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Afskrif aan

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Aandag O ooy |, FANIE SCHOEMAN

Attention
Vo ____JOHAN VAN VUUREN
waï¬\202:g

COMMISSION ON REGIONS

REF: 1/11/ D-O/ 53

Geregistrearde BourskenssraeRegistersd Quantity Surveyors

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Date: 31st August 1993

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The current Region G as point of departure with certain deviations was excepted - by all the major political roll players in the Northern Transvaal represented at the RPDF, as a future self governing Region. A document "200\234Demarcation of Regions" compiled on behalf of the afore mentioned by Messrs Bertus de Villiers and Richard Humphries was presented to the Demarcation Commission which accepted it as the basis for the future demarcation of the Northern Transvaal Region. In this joint proposal different options were put forward regarding either the inclusion or exclusion of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal Region being the following:

- The Park to be divided in two parts i.e. Northern and Southern parts above and below the Sabie River respectively to be administered by the Northern and Eastern Transvaal Regions respectively.
- The Park as a whole to be administered by either the Northern or Eastern Transvaal Regions.
- The Park to be jointly administered as a whole by both Regions and the income generated to be shared on an equal basis,
- All Parks, the Kruger National Park included to be administered by a party appointed or in service of the Central Government.

It must be pointed out that the Demarcation Commission has included the National Kruger Park in the Northern Transvaal Region for election purposes.

The Department of Regional and Land Affairs supplied an analysis, based on the input-output regional tables for 1985, in which an estimate was made of government expenditure in the different regions. If the figures are extrapolated to 1989

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thÃ©government expenditure in Region G amounted to R3,3 billion which constituted 4,6% of total government expenditure in that year. The corresponding figure for Region F was R2,99 billion (4,2%). If these percentages are compared to the contribution which each region makes to the gross geographic product of the country in the same year i.e. Region G (3%) and Region F (9,4%) it becomes quite clear that government expenditure is totally out of line in Region G compared to that

in Region F.

When an analysis is made of personal income tax collected in the different regions in 1989 is clear that Region G with it's R193 m or 1,6% of total personal income tax collected in the RSA compared to it's population which constitutes approximately 12% of the total population in the RSA sketches a bleak picture of the fiscal base in the Region. Furthermore personal income tax collected in Region G amounted to 6% of the total government expenditure in this Region. It is therefore eminent that the Northern Transvaal would have to rely heavily on considerable sums of transfers by Central Government in order to achieve the necessary growth for the essential socio-economic upliftment of this Region's inhabitants.

It is clear from the economic analysis that the Northern Transvaal faces unique problems in the future and in order to overcome it, special measures will have to be taken to ensure additional sources of income for this Region.

Future deveiopment and growth of this Region relies heavily on the potential growth of and therefore income from tourism, mining and agriculture.

In the latest report by the Technical Committee called the "Second Concept-Constitution of the RSA" one of the recommendations is that Regions will have exclusive powers over Tourism and Conservation (a composition of the functions of Wildlife

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Co"!rvation, Environment Conservation, Tourism and Recreation including casinos, gambling and horse racing). '

It can therefore be derived from the Technical Committee's recommendation that the management/administration of National Game Parks will fall under the auspi~ces/control of the Regions. '

The Kruger National Park is a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld. The Park and the adjacent Northern Lowveld form a natural homogeneous entity and ecologically and physically the Park fits in with the "Bushveld character" of the Northern Lowveld which totally differs from the â\200\234Highveld character" south of the natural watershed between the Northern and Eastern Transvaal regions.

The chairman of the Association of Lowveld Nature Reserves and the Timbavati Private Nature Reserve (Dr Dawid Griesel from Tzaneen) emphasised in his report (attached hereto) that from an eco-tourism point of view the Kruger Park should be administered as a single entity. He points out the need to manage the Central Savanna Bioregion stretching from Venda in the north all along the natural watershed past Tzaneen in the east down to Nelspruit in the South and including the Kruger National Park as an economic unit. He also points out that the only industry in the Lowveld region that can bring long-term prosperity to it's people is eco-tourism and to make that possible the Central Savanna Bioregion should function as a unit. The attached map shows clearly that approximately 80% of the Savanna Bioregion which includes the Kruger National Park, forms part of the Northern Transvaal Region.

