Environmental sustainability: a review of the water–energy–food nexus
Soheila Zarei, Omid Bozorg-Haddad, Shima Kheirinejad and Hugo A. Loáiciga

ABSTRACT
Water, energy, and food are primary resources on which human life is dependent. This paper presents a review of the water–energy–food (WEF) nexus considering the environmental impacts generated by humans’ reliance on water, energy, and food for their subsistence. Our review assesses the WEF with respect to the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors and their use of water, energy, and food. The multi-sectorial assessment addresses options for improved management that avoids or mitigates adverse impacts in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. Activities such as the use of fertilizers and pesticides in the agricultural sector, for instance, cause water, air, and soil pollution, which leads to social calamities and environmental degradation. Therefore, examining the effects of mismanagement in one sector on other sectors from the perspective of the WEF nexus is necessary for improved resource management and environmental protection. A literature review revealed that factors or practices of resources use influence sectors differently and with varying degrees of effectiveness in reducing the environmental damage caused by resources use. Improved social awareness on resource consumption, the use of renewable energy, improved energy efficiency, the reduction of food waste, improved animal husbandry, and other factors involved in the WEF nexus are herein examined. This paper’s analysis demonstrates that every action and manner of resource use in one sector also affects other sectors and their resources use, thus calling for a unified analysis of the WE nexus.

Key words | environment, interdisciplinary, security, water–energy–food nexus

HIGHLIGHTS
• Demonstrating that every action and manner of resource use in one sector affects other sectors and their resources use, as well, thus calling for a unified analysis of the WE nexus.
• Covering a variety of topics pertinent to the WEF nexus and the environment.
• Assessing the environmental impacts of resource consumption in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors.

INTRODUCTION
Water, energy, and food are essential resources for the successful functioning of society. Freshwater used by humans derives from precipitation, rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, and aquifers. Reservoirs are hydraulic structures built to store, deliver, and regulate water for multiple uses and functions (Asgari et al. 2016). In addition to water supply, many reservoirs provide flood control protection, generate hydropower, provide recreational services, and
maintain environmental flow requirements through streamflow regulation. Most water use and water-related services rely on energy for its storage, withdrawal, conveyance, and treatment. There is a worldwide increase in the production of renewable energy (wind and solar, primarily), although non-renewable energy (fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, oil, and natural gas) remains predominant (Loáiciga 2011). Energy consumption from fossil fuels produces air pollution by the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Other sources of energy are hydropower, nuclear power, geothermal power, and biomass (biofuels, bio-power, traditional fuels, etc.).

Demand for food is increasing with the growing population worldwide, and it is estimated to increase by 35% by 2030 (USNIC 2012). Food production stems from agriculture and ecosystems. Agricultural products include crops and livestock, and ecosystem products derive from forests and fisheries. It is estimated that agricultural production must increase by about 70% by 2050 to feed the world’s population. Such a rise in production must rely on improved mechanization, enhanced fertilization, and efficient irrigation, which commonly means rising consumption of water and energy (UNESCO-IHE 2015). Food availability is affected by production, distribution, trade, and access to food depending on affordability, distribution, availability, safety, and dietary choices (Leck et al. 2015).

The water–energy–food nexus

The nexus principle is to create more with fewer resources. A water–energy–food (WEF) nexus approach must address the integrated planning of infrastructure for water, wastewater, and energy, and it commonly differs across low-, mid-, and high-income regions. The WEF nexus is an interdisciplinary method of study that encompasses social, economic, political, and environmental factors (Figure 1).

Interdisciplinarity is a key challenge to achieve successful partnerships between the private and non-private sectors to develop systems modeling that evaluates trade-offs in WEF decision making (Scanlon et al. 2017). Wiegleb & Bruns (2018) argued that interdisciplinary inquiry is needed to develop a comprehensive understanding of the resource nexus. Kumazawa et al. (2017) cited an example of interdisciplinary concepts for the assessment of groundwater use involving groundwater pumping for geothermal power generation. Interdisciplinary assessment relies on a common language and a common theoretical basis (Defilia et al. 2006; Kumazawa et al. 2017). Therefore, nexus concepts are based on a conceptual framework shared by multiple involved analysts and stakeholders.

Siddiqi & Anadon (2011) demonstrated that the energy sector is weakly dependent on water resources; on the contrary, water withdrawal, desalination, and sewage treatment have a strong dependency on energy. Water is used in the extraction, cooling, and processing of fossil fuels. Energy is required for water distribution, storage, conveyance, desalination, and sewage treatment (Lam et al. 2017). Fossil fuel production is water-intensive; conversely, seawater desalination is an energy-intensive process. Desalinating water for drinking purposes requires 23 times more energy than that

Figure 1 | Main components of the water–energy–food nexus and associated environmental impacts.
required to extract and treat surface water (Borgomeo et al. 2018).

Water and energy are necessary for food production. According to report 48 of the UNESCO-IHE (2013), the production of 1 kg of beef consumes approximately 15,000 l of water (93% green, 4% blue, and 3% gray water footprints). There is a large variation about this global average from region to region. The precise water footprint of beef depends on factors such as the type of production system and the composition and origin of the feed for bovines. The report 49 of the UNESCO-IHE (2013) states the water footprint of a 150-g soy burger produced in the Netherlands is about 160 l. A beef burger in the Netherlands costs consumes about 1,000 l of water. Food is required to generate bodily energy through physiologic processes.

The feedbacks between water, energy, and food are complex and dynamic, with actions in one of the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors frequently affecting the other two sectors. The conceptualization of resources use as a nexus represents an effort to resolve the complexity of the interactions between water, food, energy, climate, and human activities (Howarth & Monasterolo 2016). Understanding the interactions and feedbacks between these water, energy, and food use must rely on methods that resort to interdisciplinary, multi-sectoral, and multi-dimensional research (Endo et al. 2017).

Ackoff (1999) defined a system a set of two or more elements that consists of the three following conditions. First, each element (or subsystem) of a system affects the behavior or features of the whole system. Second, there is an interdependence between the elements of the system that affects the entire system. Third, any subset of the elements affects the entire system, and this effect depends on at least one other subset of the system. In other words, the components of a system are interconnected such that no independent subgroup can be formed. A system so defined implies that the interactions between water, food, and energy can be considered as a system because changes in the amount of consumption and sources of each of these three resources affect the others. For instance, the amount of agricultural production, and the choice of crop type and irrigation method depends on the availability of water resources. Clearly, water, energy, and food form a system that, in turn, is a subsystem of the social and economic system.

