

Municipal Snapshot

01/2018

BERGRIVIER MUNICIPALITY



- Unless the Bergrivier Municipality (BM) urgently develops options for water supply augmentation, water shortages will constrain future development.
- If the BM does not secure additional water allocation for agriculture, farmers will need to switch to more water efficient crops and should be encouraged to invest in water efficiency technologies to ensure sustainability.
- In the absence of significant new supply options, the BM should decouple population growth and water consumption through water conservation and demand measures.

POPULATION

67 474

in 2016

1.7% (Population Growth 2011-2016)

GDP & EMPLOYMENT

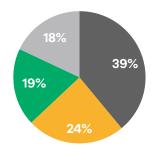
2.2%

GDP growth rate, 2005-2013

-2.7%

employment growth rate 2005-2013

LARGEST 3 SECTORS (2013)



Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

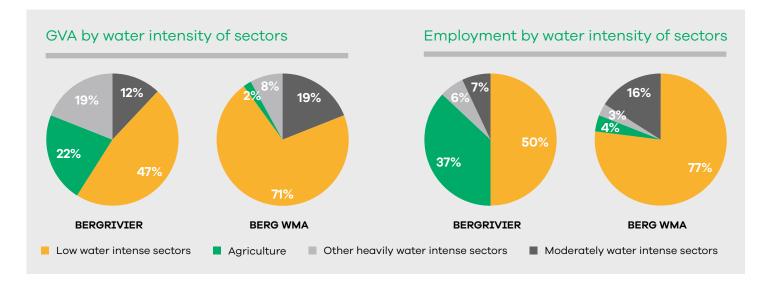
Manufacturing

Wholesale and Retail
Trade, Catering and
Accommodation Services

Other

What is the water intensity of the Bergrivier economy?

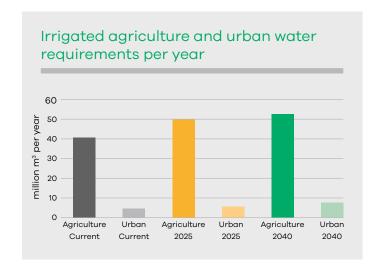
Water intensity is the volume of water used per unit of value added to the economy, with some sectors in an economy using more water than others to produce goods and services of the same value. Compared to the entire Berg WMA, the BM is the most reliant on high and moderate water intense sectors, including agriculture. These sectors comprise 50%+ of the municipal GVA (Gross Value Add) and 50% of employment in the BM. Given the level of water intensity of the Bergrivier economy, water shocks and constraints would have a significant impact on the economy and wellbeing of the local population.

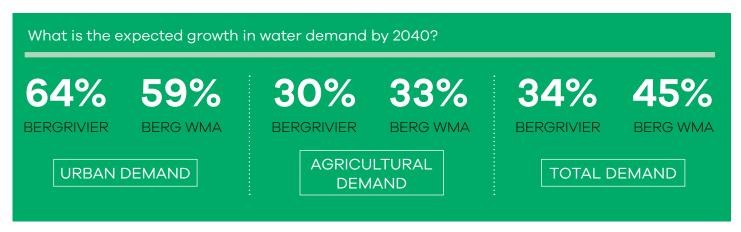


How will water demand change in the future?

Changing climatic conditions are expected to increase the water requirements of the agriculture sector in Bergrivier by 33% between 2015 and 2040. By 2040, the water requirements for grapes and citrus fruits, the most important crops in the region, are expected to increase by 34% and 35%, respectively.

Population growth, while not as significant a factor as in Drakenstein, Saldanha Bay, Stellenbosch, or Swartland, will nonetheless significantly increase water requirements for the municipality, growing 59% between 2015 and 2040.





How much will the future supply deficit cost Bergrivier?

The total water supply deficit for the BM is estimated to be 10.4 million m³ per annum by 2025, 7.5% of the Berg WMA's total deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may increase to ~14.9 million m³ per annum, 4.9% of the Berg WMA deficit. While the BM is unlikely to be a high contributor to the regional deficit, constraints on water supply will have significant

Value of water supply deficit (in millions) (2015) 20000 3500 3000 (2015)15000 2500 2000 Sqor 10000 1500 Rands 1000 5000 500 0 2025 2040 2025 2040 impacts on the local economy and employment, with the most significant costs to GVA and employment originating from the opportunity costs of the urban water deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may cost the local economy ~R3.1 billion per annum, 86% of the local economy's current size, and 16 229 jobs per annum, 74% of the current size of local employment.

	GVA deficit	
	BERGRIVIER	BERG WMA
2025	33%	33%
2040	86%	7%
	Employment deficit	
	BERGRIVIER	BERG WMA
2025	30%	7%

74%

For more information and support, call GreenCape's water team on 021 811 0250 or email water@greencape.co.za



38%

2040