



OCP Policy Center Conference series

Water, food, trade – Energy and climate change

Tony Allan

11-13 June 2014

Agreeing assumptions

1 Who is involved

Public - Private - Civil Society

and in what political economy contexts

2 Previous and new development eras?

1 Who The 3 contributing social solidarities

Public/State – Private/Market – NGO

Civil Society

State

.gov

Hierarchists

Market

.com

Entrepreneurs

Civil Movements

.org

Ethicists

Douglas/Thompson - 'ways of life'

1 Who The 3 contributing social solidarities

Public/State – Private/Market – NGO ON RISK

Civil Society

Risk managing

.gov

Hierarchists

Risk taking

.com

Entrepreneurs

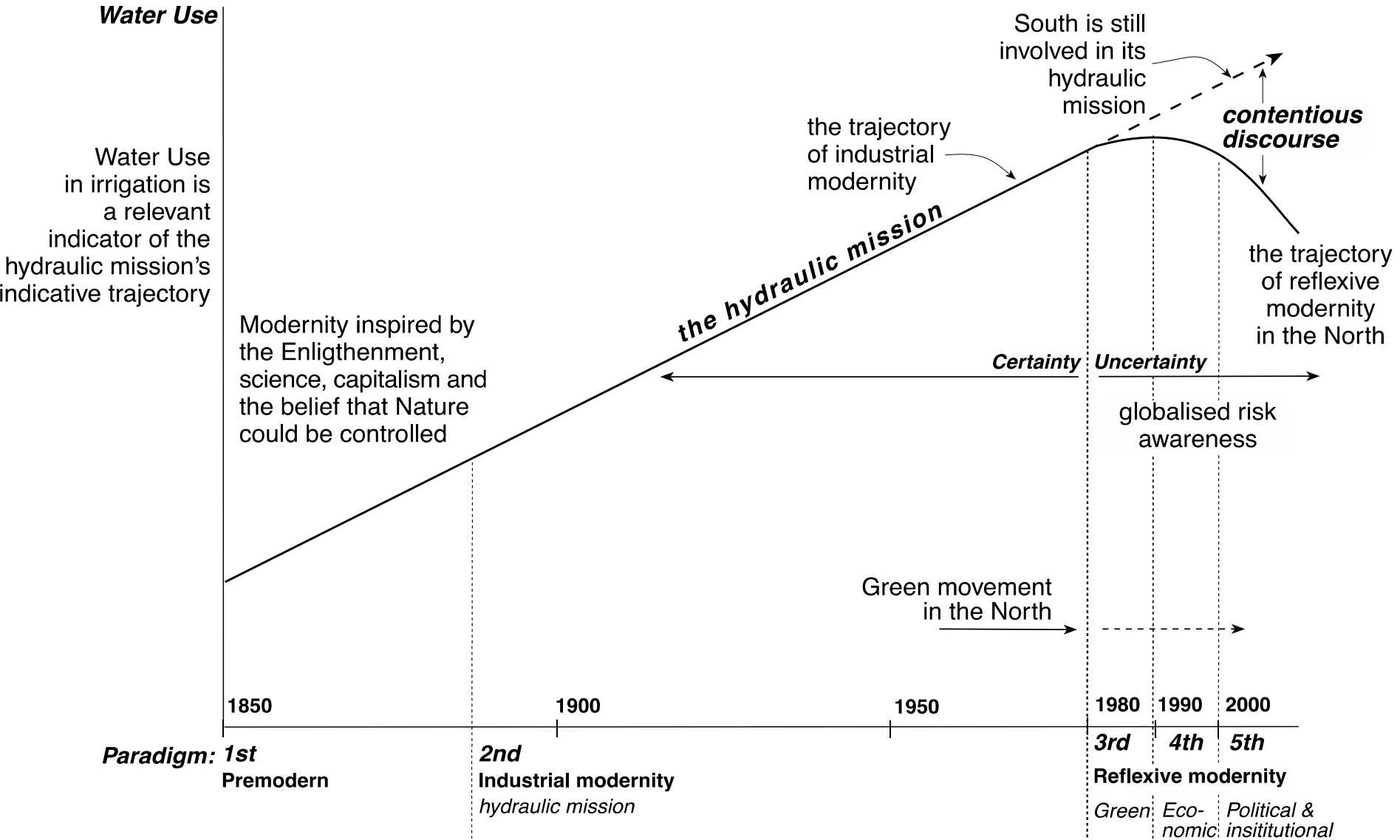
Risk avoiding

.org

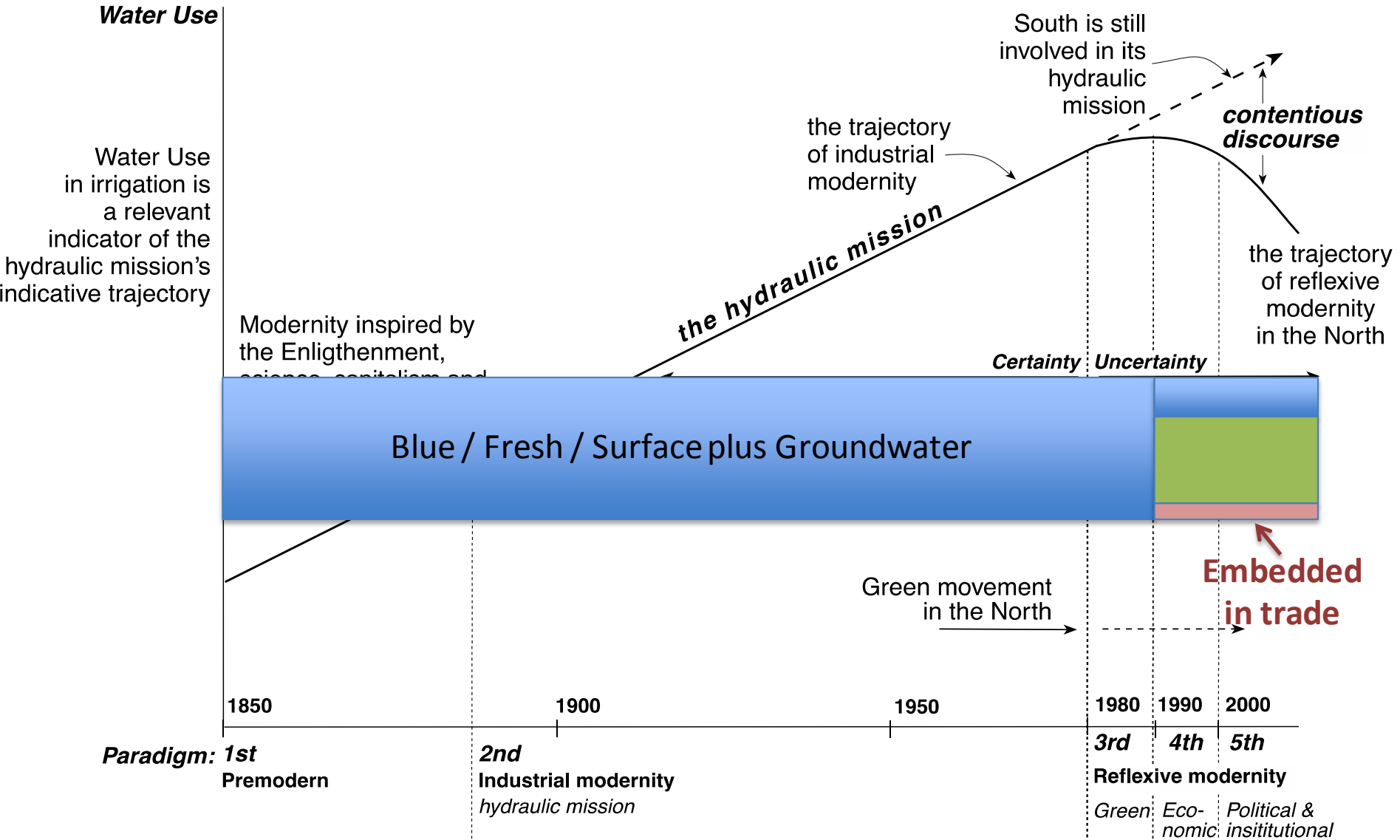
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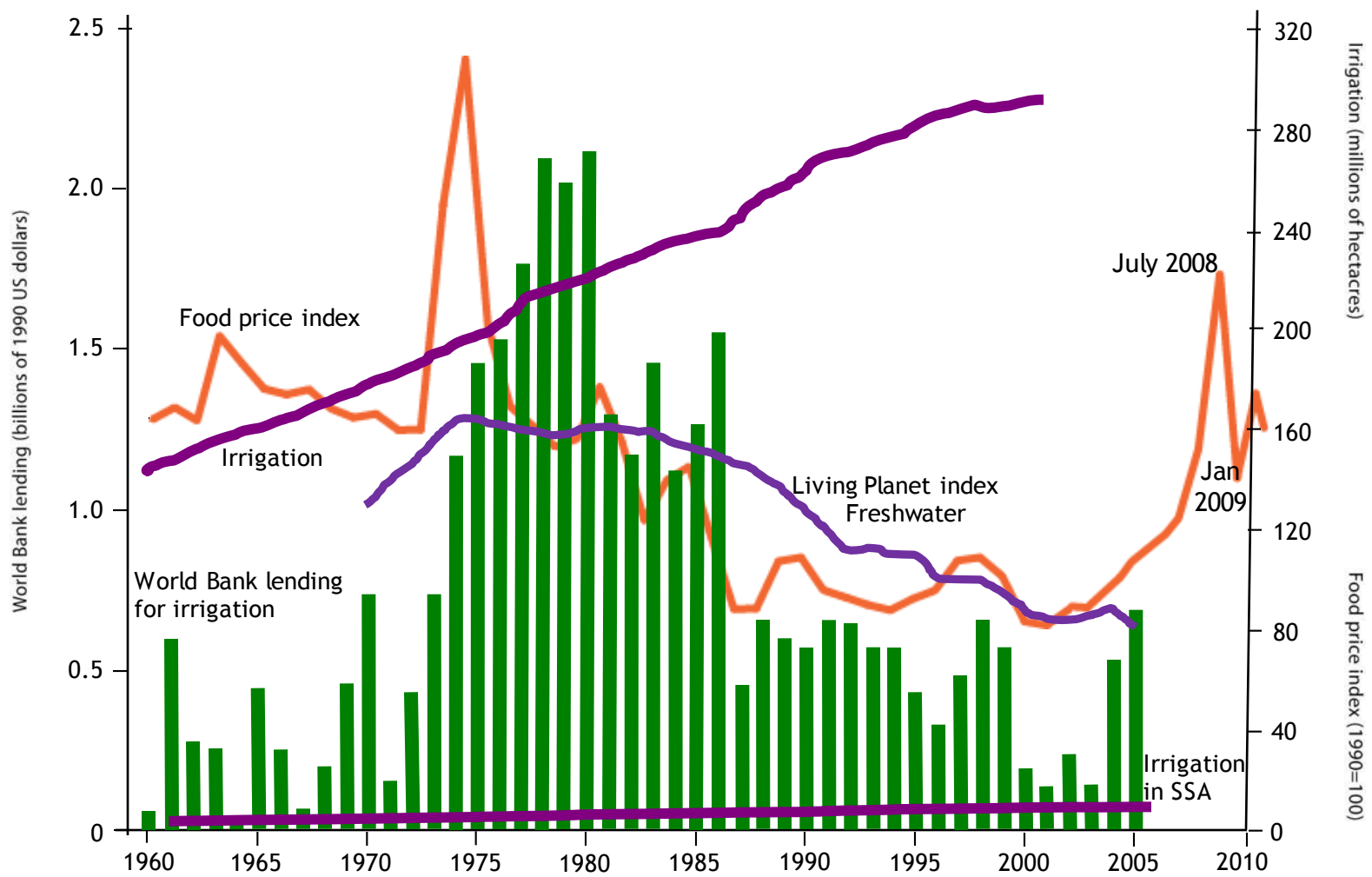
2 Previous and new development eras?



2. Previous and new development eras?



Trends in investment, food prices & environmental impacts



Source: Based on World Bank and Food and Agriculture Organization data.

Will there be enough water?

More people – 6.5 to 9 billion people by 2050

More calories & more meat, fish, milk

More food production – need to increase grain production by 2050 – 40%? 70%? 100%?

