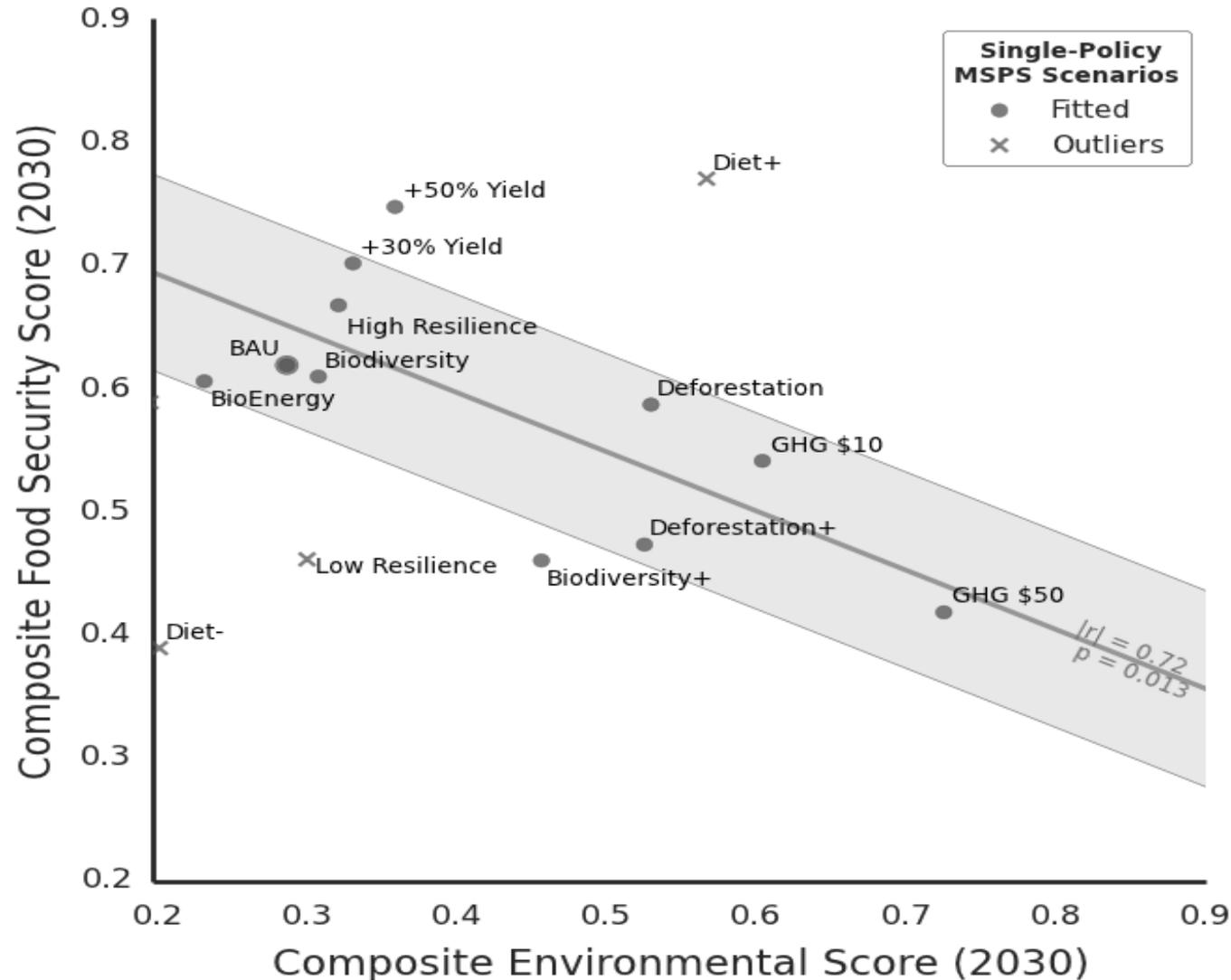
# Water-(bio)Energy-Land Tradeoffs



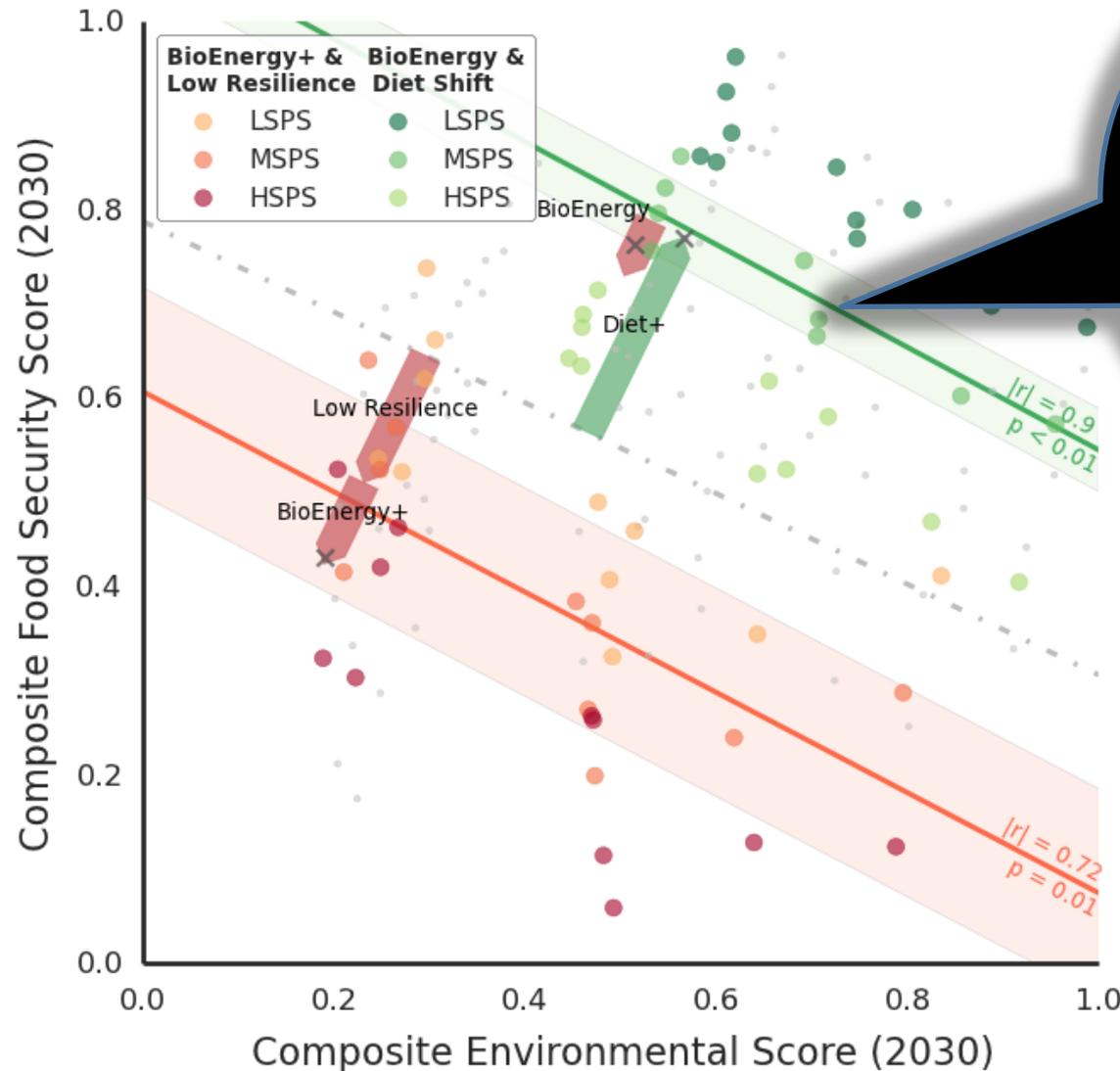
# Land implications rainfed vs irrigated bioenergy



# Environment & Food Security Tradeoffs (Land resource nexus)



# Some measures may reduce the overall land pressure



Can't escape the tradeoffs, but can shift the state!