From a geographical and economic point of view it therefore makes good sense that the Kruger National Park be part of the Northern Transvaal Region.

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Tourism in one of the best developed industries in Region & and contributes in conjunction with the catering and accommodation services sector approximately 10% to the GGP of the Region whereas Region F is underdeveloped in this regard and only contributes 5% to it's GGP. The Northern Transvaal is endowed with numerous and excellent game reserves especially in the Northern Lowveld areas adjacent to the Kruger National Park.

If it is taken into consideration that Region & with it's much bigger population contributes only 3% of the total GGP of SA compared to 9,4% for Region F but relies much heavier on it's tourism for income (10% versus 5%) then it seems logical that the National Kruger Park should be included in the Northern Transvaal Region.

Region G has experienced virtually no growth over the past years and is lagging far behind Region F as far as disposable income per head of the population is concerned. On an index scale for South Africa made equal to 100 points per population group the whites and blacks in Region & had indices of 86 and 46 in 1985 compared to 91 and 107 in Region F for the two population groups respectively. These figures are based on surveys done by the Bureau for Market Research.

The economic welfare of the population in Region G is not by far on par with that of Region F. â\200\230

It shows clearly from economic analysis of the Region that Region G has unique needs and economic problems. Region & should therefore have special attention

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gi\' to it's problems and this could most appropriately be dealt with by exploring it's three biggest industries i.e. tourism, mining and agriculture.

The Kruger National Park through its inclusion in the Northern Transvaal Region will contribute tremendously towards the management of the Savanna Bioregion as a eco-tourism entity and therefore tourism as a whole in this Region.

The recommendation of the National Party of Northern Transvaal regarding the Kruger National Park is therefore in order of priority the following:

g That it be included in and administered by the Northern Transvaal Region.

0. That it be governed by Central Government under the custodianship of a World Life body and that all net income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal Region.

3; The Kruger National Park be administered jointly by the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal Regions and the income shared on an equal basis.

D J VAN VUUREN

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: AUGUSTUS 20, 1993

Die Ondervoorsgitter
Streeksowerheid

AANDAG: MNR JOHAN VAN VUUREN

die Vereniging van Laeveldse , sitter van die
skakelliggaam tussen Timbavati, Klaserie, Umbabat, Sabie Sand,
Nasionale Parkeraad en die Divektoraat: Natuurbewaring (TPa)., en
Voorsitter van Timbavati Privaat Natuurreservaat,

Dankie vir die Ritnodiging om u vergadering wat op 12 Augustus
1993 in u konferensiesaal gehou is, by te woon. Uit sterkte van
bogenoemde, is ek genooi om kommentaar te lewer oor hoe n
toekomstige streek vir ons gebied, daar behoort uit te sien.

Ek wil dit onomwonde stel dat die liggame wat ek\200\231vezteenwoordig,-
hulle siening absoluut a-polities benader. Die aanbevelings en
corwegings word op die volgende gebaseer:

h I 'n Sinvolle ekologiese oorweging.

Qe 'n Langtermyn ekonomiese ocorweging wat hoofsaaklik op die
Ako-toerisme sal berus, 'n vooruitstrewende industrie in al
sy fassette wat om die eko~toerisme sal ontwikkel,
(Infrastrukture bestaan reeds in al die hoofdorpe van
hierdie gebied soos ontspanningsgeriewe, hotelle, inkopie
sentrums, hospitale, skole vervoerstelsels wat produkte en
selfs arbeid in en uit vervoer van prim~re en sekond~re
industri~e en werkverskaffers, ens., ens.)

Die oorweging aan water en die langtermyn beskikbaarheid en

bestuur van hi~dis onhernubare- . en heel belangrikste
hulpbron.