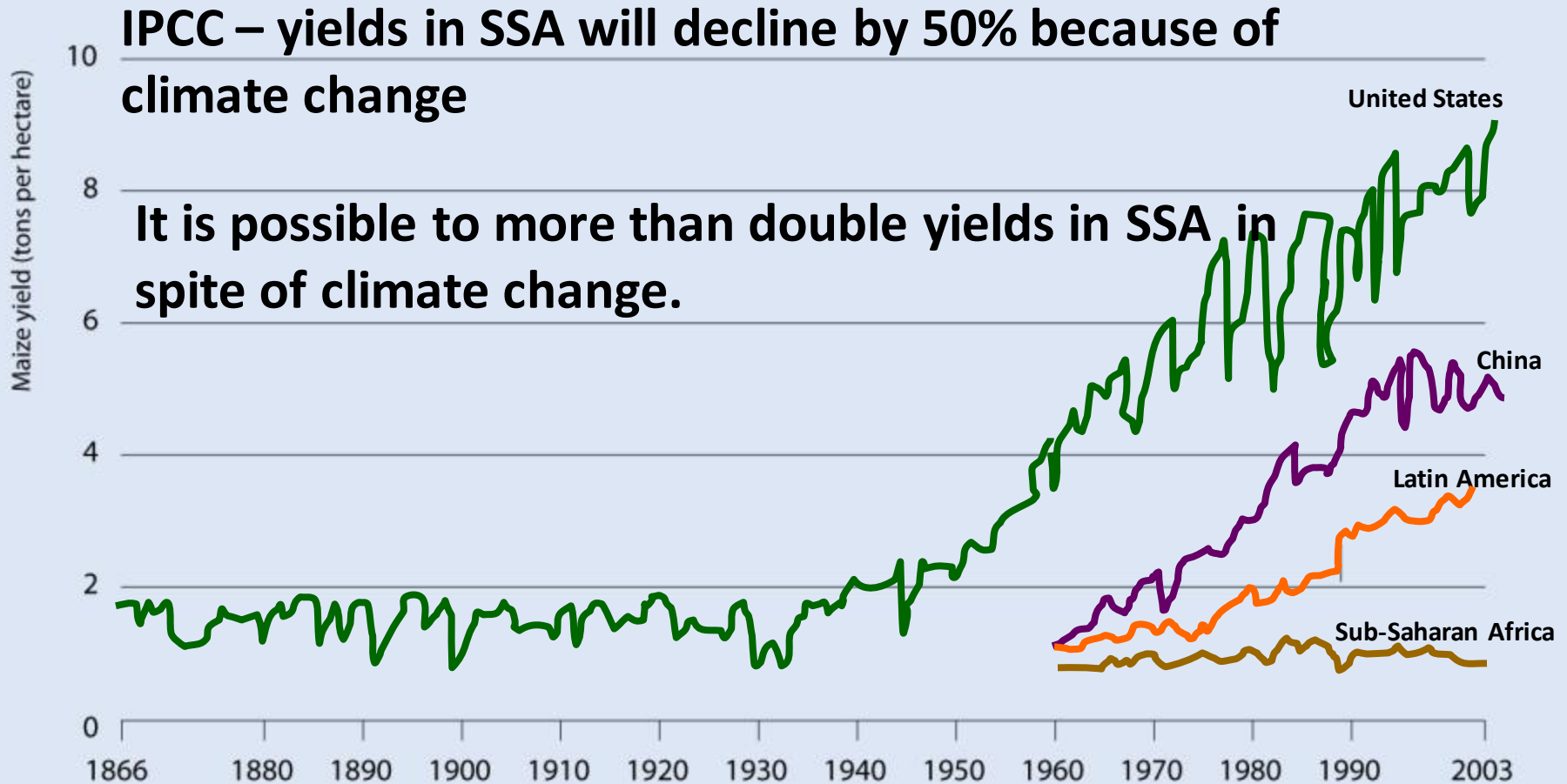
More water for food – via sustainable intensification

Pessimists are wrong but useful

Optimists are right but dangerous?



Growth in Yields



Source: U.S. data, U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service; all other countries and regions, FAOStat.

These trends are not understood

These trends are not understood

Nor are the increases in water productivity

Who will deliver water security - **FAO**

Farmers will save the world

Accountants will save the world

Optimists will save the world

Water demand is determined by **consumers** who have beliefs and expectations that are based on experience, cultural preferences, history and NOT on science

Water consumption is mainly determined by the **farmers** who manage most of it

Some take away messages

- solutions in the water sector require effective
public/private/civil society engagement

Sustainable intensification – Increased returns to water and good water resource stewardship.

We must protect farm livelihoods EVERYWHERE so that farmers can protect ecosystems.

We must understand food supply value chains

Waste

Consumption – demography, food choice, individual & environmental health

Why do the sub-nexi not synergize as a grand nexus?



Because the centuries of operational food and energy supply chains are managed to produce goods and services **via market (private sector) supply chains with inadequate 'rules'**.

Existing **reporting and accounting rules** do not account for natural resources - such as water

- as inputs
- or the consequences of mismanaging them

What types of water and energy are available?

Water supply chains

Types of water - natural & manufactured

Non-renewable

1

Fossil' gr'dwater

Energy supply chains

Types of energy - from Nature - renewable & non-renewable

Non-renewable

6

Peat Coal Oil Tar Sands Natural gas Shale gas
Nuclear

What types of water and energy are available?

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Renewable

Renewable

2

Green (soil)

