

# **CASE STUDIES**

### South Africa

- Working with University of Cape Town Energy Research Center
- Incorporating Water Constraints into their energy planning tools: TIMES model
- Will use CGE model to understand trade-offs

### China

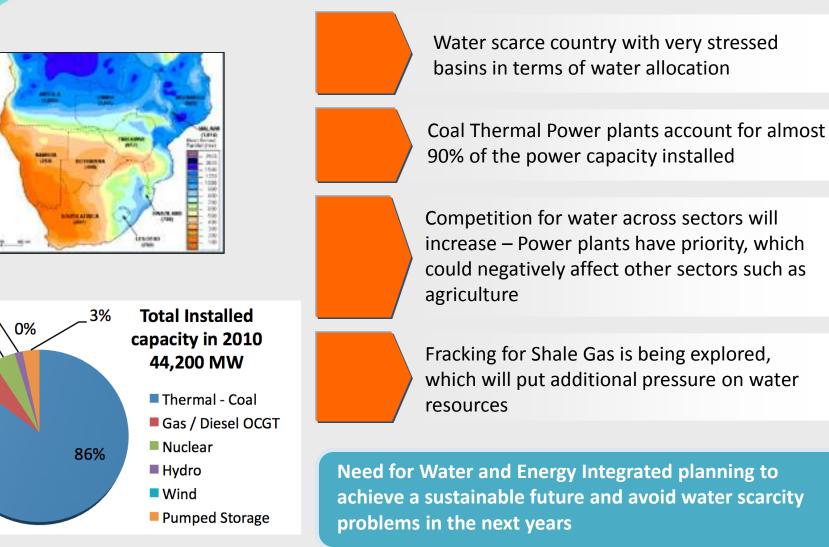
- In conversation NEA & IWHR
- Integrate ERI and/or Tsinghua TIMES with IWHR basin models
- Use in support of the 13th Five Year Plan

### Morocco

- In conversation with ONEE (recently merged water & energy utility)
- Stakeholders consultations and interactive workshop with experts to determine working plan and understand their interest/concerns

### South Africa: the case of A Water Scarce Country





Sources - Top: CSIR, Bottom: ESKOM and Department of Energy of South Africa

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### Using what already exist : Improvement of existing TIMES model



### South Africa TIMES (SATIM):

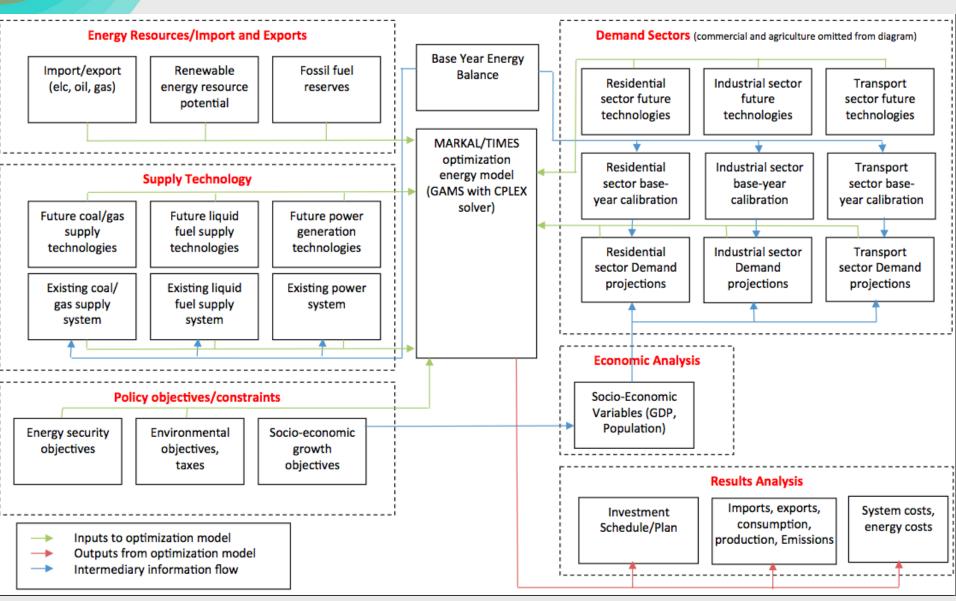
- Partial equilibrium linear optimization model capable of representing the whole energy system, including its economic costs and its emissions
- Five demand sectors industry, agriculture, residential commercial and transport - and two supply sectors - electricity and liquid fuels
- The model is capable of solving for a variety of constraints