Interactions in the WEF nexus are summarized below:

- **The effect of energy on food production** (Pimentel & Pimentel 1985; Wang 2013; Garcia & You 2016; Ladhasabur et al. 2019):
  - Energy is used in food preparation, food processing, cooking, thermal sterilization, freezing of food, transportation, etc.

- **The effect of energy on water** (Siddiqi & Anadon 2011; Karimi et al. 2012; Kumazawa et al. 2017; Lam et al. 2017; Terrapon-Pfaff et al. 2018):
  - Energy is used to heat water in homes, pumping, water collection, water purification, water storage, water distribution, etc. (Soltanalili et al. 2011).

- **The effect of water in food production** (D’Odorico et al. 2018):
  - Water is used in food production, washing, transportation, food preparation and cooking, food processing, etc.

- **The effect of water on energy** (Jalilov et al. 2016):
  - Water is used to generate electricity (power plants), cooling in various industrial plants, etc.

Providing water to meet growing human demand implies heavier reliance on resources (water, energy, and land) to meet human needs and demand food, which concomitantly larger stress on the environment by increasing water diversions, pollution, and changes to the natural environment created by human activities. These environmental impacts must be considered in WEF nexus studies to achieve holistic and effective strategies for resource management.

Understanding the interdependence of water, energy, and food, and the environmental impacts of human reliance on these commodities is a pressing and timely matter. The provision of secure food supplies, water, and clean, renewable, and reliable energy is essential to realize sustainable development. The WEF nexus must be understood and managed properly to maximize the underlying synergies and reduce or avoid adverse impacts from human reliance on water, energy, and food consumption.
Objective

Most previous studies related to the environment and water, energy, or food address only partially, or in a non-integrated manner, the use of water, energy, and food. Yet, there is interdependency in the use of water, energy, and food, which calls for their integrated analysis for the purpose of sustainable resource management. A meaningful understanding of the WEF nexus is only achievable by the comprehensive study of water, energy, and food. This paper’s objective is the study of the WEF nexus for assessing the environmental impacts of resource consumption in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. This paper covers a variety of topics pertinent to the WEF nexus and the environment. Figure 1 depicts a conceptualization of the framework of the WEF nexus system proposed in this work. Figure 1 shows three main resources (water, energy, and food) whose use is interrelated in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. The interactions between resources availability and use may cause adverse environmental impacts, social calamities, and economic inefficiency.

The environmental impacts that occur in the WEF nexus and interactions between water, energy, and food are discussed in the following section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN THE WEF NEXUS

The environment includes conditions in which all living things can live and operate, and makes up our surroundings. This research considers air, water, and soil as the environment that are constantly affected and harmed by various human activities including emission of GHGs (climate change), soil pollution and erosion, depletion and degradation of water resources, deforestation, reduction of biodiversity, and fisheries depletion.

The use of water, energy, and food for providing human demands have positive and negative impacts on the environment, among which are water resources quality and quantity, air and soil quality, and public health. Positive effects arise from the use of one type of resource in the production of other resources. Negative effects may cause pollution and endangerment of human health. Flowing water can transport pollutants causing adverse effects on humans and wild life (Farhadian et al. 2016). Contrary to traditional energy analysis methods, ecosystem issues related to socio-economic studies are included in the energy and water resources accounting to reflect issues such as carbon sequestration and pollution reduction (Wang et al. 2017). Environmental degradation such as water and air pollution compromise the sustainability of resources. The emission of GHGs by reliance on fossil fuels in the post-Industrial Revolution era poses threats to society and the environment that may reduce water storage on land thus affecting energy and food resources. For instance, hydropower generation may be reduced by modern climate change (Jahandideh-Tehrani et al. 2015), which would render agricultural production less reliable, therefore endangering food security. Food production requires water, energy, and food resources. Energy production involves water, and, in turn, water production requires energy for extraction and transfer.

The literature on the impacts of the WEF nexus mostly has focused on climate change and GHGs as environmental impacts. For instance, Conway et al. (2015) assessed the link between climate and the relation between water, food, and energy in South Africa. They stated that climate change causes fluctuations in WEF components such as agricultural production, water availability, as well as energy production and demand. Also, rising demand is increasing pressure on WEF nexus. Rasul & Sharma (2016) investigated the impact of climate change on future planning and assessed policy decisions in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region seeking to decipher the complexity of feedbacks between water, food, and energy. The latter authors contended that studies of this type concerning South Asia, where climate change has exacerbated the challenges of meeting resources demand, have not been taken into account between the nexus sectors, and, so far, scant effort has been made to understand the nexus interactions and climate change. Yang et al. (2016) concluded that the water, food, energy, and climate change feedbacks are central to decision making about water policies and management, especially, concerning international transboundary basins.

Howarth & Monasterolo (2017) reported an approach that yields clear and accessible results for better understanding of the interconnectedness between water, food, energy, and climate change, and concluded the water, food, energy, and climate change feedbacks are non-linear,
multi-sectoral, and time-sensitive. Wang et al. (2019) showed that exchanges between energy, water, and carbon emissions provide insights for nexus management on how to balance water scarcity issues and develop future energy production in energy and water resources planning. They investigated five scenarios (four low-carbon-development scenarios (S2–S5) and one baseline scenario (S1)) by input–output analysis to reduce climate change impacts.

Figure 2 displays the interactions between water, energy, and food resources in the form of a Venn diagram. It is seen in Figure 2 that climate change can affect the availability of water through precipitation and by modifying evaporation. Climate change may affect the use of energy through heating and cooling requirements of human activities.

Regarding climate change, warmer surface air temperature would raise reliance on air conditioning and raise the energy demand. For example, Middle Eastern and Northern African (MENA) countries have the greatest potential for wind and solar energy production. The exploitation of their renewable energy capacities would assist MENA countries in improving energy supply. Also, greater reliance on wind and solar energies would increase electricity production to meet their development needs (Scherr 2018).

The water–energy–food–environment nexus is a concept that stresses the importance of the interactions between the WEF nexus and the environment. This study considers surface water and groundwater, soil, and climate, which affect water, energy, and food sources through a set of complex interactions.
feedbacks and interactions. The review of such interactions in this study demonstrates that actions taken in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors influence the WEF nexus, and the consequences of such actions must be carefully assessed to avoid adverse and irreversible impacts that may negate short-term gains. Improving water-use and energy efficiency is imperative to avoiding deleterious environmental impacts (Khan et al. 2009).

The next sub-sections review environmental impacts that arise in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors.

