

Approach	Water perspective	Energy perspective	Food perspective
(1) Increase crop area and water use	Risk of higher water demand and of demand exceeding supply. Potential for irrigation demands to be affected by hydropower requirements.	Agricultural demand for energy is low relative to other sectors, but hydropower vs. irrigation tensions could be heightened under this option.	Higher crop production, with higher dependence on affordable and reliable water and energy supply.
(2) Increase yield per unit water; or (3) swap to lower water use crops	Potential to lower agricultural water demand, but only if system rebounds are managed.	Potential to lower agricultural dependence on energy supply, but only if system rebounds are managed.	Potential for same production with lower dependence on energy and water.
(4) Import more food, export less; or (5) slower population growth	Lower demand for irrigation water.	Lower agricultural demand for energy, and potential to ease tensions between hydropower and irrigation requirements.	Potential to ease demand for food from agricultural sector.
(6) More hydropower from (a) large dams and/or (b) local barrages	May help or hinder provision of irrigation water depending on dam locations and operations.	Improves energy supply. Option (b) may help build local supplies without large investment in new grid infrastructure.	Linked to water. May ease other barriers to food access (e.g. opening new livelihood options, more reliable cold storage).
(7) Import more energy	Relieves constraints that hydro places on irrigation water.	Increases dependence on affordable and reliable energy markets.	Linked to water. May ease other barriers to food access (e.g. opening new livelihood options, more reliable cold storage).