#### PHASE 1:

- 1. Develop marginal water supply cost schedules
- 2. Develop the "water smart" SATIM
- 3. Energy-Water Model Simulations : run different scenarios to assess how energy sector development strategies change relative to the reference scenario depending if water is constraint, if water has a price, etc. Look at expansion of coal, fracking, imposed GHG limits, etc.

## **Overview of SATIM**





# Overview of **SATIM:** the power sector



#### SATIM PARAMETERISATION OF POWER PLANT TECHNOLOGIES

	PARAMETERS	ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS FOR CHP PLANTS	AD	DITIONAL PARAMETERS FOR NEW PLANT TECHNOLOGIES	
	Energy input commodity or fuel	Industrial process heat	Lin	nits on capacity	
	Water consumption <sup>1</sup>	Operation in back pressure	Inv	estment cost	
	Efficiency	Additional input fuel	Тес	chnology life	
	Output commodity	but as of now there is no constraint on it, the model assumes that it is an infinite resource and with no price or regional constraint	5	hnology lead-time	
	Energy availability			er bound on new capacity	
	Capacity availability			er bound on capacity factor	
	Capacity credit			nds on wind classes	
	Fixed operating and maintenance cost			l intermittency	
	Variable operating and maintenance cost			Capacity credit of wind	
	Refurbishment/retirement profile		Diurnal production of solar with an without storage by timeslice		
	"Season" & "Daynite" operating categories				

# Links to CGE model (E-SAGE)



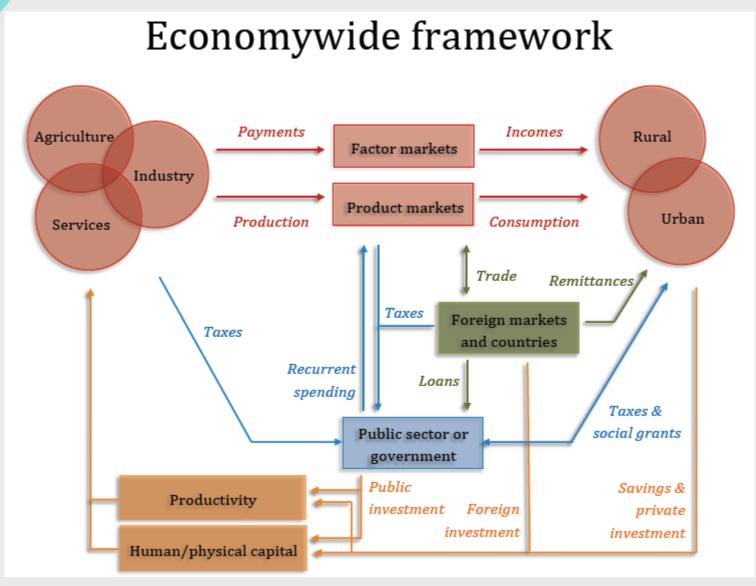
E-SAGE: Energy---extended South African General Equilibrium model

#### PHASE 2:

- Run the CGE model to establish reference scenario demand projections for energy.
- Run SATIM with these given demand projections to produce a new Reference case, and then run a new EW-Nexus case that allows for reduced energy demands from economy-wide adjustments when energy prices rise to reflect water scarcity.
- Pass SATIM findings on increased energy production costs back into the CGE model in order to evaluate the economy-wide impact of accounting for water scarcity in energy sector development.
- Compare these reference and EW-Nexus scenarios.
- Compare the incremental water supply costs for energy expansion across the different water management areas in the model to other figures for water shadow prices by water management area. Using such comparisons, highlight where increased demands on water sources from energy sector expansion may particularly pose challenges to efficient water management across sectors and water management areas.

# E-SAGE model





SOURCE: THURLOW, UNU--WIDER