

## Closing Conference Daily

### Thank you...

..for your contributions and considerations. However, we'd like to remind everyone that although the conference is over, our goals remain in sight, hopefully a little clearer than before. The conference has been a success in many ways, but there is always more to do. Remember that all of the information you have contributed and observed from different experts, organizations and industries around the World is still available and we can continue to use what we have gained over the last few days. Also don't forget the blog will continue as a forum for ongoing debate on water, energy and... partnership!

For a copy of the **daily's**, visit:

[http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water\\_and\\_energy\\_2014/conference\\_daily.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water_and_energy_2014/conference_daily.shtml)

To submit any further contributions to the **blog**:

<http://waterenergy2014.wordpress.com>

To view any of the **presentations**:

[http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water\\_and\\_energy\\_2014/presentations.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water_and_energy_2014/presentations.shtml)

Video recordings of sessions available:

Stay in touch



[water-decade@un.org](mailto:water-decade@un.org)



[@Water\\_decade](https://twitter.com/Water_decade)



**"One of the key success factors is information sharing"**  
Christian Susan, UNIDO

A final **THANK YOU**

To everybody that contributed a video interview, we will be editing the footage, which will be available on the Water for Life Decade website.

### Conference highlights...

#### The advantages of policy coherence

- **Take advantage of win-wins**

Pursuing multiple policy objectives at the same time

*Examples: increasing water and energy efficiency; lowering water consumption through conservation, labelling of water-efficient appliances, etc. (Singapore)*

- **Managing social conflicts**

Pursuing one policy objective without undermining others

*Examples: Requiring solar hot water systems on new buildings (Israel); use of waste heat from thermoelectric power plants to desalinate seawater to produce reliable drinking water (Middle East)*

- **Managing trade-offs**

Minimising negative impacts on other policies

*Examples: Recycling effluent from bio refineries to reduce negative impacts on freshwater ecosystems (Brazil); Co-ordination between policies for water allocation and energy explicitly (Israel)*

### Some interesting exchanges...

**"Why do you need partnership if you have money?"**

Shaoyi Li to Alistair Wyness of BP



**"So partnership brings something money cannot buy?"** Shaoyi Li, following Alistair Wyness' response

**Continue to get involved!**

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## Conference highlights.....

*"Pursuing policy objectives independently often leads to "water-blind" energy policies and "energy-blind" water policies"*



Igor Volodin, Environmental Management Branch, UNIDO - his presentation is currently the most viewed (84) and available along with all presentations here:

<http://www.slideshare.net/WaterforLife/>

### Some lessons from MED TEST

- Link sustainability contributions to financial gains and core business strategy.
- Benchmarking company performance with ratios/technology in the global market.
- Training, Monitoring, Follow up & Top management engagement
- Develop multidisciplinary skills and Technical sectoral expertise
- Follow a flexible approach depending on company size and baseline, applicable at existing sites and for start-ups
- Develop enabling financial incentives.

### Complex technology choices? Not that complex

- Technology is not that complex when we take the context into consideration
- Water consumption and withdrawal really depends on the type of cooling system
- Nothing can be said a-priori about the best cooling system. Location, water abundance and reliability, incentives and institutional set-ups are more relevant than energy technology itself.



*"Why is a man from a watermelon laboratory talking about energy?"*

*"Today, renewable energy is more expensive...in six years CSB can compete with fossil fuel without any government grant"*

*Michael Hightower, Water for Energy Project Lead, Sandia Laboratories*

### In the news....

*"Cooperation between water and energy and with Governments is vital to securing services required in the near future, concluded the UN-Water conference in preparation for World Water Day."*

*"Water demand could exceed 44% of the available annual resources by 2050 while energy demand could increase by 50%"*

Final press release - [http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/16\\_01\\_2014\\_press\\_release\\_closing\\_eng.pdf](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/pdf/16_01_2014_press_release_closing_eng.pdf)

### **The big brother issue... to what extent are asymmetries between the water and energy sectors an impediment to building effective and fair partnerships?**

#### **The World Bank said:**

- Big global and influential business vs "small, scattered and mostly ignored utilities".
- Innovative and dynamic enterprises vs traditional business.
- Well defined concepts and precise information vs debatable definitions, modelling and weak data.