Om dan met die ekologiese as uitgangspunt te begin, sal ek graag
die volgende belangrike feite onder u aandag wil bring:

a. ' Hierdie gebied is uniek in Suid-Afrika wat die diversiteit
van sy natuurlewe, sy besondere habitat en geografie
aanbetref. Maar een van die belangrikste nie hernubare
hulpbronne wat absoluut sal bydra tot die suksesvolle
uitvoering en uitbreiding van die bewaringspoging van
hierdie gebied, is beslis voortgesette onbesoedelde goeie
water.

As langtermyn beleid die uitgangspunt moet wees vir die wel en
we~ van hierdie gebied dan kan daar nie anders na hierdie gebied

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gekyk word met ekologie as uitgangspunt nie, Vir hierdie rede sal ons dan voorstel dat hierdie gebied as 'n eenheid gesien moet word met grense wat van Messina af tot diep in die suide, arberton, al met die waterskeiding sou afgaan.

b. Die tweede kriteriumpunt wat ons glo 'n baie belangrike oorweging moet wees as hierdie gebied as 'n streek gesien word, is 'n langtermyn ekonomiese oorweging.

Die enigste bedryf wat werklik kan aanspraak maak op 'n langtermyn ekonomiese voortbestaan vir hierdie gebied is ekotoerisme, Dit sal selfs mynbedrywighede en industriële bedrywighede oorsleef. Dit is ook baie beslis 'n bron van ekonomiese aktiwiteit wat oor die langtermyn meer winsgewend bedryf kan word as enige boerdery in hierdie area. Met dit as uitgangspunt is daar by ons geen twyfel dat die kans dat hierdie gebied se langtermyn-voortbestaan gebaseer behoort te word op hierdie feite en 'n sinvolle geïntegreerde ontwikkeling van hierdie potensiaal, Dit sal kwalik moontlik kon wees indien

hierdie gebied fisies anders'da; sou\200\230hit sien.
Alle toekomstige ontwikkeling hetsy die landbou, natuur-
bewing, woongebiede of industrie se toekoms is nou

verbonde aan die watervoorsiening van hierdie relatief droë gebied,

Die laaste opmerking. Dit is al die liggame se absolute opinie dat dit ekologies gesproke, katastrofiese gevolge sou hê indien die Kruger Wildtuin in twee dele verdeel sou word. Op hierdie stadium is dit nie vir ons duidelik of die uiteindelijke beheer van die Nasionale Kruger Wildtuin gesetel sal wees in 'n Nasionale parkeraad, of in 'n streeksoverheid nie. Hoe dit ookal sy, sou ons wil pleit dat die Wildtuin as een gebied behoort te funksioneer.

~

'n Voorgestelde kaart wat die grense van hierdie gebied aandui en min of meer op die waterskeiding l&, word vir u ingesluit.

As u enige verdere toeligting op enige van hierdie kommentaar sou verlang, is ek te enige tyd gewillig en tot u beskikking om dit verder toe te lig.

DR D I. GRIESEL

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Saale M.

CONCEPT DIAGRAM G5 ~S2/7%
CENTRAL SAVANNA BIOREGION

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' VENDAE

VENDAâ\200\231S COMMENTS ON REGIONAL BOUNDARIES | DISFUTE BETWEGN
REGION G AND REGTON F IN RESPECT OF KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

After dziussing the matiee with the! affected thieves in the ares,
the following resaluticon: werw taken

1.1 that the historical borders of Menda must & cespectied for
culturel and ettmictal reasons;

1.2 thatl the inclustion of the nwoeethien pact of Yerda inte the
Fruger National Park implies t&lclabwut 18 000 families

have to be renoved which will cheate disoooufort and

criticisn. :

The operation of ihe Tehikondenl mine will fe affected which
ihplies loze of ehploywent {or fhousands of

Verda citizens.

The inciusion of Makuys snd Nwapedi parte into the Kruser
Nationa) Parck does vt only imglies lose of Income to Vends
but it zlso weans loal of velusble laad wrich Vends cannmt
afford bo losss &t this etnge;

that troditicaelly, roRion 6 16 & detressed and econtmically
poai vesion and the inclusion of the Frussr National Parck
into region F will be &n Â£ Conond Â© suitide to resion G

that the whale of truaer Kationkl Parh ic part of Fegion &
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CHAIRMAN: NP VERDA

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