

Conference Daily Tuesday 14 January 2014

Good Morning! Yesterday we got a flavor of the conference.

We heard about the challenges faced by the water-energy nexus.

"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go with a partner"

Kees Leendertse quotes an African proverb in his assessment of partnership

"Current planning and engineering processes were developed for a very different World"

Diego Rodriguez, World Bank

We were given a detailed explanation of what a partnership entails, how they are assessed and why they are important

BLOGGING

Also, we are thrilled to announce that we have a new contribution to the **Zaragoza Conference Blog** on the "Water and Energy nexus in Latin America and the Caribbean" by Magdalena A. K. Muir, ECLAC (<http://waterenergy2014.wordpress.com>). Remember, we thrive on your feedback, so please add your reflections!

Additionally, the conference materials have been uploaded to the blog, including the lessons learnt document and briefs. Your input on this would also be appreciated.

Thanks for your participation and enjoy the days events!

The conference was even highlighted on the UN homepage

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Some of the **challenges** highlighted by Diego Rodriguez, World Bank

- Rapidly growing demand for energy in developing countries will double energy's demand for water by 2035
- Challenges will be more complex in the future if we don't act now—for example, more than 50% of power plants in India and SE Asia are at risk of water shortages
- Water risks for the energy sector include—increased water temperatures preventing cooling processes, decreased water availability affecting thermal power plants and fuel extraction and water quality impacting energy operations
- In an interconnected World, water is no longer a local

"Even win-wins have trade-offs" problem. We need to understand and quantify trade-offs

Some **solutions** offered by Michela Miletto, WWAP

- 90% of expected increase in 2010-2035 would be in non-OECD countries. **Hydro-power** undeveloped potential in Africa is 92%, Asia and Australia 80% and Latin America 74%
- Use of geothermal energy for power generation is underdeveloped and its potential is greatly underappreciated. It is climate independent, produces minimal or near-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, does not consume water and its availability is infinite at human time scales
- From a water perspective, solar photovoltaic and wind are the most sustainable sources for power generation



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Webcast at conference website

Contact: decade.bdma@gmail.com

Highlights of tomorrow's sessions....

Session 1

09:30 - 11:00 Panel 1 Partnerships between water and energy utilities. Convened by Aquafed

10:00 - 10:30 Panel discussion moderated by Jack Moss



**Sahil Chadli, Director of
INDH-INMDE**



**Dominique Gatel,
Veolia Water.**



**Ignacio Lozano, Canal
Gestión Madrid Water
Company**

11:30-13:00: Panel 2. Partnerships of Local and Sub national authorities with other actors. Convened by ICLEI

12:00-12:30: Panel Discussion moderated by Barbara Anton

Hongpeng Liu, Chief of Energy Security and Water Resources Section, Environment and Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will be discussing Pro-poor public private partnership (5P)

Victor Viñuales, (ECODES) and **Jeronimo Blasco/Javier Celma** (Municipality of Zaragoza) will promote the adoption of water and energy efficient technologies and practices by households, SMEs and Local Authorities in cities.

Alice Bouman, President of Women for Water Partnership, shares experiences involving women in communities for improving access to water considering energy efficiency

14:15-14:45: Side Event 3 World Water Week 2014 convened by SIWI

Session 2

14:45-16:15: Panel 1 Partnerships on policy research on water and energy. Convened by **UNU**

14:45-18:00: Policy Research and Innovation partnerships for W&E

15:15-15:45: Panel Discussion moderated by **Zafar Adeel**

- What are the key knowledge gaps in the water-energy nexus? How does the sectoral asymmetry further amplify these gaps?
- What are some good (and perhaps bad) examples and initiatives from the research community that address the challenges and inform the policy formulation at the water-energy nexus? What lessons can be learnt? What new modalities can be emphasized to build new partnerships between the scientific community, governments, private sector and other actors?

Discussed by panelists:

John Payne, Independent Consultant

Zelalem Gebrehiwot, East African Power Pool (EAPP)

Dr. Yasutoshi Shimizu and **Dr. Kanako Toyosada** (TOTO)

Alberto Garrido, University of Madrid and Botin Foundation

16:30-18:00: Panel 2 Innovation partnerships on water and energy. Convened by WWAP

17:00-17:30: Panel Discussion moderated by **Engin Koncagul/Michela Miletto**

Paolo Fulignati, Vulcanology Full Professor, Dept. Earth Sciences, University of Pisa, Italy. A science-based tool for integrating geothermal resources into regional energy planning in Umbria, Italy.

Enrique Playan, Joint Programming Initiative of the European Union. This initiative deals with research, development and innovation in the field of water and hydrological sciences. The availability of water in sufficient quantities and adequate quality is indeed a public issue of high priority and addresses a pan-European and global environmental challenge.

Carlos Levinton, Center of Experimentation of the University of Buenos Aires. The partnerships initiative is transferring dry sanitation to the communities with a system using solar energy for drying up excreta and transforming it into fertilizers with no pathogens.

- **Mark Smith**, IUCN

18:00-18:30: Lessons learnt and roadmap to World Water Day

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