**The agricultural sector**

Food production involves water and energy inputs according to crop type, growing season, and food type (Shannak & Vittorio 2018). Enhancing food production means enlarging the cultivated area and the application of pesticides and fertilizers, which may create adverse environmental effects (Ericksen 2008), such as increasing water demands for irrigation (Molden & Fraiture 2004), increasing pollution by agricultural inputs that degrade soils (Pretty et al. 2005), and increasing energy demands for food production (Matson et al. 1997). Yang & Wi (2018) established that days with no pollutants discharge from farmland can be significantly increased by improved irrigation efficiency and agricultural management. Markantonis et al. (2019) showed that agricultural practices, urban growth, water scarcity, and other issues underlies the provision of suitable water in the Middle East and to ecosystem decline. They contended that improper agricultural practices have led to underperformance of the agricultural sector and the depletion of water and soil resources. Water pollution, food waste, and waste generation, in general, are other calamities in the Middle East.

Increase of water withdrawals means higher energy demand. In fact, besides pumping groundwater for irrigation, all other agricultural activities such as land preparation, crop harvesting, fertilizer application, pest control, and food transport require energy inputs with associated environmental effects (Searchinger et al. 2008). Terrapon-Pfaff et al. (2018) argued that provision of energy (say, for pumping water) has had negative effects on the environment, and that the use of renewable sources of energy would not pose negative effects on resources.

Fertilizer requires energy in its production and is applied to increase crop yields. The use of non-renewable energy to produce fertilizer triggers water and food chain pollution, and exacerbates GHG emissions. The long-term application of fertilizers may cause negative impacts on human health and ecosystems, also (Khan et al. 2009). They believe that irrigation is a leading energy user in agriculture, which means that achievement of high water efficiency while increasing agricultural productivity is essential to achieve food security and environmental protection.

Khan et al. (2009) explored ways to decrease energy input in agricultural operations and argued that sowing and harvesting are major energy users after irrigation and the application of agrochemicals. This research recommended technological innovation in the sowing and harvesting practices to reduce the use of fossil fuel in agricultural machinery and negative environmental impacts. Horowitz & Gottlieb (2010) argued that one of the causes of GHG emissions in the agricultural sector is livestock and dairy operations, which are emitted through the ruminant process. They stated that methane emissions could be reduced by changing animal feed. They also said that installing solar panels or wind turbines on farms could reduce GHG emissions. Rasul (2014) reported that biomass use for cooking and heating affects the water, energy, and food nexus, and heightens the emission of black carbon (aerosol particles in the atmosphere that contributes to atmospheric warming; Venkataraman et al. 2003), and to preserve the Himalayan glacier ecosystem to supply freshwater downstream and control carbon dioxide emissions suggested providing clean energy options for rural people (such as solar, biomass, and biogas furnaces) and improving furnace efficiency in the brick industry. Large quantities of food are wasted in today’s world, which are discharged to the environment thus causing degradation. Treatment and disposal of wasted food must be supervised and regulated. Energy production from such waste must be considered to obtain clean and renewable energies such as bioethanol, biodiesel, bio-oil, biogas, synthetic gas, therefore reducing waste disposal and raising clean energy generation.

**The industrial sector**

The importance of using water, food, and energy inputs in industrial production has been addressed in previous
works. Less attention has been paid to the relevance that the input of such resources in industrial processes has on the environment. In some countries, Kazakhstan being a case in point, coal power stations account for the majority of the water withdrawals in the energy sector (Karatayev et al. 2017). The latter authors stated that with the current energy mix, the amount of water use is expected to grow rapidly in the energy sector.

The industry sector is a major consumer of water and energy and is also a source of pollution. This means that addressing the industry sector from a water, food, energy, and environmental perspective is particularly important. Manufacturing plants input water for process mixing, chemical reactions, extraction, process cooling, steam generation, product washing, and equipment sanitation. Energy is required to power electric motors, operate pumps, run machinery, light floor-space, heat processes, and generate steam (Walker et al. 2013). All of these activities exacerbate demands on energy and water sectors. The use of innovative energy recovery technologies in wastewater treatment plants can reduce energy consumption (Stillwell et al. 2010).

The industrial sector, in addition to requiring water inputs and discharging polluted water (quantitatively and qualitatively), can pollute the air (Scott et al. 2016), thereby contributing to climate change and have probable adverse effects on water resources. The production of energy from fossil fuels to power the industrial sector affects the climate (i.e., through greenhouse gases, GHGs, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxide (N₂O), and methane (CH₄); Kumar & Saroj 2014) and pollutes the air with toxicants harmful to organisms (e.g., particulate matter; sulfur dioxide, SO₂; and nitrogen dioxide, NO₂; carbon monoxide, CO). GHG emissions contribute to climate change, alter the environment, and may reduce the available water resources in many parts of the world.

All industrial activities follow a linear sequence, starting with the extraction of raw materials, and the use of technology and labor to convert them into value-added products. Fossil fuels are often used to generate energy during these stages, which results in the release of large amounts of CO₂. Also, the transport of raw materials to make them available for processing in industrial processes, and transporting the finished products for delivery to consumers causes emissions of pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, ozone, and particulate matter. The production of pollution-generating energy can be avoided by resorting to clean (i.e., pollution free) and renewable energy.

Hydropower produces about 16% of the electrical energy worldwide. It is considered renewable in the case of run-of-river hydropower generation, and only partly so when it requires reservoirs for a generation due to sedimentation that limits the useful life of reservoirs, not to mention the flooding of land, the alteration of streamflow patterns and their multiple destabilizing effects (Bazilian et al. 2011; Biemans et al. 2015). The creation of reservoirs for hydropower generation must address the downstream environmental flow requirements and the impacts of altered sediment transport and flow regime on geomorphic processes.

Continuing the lineal sequence produced by industrial activities is the generation of waste from manufacturing processes, which are disposed of in the environment sometimes along with the products themselves (Hawken et al. 2013), worsening environmental pollution. These wastes may be converted to energy through various methods such as fermentation, anaerobic digestion, and biological conversion in some cases, which lessens the burden of waste disposal on the environment and expands the energy sources. One of the important sources of biologic waste stems from food processing plants (factories). One way to convert this bio-waste into energy is through anaerobic digestion, a biochemical technology used to treat organic wastes and produce biogas, which can be served as fuel for heating or producing electricity and heat (El-Mashad & Zhang 2010). Afilal et al. (2010) evaluated the biogas potential of organic waste in the northernmost province of Morocco. They estimated the amounts of wastes in the study area and converted them to biogas to calculate the annual biogas energy potential of various wastes such as crop residues, livestock manure, municipal waste, and industrial waste (4,178,060 MWh), which accounted for 7,560 MWh from the food industry waste annually.

