

T: +27(0)51 401 9111 | info@ufs.ac.za

www.ufs.ac.za

C Copyright reserved Kopiereg voorbehou









INTRODUCTION

- South Africa is ranked 30th driest country in the world (DAFF, 2013).
- Rapid growth and increased variability in rainfall caused (DAFF, 2013):
 - Tighter supply;
 - Demand often exceeds supply in different basins in SA.
- Agricultural sector is a major user of scarce freshwater resource in South Africa.
 - Irr agric uses about 40% of exploitable runoff (Backeberg and Reinders, 2009).
 - Direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product of SA is small (<3%)
 (DAFF, 2014).
 - Currently the agricultural sector may be an inefficient user of freshwater (Nieuwoudt, Backeberg & du Plessis 2004:162)







INTRODUCTION (CONT...)

- Agricultural sector is crucial for food security in SA
 - Produce food;
 - Generate employment along whole value chain.
 - => Need to use scarce freshwater resource in a sustainable manner.
 - Environmental; economic; social (Three pillars of sustainable water use (Hoekstra, 2014))
- Water footprint is important sustainability indicator for agri-food sector (Ridoutt et al., 2010).
 - It is believed that water footprint information can guide policy towards sustainable use of freshwater (Hoekstra et al., 2011).
 - Economic growth has to be planned in context of sector specific water footprints (DWA, 2012).
- Aim: Report on some WFA activities in South Africa.







WATER FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT IN SA

- Eight organisations are involved.
 - Funders
 - Water Research Commission (WRC) (Initiating, funding and managing WF-research).
 - National Research Foundation (NRF) (Funding WF-research)
 - Researchers
 - Four universities
 - University of the Free State
 - University of Pretoria
 - Rhodes University
 - Wits University
 - Research Institute
 - CSIR
 - Consultancy firm
 - Pegasvs:







- Pegasys
 - Dr Guy Pegram (Project leader)
 - Breede River Catchment in South Africa.
 - Basin wide assessment for Water Resource Management Plan for Orange-Senqu Basin.
 - WRC project
 - Case studies to assess value of WFA as tool for companies to:
 - assess their water use,
 - Assess impact of their water use on the freshwater resource.
 - => They concluded that WFA is useful tool to achieve such an objective.







- WITS University
 - Dr Kevin Harding (project leader)
 - Water footprint of:
 - Paper and pulp industry in South Africa
 - 11 different sites across South Africa
 - Three Platinum mines
 - 2 underground; 1 open cast
 - Gold/Coal mine
 - TBC







- Rhodes University (NRF Project)
 - Prof Gavin Fraser (project leader)
 - Water footprint of citrus production in Sundays River Valley of South Africa
 - Calculated the volumetric water footprint indicator
 - Conducted sustainability assessment
 - Considered inter-basin transfer
 - Assessed economic water productivity







- University of Pretoria and CSIR (WRC Project: K5/2273//4)
 - Dr Michael van der Laan (Project leader)
 - Water Footprint of selected vegetable and fruit crops produced in South Africa.
 - Case studies (Irrigated crops)
 - Steenkoppies Aquiffer & Doorn/Olifants Catchment
 - » Potatoes; Onions; Tomatoes; Carrots; Beetroot; Broccoli;

=> Research in progress







- University of the Free State (WRC Project K5/2397//4)
 - Dr Henry Jordaan (Project leader)
 - Assessing the water footprints of selected field and forage crops towards sustainable freshwater use in South Africa
 - Case studies
 - Irrigated crops and their derived crop products:
 - » Maize and wheat
 - » Alfalfa and irrigated pastures
 - Calculating volumetric water footprint indicators of crops
 - Sustainability assessment (environment; economic; social)
 - Economic water productivity
 - Consumer awareness and willingness to pay price premium for water footprint information.