Climate change often acts in a similar way, but opposite direction

# Energy-Water-Land Interactions

Mega-driver Challenges:

Detailed impact modelling: how to incorporate risks/opportunities due to cross-sector feedbacks

IAMs:

- 1) how to bridge/integrate spatial and temporal scales (local infrastr., management options, etc..)
- 2) Common metric to integrate across sectors

All:

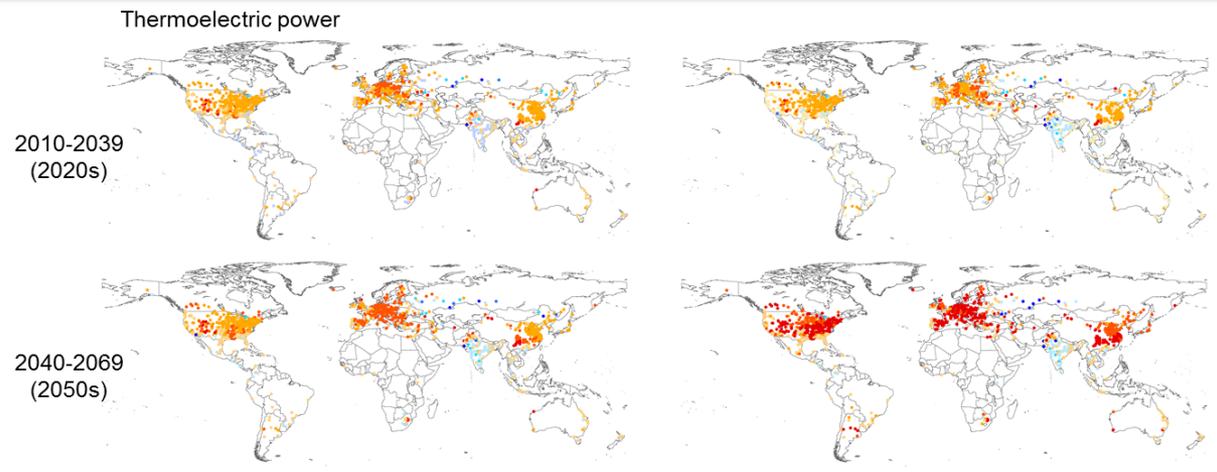
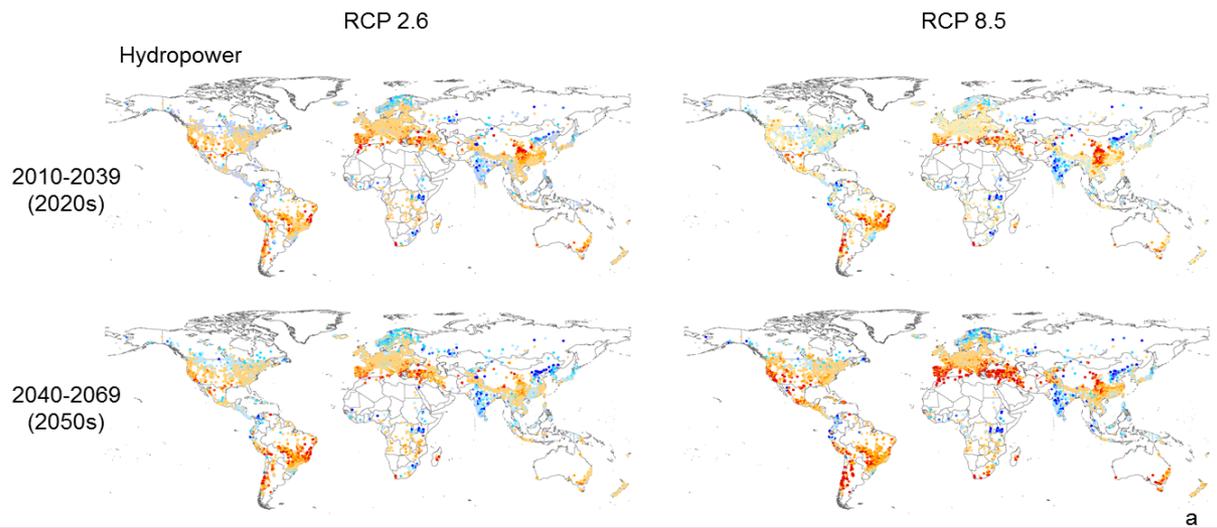
- 1) Social/distributional impacts (poverty eradication)
- 2) DATA!! (including extremes, institutional/governance constraints, etc..)