Blue

Re-cycled

Treated blue

Manufactured

Desalinated

Energy supply chains

Types of energy - from Nature - renewable & non-renewable

Non-renewable

6

Peat

Coal

Oil

Tar Sands

Natural gas

Shale gas

Nuclear

Renewable

6

Wood

Hydro

Wind

Solar

Tidal

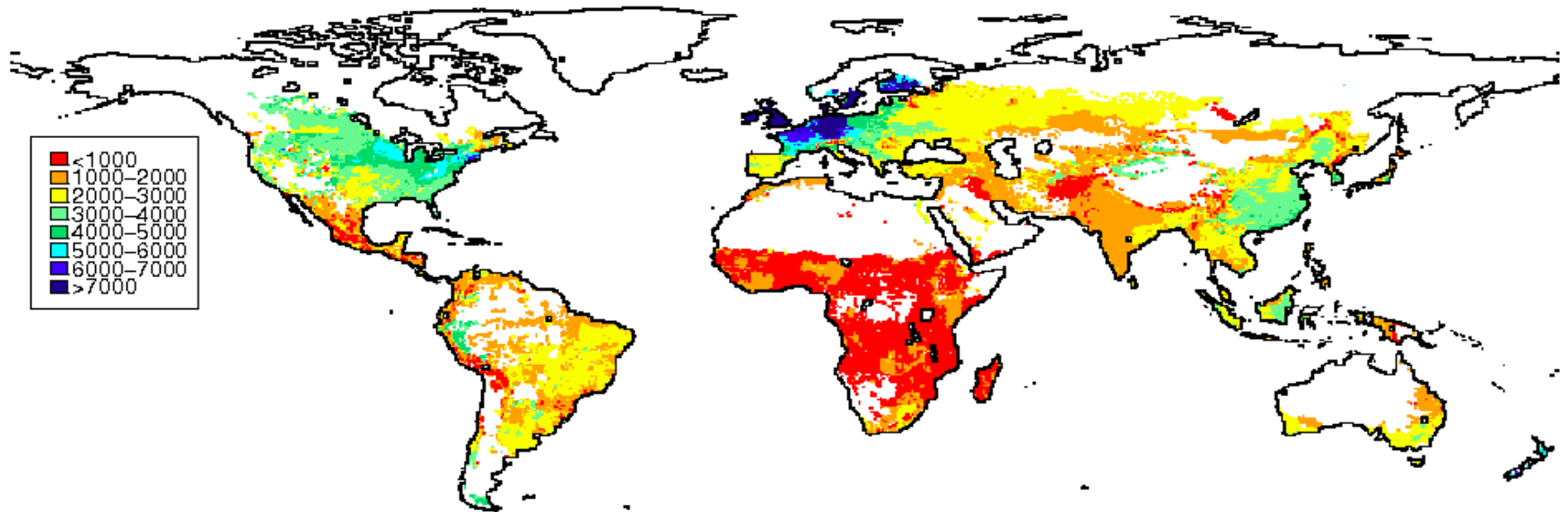
Bio

Animal power

Source: Allan, J. A, 2014, current research.

Agricultural water productivity

Farmers manage all the inputs that together determine water productivity



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Very limited substitution

Lot's of substitution and competition

How do we allocate, use, **consume and deplete** water and energy - in **private sector supply value chains**?

Global water & energy **CONSUMPTION** providing goods & services in **private sector supply chains**



Source: Allan, J. A, 2014, based on own research & *Water Footprint Network*. Energy use based on BP, 2013, *Water in the energy industry*

How do we allocate, use, **consume and deplete** water and energy - in **private sector supply value chains**?

Global water & energy **CONSUMPTION** providing goods & services in **private sector supply chains**

		Food & Fibre		
		Food supply chains - production, processing, and marketing		
		Rainfed farms	Irrigated farms	Processing
Water		66%	24%	2%
		Green/Soil water	Blue surface & groundwater	
		90%		

Source: Allan, J. A, 2014, based on own research & Water Footprint Network. Energy use based on BP, 2013, *Water in the energy industry*

How do we allocate, use, consume and deplete water and energy - in private sector supply value chains?

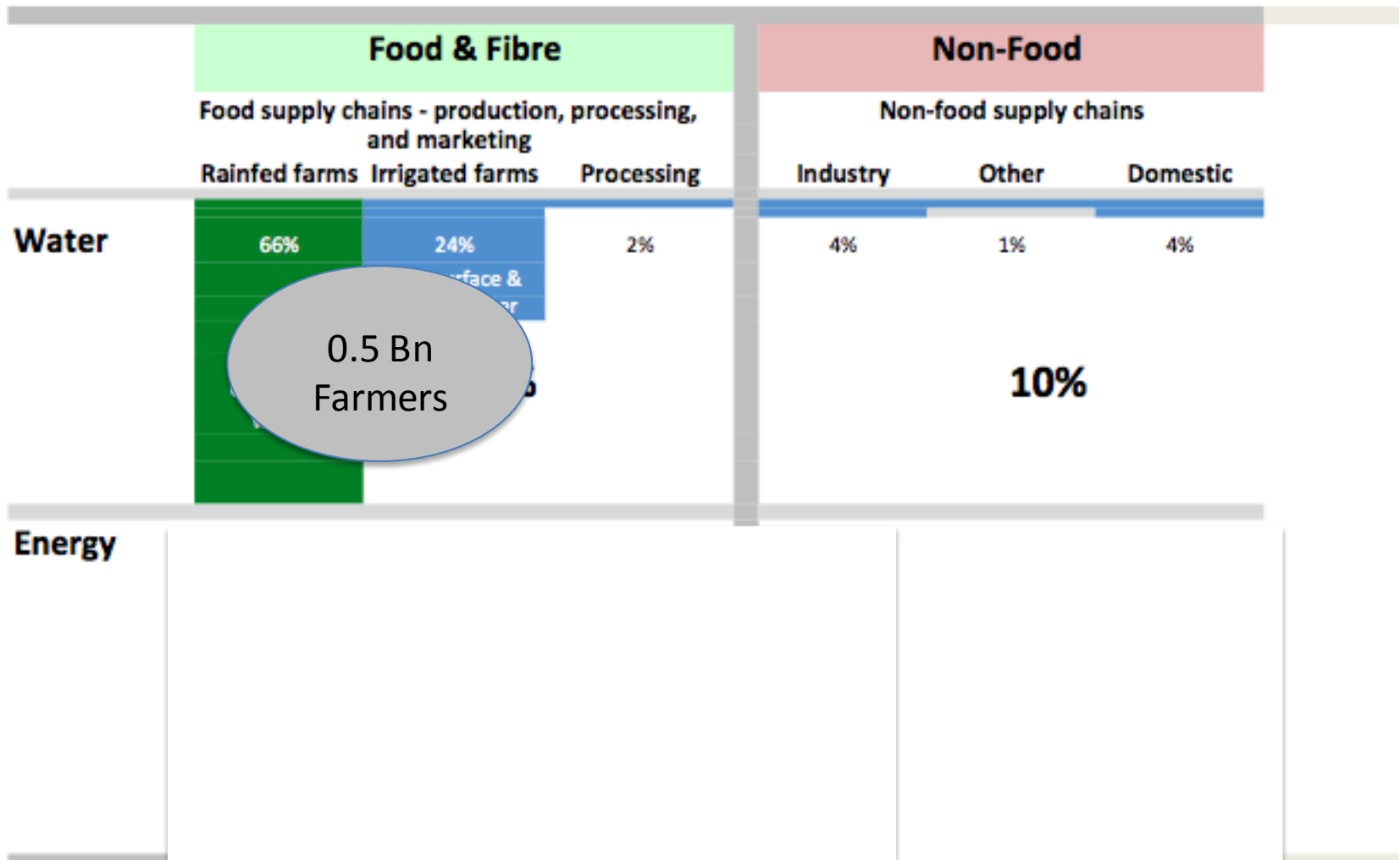
Global water & energy **CONSUMPTION** providing goods & services in private sector supply chains

