

Municipal Snapshot

03/2018

STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY



- Water may significantly constrain Stellenbosch Municipality's (SM) future development due to high urban growth and the high concentration of high-value irrigated crops. By 2040, SM's water deficit could cost R10.3 billion per year, 77% of the current economy, and 56,602 jobs per year, 87% of current employment.
- In the absence of significant new supply options, and with 96% growth in urban water requirements by 2040, SM should decouple population growth and water consumption through water conservation and demand measures.

POPULATION

173 419

in 2016

2.2%(Population Growth 2011-2016)

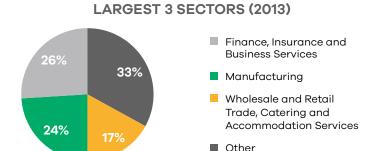
GDP & EMPLOYMENT

4.8%

GDP growth rate, 2005-2013

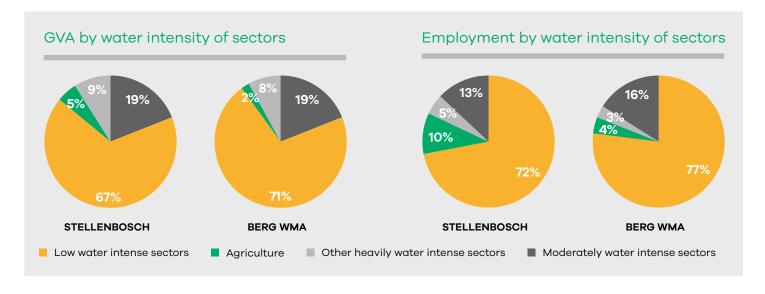
1.8%

employment growth rate, 2005-2013



What is the water intensity of the Stellenbosch economy?

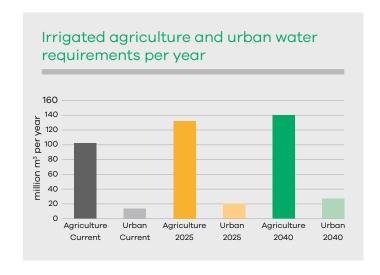
Water intensity is the volumes of water used per unit of value added to the economy, with some economic sectors using more water than others to produce goods and services of the same value. Stellenbosch has a low percentage of heavily water intense sectors. However, of the heavily and moderately water intense sectors, agriculture, agri-processing, transport and construction make significant contributions to local Gross Value Add (GVA) and employment. The municipality has a large concentration of high-value irrigated crops, which correlates with high water usage. Grapes consume 88% of all irrigated water in the municipality. Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Swartland are the highest irrigated water users in the region.

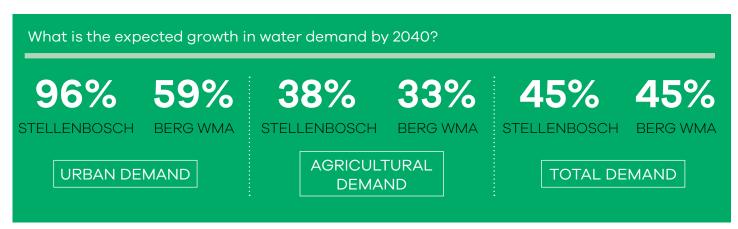


How will water demand change in the future?

Climate change will likely increase SM's agricultural water requirements by 38% between 2015 and 2040. By 2040, grapes and stone fruit water requirements may increase by 34% and 29%, respectively. Stellenbosch, Drakenstein and Swartland will continue to require the largest volume of irrigated water in the Berg WMA in 2025 and 2040, primarily driven by wine grape industry.

SM's population growth is amongst the highest in the region at 2.2%, resulting in one of the highest urban water demand increases by 2040 at 96%.



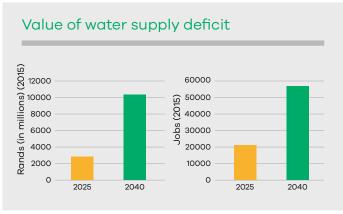


How much will the future supply deficit cost Stellenbosch?

SM's total water supply deficit is estimated to be 32.8

million m³ per year by 2025, 23% of the Berg WMA's entire water deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may increase to ~48.7 million m³ per year, 15% of the Berg WMA's entire water deficit. SM, Drakenstein and Swartland are predicted to be significant contributors to the regional deficit. Constraints on water supply will have significant

economic impacts with significant costs to GVA and employment originating from the opportunity costs of both the agriculture and urban water deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may cost the local economy ~R10.3 billion per year, 77% of the current size of the local economy, and 56 602 jobs annually, 87% of the current size of local employment.



	GVA deficit	
	STELLENBOSCH	BERG WMA
2025	22%	33%
2040	77%	7%

	Employment deficit	
	STELLENBOSCH	BERG WMA
2025	32%	7%
2040	87%	38%

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