Economic progress is directly related to energy consumption, and as the population grows the demand for energy rises. Part of the energy required by various industries, including the food industry, can be met from the waste generated during the production phase. Navarro et al. (2012) investigated the use of lime industry wastewater
for biogas production by anaerobic digestion, and reported that this process on an industrial scale could solve the problem of wastewater contamination and generate energy that could be consumed by the same industry.

Al-Ansari et al. (2016) proposed reducing these adverse environmental impacts (waste discharge to the environment and CO₂ emissions) on the WEF nexus with novel waste management techniques, which may take the form of biomass integrated gasification combined cycle (BIGCC) that recycles solid waste into useful forms of energy for reuse, or a carbon capture (CC) subsystem for the capture and recycling of CO₂ from combined cycle gas turbine plant (CCGT) and BIGCC.

Burning fossil fuels produces GHGs and carbon emissions. In the view of current climate change impacts, the world must transition to reliance on clean and renewable energy sources that eliminate harmful emissions and pollution. Electricity and heat emissions accounted for about 25% of the global emissions of GHGs in 2010, while industrial emissions accounted for about 21% of the GHG emissions the same year (IPCC 2014).

The urban sector

Cities emit large amounts of GHGs due to the multiple activities requiring energy that go on indefinitely within their boundaries (Pichler et al. 2017). Water pumping, treating, and distribution are energy-intensive and ubiquitous in urban areas, but water policies have large effects on the well-being of rural populations, also (de Silva et al. 2014). Electricity powers most of these water supply systems (Cook et al. 2012; Olsson 2012; Lam et al. 2017). Energy used for cooking, heating, and lighting in rural areas issues from a variety of sources. In some countries that energy source is primarily solid fuels like wood, coal, and kerosene rather than modern energy sources.

Lam et al. (2017) showed that there are factors that cause variations in the amount of energy used by cities. These factors are climate, topography, operational efficiency, and water use patterns. Urbanization frequently causes environmental degradation. Kumar & Saroj (2014) evaluated energy production and consumption, water use, and pollution and applied integrated approaches in the analysis of the water, energy, and pollution nexus in Delhi, India, and employed a three-step nexus approach, i.e., water–energy nexus, energy–pollution nexus, and water–energy–pollution nexus. The energy–pollution nexus focused on power plants and the transportation sector to conclude that energy production and consumption in power plants accounted for most of GHG emissions. The transportation sector accounted for most of the health-threatening emissions. The latter authors recommended using ‘greener’ fuel for power plants and transportation could reduce GHGs and health-threatening emissions, and demonstrated that the water–energy–pollution nexus is useful in decreasing negative impacts on water and air quality in the urban sector.

Nair et al. (2014) reviewed GHG emissions employing the water–energy–GHG nexus in urban water systems in the USA, UK, and Australia. They estimated the energy consumption of water (i.e., production and supply of water, extraction, treatment, desalination, etc.) that produced GHG emissions and classified the energy use in urban systems as operational (direct) energy use or embedded (indirect) energy use. Their results established that there is a research gap in the evaluation of energy use and its environmental effects, and they reported that suitable nexus methodology is not applied in various systems and regions.

Table 1 summarizes the causes of climate change by the emissions of GHGs in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. Table 2 summarizes water, energy, and food consumption in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors and their environmental impacts. Adverse environmental issues created by the use of water, energy, and food are found the world over, as documented in Asia (Rasul 2014; Jalilov et al. 2016), Australia (Kenway et al. 2008; Khan et al. 2009), Africa (Enfors 2013; Pradeleix et al. 2014; Conway et al. 2015), North American, and Latin American countries (Gourdji et al. 2014).

THE ROLE OF GROUNDWATER ON THE WEF NEXUS

Groundwater is an important component of the WEF nexus in the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors.

The agricultural sector

Sahoo et al. (2017) argued that climate, groundwater extraction, and surface water flows have complex non-linear
relationships with groundwater levels in agricultural areas. They developed a modeling approach based on spectral analysis, machine learning, and uncertainty analysis as an alternative to complex physical and expensive computational models. They also applied and evaluated their modeling approach to two aquifer systems supporting agricultural production in the United States: the High Plains Aquifer and the Mississippi River Valley alluvial aquifer. Their results established that the demand for irrigation has the greatest effect on the groundwater level in most wells.

It is possible to reduce surface and groundwater inputs in the agricultural sector by increasing crop yields through the use of fertilizers. Yet, there may be adverse consequences by the use of fertilizers. Sekhon (1995) demonstrated that nitrogen fertilizer application may pose a threat of groundwater contamination when not applied judiciously. Fertilizer application efficiency is generally high in irrigated agriculture; yet, poor performance in fertilization, irrigation, or soil management can lead to reduced fertilizer application efficiency and significant nitrogen fertilizer leakage to groundwater.

Mirzaei et al. (2019) conducted a study on the use of groundwater, food, and energy nexus in Iran’s agricultural sector. An analysis of this nexus reveals some of the main reasons for the worsening of Iran’s water-shortage problems. Access to water (surface and groundwater) and energy subsidies have been one of the pillars of agricultural development policies in Iran, where the use of water to produce crops has exceeded the country’s renewable water supply capacity. A significant reduction in groundwater levels across the country and increased energy consumption underscore the inefficient feedback between agricultural water, energy price, and groundwater withdrawal in an inefficient agricultural sector. Therefore, the implementation of holistic policy reforms is necessary to reduce agricultural water use. Such reforms would facilitate the modernization of the agricultural sector through technology transfer and implementation programs, supported by the implementation of complementary policies and regulations to improve groundwater monitoring and management (Fallah-Mehdipour et al. 2014).

Karimi et al. (2012) estimated that groundwater pumping in Iran consumes 20.5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and 2 billion liters of diesel and accounts for 3.6% of Iran’s total carbon emissions. This work assessed the possibility of water conservation in the agricultural sector by applying the soil, water, atmosphere, and plant (SWAP) model to simulate crop growth and field water balance for three crops (wheat, corn, and sugar beet) in the Gamsabi River Basin, Iran. The results indicate that the adoption of improved irrigation scheduling and water-application efficiency would lead to a 40% reduction in energy consumption and the associated reduction of carbon emissions triggered by groundwater use.