	Food & Fibre			Non-Food		
	Food supply chains - production, processing, and marketing			Non-food supply chains		
	Rainfed farms	Irrigated farms	Processing	Industry	Other	Domestic
Water	66%	24%	2%	4%	1%	4%
		Blue surface & groundwater				
	Green/Soil water	90%		10%		

Source: Allan, J. A, 2014, based on own research & Water Footprint Network. Energy use based on BP, 2013, Water in the energy industry

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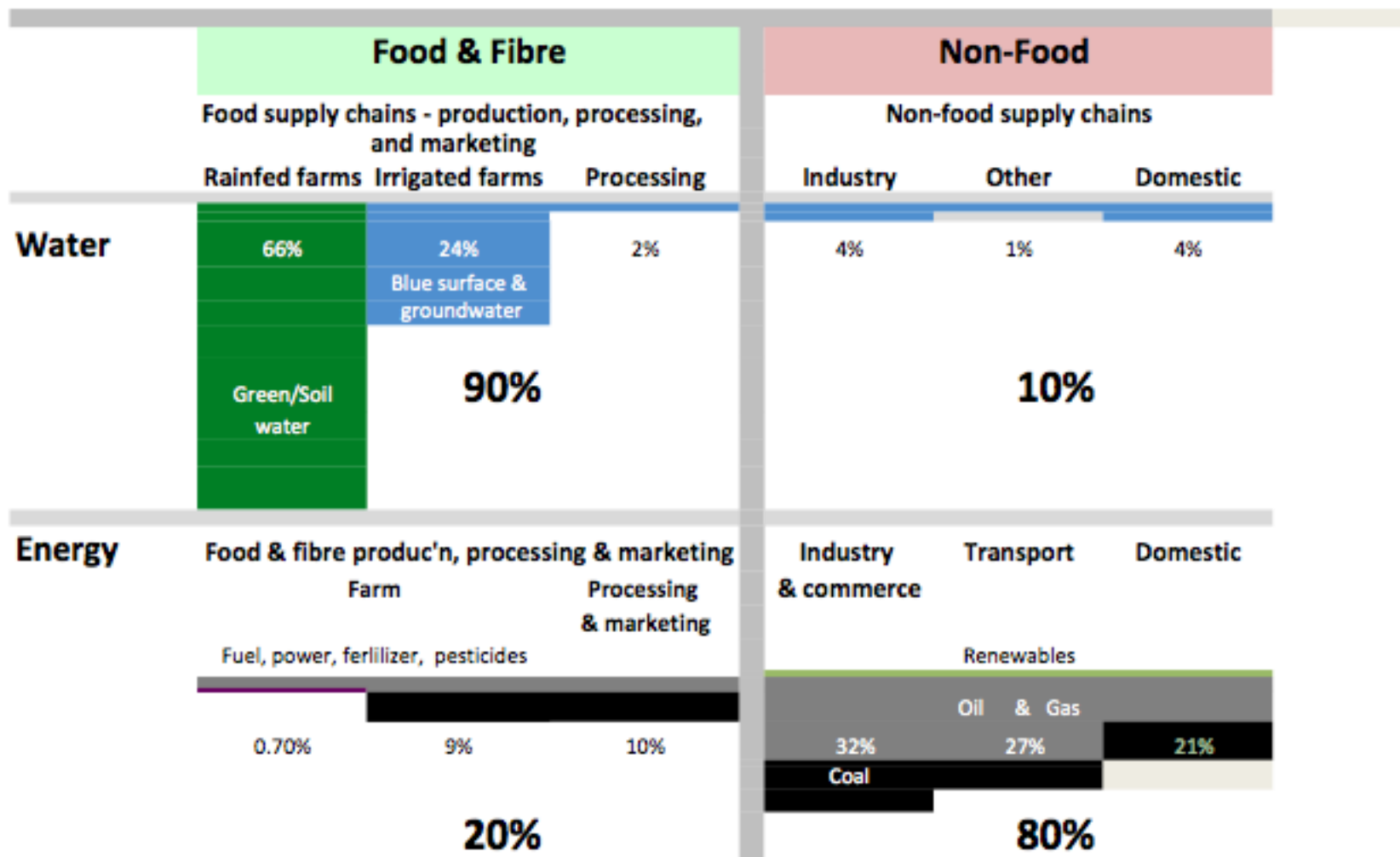
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Food supply chain

All private sector & market owned, controlled and benefit receiving CIVIL SOCIETY	Public sector & civil movements - exert some control .GOV
Subsistence farming families	
Urban food consumers	Public sector interventions Subsidies, incentives, regulation & potential regulation
Small-holder farmers - some market participation	
.COM Market owned, run, controlled & benefits received	.ORG Minor influence but immense potential influence
Commercial farmers – small scale	
Corporate farmers	Voices of environmental & rights activists
International food commodity traders – Non-Brand - ABCD	
Agri-Business – Brands – food commodity processing & trading	
Supermarkets and food retailers	

