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INDICATORS AS PROPOSED | EASTERN &-Ã©dlmï¬\202!1-
BY CDDR CAPE
Area (000 km2) 174,2
/'> B %s of ;\ P Sl ot \ÂŠâ\200\230,8 3,6 '2â\200\230;2-
opulation (000) Lâ\200\230i 91 DBSA |59 1341 4612
CsSsS 595 3 L6
Population Growth (%) 1,9
1985-1991
Density (Persons per km2) 25,1 84,0 20,0
|
Official Urbanisation level (%) 35.0 W v
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,1

(1985-1991)
 Illiteracy rate 28,5
 (Economic active population) 200\230
 Potential labour force (000) 2 156,8
 Participation rate 43,3
 Absorption capacity 37,6
 Official Unemployment rate 24,8
 Male Absenteeism rate -29,4 2,3 -37,3
 Dependency ratio 3,6 1,9 5,1
 i ;
 Real GGP, (R mlllllon) 13 675 7117 6 559
 (1988) o oot prkee | 1349
 Real annual growth in GGP 1,8
 (1970-1988) DBsA
 Percentage distribution JRA | 7,5
 css | Sâ\200\235 3,7 36
 ~ â\200\230(fâ\200\231"i}dhâ\200\230\Â«v\! YVQNV .
 e el - SR R

qGP per capita (R)
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male
Female

under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured
Asian

Language

This SPR is about the same size as the Northern Transvaal yet more densely populated than the latter. The SPR accommodates 16% of South Africa's population.

The area has a low urbanisation rate, similar to Eastern Transvaal, surpassed only by the Northern Transvaal and North West.

The illiteracy rate approximates that of KwaZulu/Natal, these two areas have a poor human resource potential, yet still far better than Northern Transvaal and North West. -

(Further description of key indicators for Eastern Cape/Kei SPR

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE E CAPE / KEI SPR

The debates around the Eastern Cape / Kei SPR, as demarcated by the Commission, have

TISEATED

â\200\230ASTERN CAPE / KEI

The greater Eastern Cape / Kei SPR as demarcated by the Commission is one of the larger regions of the country both in terms of land area (second largest together with N Tvl) and population (third largest at just under 6 million). It is also onÃ© of the poorer SPRs as reflected by a number of indicators.

The GGP per capita, at R 2297 is under half the national average, while the absorption capacity of the economy reflects that only 37,6% of the potential labour force can be employed in the formal sector. This is further reflected in the male absenteeism rate of 29,4%. The illiteracy rate in the SPR is 28,5%

While the greater E Cape / Kei is one of the weaker performers in terms of inter-regional comparisons, it must also be acknowledged that there are substantial intra-regional disparities. The E Cape section of the greater E Cape / Kei SPR has an urbanisation level of 84%, and the Border-Kei section only 20%. Port Elizabeth and its hinterland has a relatively well developed industrial and commercial base on the one hand, while the Transkei and Ciskei homelands on the other comprise a largely rural and underdeveloped economy. The legacy of apartheid has created a situation where development planning and administration have been fragmented within the region.

The Eastern Cape / Kei is relatively homogeneous with a strong predominance of Xhosa speakers which comprise 82.9% of the population. Afrikaans speakers, who tend to be concentrated in the E Cape portion of the greater region are the next largest group at 9,4% of the population.

essentially centred on the question of whether this should be one large region, or whether it should be split into two. There have been a number of proposals as to the nature of the

division of this SPR including:

- * the combination of E Cape, Ciske'i, Border on the one hand, with Transkei forming a separate SPR on the other,

- * the combination of the E Cape with the NE Cape on the one hand, and Ciskei, Transkei and the Border corridor on the other,

- * the creation of a separate E Cape SPR in the west and what has become known as Border-Kei in the east (including Ciskei, Transkei, Border corridor and NE Cape). The dividing line between these two regions would be the Fish River.

While all these options have been examined, the debate has essentially come down to the question of whether one greater E Cape / Kei SPR should be created, or whether there should be a division between E Cape and Border-Kei, with the Fish River as the boundary.

Arguments for separate regions

i) Submissions favouring the creation of two separate regions have argued that the E Cape is an economically viable SPR on its own but this viability is seriously undermined when combined with the poorer Border-Kei region. The issue of political instability in the Border-

Kei section has also been raised as a potential threat to the economic development of the E Cape. :

ii) It is also suggested that the combination of E Cape and Border-Kei does not solve the development problems of the Border-Kei, and that these would be better addressed if the Border-Kei is a separate region. Appropriate development strategies, differing from those in

the E Cape, could be better formulated and implemented. The Border-Kei would then receive funds directly from a central pool, and would have its own representation in the national parliament.

iii) It is pointed out that the E Cape comprises a largely urbanised population, which sets it apart from the largely rural Border-Kei.

iv) It is argued that East London and Port Elizabeth each have their own distinct functional areas, and are in fact competitive economic nodes. It is pointed out that the relationship between the business interests of these two nodes when combined within Region D has been

conflictual???

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v) It has been further argued that a distinct sense of identity has developed in the E Cape , which sets it apart from the Border-Kei area. There are also differences between the E Cape , and the Border-Kei in relation to composition of language groups. â\200\230

i) In terms of administration, the single E Cape / Kei SPR is seen as too large, and it is pointed out that an administrative infrastructure for regional government exists in both regions.

Arguments for one region

i) Proponents of one greater SPR argue that the Border-Kei SPR is one of the poorest in the country, and will permanently be a basket case dependent on assistance from the centre.

