



Basin versus project planning: Who should do what and where?

Rudolph Cleveringa Oslo Hydropower Sustainability Forum 4 - 5. 09. 2017



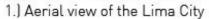
SANTA EULALIA SUB-BASIN, LIMA, PERU

Sustain 10 million inhabitants in Lima

Generate 50% of the water

70% of the energy







2.) Sheque dam, in the upper part of the Santa Eulalia's sub basin

Source: Publio Metronews



SANTA EULALIA SUB-BASIN, LIMA, PERU

CHALLENGES

- Population suffers from water, food and energy insecurity (nexus)
- Growing concerns on glaciers melt and Climate Change and uncertainties ie.flood events, etc.



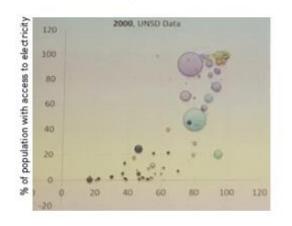
3.) Deteriorated glacier of the upper part of Santa Eulalia's sub basin

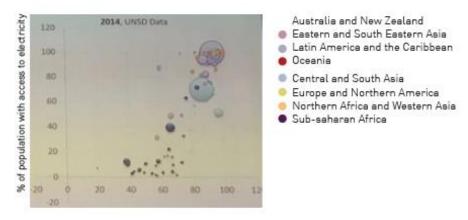


4.) Callahuanca's hydroelectrical power plant in Santa Eulalia's sub basin, after the flood disaster in March 2017



WATER - ENERGY & SOCIAL EQUITY





ENERGY FOR WATER

In 2014, water sector consumed

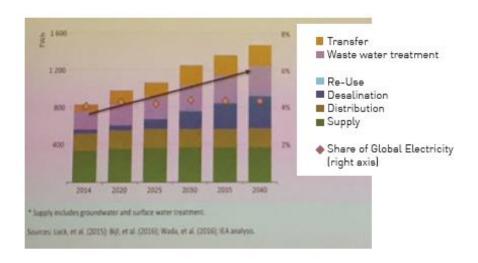
4% of total electricity consumption

40% for extraction

25% for wastewater treatment

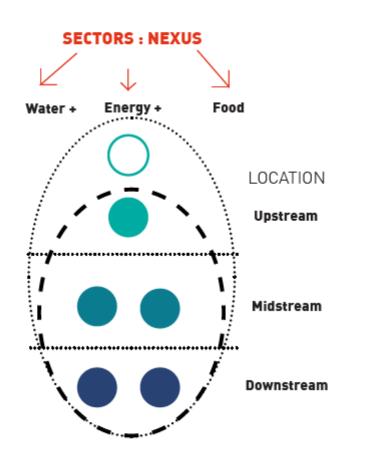
20% for water distribution

To 2040s, the amount of energy used for the water sector is projected to double (IEA,2016c)





PROJECT → PROGRAMME





Source: Lower Mekong Institute, Food Security

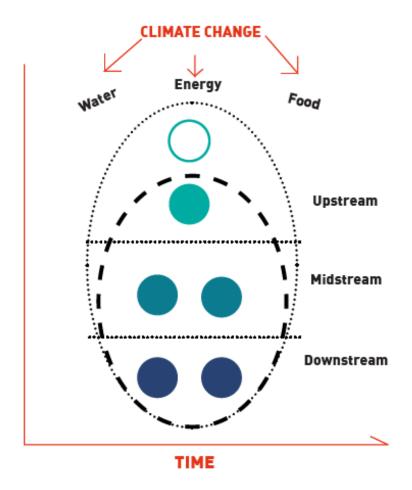
September 2017 A Partnership for Water WWW.gwp.Org



Global Water Partnership

3.) PROJECT → NATURE

- Lack of considerration in the time-scale
- Lack of anticipation to changes
- No 'Adaptation Strategies'

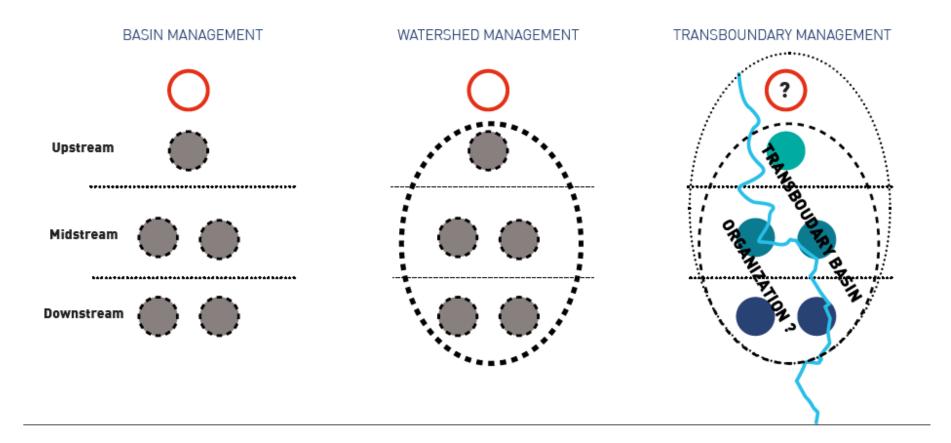




4.) SILO VISION : Limiting Factors

4.1) Scale Management Issue ↑ Basin and watershed division

4.2) International Trading Economy





4.) SILO VISION : Limiting Factors

4.1) Scale Management Issue → Basin and watershed division

4.2) International Trading Economy -> Silk Road / New Economic Zone initated by China