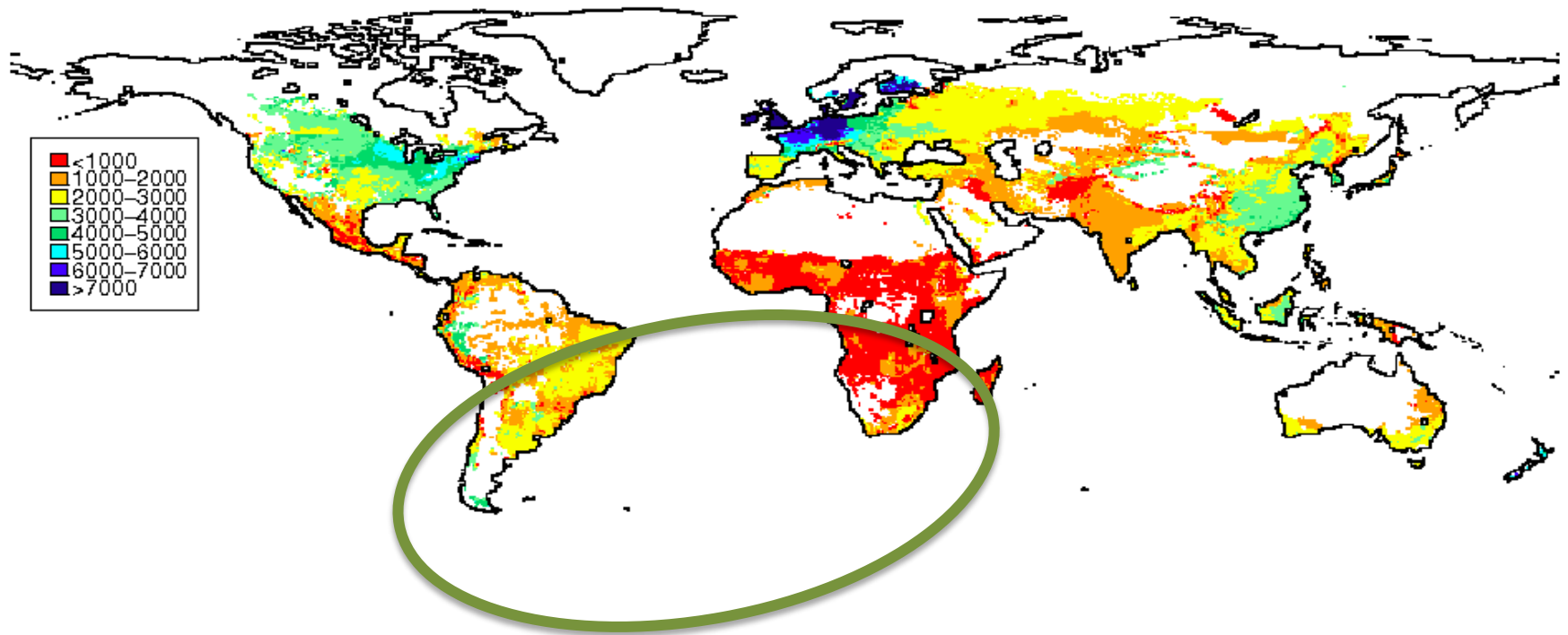


Thank you
ta1@soas.ac.uk

It's what we suspected, he's become a vegetarian

Agricultural water productivity

Farmers manage all the inputs that together determine water productivity





Global Water Security

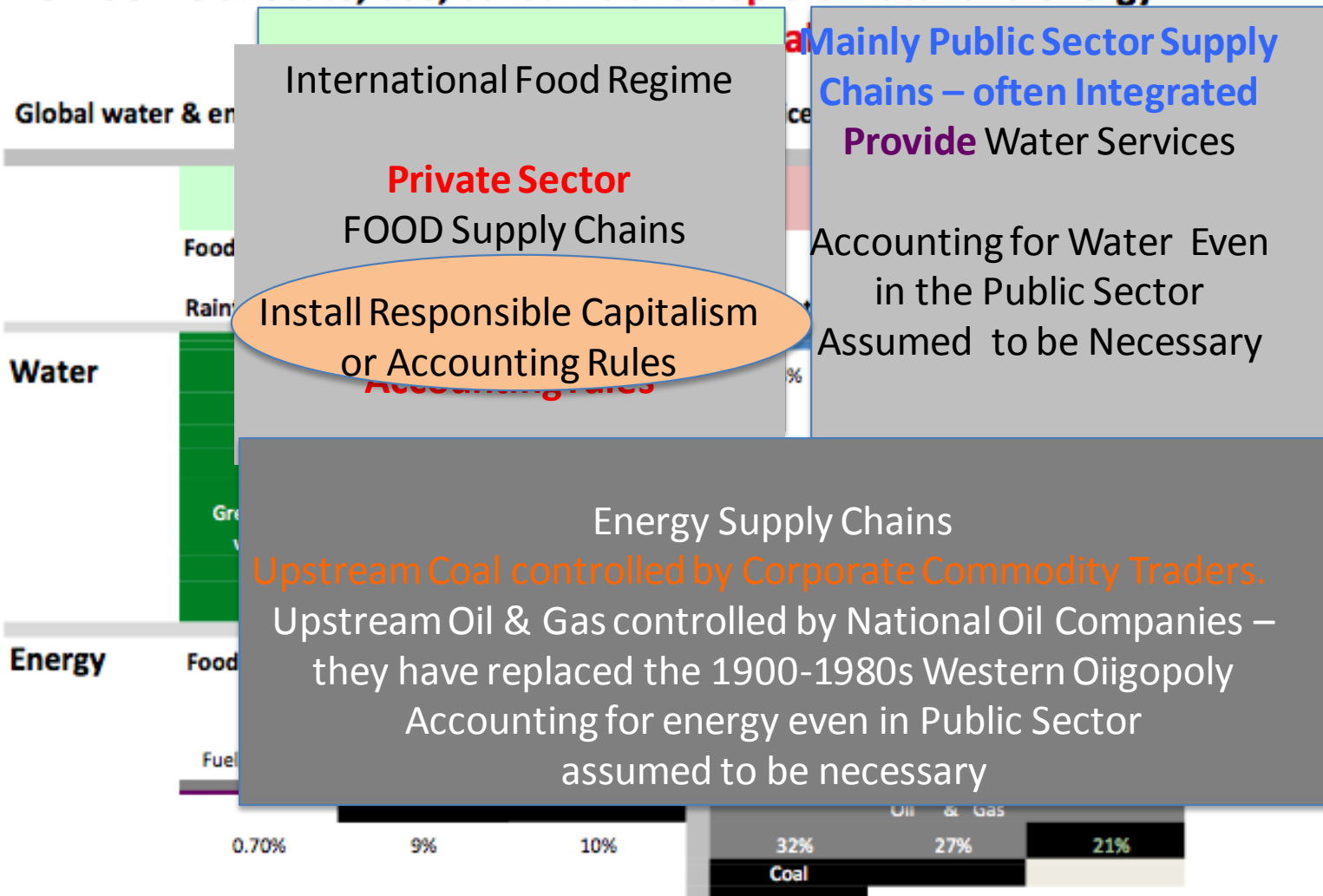
http://www.dni.gov/files/documents/Special%20Report_ICA%20Global%20Water%20Security.pdf

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

ICA 2012-08, 2 February 2012

This is an IC-coordinated paper.