The combination with the E Cape will result in a better tax base, and a stronger regional economic resource base in general.

ii) It is acknowledged that the Border-Kei section requires different development strategies from the E Cape, but it is suggested that these could be accommodated by sub-regional structures for development planning and implementation within the larger region.

iii) It is argued that there are in fact strong functional linkages between Port Elizabeth and East London, and that the larger E Cape / Kei is a functional SPR as a whole. The linkages within the greater SPR extend to the flow of labour from the Border-Kei area to the Port Elizabeth area. It is suggested that the rural areas of Transkei and Border/Ciskei have historically served as a labour reserve for the Port Elizabeth area.

iv) In relation to socio-cultural issues, those supporting the larger SPR argue that the majority of the population identify with the larger region. It is pointed out that the historical linkages within the dominant Xhosa speaking grouping extend from within the Northern Transkei in the East to the Gamtoos River west of Port Elizabeth in the West.

v) One of the arguments most strongly presented in support of a larger SPR is the assertion that the creation of a separate Border-Kei would amount to little more than the consolidation of the existing Ciskei and Transkei homelands. A division between the Border-Kei and the E Cape would tend to perpetuate the racial territorial divisions of apartheid, as well as the poverty contained within those divisions. -

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

GEOGRAPHIC COHERENCE

The E Cape / Kei is one of the larger SPRs with a land area of 174 000 sq km, which makes it the second largest together with the Northern Transvaal. In terms of population the E Cape / Kei is the third largest behind the PWV and Natal.

Splitting this SPR would create a relatively small E Cape with a land area of and a population of 1,3 mill. The Border-Kei would have a land area of ... and a population of 4,6

mill.

The coherence of the E Cape / Kei has been severely distorted by the establishment of separate administrations in the nominally independent territories of Transkei and Ciskei. The

incorporation of these territories within the proposed SPR will create a coherent SPR within which it should be possible to tackle the legacies of apartheid.

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Economic Viability

The - issue of the economic viability of the E Cape / Kei or of the separate E Cape and Border-Kei areas has underpinned a number of the different proposals on this issue. There are substantial differences in the resource bases of the E Cape and Border-Kei in relation to their populations. The E Cape has a GGP per capita of R 5307, which is just above the national average, while the Border-Kei has a GGP per capita of R 1422, which would make it the poorest SPR in the country, together with the N Transvaal, if it was demarcated separately.

The combination of the E Cape and the Border-Kei into the greater E Cape / Kei produces an SPR with a GGP per capita of R 2297. This would mean an increase of 62% (R 875) for the Border-Kei section, and a decline of R 3010 for the E Cape ie to a figure less than half its previous level. While this reflects a significant improvement for the Border-Kei section, the greater SPR would still be substantially below the national average.

Clearly the question of the extent to which SPRs will be expected to rely on their own tax bases in future, has a bearing on the importance that should be attached to the size of the economic resource and tax base in the demarcation of SPRs. These issues have not yet been agreed in relation to the Interim Constitution, although there seems to be general acceptance of the principle of the establishment of a Financial and Fiscal Commission, which would make recommendations on the allocation of centrally collected revenues to the SPRs.

There is, however, a strong argument for the allocation of certain powers of taxation to the SPRs in order to enhance the accountability of SPR legislatures to their constituency. In view of this likelihood the combination of the E Cape with the Border-Kei becomes more significant in terms of the improvement to the resource base of the Border-Kei region.

In relation to the potential costs of establishing an SPR government, it can be anticipated that the costs per capita would increase with the establishment of a separate SPR, servicing a population of 1,3 million in the E Cape. Indications are that costs per capita of SPR government rise sharply in relation to those regions with populations of under 2 million. An element of this would be the increased number of regional legislators in terms of the split of

the E Cape / Kei. In terms of the number of seats in the SPR legislature for every 50 000 of population, with a maximum of 30 and a minimum of 100 seats, the separate E Cape

would have 30 seats and the Border-Kei 92, i.e. more than would be the case with a combined SPR.

Economic Functionality

The E Cape / Kei has a number of nodes, with the major economic nodes being Port Elizabeth and East London. Secondary nodes include Queenstown, Umtata, King Williamstown and Grahamstown.

e major nodes of East London and Port Elizabeth each serve a distinct subregional hinterland, although there are also strong linkages between the two. In assessing the functionality of the SPR as a whole the competitive climate that has developed between business interests in the two major cities should be acknowledged. It is important, however, to assess the linkages that exist throughout the SPR as a whole, particularly the labour flows between the Transkei / Ciskei / Border area and the Port Elizabeth area, so that the debate on functionality does not become a tale of two cities.

Development Issues

The Eastern Cape has a predominantly urban population (84 % urbanisation), with a better developed industrial base than the predominantly rural (20 % urbanisation) Border-Kei. Under the Region D framework, and particularly under the 1982 Regional Industrial Development Programme, a number of inappropriate regional development policies were implemented within the region.

In the Border-Kei area, the formation of the Border-Kei Development Forum, has led to a re-conceptualisation of the development strategy necessary for the specific needs of the Border-Kei section. This strategy has led to a greater emphasis on the agricultural and other potentials of the Border-Kei and a de-emphasis of the previous rural industrialisation strategy.

It is clear that within most SPRs there will need to be specific strategies to deal with sub-regional development issues. The question needs to be raised, however, as to whether these sub-regional development foci can not be accommodated within the SPR.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

As a result of apartheid fragmentation, the regional administrative infrastructure in the E Cape / Kei is currently fragmented between a number of regional administrations viz. Cape Province, Ciskei and Transkei. The SPR has, however, a relatively substantial administrative capacity although this requires rationalisation as part of the process of reincorporation of the homelands.

Centres of institutional and administrative capacity exist in Port Elizabeth which serves as a centre for the Cape Provincial Administration, while the establishment of capitals at Bisho and Umtata has led to the development of administrative, legislative and executive institutions based in these centres. There are therefore a number of possible options in terms of the establishment of a capital or set of capitals for the E Cape / Kei, depending on whether there is a need to split certain functions.

The E Cape / Kei has 5 universities (UPE, Vista, Fort Hare, Rhodes, and Univ of Transkei), which would also require a degree of rationalisation. The judicial infrastructure in the SPR is also well developed with the Eastern Cape Division located in Grahamstown, and with a substantial judicial infrastructure in Bisho and Umtata.

The provision of health, education and other services has suffered due to the fragmentation

f these services between a multitude of homeland and own affairs departments. While delivery may be adequate in parts of the region, there is a need to substantially improve delivery in other parts, particularly in the homeland areas where structures for delivery are not adequately financed or administered. The creation of unified departments within the larger SPR would have the effect of strengthening service delivery in these areas, within the context of a non-racial framework of regional government.

(Data in here on health, education, water, sanitation etc)
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

The Eastern Cape / Kei SPR has a relatively homogenous population with a strong majority of Xhosa speakers at 82,9% of the total population. Afrikaans speakers comprise 9,4% of the population, with English and South Sotho comprising 3,9% and 2,4% respectively.