### The industrial sector

Injection of water to extract oil and gas may threaten aquifers. Excessive groundwater discharge into streams can
Table 2 | Environmental issues associated with the water-energy-food nexus

| Agricultural activities | Environmental impacts | Industrial activities | Environmental impacts | Urban activities | Environmental impacts |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Using water             | Pumping (irrigation)  | Declining groundwater level, degradation of rivers and ecosystems; deterioration of water quality | Heating and cooling systems | Generating pollutants, raising water temperature and changing species habitat, declining biodiversity | Heating and cooling | GHG emission |
| Livestock (digestion of ruminants) | Water pollution, GHG emission | | | | |
| Producing biomass (fuel) | Deforestation, disruption of local water resources | Thermal cooling of power plants (to generate steam) | Killing fish, raising water temperature | | Heating and cooling | |
| Producing food | Deterioration of water quality, declining biodiversity | Electricity generation (fuel) | Degrade habitat and aquatic species | | Water pollution | |
| Using energy | | | | | |
| Using energy | Pumping (irrigation) | GHG emissions | Heating and cooling systems | CO₂ emission, release of pollutants to the environment | | |
| Producing biomass (fuel) | Carbon emission | | | | |
| Producing food | Fertilizer | Air pollution, Water and soil pollution, threats to human health | Food processing | Pollution of surface and groundwater | | |
| Producing food | Sowing | Introduce invasive species and alter biomass | | | |
| Producing food | Transportation | Carbon emission | | | |
| Producing food | Harvesting | Water pollution, Threats to human health | | | |
| Using food | Livestock | GHG emissions, impacts on land use and biodiversity by grazing | | | Food consumption |
| Producing biofuels | | | | | |

S. Zarei et al. | Environmental sustainability: a review of the water-energy-food nexus | Journal of Water Supply: Research and Technology | AQUA | 70.2 | 2021

Downloaded from http://iwaponline.com/aqua/article-pdf/70/2/138/855233/jws0700138.pdf by guest
lead to erosion and alter aquatic ecosystems (United States Department of the Interior 2002).

Accidental oil spills by industries have occurred multiple times. In fact, hydrocarbons and their microbial metabolites poison the soil ecosystem and pollute groundwater. The mechanical removal of contaminated soil layer is feasible in cases where the volume of oil-contaminated soil is limited in surface and depth, although this remedial method may be expensive. Microbial degradation processes may be a feasible remedial measure depending on the extent of oil contamination (Vanloocke et al. 2005).

High industrial production can lead to the overuse of groundwater. Declining groundwater levels increases the cost of groundwater withdrawal and may lead to adverse impacts such as base flow reduction, land subsidence, groundwater quality deterioration, seawater intrusion, and contribute to desertification in arid regions (Zektser et al. 2005; Wada et al. 2010; Dong et al. 2014; Famiglietti 2014; Shi et al. 2009).

The urban sector

About 96% of the unfrozen fresh water available globally for human consumption is in the form of groundwater; and 50% of drinking water is groundwater (Smith et al. 2016). Groundwater withdrawal may exceed its recharge rate, a condition that causes groundwater overdraft when maintained over long periods of time, say, two or more decades (Loáiciga 2017), which is commonly associated with adverse effects such as increased cost of groundwater extraction, depletion of groundwater storage, reduction of base flow, land subsidence, groundwater quality deterioration, and contributes to desertification in some instances.

About 70% of groundwater abstraction worldwide is devoted to irrigated agriculture (Rajeevan & Mishra 2020). It is possible to reduce groundwater withdrawal by using treated municipal wastewater to irrigate agricultural land (Loáiciga 2013). Yadav et al. (2002) evaluated the impact of domestic sewage on soil and plants in the state of Haryana, India. Their results established that the amount of heavy metals in the crops sampled from the area was below the critical level. Therefore, efficient use of such domestic sewage may expand the water sources for irrigation. However, some toxic metals such as Ni, Cd, and Pb may accumulate in the plant tissue, and NO3 may pollute wells, which calls for monitoring and proper treatment of sewage before its reuse.

The metropolitan city of Taejon, Korea, is highly dependent on groundwater, which is threatened by pervasive pollution. Jeong (2001) studied the chemical properties and pollution of groundwater in relation to land use in Taejon. An attempt was made to distinguish anthropological inputs from the effect of natural chemical weathering on the chemical composition of groundwater, leading to the conclusion that most groundwater in the study region is weakly acidic, and that groundwater chemistry is determined mainly by land use and urbanization than the type of aquifer rocks. Jeong (2001) also established that the sources of excess nitrate, chlorine, and CO2 in groundwater may be leaks in the sewage system, old latrines, and municipal waste at landfills.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF THE WEF NEXUS RESEARCH

Most of the analysis and management proposed for the WEF nexus is at a theoretical stage, although current needs call for systematic management more than ever. Solutions emphasizing the importance of having a water, food, and energy-based approach to political and governmental decision-making remain elusive.

The Earth itself is a general dynamic system comprising the WEF nexus. It is timely to develop internationally harmonized WEF nexus methodologies to tackle large-scale comprehensive management of the world’s water, energy, and food resources.

Improvement of the performance of WEF nexus management in the environmental field must focus on soil pollution in the future, since soil contamination affects agricultural production and contaminates water in aquifers, which is difficult to treat or remediate. Hatfield et al. (2017) argued that soil is an integral part of water, food, and energy resources, and stated that soil is central to food security and energy supply, and even though scientists have studied it well, its impact on political decisions has not yet been felt, which calls for linking studies of erosion and reduction in soil fertility. In
| References         | Region                  | Environmental aspects                                                                 | Methodology                                                                                          | Solution                                                                                           |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Khan et al. (2009)| Australia               | Reducing environmental footprints of water and energy                                    | Assessing the data published in journals                                                             | Finding two ways to reducing environmental footprints: water productivity and improving energy use efficiency in crop production |
| Horowitz & Gottlieb (2010) | –                       | GHG emissions in the agricultural sector                                                | Discussing agricultural sector to investigate GHG emissions                                          | Changing animal feed, installing solar panels or wind turbines in farms                               |
| Kumar & Saroj (2014) | Delhi, India            | Water pollution, transportation sector accounts for most of health-threatening emissions | Applied integrated approaches for water, energy and pollution nexus, and employed a three-step nexus approach, i.e., water–energy nexus, energy-pollution nexus, and water–energy–pollution nexus | Recommended using ‘greener’ fuel for power plants and transportation to reduce GHGs and health-threatening emissions, and demonstrated that the water–energy–pollution nexus is useful in decreasing negative impacts on water and air quality in the urban sector |
| Nair et al. (2014) | USA, UK, and Australia  | GHG emissions                                                                          | Employing the water–energy–GHG nexus in urban water systems                                         | Authors reported that suitable nexus methodology is not applied in various systems and regions         |
| Rasul (2014)      | Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) | The role of ecosystem services in food conservation, water and energy security       | Using secondary data from various food, water and energy sources from a regional perspective, the role of Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) ecosystem services in food sustainability, water and energy security downstream was emphasized | Cooperation and coordination of food, water, and energy uses cannot be optimally managed unless a basin-level approach is taken |
| Conway et al. (2015) | Southern Africa        | Climate perspective                                                                    | The WEF nexus was used to identify the role of climate and its relationship to the nexus           | Enhancing three important political and economic tools (the Southern African Development Community, the Southern African Power Pool and trade of agricultural products amounting to significant transfers of embedded or virtual water) |
| Al-Ansari et al. (2016) | –                       | Adverse environmental impacts (waste discharge to the environment and CO₂ emissions)   | The WEF nexus with novel waste management techniques                                                | Take the form of biomass integrated gasification combined cycle (BIGCC). Apply carbon capture (CC) subsystem for the capture and recycling of CO₂ from combined cycle gas turbine plant (CCGT) and BIGCC. |
| Karatayev et al. (2017) | Kazakhstan            | Impacts of the industrial sector on the environment                                    | Identifying key components in agricultural systems necessary for nexus approach to management of natural resources; data analysis | Use data considering important factors (future technology, climate change, transboundary water); Consider future scenarios in agriculture about water use in irrigation |
spite of scientific advances, humanity has not yet found a way to compensate for the loss of soil.