How do we allocate, use, consume and deplete water and energy -



Water

Private Sector
FOOD Supply Chains

No Water Reporting or Accounting rules

Mainly Public Sector Supply Chains – often Integrated Provide Water Services

Accounting for Water Even in the Public Sector Assumed to be Necessary

Energy

Food & fibre produc'n, processing & marketing
Farm Processing & marketing

Fuel, power, fertilizer, pesticides

0.70%

9%

10%

20%

Industry & commerce

Transport

Domestic

Renewables

Oil & Gas

32%

27%

21%

Coal

80%

Source: Allan, J. A, 2014, based on own research & *Water Footprint Network*. Energy use based on BP, 2013, *Water in the energy industry*

Energy Supply Chains

Upstream Coal controlled by Corporate Commodity Traders.

Upstream Oil & Gas controlled by National Oil Companies – they have replaced the 1900-1980s Western Oligopoly

Accounting for energy even in Public Sector assumed to be necessary

Purpose – highlight the role of the **private sector**

Especially the role of the demand for food
on

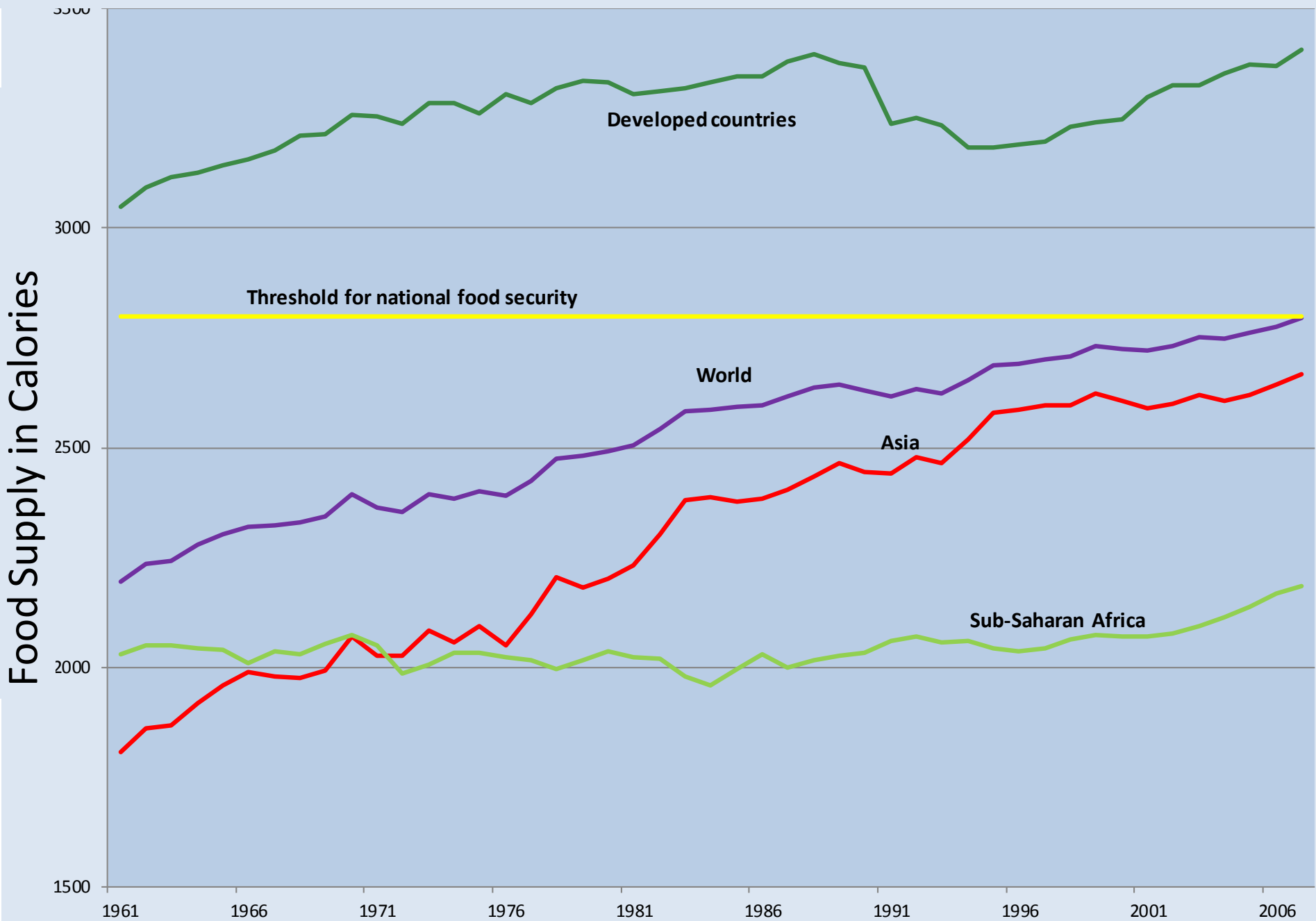
whether society can manage sustainably
the water resources on which food security depends.

Farmers manage water
and

Food consumers determine the demand for food.