There are, however, differences within the greater SPR with the E Cape section having a language breakdown of 56% Xhosa speaking, % Afrikaans speaking and ... % English speaking. The western districts of the Eastern Cape represent the transition from the predominance of Xhosa speakers in the greater E Cape / Kei to the predominantly Afrikaans speaking Western and Northern Cape.

There is a strong sense of regional identity in relation to the greater E Cape / Kei SPR among the black population, with tensions that exist between the administrations of the two homelands not reflected in the population at large. The sense of identification with the greater

SPR is not necessarily shared to the same extent by the white population. There is a sense of separate identity between the white East Londoners and Port Elizabethans, and there are also differences in the ratio of English speakers to Afrikaans speakers in different areas of the E Cape / Kei. :

SYNTHESIS / EVALUATION

The debate on the issue of whether or not to divide the greater E Cape / Kei SPR hinges on economic and developmental issues, as well as on the sense of identity as expressed in written and oral submissions. The development of this SPR, particularly the Border-Kei section requires urgent attention from a future central government as well as from the inhabitants of the SPR itself, and ultimately the question must be asked as to whether the demarcation as recommended in the Commissioners first report will facilitate the developmental process, as well as satisfying the sense of identity of the majority of the inhabitants.

Arguments that the division of the SPR will tend to perpetuate the compartmentalisation of poverty, albeit in modified form, are persuasive and are supported by the data. This is not to deny the need for specific strategies for development of the poorer areas of this region.

These, however, could be accommodated within the framework of the greater SPR with its stronger economic and administrative resource base. What is encouraging in this regard is the fact that the major actors within the SPR are involved in a dialogue on the demarcation issue, with a development perspective underlying the debate.

It should be acknowledged that, as is the case in many other parts of South Africa, there are

DESCRIPTION

E.CAPE

BORDER-KEI

E.CAPE/KEI

Population

1 433 689

4 624 215

6 057 904

GGP (R/m)

4 420,270

4 406,000

8 826 270

NGP (R/m)

3 991,504

3 978,618

7 970,122

GGP/capita

R3 083

R953

R1 457

Income/capita

R2 784

R860

R1 316

Nat. figure

R3 043

R3 043

R3 043

Pop. Urban

1 214 808

826 505

2 041 313

Pop. Rural

218 881

3 7197 740

4 016 591

Tax Revenue R1 510,652 m R2 421,793 m R3 934,445 m

Cost Reg. Govt | R1 174,446 m R3 195,333 m R4 142,475 m

Surplus + R336,206 m

Deficit - R773,540 m - R208,030 m

No districts 53 78

1. WESTERN CAPE AND NORTHERN CAPE

INDICATORS WESTERN CAPE AS NORTHERN
PROPOSED BY THE CAPE AS
COMMISSION PROPOSED BY
THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 sq km) 108,6 346,5
Population (000) 3 392,7 _ 726,6
Population Growth (%) 2.2 0,9
1985-1991
Density (Persons per sq km) 31,2 2,1
Official Urbanisation level (%) 86,1 65,8
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 255 1,8

(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 8,5 23,4

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 1 686,6 325,5
Labour force participation rate 67,2 64,3
Absorption capacity 60,0 51,4
Official Unemployment rate 9,6 12,3
Male Absenteeism rate 8,5 10,4
Dependency ratio L3 1,7

Real GGP (R million) 15 620 2371

(1988)

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(Qeal annual growth in GGP 1,8 â\200\230 1,6
(1970-1988)
â\200\231% SPÂ\$(7(;GP as percentage of SAâ\200\231s 12,9 2,0

GDP

GGP per capita (R) 4 906 3353
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 92,6 101,9
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 4 373 2 817
(1985)

Gender (%) :
Male 51,1 51,4
Female 48,9 48,6

Age (yrs)
under 15 30,6 37,4
15-65 64,5 57,9
65 and over 4,9 4,7

Race (fzy)
Black 17,8 31,0
White 22,1 14,9
Coloured 59,7 55,9
Asian 0,7 0,2

Language (%)
Afrikaans 61,9 71,5
English 20,8 5B Â\$
Xhosa 15,6 6,3
Tswana 0,0 14,1
Other 1,8 5,4

Western Cape

This SPR is the fourth highest densely populated area among all SPRs, accommodates 9% of South Africa's population and has the highest official urbanisation level (86,1%).

Urbanisation growth rate of 2,5% suggests that in future this area may become more densely populated. The majority of the population are Coloureds (59,7%)

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followed by Whites (22,1%) and to a lesser extent Blacks (17,8 %). The dominant language is Afrikaans (61,9%) followed by English, (20,8%) and Xhosa (15,6%), which is the dominant language amongst the Blacks.

The SPR has the second largest percentage of potential economically active population (between the ages of 15-64), with the highest absorption capacity. In terms of human resource potential, this SPR has the lowest illiteracy rate.

The GGP per capita of this SPR is the third highest of all SPRs and higher than the average GGP per capita for the country as a whole. Personal income per capita is the second highest of all the SPRs.

Northern Cape

population) as shown by the density of 2,1 persons per sq(km:and a population of under 800 000 occupying 346 500 ith this profile of ity, coupled with the lowest growth rate in urbanisation a5 Compared with other SPRs, it appears that for years to come that the area will remain sparsely populated. Even so, this SPR has the third highest urbanisation rate (65,8%).

This is an extremely vast area, that is sparsely populated @ of South Africaâ\200\231s g

The majority of the population are Coloured (53,9 %) followed by Blacks (31,0%) and Whites (14,9%). The dominant language is Afrikaans (71,7%). The SPR has the highest percentage of Afrikaans speaking people. This is followed by Tswana (14,1%) and Xhosa (6,3%).

The SPR has the third largest percentage of economically active population tbetweenr ~the ages of-15=64).~but its absorption capacity is the sixth highest, which could suggest that an outward migration might be taking place. The young population is also lower than in six other SPRs. Furthermore, the SPR has the fourth lowest illiteracy rate in the country, suggesting that the human resource potential is close to the national average.