### **Cooperation through partnership is not an option!**

- There is not a non-cooperative way to manage cross vulnerability between W&E.
- Governments need technological and business partners.
- There are not obvious technical solutions but complex trade-offs between policy options and many alternative

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## Lessons learnt from the ground.....

### Cinta Mekar, Indonesia – Developing country/rural context



- Mini-hydropower project in a rural context
- Pro-Poor Public-Private Partnership (5P) for sustainable electricity supply for the poor
- Wider nexus, reconciling economic and social objectives, in particular basic services for the poor, improved hygiene and health and new income opportunities to alleviate poverty

#### Crucial factors of success:

- Pro-Poor Public-Private Partnership approach - recognising that community-based organisations (CBOs) are indispensable for local applicability and ownership
- CBOs often play the role of the champion
- Changing mindset of local/subnational authorities: service *output* is most relevant, not service input
- Sharing of risks in providing services to the poor from the side of public authorities can facilitate private sector engagement

### Zaragoza as an example of Water efficiency

#### Local authority and NGO make water saving a matter of Civic Pride

- On-going major initiative for water - and thus energy - saving since 1997
- Initially kicked off by Municipality and NGO (ECODES)
- In 2010, key actors created ZINNAE ("Zaragoza Innova en Agua y energia")
- Also effective engagement of citizenship as a whole
- Results (among others):
  - > Population growth since year 2000: ca. 100,000 inhabitants;
  - reduction of water consumption in city in same period: 26 %
  - > Today's domestic water consumption/per capita ca. 40 % below average in Spain



#### Crucial factors of success:

- Multifaceted approach: technical, educational, introducing relevant policies and regulations, campaigning ...
- *Changing* values, technologies, prices etc. ... can only happen if all key stakeholders are on board
- Long-term stakeholder engagement thrives with champions and good facilitation
- Mutual trust
- Citizen commitments (> 30.000 citizens and 300 social groups)
- Measurable goals/public monitoring of achievement of milestones
- A COMMON DREAM



**Continue to get involved!**

## The way forward...

### Some examples for World Water Day

#### Stories of SUCCESS for public-private partnership

**OECD:** Success in Ebro basin; Madrid; Stockholm; Zaragoza

**Developing countries:** Cinta Mekar, Mweteni village

**Private Sector:** Carlsberg, BP, Veolia

**International:** EIP

#### Creating enabling environment, incentives, funding mechanisms

**Water scarcity** as the incentive (...And energy scarcity??)

**Linked policies** (Israel, Singapore, Spain)

**Gaps:** linked incentives; integrated decision support systems

Creating **partnerships** without public funding – corporate capital

Building **capacity** !!

#### Application of technology, research, innovation

**Improving consumer behavior:** energy-efficient appliances (Singapore)

**Technologies:** Solar heating (Israel); recycling water and heat in energy generation (US, Brazil, Israel); Linked provisioning of energy and water (Casablanca)

**Analysis:** Modeling complexity; best cooling technologies

#### Assessing the Conference...

Here is a short summary of what you would like to see in future conferences:

- Provision of materials/presentations: uploaded
- Make small group discussions
- Need to address regulations/risk management
- **More** conferences like this

<http://www.slideshare.net/WaterforLife/conference-short-assessment-by-josefina-maestu-director-unwdpac>

#### Advantages of partnership....

A **combination of complementary skills**, in terms of knowledge, skills and contacts, bringing together stakeholders that would not normally meet. It can provide opportunities for **synergies** and a **common language**.

#### Disadvantages of partnership....

There are several drawbacks to partnership, including: the **unlimited liability, inflexibility, low speed processes, unbalanced** involvement and outputs, **asymmetry of information** and limited life.

**Continue to get involved!**