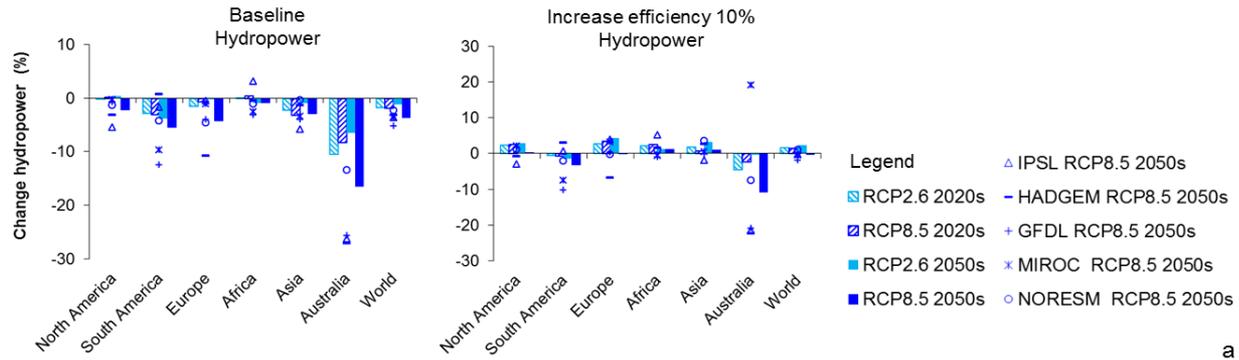
“Climate”