Although the GGP of this SPR is the lowest of all th Rs, GGP per capita is the fifth highest, and higher than the average national \GGP per capita. The personal income per capita is also fifth highest of all the SPRs. DP

1.1 Summary of arguments for and against the Western Cape as a separate SPR as reflected in the submissions

There were no submissions questioning the feasibility or viability of the Western Cape as an SPR. However, two matters were raised: whether the Western Cape should be combined with the Northern Cape to form one region, and whether certain districts in the Northern Cape should be

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. incorporated in the Western Cape, leaving the Northern Cape with a smaller area.

1.2 Arguments for and against a separate Northern Cape SPR as reflected in the submissions

1.2.1.

Arguments for a separate Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

Amongst the most important arguments in favour of the Northern Cape as an SPR the following could be pointed out:

There is wide acceptance of a possible separate /of;/ Northern Cape SPR. A substantial number of submissions were received thanking the Commission for including a particular district in the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape is geographically coherent. It is a semi-desert, with summer rainfall, with extensive farming. The Western Cape, on the contrary, is a winter-rainfall area with intensive farming. It would be practical not to combine two such diverse geographical areas into one region.

The area is ecologically sensitive. It should include the whole of the semi-desert arid area - also the districts north of the Orange River, and the area should be managed by the people living there.

If the decision-making body did not have its headquarters in this area, it is doubtful whether the special needs of the area could be adequately attended to. Western Cape has problems of its own and its own development needs and projects. The needs of the Northern Cape will always be subordinate to that of the stronger metropolitan area.

The area is one of the most homogeneous regions in South Africa with regard to language and religion (81,4% Christian and 71% Afrikaans speaking). The predominant population groups are Coloureds (54 %) and Blacks (29,3%).

If Northern Cape is combined with the Western Cape the area will be too large to be administered by a single governmental structure.

Arguments against a separate Northern Cape SPR as

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Â® reflected in the submissions

. Economic viability: There are large numbers of disadvantaged people in this area, and the question remains whether the area will have the necessary resources available for the development of the disadvantaged people.

Northern Cape is not viable as a separate SPR. There is very little chance of improving conditions for "Colouredâ\200\235

N o
> %
@}\ community due to a scarcity of work and opportunities in
N \ Northern Cape.

There were further arguments against the Northern Cape as a separate & SPR, and they are incorporated in the sections dealing with sensitive areas.

1.3 Sensitive area: Northern Cape southern border as reflected in the submissions

The areas in which some communities indicated they would prefer to
Ãg* be included in the Western Cape were mainly those in Namaqualand,

\U the West towns (Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Van Rhynsdorp)a =
m&eâ\200\224k&%@ggnisaï\201on&oï\202thâ\200\230e{iï\201w A

&)\&?{;}P /7 MQâ\200\230 C,Q\\/\XAOâ\200\230 â\200\231L Lot N e2 0(, W\)

(VA P Jâ\200\230f _ Their main argun\Ã@rfi\201% were:

Âç K
Â¥ Vâ\200\230%@ 0,/â\200\230 Â© Â® Cape Town is their nearest nodal point, much closer than
(/â\200\230eo\p â\200\230&}9(9/'\" Kimberley.

XW @ There is a well developed road system to Cape Town which is not the case with Kimberley, and the mining community specifically indicated that this could create problems for them.

Â° All the necessary health, educational, judicial and commercial services are in Cape Town.

L Fear of the Northern Cape becoming a "Volkstaat" which may lead to possible discrimination and forced removals. They, therefore, prefer to be included in the Western Cape.

1.4 Sensitive area: Northern Cape northern border as reflected in the submissions

With regard to the northern border the question arose whether Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West or in the North Cape.

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14.1

1.4.2

Arguments for the inclusion of Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman in the Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions.

The nodal point of people living in these districts is Kimberley.

Including these districts in the Northern Cape will enhance its economic viability especially since these areas have mining industries.

The dominant language in these districts is Afrikaans; there are cultural ties with Northern Cape and they form a cohesive community with the Northern Cape.

The arguments against including Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

° The labour flow to Hartswater, Kuruman and Postmasburg is from the North West.

o These three districts have historically strong socio-cultural ties, as well as a strong feeling of identity with the North West.

° The exclusion of these districts from the North West will deprive the North West of economic resources.

The arguments against including the districts of Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape were also accompanied by arguments from a number of submissions to include not only these three districts in the North West, but to extend the southern border of the North West to the south. This extension would include the following districts Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonias, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton.

1.4.3 Arguments for including Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonias, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions.

Because of historical ties and land claims resulting from forced removals, there exists a feeling that the districts of Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater together with the other proposed districts should be included in the North West.

. If demarcated as proposed, Mafikeng should be the centre of this SPR, as there is an existing infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Lacking the necessary infrastructure in this regard, Kimberley together with Upington, Klerksdorp and Kuruman could be established as sub-centres in the proposed SPR.

To argue as the Regional Development Advisory Committee does, that there is potential for growth in the Northern Cape is questionable. This SPR has little chance of development given the inadequate supply of water for agriculture and industry.

The Northern Cape as a separate SPR would bear a heavy burden in terms of operation and maintenance of its

infrastructure, particularly the unpaved road network. A greater potential for growth and development exist if there is a merger between the proposed section of the Northern Cape and the North West. Kimberley has the only major hospital in the Northern Cape.

Merging the proposed section of the Northern Cape with the North West would increase the prospects of access to health facilities.

The general lack of adequate education and a high illiteracy rate highlight the need for more educational institutions which the North West SPR could provide.

1.5 Application of the criteria: Western Cape

1.5.1 Geographic Coherence

The Western Cape is a contiguous area within which three distinct physiographic environments are found. Along the west coast and up to Heidelberg/Riversdale the climate is Mediterranean. The southern Cape (Mossel Bay to Knysna) receives rain throughout the year. To the

north of the Swartberg range the districts of Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Beaufort West and Murraysburg form part of the arid Karoo.

1.5.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

The Western Cape SPR is economically functional, with the core area being the highly industrialised Cape Town metropolitan centre.

Because there is an existing network of services, there will be no inconvenience to people or dislocation of services.

Economic viability
opf~

It is an economically viable ;eg/lf)n because of its well developed and diversified industrial base and its successful commercial agricultural production. The SPR as an entity, will be able to generate a sufficient income base to meet the needs of its population.

