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## **Understanding the FEW nexus** in SA



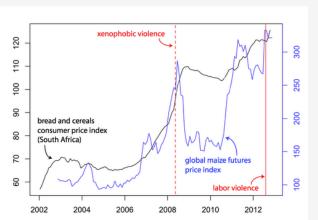


# FEW nexus is key to resilient development

#### South Africa's Deepseated Economic and Social Crisis

Dissection: "South Africa Is An Angry And Frustrated Nation" And On The Brink

#### Are South African labour protests food riots?



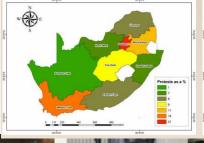




Percentage frequency of water services related protest events by province

2005 to July 2013

2011 to July 2013







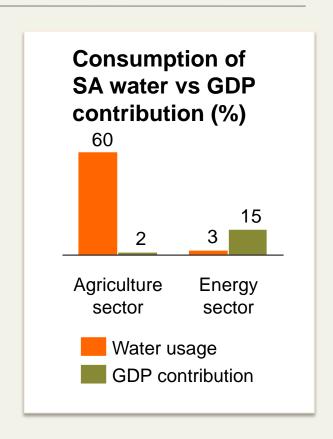




### Here's why

#### Risks include job losses & food insecurity

- Agricultural sector goes into decline, despite being 4-6x better at reducing poverty than other sectors. Smallholders & workers lose rural livelihoods unemployment goes from 37% to...?
- Biofuels opportunity diverts land used for food production, causing food shortages
- Food price hikes threaten food security on staple items like maize, affecting poor worst
- Agricultural sector loses battle with energy sector for access to water... shrinking it.
- Accessing new water resources will become prohibitive





### Here's why

#### Risks include export markets & devastating shortages

- Declining water quality cuts access to export agriculture markets & drives up the cost and energy intensity of cleaning water W Cape 2004/5 example: Possible loss of R570m
- 2 Agro-industrial sector is stunted
- Environmental degradation, declining groundwater
  & unequal water distribution result, devastating
  water shortages, landscape changes
- Policy shifts to protect food security at expense of water
- Challenges to energy security & decarbonization of electricity infrastructure

# Water reliance of SA's food production

- 90% of fruit & wine produced under irrigation
- 90% of vegetables produced under irrigation
- 12% of total area planted to wheat is under irrigation, irrigated wheat contributes 30% of national production



## Integrated planning will be key

#### What we know

#### What we need to know

- Shortage & price volatility in one resource can rapidly impact other resources
- Water quality will become a serious constraint on food security
- Food production is most water & energy intense at the production stage.
- Waste-water recycling, desalination and interbasin transfers will become the norm
- There will be increased competition for water and land between sectors
- Energy is a major element for farm sector competitiveness & sustainability

- Impact on resource intensity, price dynamics,
  & social welfare
- Extent of loss in production & exports
- Full life-cycle use of energy & water for the vast majority of food that we consume
- Energy use & costs associated with these options.
- Possible need to transfer land & water out of agriculture, particularly for energy production.
- Risks & manner in which agricultural holdings can adapt to probable energy futures



# Increasing resilience will require

# Reliable information & data

Planning, policy & enforcement

•	Economics of food production& supply	•	Integrated & aligned planning, assessing trade-offs using economic and resource-mapping tools
•	Food waste and loss flows	•	Supportive policy: sustainable agriculture, waste, water quality, waste to energy
•	Synergies between bioenergy & food security + rural development	•	Better enforcement of legislations and policies
•	Water risk data	•	Addressing spatial dimension of development
•	Decoupling agriculture from fossil fuel- derived energy	•	Increased renewables capacity to derisk energy security from water related constraints & help farmers
•	Energy & water dynamics	•	Co-planning energy & water systems