FOC

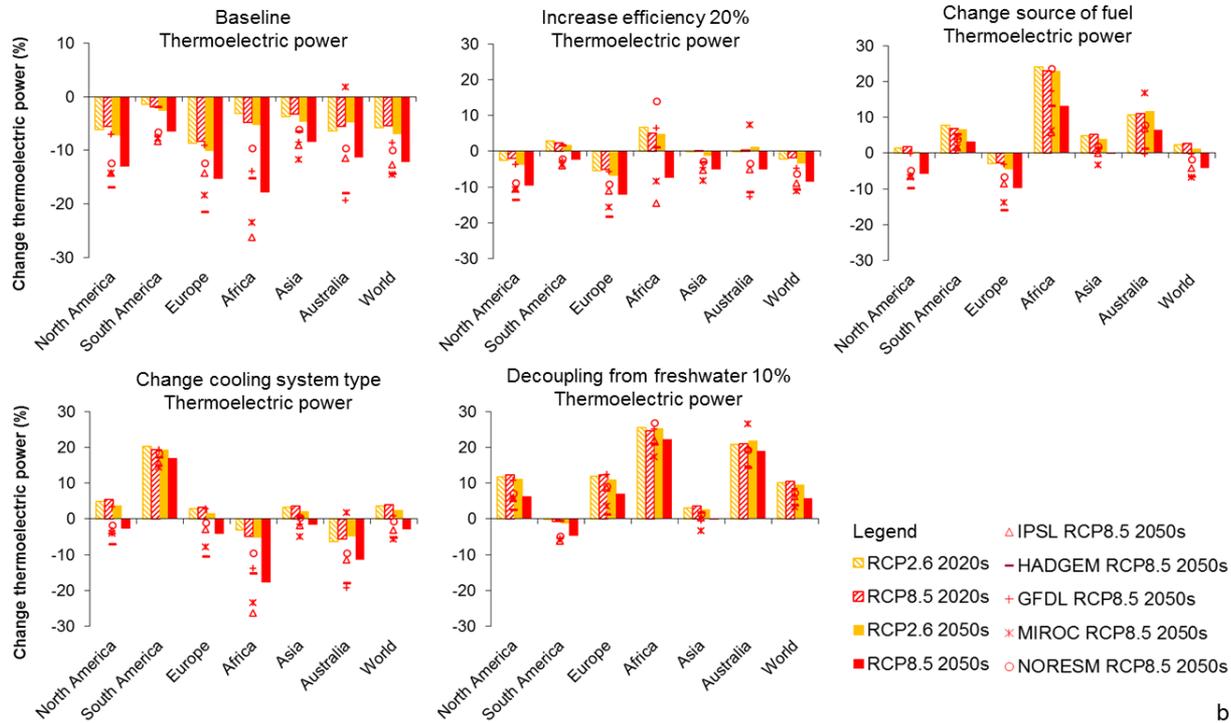
GY

**THANK YOU**



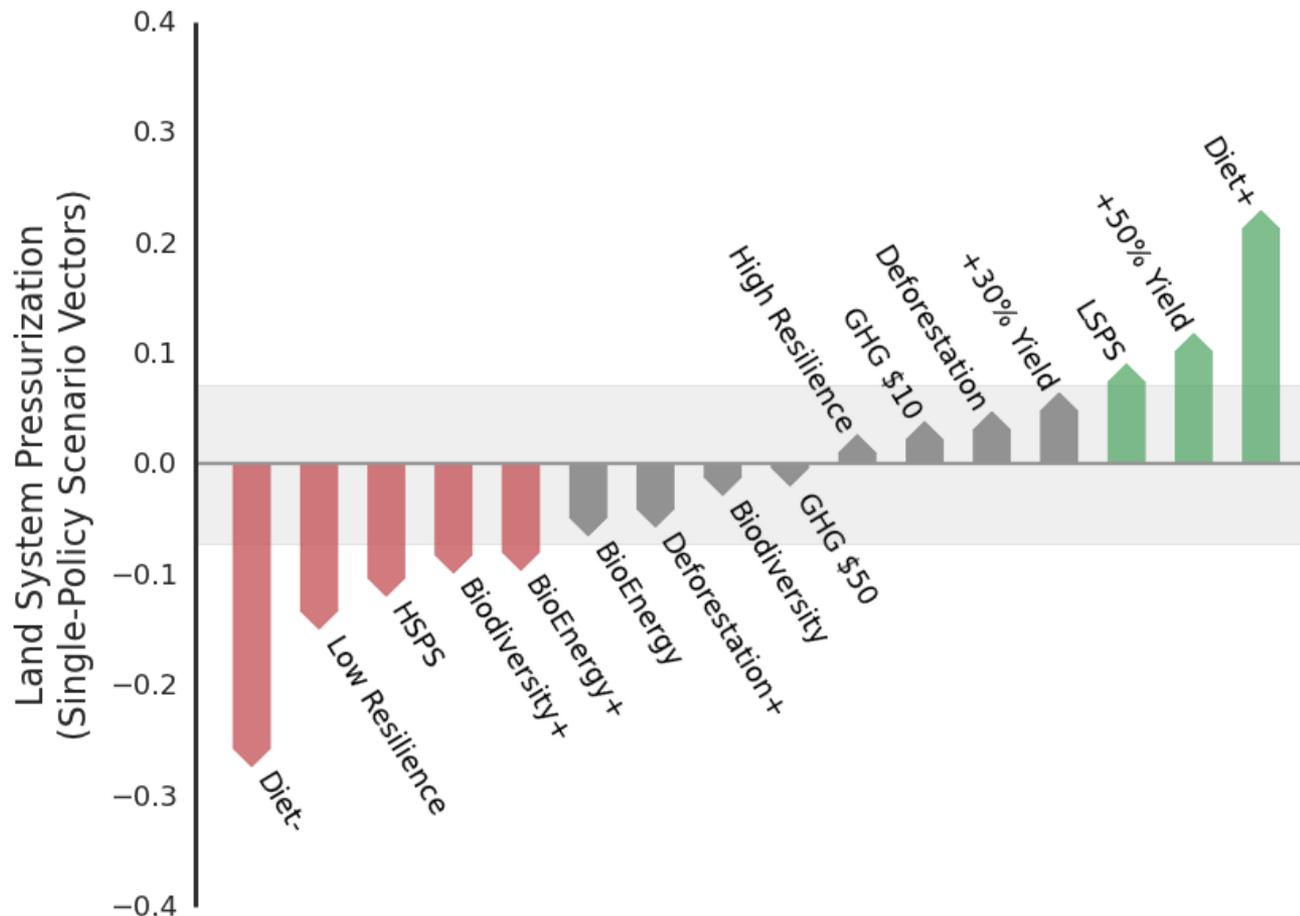


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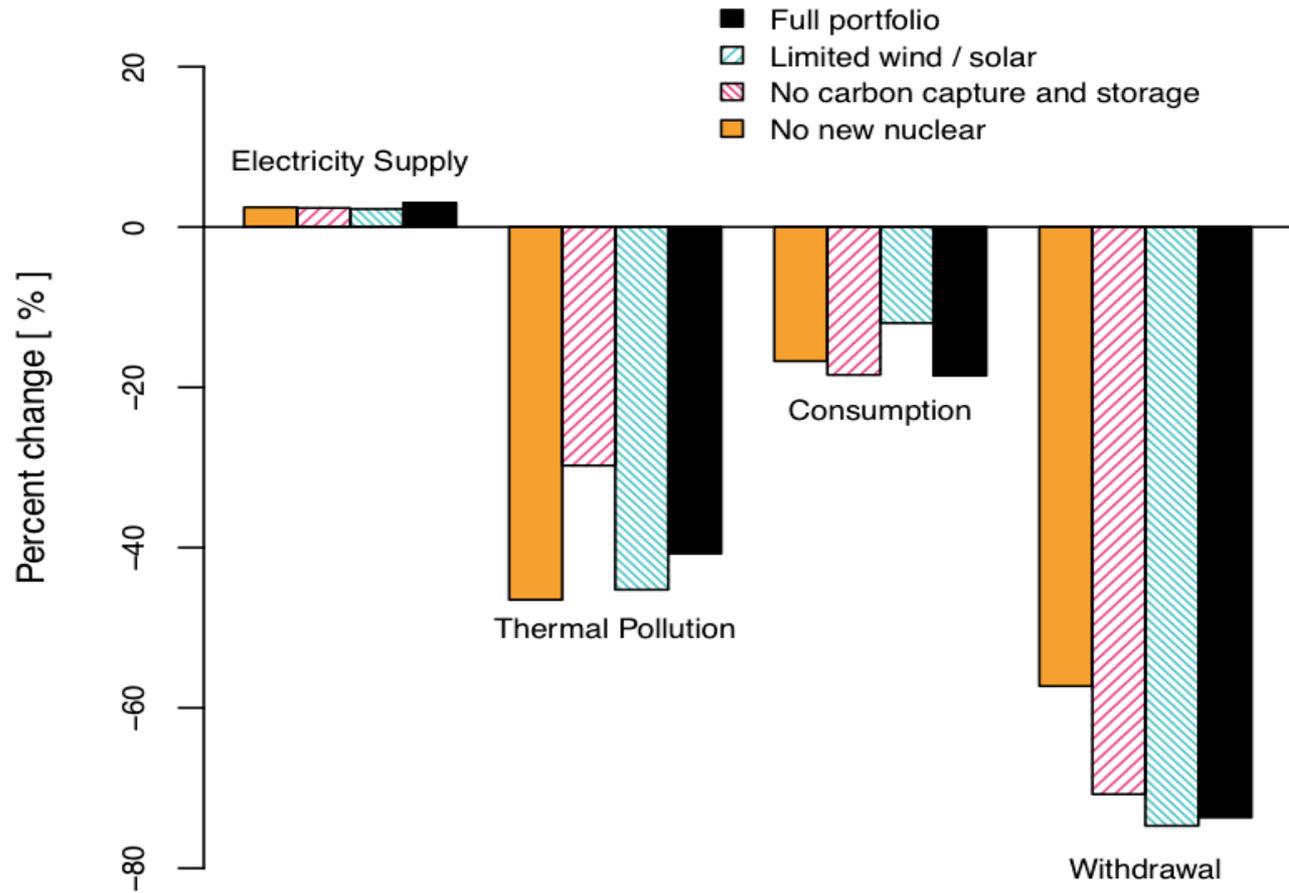


b

# Environment & Food Security Tradeoffs (Land resource nexus)



### 2 ° C Energy Transformation Pathways



# Food Security and Environmental Score Indicators

Pressure Indicator	SDG Targets	Units	Region
Total Calorie Intake (CAL)	2,3	$\frac{kCal}{cap \cdot day}$	SSA
Food Price Index (FPI)	2	—	World
LULUCF Emissions (GHG)	13	$\frac{MtCO_2eq}{year}$	World
Ag. Water Use (WAT)	6	$km^3$	World
Deforestation (FOR)	6,13,15	$10^3 ha$	World
Biodiversity Loss (BIO)	15	$10^3 ha$	World
Fertilizer Use (NTR)	2,13	$10^3 ton$	World

Table 1: Each SDG strategy is scored on five indicators of land system pressure and two of food system pressure in year 2030 of the simulation to quantify progress toward corresponding SDGs, listed above.