Social and Physical infrastructure

As far as the social and physical infrastructure is concerned it should be pointed out that it was not possible to obtain data for the regions as demarcated. Some data were available for Development Region A and B, but the borders of these regions do not correspond exactly with

those of the SPRs as demarcated. The following data, however, wil/

more or less /give in broad outline an indication of the state of affairs with regard to social and physical infrastructur/cy in that area.

With regard to community health this SPR had an infant mortality rate of 27 per 1 000 live births. However, the racial disparities are large, with Blacks having the highest rate of 33,7 and Whites the lowest of 3,8. This SPR has also the highest incidence of tuberculosis in South Africa, a rate of 697 per 100 000 residents.

There are major disparities in access to basic amenities. In urban areas 10% do not have access to adequate water while in the rural areas it varies from 35% to 10% in the southwestern and northern areas respectively. Over 15% of urban dwellers have inadequate sanitation compared with 40% of rural dwellers. In rural areas the adequacy of sanitation facilities varies from 75% in the South West to 25% in Namaqualand. Access to electricity varies substantially from 76 % in Cape Town to 46% in rural towns and 7% in rural areas.

The health services are administered by the Western Cape Regional Services Council, Cape Provincial Administration, Department of Health and National Development and many municipal (local) services.

The SPR has approximately 277 primary health care clinics or 0,76 clinics per 10 000 people. The Western Cape, relative to other SPRs is well equipped with health facilities. It has two major academic hospitals, namely Groote Schuur and Tygerberg. The SPR has 5,7 hospital beds per 1 000 population (1989 figures), exceedingly any other SPR.

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1.53

1.5.4

The Western Cape also has two medical schools, two dental schools, one Public Health Programme at the University of Western Cape. The SPR has a high doctor to population ratio of 1,3 and a nurse to population ratio of 6,9 per 1 000 of the population. Both figures are much higher than those of the other SPR (1989).

It has adequate health and institutional infrastructure in terms of facilities, personnel and administrative capability to provide health services to its residents and address the major health problems of its nation.

The road network density in rural areas for development Region A is lower than the national average because the northern portion of the region has a very low population and network density.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

With the national legislative capital and the Cape Provincial Administration capital, the Western Cape has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity to manage the development of the area, and undertake the necessary planning and provide administrative functions associated with effective governance. Furthermore, there are adequate tertiary and other training institutions to facilitate capacity building in areas where it is currently lacking.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

Based on language (Afrikaans 61,9%, English 20,8% and Xhosa 15,6 %) the Western Cape is a relatively homogeneous SPR comprising primarily of Afrikaans, Xhosa and English speaking people. There is, however, a preponderance of Coloureds in this area, and the dominant language is Afrikaans. There is a strong sense of regional identity.

1.6 Application of Criteria: Northern Cape

1.6.1

1.6.2

Geographic Coherence

Despite the vast territory, the area displays a great degree of physiographic homogeneity characterised by its semi-arid environment (summer rainfall) and concomitant extensive farming systems. Along the west coast and up to the escarpment a winter rainfall environment with associated farming systems are found.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

1.6.4

Although it has no major economic core, the SPR is economically functional with the main nodal points being Kimberley, Upington, Prieska and De Aar.

Economic viability

The SPR has a poor economic resource base. It has comparative advantages in agriculture and mining. Although the GGP in this region is the lowest of all the SPRs, the GGP per capita is higher than the average GGP per capita for South Africa.

Social and physical infrastructure

Although it was not possible to obtain data for the region as a whole, the data on development region B could give an indication of the situation in this connection.

The Northern Cape region has a high infant mortality rate of 52 per 1000 live births (nearly twice that of the Western Cape). The incidence of tuberculosis in this SPR is the fourth highest, at 317 per 100 000 residents (based on notifications).

There are marked disparities in access to basic subsistence. In the urban areas 15% do not have access to adequate water while in the rural areas it varies between 25% to 95%. In addition, over 60% of the total urban population in the Northern Cape has inadequate sanitation. The provision of adequate sanitation in rural areas varies from 5% to 35%, while access to electricity in the towns and rural areas is 46% to 93 %, respectively.

The road network density for the entire area is lower than the national average, due to the low population density.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity.

The area is served by the Cape Provincial Administration and three Regional Service Councils. The Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court is situated in Kimberley. There is not enough institutional infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. There is however a possibility of developing administrative infrastructure at the Kimberley and Upington nodal points, with the latter's situation being more central. P
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care clinics, a ratio of 0,76 clinics to 10 000 people, similar to Western Cape. However, with a population density of 4 people per square kilometre, the SPR presents a problem in making health care accessible to all.

Northern Cape, lacking in major metropolitan areas, has no major academic hospital that provides high level tertiary care services. This area has considerably fewer hospitals than other SPRs, only higher than Eastern Transvaal. The Northern Cape has a very low doctor to population ratio of 0,3 and a nurse to population ratio of 4,1.

The Northern Cape SPR has very poor institutional and administrative infrastructure that can provide health services to its population, particularly in the light of its major public health problems. However, combining it with another region will not make health care accessible to residents as the population distribution will remain sparse. s>

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Socio-Cultural Aspects i\ WJ\N

The region is very homogeneous in respect of language;â\200\235 There is also a developed sense of regional identity, except for the Namaqualand West Coast area where there is a sense of identity with the Western Cape.

Evaluation

1.7.1

Geographic Coherence

The two SPRs y(constitute two distinct geograpl%i%}l]'areas each with its own geographical coherence. The NortheÃ@r Cape r,f.gki~\202'n being twice as big as any }Qer w&

as the largest land area,
n, but with the smallest population.

Because of the size of the region it could be argued that the combined Western Cape / Northern Cape is too large to administer and that a split of this large area makes sense. The needs of each area, which are very divergent, could also be better catered for.

If the Northern border of the Northern Cape is considered, i.e., decreasing the size of the combined Northern and Western Cape by including districts from the Northern Cape to the south of the Orange River (and even on the Northern side of the Orange river) in the North West, it is clear that the geographically coherent semi-desert area would be cut in two, and that the North West would be geographically less coherent.