Other issues that would lead to more effective policy making through the WEF nexus approach include addressing water, food, energy, and the environment from social and economic viewpoints, because pollution reduction leads to social and economic prosperity.

Strategies to reduce the harmful effects on the environment rely on improving the WEF nexus and on balancing consumption and resources through sound policy implementation. Therefore, taking into account the environmental impacts (pollution of water, air, and soil) of the WEF nexus would lead to better decision making. For example, coping with the environmental impacts of using fossil fuels calls for a transition to clean and renewable energy sources, which, besides helping to maintain environmental sustainability, would reduce the demands on water, food, and energy resources to meet the needs of growing populations. Also, it is recommended that the analysis of the WEF nexus considers multiple spatial scales, i.e., local, regional, national, and global according to specific conditions.

### CONCLUSION

The achievement of environmental, social, and economic sustainability presupposes the understanding of the complex relations between water, food, and energy resources. Several authors have presented numerous interdisciplinary and specialized frameworks and approaches to achieve a dynamic and optimal balance of production and resource utilization in search of resource sustainability. It is in this realm that the WEF nexus approach performs well in achieving sound decisions, policy making, and management by simultaneously examining the relations that exist between the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors.

The realization that water, energy, and food, directly and indirectly, impact each other calls for cross-sectorial studies of the WEF nexus. Our review of the pertinent literature showed the WEF nexus has been approached in various ways. The interdisciplinary WEF nexus must fully address the interactions between water, energy, and food. For example, climate change has a significant impact on forecasts related to the status and the interplay of water,
energy, and food, which in turn affect the climate. There have been many studies of climate change; yet, its extent and range of impacts and predictions in the context of the WEF nexus have not been comprehensively addressed.

An overview of the literature on the WEF nexus from an environmental sustainability perspective was herein presented with respect to the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors. The review shows that studies dealing with the environmental sustainability in the industrial subsystem rarely take into account the complexity of the relations between the WEF resources, and are generally limited to a binary combination of these three components (water and energy or food and energy, for instance). Table 3 summarizes the research conducted to investigate the environmental impacts associated with the WEF nexus. Many studies have shown that water use by agriculture, industry, and residential sectors causes adverse environmental impacts; yet, in most parts of the world, coordination between the WEF nexus and environmental protection is inadequate. A key finding of this research is identifying the replacement of fossil fuels with renewable fuels as an essential measure to control modern climate change. So is applying integrated water, food, and energy policies.

This work has highlighted the discharge of pollutants that is associated with the WEF nexus and accelerate current climate change. Pollutants that affect human health and the health of other organisms have not been comprehensively analyzed, even though they have a key role in environmental policy making. It is herein recommended that future research consider the feedbacks between resources and their use by the agricultural, industrial, and urban sectors to quantify future patterns of environmental quality and human well-being.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors thank Iran’s National Science Foundation (INSF) for its financial support of this research.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All relevant data are included in the paper.

REFERENCES

Ackoff, R. L. 1999 Ackoff’s Best: His Classic Writings on Management. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Afilal, M. E., Bakx, A., Belakhdar, N. & Membrez, Y. 2010 Evaluation of the biogas potential of organic waste in the northern provinces of Morocco. *Revue des Energies Renouvelables* 13 (2), 249–255.

Al-Ansari, T., Korre, A., Nie, Z. & Shah, N. 2016 Integration of biomass gasification and CO₂ capture in the LCA model for the energy, water and food nexus. *Computer Aided Chemical Engineering* 38, 2085–2090.

Asgari, H.-R., Bozorg-Haddad, O., Pazoki, M. & Loáiciga, H. A. 2016 Weed optimization algorithm for optimal reservoir operation. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering* 142 (2), 04015055. doi:10.1061/(ASCE)IR.1943-4774.0000963.

Bazilian, M., Rogner, H., Howells, M., Hermann, S., Arent, D., Gielen, D., Steduto, P., Mueller, A., Komor, P., Tol, R. S. J. & Yumkella, K. K. 2011 Considering the energy, water and food nexus: towards an integrated modelling approach. *Energy Policy* 39, 7896–7906.

Biemans, H., Siderius, C., Mishra, A. & Ahmad, B. 2015 Crop-specific seasonal estimates of irrigation water demand in South Asia. *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences Discussions* 12, 7843–7873.

Borgomeo, E., Jagerskog, A., Talbi, A., Wijnen, M., Hejazi, M. & Miralles-Wilhelm, F. 2018 The Water-Energy-Food Nexus in the Middle East and North Africa. Scenarios for a Sustainable Future. *Water Global Practice*. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, Washington, DC.

Conway, D., Van Garderen, E. A., Deryng, D., Darling, S., Krueger, T., Landman, W., Lankford, B., Lebek, K., Osborn, T., Ringler, C. & Thurlow, J. 2015 Climate and Southern Africa’s water–energy–food nexus. *Nature Climate Change* 5 (9), 837.

Cook, S., Hall, M. & Gregory, A. 2012 *Energy Use in the Provision and Consumption of Urban Water in Australia: An Update*. Available from: http://publications.csiro.au/rpr/download?pid=csiro:EP122271&dsid=DS4 (accessed 27 March 2014).