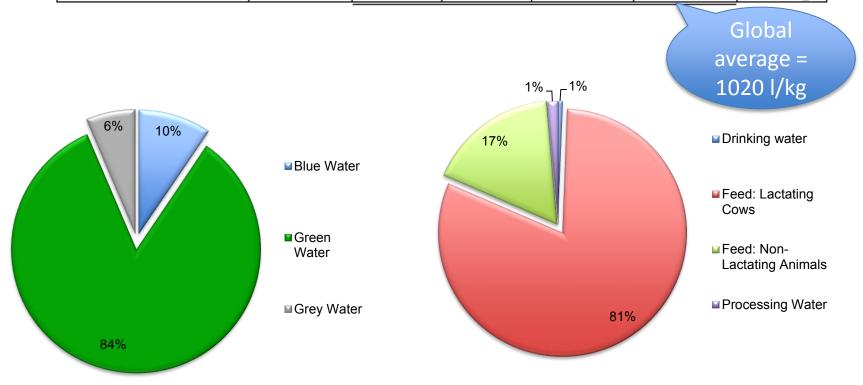




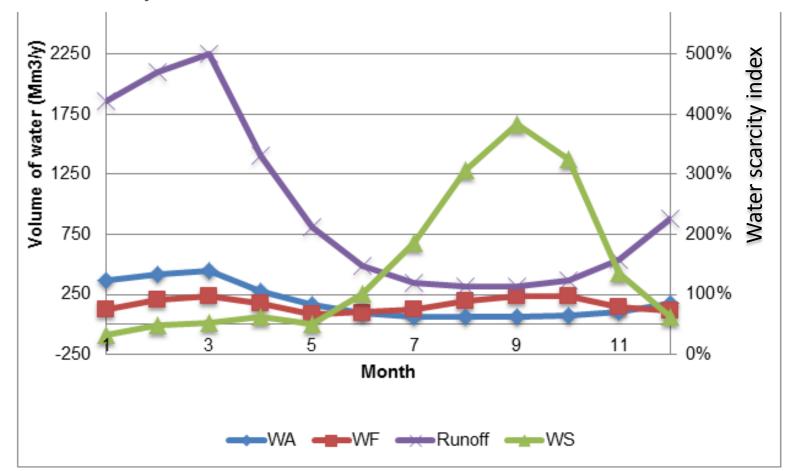


- Preliminary findings:
 - Total water footprint of milk (4% fat; 3.3% protein) value chain:

	Blue	Green	Grey	Total	
Total water					
Footprint	0.097	0.862	0.066	1.025	m³/kg
	96.99	862.21	65.76	1024.97	litre/kg



Sustainability assessment (Source: Hoekstra and Mekonnen 2011):











Value added to water:

	1Litre	3Litre	
Dairy Value Added	R 1.57	R 1.57	R/kg
Processing Value Added	R 5.84	R 4.01	R/kg
Retail Value Added	R 4.70	R 3.46	R/kg
Total Value Added	R 12.11	R 9.04	R/kg
Water Used for Production	1.0250		m³/kg
Value Added to the Water	R 11.81	R 8.82	R/m ³









CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- WFA is a relatively new field of research in South Africa.
 - Some industries reacted with distrust.
- Drive is mainly to generate local, context specific information on freshwater use:
 - Case studies.
 - Involve industry partners.
 - => to ensure buy-in of everybody for sustainable freshwater use in SA.







CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendations:
 - Clearly specify
 - The aim and scope of the WFA.
 - Why are you doing WFA?
 - What exactly are you doing (i.e. case study, etc.)?
 - What data was collected and used?
 - Involve industry partners.
 - Get their buy-in.
 - Also increase awareness.







ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- WRC
 - initiated, manages and funds my project;
 - is the main driver of water footprint assessment in South Africa.
- UFS for support and additional funding.
- NRF for funding.
- RMRDSA for funding.

T: 051 401 9111 info@ufs.ac.za www.ufs.ac.za













T: +27(0)51 401 9111 | info@ufs.ac.za | www.ufs.ac.za