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1.7.2 Economic and Development Issues

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. Economic Viability

The economic data for the region could be used both for and against splitting the area. The Northern Cape has a very small economic base with little development possibilities, and contributing only 2% of the national GGP. This could be interpreted, together with a relative lack of infrastructure, as supporting the argument that the Northern Cape is not viable as a region on

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its own SPK

On the other hand, the Northern Cape has a GGP per i-\20lita figure that is just higher than the national average. Thus while the is /poor _region in relation to the absolute size of its economy and resource base, this is not the case in per capita terms.

With regard to the exclusion of Namaqualand and the West Coast districts indications are that excluding these districts from the Northern Cape could have a detrimental effect on the economic position of this SPR.

On the other hand, taking into account the industrial and mining resources of the Postmasburg and Kuruman districts, indications are that the inclusion of these districts could benefit the Northern Cape SPR economically.

Development Potential

A number of submissions were received requesting the merging of the North West with parts of the Northern Cape, as this will contribute to an increased development potential of districts in the Northern Cape. According to the submissions it will provide educational and other institutional infrastructure, thus enhancing development in these sections of the Northern Cape.

If, however, some of the relevant key indicators are compared for the Northern Cape, the North West and Western Cape, the Northern Cape is on a par or even better off than the North West.

Indicators	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Labour force participation rate	64,3	56,4	67,2
Absorption Capacity	51,4	52,5	60,0
Dependency ratio	1,7	2,2	1,3
Personagn) Income per capita X	2 81?0/ 2 009}	9/ 4	37%
Hliterary Faths	= 23,4	35,0	8,5

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argument that the Northern Cape could benefit by inclusion in the North West -
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sections of the population for the North West than is the case for the Northern
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1.7.3 Institutional and Admini;â\200\230t;ggqve â\200\230Capacity

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O \0} â\204¢ handling administrative functions, and shat Kimberley has been acting
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\Q years;

Â® Suitable housing and other facilities exist. This could facilitate the
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& Kimberley is a highly graded municipality, comparable to

Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth. Ã©
\ â\200\224_â\200\224â\200\224 This infrastructure should-net-be-underestimated-as-it is mo
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on a par with that of any other nodal points in the country.\r)(g, Synadod Â¢ %â\200\231

1.74 Socio-Cultural Aspects

The inclusion or exclusion of the districts of Postmasburg and Kuruman in the

Northern Cape-could also have an impact on socio-cultural factors. Although the Afrikaans speaking people are still in the majority in these districts (52.5%) the percentage of people speaking an African language is much higher than in the Northern Cape (46,1% compared to 25,8% respectively). On the basis of this it could be argued that Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West where 66,8% of the population is Tswana speaking.

There are also strong historical factors and a sense of identity with the North West among sections of the population which could be used as an argument to include these two districts in the North West.

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With regard to including the other Northern Cape districts, North and South of the Orange river in the North West, it could be pointed out that if language is taken as a key indicator these districts show greater similarity to the Northern Cape than to the North West.

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As is the case in the Northern Cape as a whole, the districts proposed to be included in the North West is Afrikaans (Northern Cape 71,5%; Gordonias 87,8%; Hay 83,8%; Herbert 60,4%; Hopetown 89,7%; Kenhardt 97,4%; Prieska 86,0%)—Even in Kimberley, which is the most cosmopolitan of all these magisterial districts, the Afrikaans speaking section of the population is the largest group (45,7%). The Tswana speaking section is the second largest (34,7 %).

dominant language in the

In evaluating the submissions with regard to the Southern as well as the Northern border, it is clear that the language of the areas in the PR is English and Afrikaans. The language of the areas in the PR is English and Afrikaans.

Lacking the consensus, the criteria of geographic, cultural homogeneity as indicated by language and the key indicators of economic development could serve as a guide to make a decision in this regard.

If the Northern Cape is not seen as being viable as a separate SPR it might be more feasible to merge the whole of the Northern Cape with the Western Cape. If subregions are considered the Northern Cape could be administered from the Western Cape as a geographically coherent and culturally homogenous region, rather than be split into two, with each section in a different SPR especially where the one SPR (North West) shows no cultural homogeneity with the Northern Cape.

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Q. WESTERN CAPE AND NORTHERN CAPE

INDICATORS WESTERN CAPE AS NORTHERN
PROPOSED BY THE CAPE AS
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COMMISSION

Area (000 km ²)	108,6	346,5
Population (000)	3 392,7	726,6
Population Growth (%)	2.2	0,9
1985-1991		
Density (Persons per km ²)	31,2	2,1
Official Urbanisation level (%)	86,1	65,8
Growth in Urbanisation (%)	2,5	1,8
(1985-1991)		
Illiteracy rate	8,5	23,4
(Economic active population)		
Potential labour force (000)	1 686,6	325.5
Labour force participation rate	67,2	64,3
Absorption capacity	60,0	51,4
Official Unemployment rate	9,6	12,3
Male Absenteeism rate	8,5	10,4
Dependency ratio	1,3	1.7
Real GGP (R million)	15 620	2371
(1988)		

Real annual growth in GGP

1,8	1,6
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(1970-1988)

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INDICATORS W.CAPE AS N.CAPE AS
PROPOSED BY THE PROPOSED BY
COMMISSION THE
COMMISSION
SPRâ\200\231s GGP as percentage of 12,9 2,0
SAâ\200\231s GDP
GGP per capita (R) 4 906 3353
(1988)
Personal Income/ GGP (%) 92,6 101,9
(1985)
Personal Income per capita 4373 2 817
(1985)
Gender (%)
Male 51,1 51,4
Female 48,9 48,6
Age (yrs)
under 15 30,6 37,4
15-65 64,5 57,19
65 and over 4,9 4,7
Race (%)
Black 17,8 31,0
White 22,1 14,9
Coloured 59,7 53,9
Asian 0,7 0,2
Language (%)
Afrikaans 61,9 71,5
English 20,8 2,7
Xhosa 15,6 6,3
Tswana 0,0 14,1
Other 1,8 5,4
Western Cape

This SPR is the fourth highest densely populated area among all SPRs,
accommodates 9% of South Africaâ\200\231s population and has the highest official
urbanisation level (86,1%). The urbanisation growth rate of 2,5% suggests that in

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future this area may become more densely populated. The majority of the population are Coloureds (59,7%) followed by Whites (22,1%) and to a lesser extent Blacks (17,8%). The dominant language is Afrikaans (61,9%) followed by English, (20,8 %) and Xhosa (15,6 %), which is the dominant language amongst the Blacks.