Defilia, R., Di Giulio, A. & Scheuermann, M. 2006 *Research Association Management. Handbook for the Design of Interdisciplinary and Transdisciplinary Projects*. vdf University Publisher at the ETH Zurich, Zurich, Germany, p. 118.

de Silva, S., Johnston, R. & Senaratna Sellamuttu, S. 2014 *Agriculture, Irrigation and Poverty Reduction in Cambodia: Policy Narratives and Ground Realities Compared*. CGIAR Research Program on Aquatic Agricultural Systems, Penang, Malaysia. Working Paper: AAS-2014-13.
D’Odorico, P., Davis, K. F., Rosa, L., Carr, J. A., Chiarelli, D., Dell’Angelo, J., Gephart, J., MacDonald, G. K., Seekell, D. A., Suweis, S. & Rulli, M. C. 2018 The global food-energy-water nexus, reviews of geophysics. *Advancing Earth and Space Science* **56** (3), 456–531.

Dong, S., Samsonov, S., Yin, H., Ye, S. & Cao, Y. 2014 Time-series analysis of subsidence associated with rapid urbanization in Shanghai, China measured with SBAS InSAR method. *Environmental Earth Sciences* **72** (3), 677–691.

El-Mashad, H. M. & Zhang, R. 2010 Biogas production from codigestion of dairy manure and food waste. *Bioresource Technology* **101** (11), 4021–4028.

Endo, A., Tsuritab, I., Burnettc, K. & Orencioda, P. M. 2014b Analysis of subsidence associated with rapid urbanization in Shanghai, China measured with SBAS InSAR method. *Environmental Earth Sciences* **72** (3), 677–691.

Fabiani, S., Vanino, S., Napoli, R. & Nino, P. 2020 Water energy food nexus approach for sustainability assessment at farm level: an experience from an intensive agricultural area in central Italy. *Environmental Science & Policy* **104**, 1–12. doi:10.1016/j.envsci.2019.10.008.

Fallah-Mehdipour, E., Bozorg-Haddad, O. & Marifiño, M. A. 2014 Genetic programming in groundwater modeling. *Journal of Hydrologic Engineering* **19** (12), 04014031. doi:10.1061/(ASCE)HE.1943-5584.0000987.

Famiglietti, J. S. 2014 The global groundwater crisis. *Nature Climate Change* **4** (11), 945–948.

Farhadian, M., Bozorg-Haddad, O., Seifollahi-Aghmiuni, S. & Loúigica, H. A. 2016 Equation to predict riverine transport of suddenly discharged pollutants. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering* **142** (11), 04016050.

Garcia, D. J. & You, F. 2016 The water-energy-food nexus and process systems engineering: a new focus. *Computers and Chemical Engineering* **91**, 49–67.

Gourdi, S., Craig, M., Shirley, R., Ponce De Leon Baridó, D., Campos, E., Giraldo, M., Lopez, M., Pereira de Lucena, A. F., Luger, M. & Kammaen, D. M. 2014 Sustainable Development Opportunities at the Climate, Land, Energy, and Water Nexus in Nicaragua. Working Papers, Center for Latin American Studies, UC Berkeley.

Hatfield, J. L., Sauer, T. J. & Cruse, R. M. 2017 Soil: the forgotten piece of the water, food, energy nexus. *Advances in Agronomy* **143**, 1–46.

Hawken, P., Lovins, A. B. & Lovins, L. H. 2013 *Natural Capitalism: The Next Industrial Revolution*. Routledge.

Horowitz, J. & Gottlieb, J. 2010 *The Role of Agriculture in Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*. USDA (United States Department of Agriculture), Economic Research Service.

Howarth, C. & Monasterolo, I. 2016 Understanding barriers to decision making in the UK energy-food-water nexus: the added value of interdisciplinary approaches. *Environmental Science & Policy* **61**, 53–60.

Howarth, C. & Monasterolo, I. 2017 Opportunities for knowledge co-production across the energy-food-water nexus: making interdisciplinary approaches work for better climate decision making. *Environmental Science & Policy* **75**, 103–110.

IPCC 2014 Climate change 2014. In: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (O. Edenhofer, R. Pichs-Madruga, Y. Sokona, E. Farahani, S. Kadner, K. Seyboth, A. Adler, I. Baum, S. Brunner, P. Eickemeier, B. Kriemann, J. Savolainen, S. Schlömer, C. von Stechow, T. Zwickel & J. C. Minx, eds). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA.

Jahandideh-Tehrani, M., Bozorg-Haddad, O. & Loúigica, H. A. 2015 Hydropower reservoir management under climate change: the Karoon reservoir system. *Water Resources Management* **29** (3), 749–770. doi:10.1007/s11269-014-0840-7.

Jalilov, S. M., Keskinen, M., Varis, O., Amer, S. & Ward, F. A. (2016) Managing the water–energy–food nexus: gains and losses from new water development in Amu Darya River Basin. *Journal of Hydrology* **539**, 648–661.

Jeong, C. H. 2001 Effect of land use and urbanization on hydrochemistry and contamination of groundwater from Taejon area, Korea. *Journal of Hydrology* **253** (1–4), 194–210.

Karatajevy, M., Rivotti, P., Mourao, Z. S., Konadu, D. D., Shah, N. & Clarke, M. 2017 The water–energy–food nexus in Kazakhstan: challenges and opportunities. *Energy Procedia* **125**, 63–70.

Karimi, P., Qureshi, A. S., Bahramloo, R. & Molden, D. 2012 Reducing carbon emissions through improved irrigation and groundwater management: a case study from Iran. *Agricultural Water Management* **108**, 52–60.

Kenway, S. J., Priestly, A., Cook, S., Séo, S., Inman, M., Gregory, A. & Hall, M. 2008 Energy Use in the Provision and Consumption of Urban Water in Australia and New Zealand. Water Services Association of Australia. CSIRO.

Khan, S., Khan, M. A., Hanjna, M. A. & Mu, J. 2009 Pathways to reduce the environmental footprints of water and energy inputs in food production. *Food Policy* **34**, 141–149.

Kumar, P. & Saroj, D. P. 2014 Water–energy–pollution nexus for growing cities. *Urban Climate* **10**, 846–853.

Kumazawa, T., Hara, K., Endo, A. & Taniguchi, M. 2015 Supporting collaboration in interdisciplinary research of water–energy–food nexus by means of ontology engineering. *Journal of Hydrology: Regional Studies* **11**, 31–43.

Ladha-Sabur, A., Bakalis, S., Fryer, P. J. & Lopez-Quiroga, L. 2019 Mapping energy consumption in food manufacturing. *Trends in Food Science & Technology* **86**, 270–280.

Lam, K. L., Kenway, S. J. & Lant, P. A. 2017 Energy use for water provision in cities. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2016.12.056.

