

SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY



Main insights

- Water is already a critical constraint to development in Saldanha Bay Municipality (SBM), and the water deficit will continue to substantially affect the local economy and livelihoods.
- The West Coast District Municipality's recently approved increased allocation will not be enough to satisfy future water requirements, considering current abstraction rates and expected demand
- SBM should decouple population growth and water consumption through water conservation and demand measures, especially in the towns with highest per capita water consumption, St Helena, Langebaan, and Saldanha.

POPULATION

111 173

in 2016

2.3%

(Population Growth 2011-2016)

GDP & EMPLOYMENT

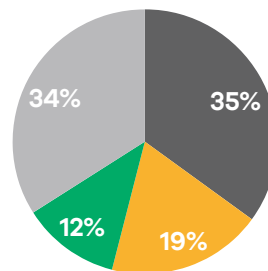
4.1%

GDP growth rate, 2005-2013

0.3%

employment growth rate, 2005-2013

LARGEST 3 SECTORS (2013)

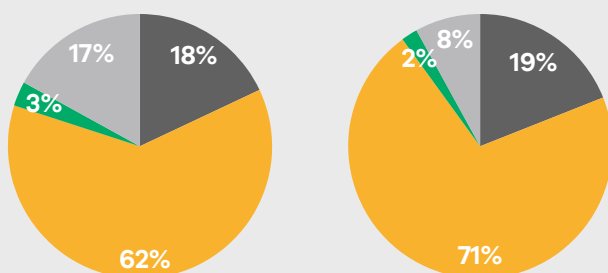


- Finance, Insurance and Business Services
- Manufacturing
- General Government
- Other

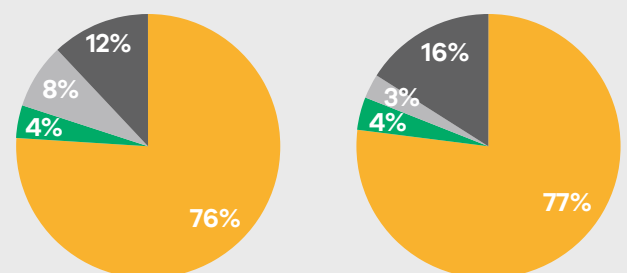
What is the water intensity of the Saldanha Bay economy?

Water intensity is the volumes 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. High and moderate water intense sectors in SBM contribute significantly to the local economy and to job creation. The value of urban water is consistent throughout the Berg WMA with the exception of SBM, most likely due to the concentration of water intense industries (steel manufacturing and fisheries) that significantly increase water usage while not increasing GVA to the same extent (low value per drop). Similarly, the value of irrigated water is consistent across the region, with SBM as an outlier with a high value per drop, likely due to the crops grown there, largely winter grains that require little water, but still contribute economically.

GVA by water intensity of sectors



Employment by water intensity of sectors



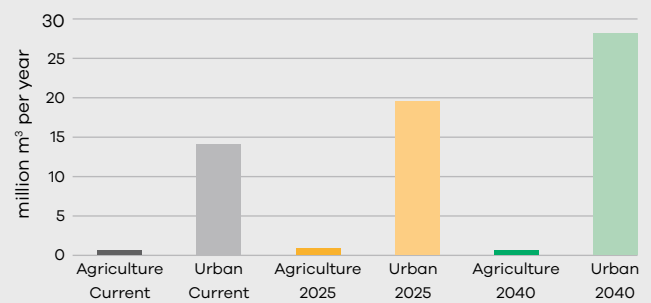
■ Low water intense sectors ■ Agriculture ■ Other heavily water intense sectors ■ Moderately water intense sectors

How will water demand change in the future?

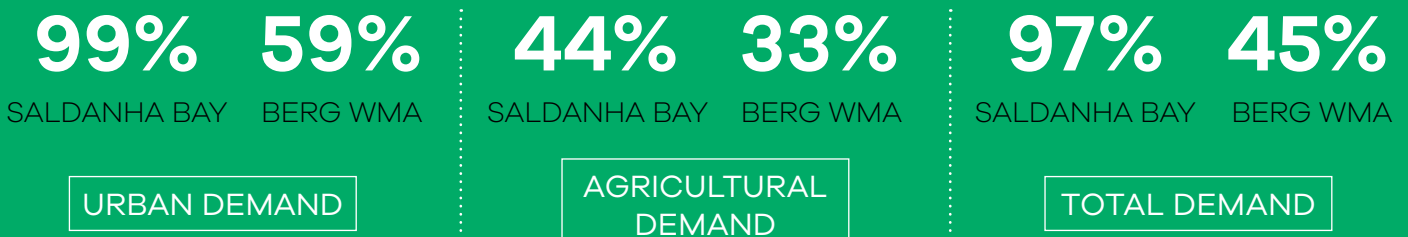
Climate change is expected to increase SBM's agricultural water requirements by 44% between 2015 and 2040, the largest increase for any municipality in the region. However, this impact is not significant as SBM currently needs the least amount of water for irrigation in the region.

SBM's urban growth is significant, with population growth of 2.3%. Some of its towns that host steel manufacturing and fisheries are high water consumers. Population and economic growth will increase SBM's urban water requirements by ~99% by 2040.

Irrigated agriculture and urban water requirements per year



What is the expected growth in water demand by 2040?

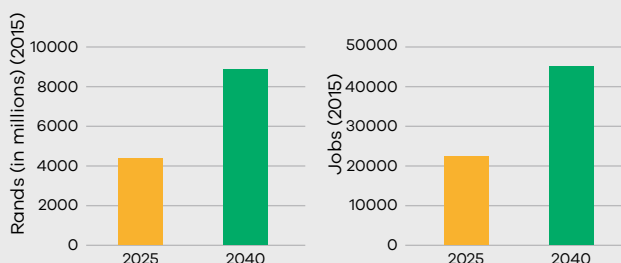


How much will the future supply deficit cost Saldanha Bay?

SBM's total water supply deficit is estimated to be 8.4 million m³ per year by 2025, 6% of the Berg WMA's entire water deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may increase to ~16.8 million m³ per year, 5.5% of the Berg WMA's entire deficit. While SBM is not a high contributor to the regional deficit, constraints on water supply will significantly affect the

local economy and employment, with the greatest cost to GVA and employment originating from the opportunity costs of the urban water deficit. By 2040, the water deficit may cost the local economy R8.7 billion per year, 114% of the current size of the local economy, and 44 640 jobs per year, 113% of the current size of local employment.

Value of water supply deficit



GVA deficit

	SALDANHA BAY	BERG WMA
2025	57%	33%
2040	114%	7%

Employment deficit

	SALDANHA BAY	BERG WMA
2025	56%	7%
2040	113%	38%

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