The SPR has the second largest percentage of potential economically active population (between the ages of 15-64), with the highest absorption capacity. In terms of human resource potential, this SPR has the lowest illiteracy rate.

The GGP per capita of this SPR is the third highest of all SPRs and higher than the average GDP per capita for the country as a whole. Personal income per capita is the second highest of all the SPRs.

Northern Cape

This is an extremely vast area, that is sparsely populated (2% of South Africa's population) as shown by the density of 2,1 persons per sq km and a population of under 800 000 occupying 346 500 km: With this profile of density, coupled with the lowest growth rate in urbanisation as compared with other SPRs, it appears that for years to come that the area will remain sparsely populated. Even so, this SPR has the third highest urbanisation rate (65,8%).

The majority of the population are Coloured (53,9 %) followed by Blacks (31,0%) and Whites (14,9%). The dominant language is Afrikaans (71,7%). The SPR has the highest percentage of Afrikaans speaking people. This is followed by Tswana (14,1 %) and Xhosa (6,3%).

The SPR has the third largest percentage of economically active population, but its absorption capacity is the sixth highest, which could suggest that an outward migration might be taking place. The young population is also lower than in six other SPRs. Furthermore, the SPR has the fourth lowest illiteracy rate in the country, suggesting that the human resource potential is close to the national average.

Although the GGP of this SPR is the lowest of all the SPRs, GGP per capita is the fifth highest, and higher than the average national GDP per capita. The personal income per capita is also fifth highest of all the SPRs.

1.1 Summary of arguments for and against the Western Cape as a separate SPR as reflected in the submissions

There were no submissions questioning the feasibility or viability of the Western Cape as an SPR. However, two matters were raised: whether the Western Cape should be combined with the Northern Cape to form one region, and whether certain districts in the Northern Cape should be

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incorporated in the Western Cape, leaving the Northern Cape with a smaller area.

Arguments for and against a separate Northern Cape SPR as reflected in the submissions

1.2.1.

1.2.2

Arguments for a separate Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

Amongst the most important arguments in favour of the Northern Cape as an SPR the following could be pointed out:

There is wide acceptance of a possible separate Northern Cape SPR. A substantial number of submissions were received thanking the Commission for including a particular district in the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape is geographically coherent. It is a semi-desert, with summer rainfall, with extensive farming. The Western Cape, on the contrary, is a winter-rainfall area with intensive farming. It would be practical not to combine two such diverse geographical areas into one region.

The area is ecologically sensitive. It should include the whole of the semi-desert arid area - also the districts north of the Orange River, and the area should be managed by the people living there.

If the decision-making body did not have its headquarters in this area, it is doubtful whether the special needs of the area could be adequately attended to. Western Cape has problems of its own and also has its own development needs and projects. The needs of the Northern Cape will always be subordinate to that of the stronger metropolitan area.

The area is one of the most homogeneous regions in South Africa with regard to language and religion (81,4 % Christian and 71% Afrikaans speaking). The predominant population groups are Coloureds (54 %) and Blacks (29,3%).

If Northern Cape is combined with the Western Cape the area will be too large to be administered by a single governmental structure.

Arguments against a separate Northern Cape SPR as

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reflected in the submissions

Economic viability: There are large numbers of disadvantaged people in this area, and the question remains whether the area will have the necessary resources available for the development of the disadvantaged people.

Northern Cape is not viable as a separate SPR. There is very little chance of improving conditions for "Coloured" community due to a scarcity of work and opportunities in Northern Cape.

To argue as the Regional Development Advisory Committee

dees; that there is potential for growth in the Northern Cape is questionable. This SPR has little chance of development given the inadequate supply of water for agriculture and industry.

The Northern Cape as a separate SPR would bear a heavy burden in terms of operation and maintenance of its infrastructure, particularly the unpaved road network. A greater potential for growth and development exist if there is a merger between the proposed section of the Northern Cape and the North West.

There were further arguments against the Northern Cape as a separate SPR, and they are incorporated in the sections dealing with sensitive areas.

Sensitive area: Northern Cape southern border as reflected in the submissions

The areas in which some communities indicated they would prefer to be included in the Western Cape were mainly those in Namaqualand, the West Coast towns (Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Van Rhynsdorp) and the Black communities of Calvinia.

Their main arguments were:

Cape Town is their nearest nodal point, much closer than Kimberley.

There is a well developed road system to Cape Town which is

not the case with Kimberley, and the mining community specifically indicated that this could create problems for them.

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All the necessary health, educational, judicial and commercial services are in Cape Town.

Fear of the Northern Cape becoming a "Volkstaat" which may lead to possible discrimination and forced removals. They, therefore, prefer to be included in the Western Cape.

Sensitive area: Northern Cape northern border as reflected in the submissions

With regard to the northern border the question arose whether Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West or in the North Cape.

1.4.1

1.4.2

Arguments for the inclusion of Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman in the Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions.

The nodal point of people living in these districts is Kimberley.

Including these districts in the Northern Cape will enhance its economic viability especially since these areas have mining industries.

The dominant language in these districts is Afrikaans; there are cultural ties with Northern Cape and they form a cohesive community with the Northern Cape.

The arguments against including Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

- o The labour flow to Hartswater, Kuruman and Postmasburg is from the North West.

- o These three districts have historically strong socio-cultural ties, as well as a strong feeling of identity with the North West.

- Â° The exclusion of these districts from the North West will deprive the North West of economic resources.

The arguments against including the districts of Kuruman,

Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape were also accompanied by arguments from a number of submissions to

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include not only these three districts in the North West, but to extend the southern border of the North West to the south. This extension would include the following districts Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonia, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton.

1.4.3 Arguments for including Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonia, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions.

L Because of historical ties and land claims resulting from forced removals, there exists a feeling that the districts of Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater together with the other proposed districts should be included in the North West.

If demarcated as proposed, Mafikeng should be the centre of this SPR, as there is an existing infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Lacking the necessary infrastructure in this regard, Kimberley together with Upington, Klerksdorp and Kuruman could be established as sub-centres in the proposed SPR.

Kimberley has the only major hospital in the Northern Cape. Merging the proposed section of the Northern Cape with the North West would increase the prospects of access to health facilities.