Leck, H., Conway, D., Bradshaw, M. & Rees, J. 2015 Tracing the water–energy–food nexus: description. *Theory and
Practice. Geography Compass 9(8), 445–460. doi:10.1111/geo3.12222.

Loáiciga, H. A. 2011 Challenges to phasing out fossil fuels as the major source of the world’s energy. Energy and Environment 22 (11), 659–679.

Loáiciga, H. A. 2015 Managing municipal water supply and use in water-starved regions: looking ahead. Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management 141 (1), 01814003/1–4.

Loáiciga, H. A. 2017 The safe yield and climatic variability: implications for groundwater management. Groundwater Journal 55 (3), 334–345. doi:10.1111/gwat.12481.

Markantonis, V., Reynaud, A., Karabulut, A., El Hajj, R., Altimblek, D., Awad, I. M., Bruggean, A., Constantinos, V., Mysiak, J., Lamaddalena, N., Matoussi, M. S., Monteiro, H., Pistocchi, A., Pretato, U., Tahboub, N., Tunçok, I. K., Ünver, O., Van Ek, R., Willaarts, B., Bülent, S., Zaki, T. & Bidoglio, G. 2019 Can the implementation of the water-energy-food nexus support economic growth in the Mediterranean region? The current status and the way forward. Frontiers in Environmental Science. doi:10.3389/fenvs.2019.00084.

Matson, P. A., Parton, W. J., Power, A. G. & Swift, M. J. 1997 Agricultural intensification and ecosystem properties. Science 277, 504–509.

Mirzaci, A., Saghaﬁan, B., Mirchi, A. & Madani, K. 2019 The groundwater-energy-food nexus in Iran’s agricultural sector: implications for water security. Water 11 (9), 1835.

Molden, D. & Fraiture, C. D. 2004 Investing in Water for Food, Ecosystems and Livelihoods. Blue Paper, Stockholm. Comprehensive Assessment of Water Management in Agriculture.

Nair, S., George, B., Malano, H. M., Arora, M. & Nawarathna, B. 2014 Review water–energy–greenhouse gas nexus of urban water systems: review of concepts, state-of-art and methods. Resources, Conservation and Recycling 89, 1–10.

Navarro, A. R., Rubio, M. C. & Maldonado, M. C. 2012 A combined process to treat lemon industry wastewater and produce biogas. Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy 14 (1), 41–45.

Olsson, G. 2012 Water and Energy: Threats and Opportunities. IWA, London.

Pichler, P. P., Zwickel, T., Chavez, A., Kretschmer, T., Seddon, J. & Weisz, H. 2017 Reducing urban greenhouse gas footprints. Scientific Reports 7, 14659. doi:10.1038/s41598-017-15303-x.

Pimentel, D. & Pimentel, M. 1985 Energy use in food processing for nutrition and development. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, the United Nations University 7 (2), 1–10.

Pradeleix, L., Roux, P., Bouarfa, S., Jaouanil, B., Lili-CHabaane, Z. & Bellon-Maurel, V. 2014 Environmental impacts of contrasted groundwater pumping systems assessed by life cycles assessment methodology: contribution to the water-energy nexus study. Irrigation and Drainage. doi:10.1002/ird.1865.

Pretty, J. N., Ball, A. S., Lang, T. & Morison, J. I. L. 2005 Farm costs and food miles: an assessment of the full cost of the UK weekly food basket. Food Policy 30, 1–19.

Rajeevan, U. & Mishra, B. K. 2020 Sustainable management of the groundwater resource of Jaffna, Sri Lanka with the participation of households: insights from a study on household water consumption and management. Groundwater for Sustainable Development 10, 100280.

Rasul, G. 2014 Food, water, and energy security in South Asia: a nexus perspective from The Hindu Kush Himalayan region. Environmental Science & Policy 39, 35–48.

Rasul, G. & Sharma, B. 2016 The nexus approach to water–energy–food security: an option for adaptation to climate change. Climate Policy 16 (6), 682–702.

Sahoo, S., Russo, T. A., Elliott, J. & Foster, I. 2017 Machine learning algorithms for modeling groundwater level changes in agricultural regions of the US. Water Resources Research 53 (5), 3878–3895.

Scanlon, B. R., Ruddell, B. L., Reed, P. M., Hook, R. I., Zheng, C., Midwell, V. C. & Siebert, S. 2017 The food-energy-water nexus: transforming science for society. Water Resources Research 53, 3550–3556. doi:10.1002/2017WR020889.

Scherr, L. A. 2018 Climate Change Impacts in MENA. EcoMENA, Echoing Sustainability in MENA Blog.

Scott, C. A., Crootof, A. & Kelly-Richards, S. 2016 Chapter 5. The urban water–energy nexus: building resilience for global change in the ‘urban century’. In: Environmental Resource Management and the Nexus Approach (H. Hettiarachchi & R. Ardakanian, eds). Springer International Publishing, Switzerland. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-28593-1_5.

Searchinger, T., Heimlich, R., Houghton, R. A., Dong, F., Elobeid, A., Fabiosa, J., Tokgoz, S., Hayes, D. & Yu, T. H. 2008 Use of U.S. croplands for biofuels increases greenhouse gases through emissions from land-use change. Science 319, 1238.

Sekhon, G. S. 1995 Fertilizer-N use efficiency and nitrate pollution of groundwater in developing countries. Journal of Contaminant Hydrology 20 (3–4), 167–184.

Shannak, S. & Vittorio, M. 2018 Moving from theory to practice in the water–energy–food nexus: an evaluation of existing models and frameworks. Water-Energy. Nexus doi:10.1016/j.wen.2018.04.001.

Shi, W. M., Yao, J. & Yan, F. 2009 Vegetable cultivation under greenhouse conditions leads to rapid accumulation of nutrients, acidification and salinity of soils and groundwater contamination in south-Eastern China. Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems 83 (1), 73–84.

Siddiqa, A. & Anadon, L. D. 2011 The water-energy nexus in Middle East and North Africa. Energy Policy 39, 4529–4540.

Smith, M., Cross, K., Paden, M. & Laban, P. 2016 Spring – Managing Groundwater Sustainably. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

Soltanjali, M., Bozorg-Haddad, O. & Mariño, M. A. 2011 Effect of breakage level one in design of water distribution networks. Water Resources Management 25 (1), 311–337. doi:10.1007/s11269-010-9701-1.

Stillwell, A., Hoppock, D. & Webber, M. 2010 Energy recovery from wastewater treatment plants in the United States: a case study of the energy-water nexus. Sustainability 2, 945–962.