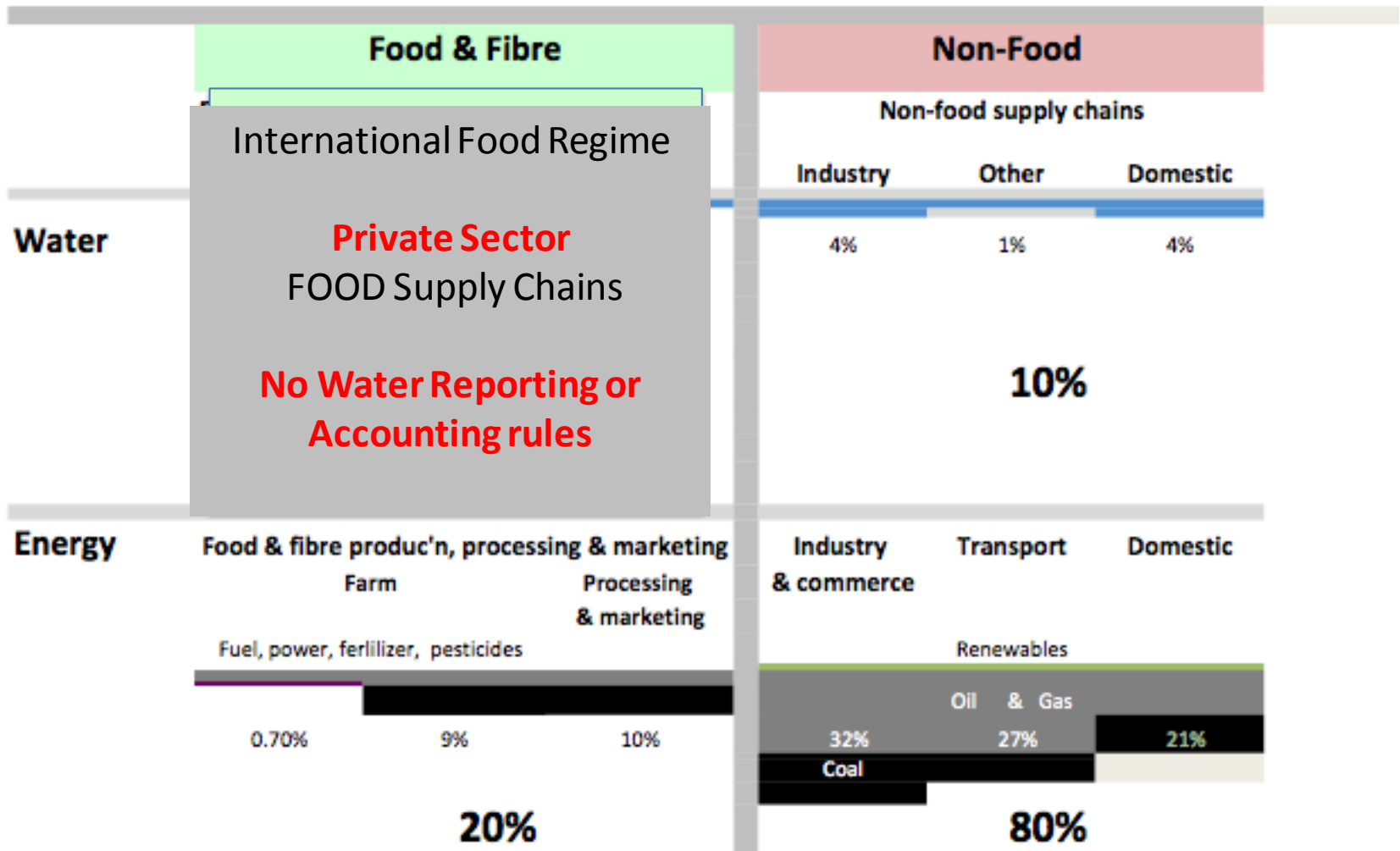
We need to distinguish
FOOD WATER and NON-FOOD WATER

One liter of water produces one calorie on average



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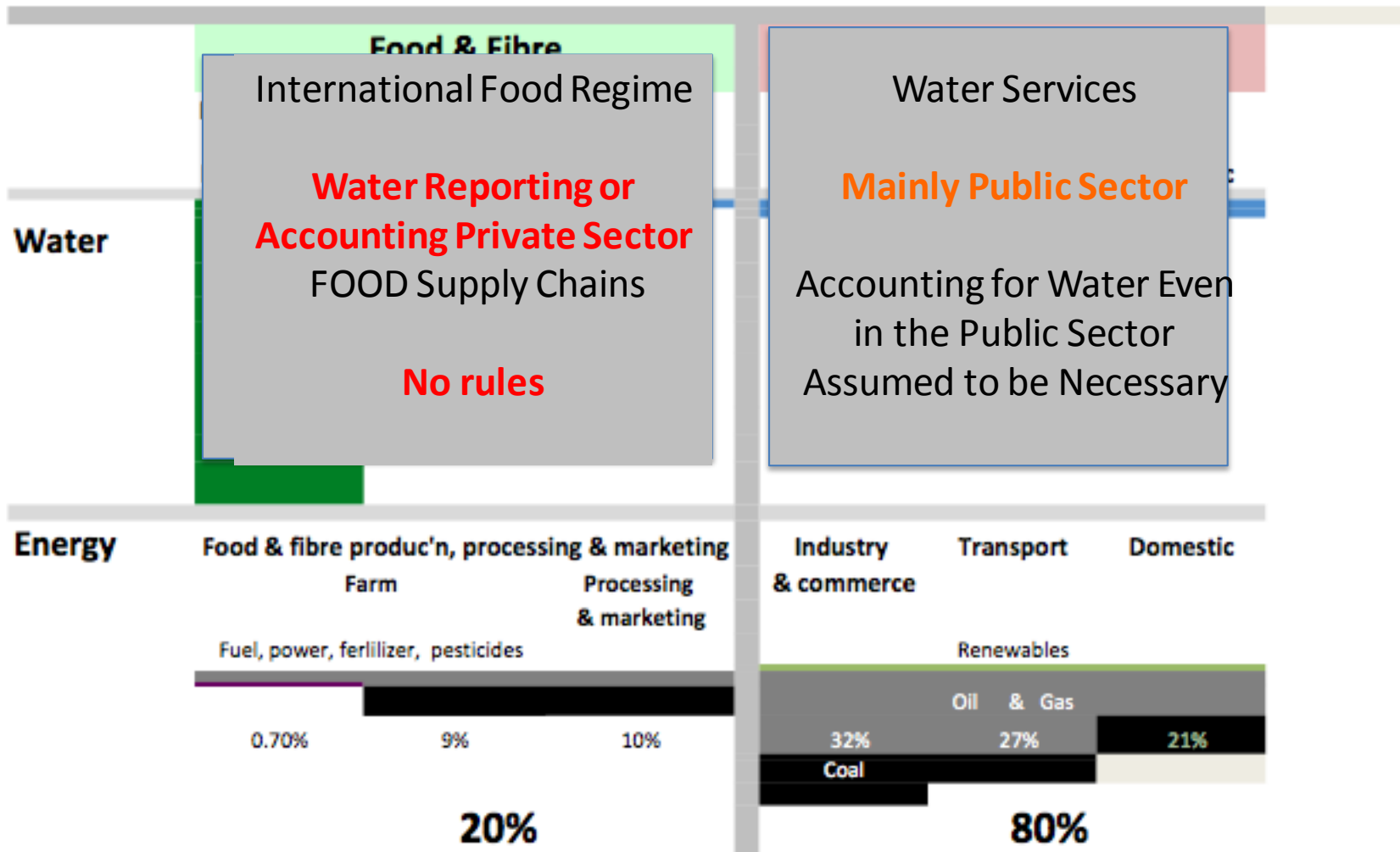
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