The general lack of adequate education and a high illiteracy rate highlight the need for more educational institutions which the North West SPR could provide.

1.5 Application of the criteria: Western Cape

1.5.1 Geographic Coherence

The Western Cape is a contiguous area within which three distinct physiographic environments are found. Along the west coast and up to Heidelberg/Riversdale the climate is Mediterranean. The southern Cape (Mossel Bay to Knysna) receives rain throughout the year. To the north of the Swartberg range the districts of Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Beaufort West and Murraysburg form part of the arid Karoo.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

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The Western Cape SPR is economically functional, with the core area being the highly industrialised Cape Town metropolitan centre. Because there is an existing network of services, there will be no inconvenience to people or dislocation of services.

Economic viability

It is an economically viable SPR because of its well developed and diversified industrial base and its successful commercial agricultural production. The SPR as an entity, will be able to generate a sufficient income base to meet the needs of its population.

Social and Physical infrastructure

As far as the social and physical infrastructure is concerned it should be pointed out that it was not possible to obtain data for the regions as demarcated. Some data were available for Development Region A and B, but the borders of these regions do not correspond exactly with those of the SPRs as demarcated. The following data, however, will more or less give in broad outline an indication of the state of affairs with regard to social and physical infrastructure in that area.

With regard to community health this SPR had an infant mortality rate

of 27 per 1 000 live births. However, the racial disparities are large, with Blacks having the highest rate of 33,7 and Whites the lowest of 3,8. This SPR has also the highest incidence of tuberculosis in South Africa, a rate of 697 per 100 000 residents.

There are major disparities in access to basic amenities. In urban areas 10% do not have access to adequate water while in the rural areas it varies from 35% to 10% in the southwestern and northern areas respectively. Over 15% of urban dwellers have inadequate sanitation compared with 40% of rural dwellers. In rural areas the adequacy of sanitation facilities varies from 75% in the South West to 25% in Namaqualand. Access to electricity varies substantially from 76 % in Cape Town to 46% in rural towns and 7% in rural areas.

The health services are administered by the Western Cape Regional Services Council, Cape Provincial Administration, Department of Health and National Development and many municipal (local) services.

The SPR has approximately 277 primary health care clinics or 0,76 clinics per 10 000 people. The Western Cape, relative to other SPRs is well equipped with health facilities. It has two major academic hospitals, namely Groote Schuur and Tygerberg. The SPR has 5,7 hospital beds per 1 000 population (1989 figures), exceedingly any

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other SPR.

The Western Cape also has two medical schools, two dental schools, one Public Health Programme at the University of Western Cape. The SPR has a high doctor to population ratio of 1,3 and a nurse to population ratio of 6,9 per 1 000 of the population. Both figures are much higher than those of the other SPR (1989).

The road network density in rural areas for development Region A is lower than the national average because the northern portion of the region has a very low population and network density.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

With the national legislative capital and the Cape Provincial Administration capital, the Western Cape has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity to manage the development of the area, and undertake the necessary planning and provide administrative functions associated with effective governance. Furthermore, there are adequate tertiary and other training institutions to facilitate capacity building in areas where it is currently lacking.

It has adequate health and institutional infrastructure in terms of facilities, personnel and administrative capability to provide health services to its residents and address the major health problems of its population.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

Based on language (Afrikaans 61,9%, English 20,8% and Xhosa 15,6 %) the Western Cape is a relatively homogeneous SPR comprising primarily of Afrikaans, Xhosa and English speaking people. There is, however, a preponderance of Coloureds in this area, and the dominant language is Afrikaans. There is a strong sense of regional identity.

Application of Criteria: Northern Cape

1.6.1 Geographic Coherence

Despite the vast territory, the area displays a great degree of physiographic homogeneity characterised by its semi-arid environment (summer rainfall) and concomitant extensive farming systems. Along the west coast and up to the escarpment a winter rainfall environment with associated farming systems are found.

1.6.2 Economic and Development Issues

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Economic functionality

Although it has no major economic core, the SPR is economically functional with the main nodal points being Kimberley, Upington, Prieska and De Aar.

Economic viability

The SPR has a poor economic resource base. It has comparative advantages in agriculture and mining. Although the GGP in this region is the lowest of all the SPRs, the GGP per capita is higher than the average GGP per capita for South Africa.

Social and physical infrastructure

Although it was not possible to obtain data for the region as a whole, the data on development region B could give an indication of the situation in this connection.

The Northern Cape region has a high infant mortality rate of 52 per 1000 live births (nearly twice that of the Western Cape). The incidence of tuberculosis in this SPR is the fourth highest, at 317 per 100 000 residents (based on notifications).

There are marked disparities in access to basic subsistence. In the urban areas 15% do not have access to adequate water while in the rural areas it varies between 25% to 95%. In addition, over 60% of the total urban population in the Northern Cape has inadequate sanitation. The provision of adequate sanitation in rural areas varies from 5% to 35%, while access to electricity in the towns and rural areas is 46% to 93 %, respectively.

The road network density for the entire area is lower than the national average, due to the low population density.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity.

The area is served by the Cape Provincial Administration and three Regional Service Councils. The Northern Cape Division of the Supreme Court is situated in Kimberley. There is not enough institutional infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. There is however a possibility of developing administrative infrastructure at the Kimberley and Upington nodal points, with the latter's situation being more central.

The health services are administered by the Cape Provincial

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Administration and Regional Servicesâ\200\231 Councils in the SPR. The SPR has very little if any administrative abilities. It has approximately 86 primary health care clinics, a ratio of 0,76 clinics to 10 000 people, similar to Western Cape. However, with a population density of 4 people per square kilometre, the SPR presents a problem in making health care accessible to all.

Northern Cape, lacking in major metropolitan areas, has no major academic hospital that provides high level tertiary care services. This area has considerably fewer hospitals than other SPRs, only higher than Eastern Transvaal. The Northern Cape has a very low doctor to population ratio of 0,3 and a nurse to population ratio of 4,1.

The Northern Cape SPR has very poor institutional and administrative infrastructure that can provide health services to its population, particularly in the light of its major public health problems. However, combining it with another region will not make health care accessible to residents as the population distribution will remain sparse.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The region is very homogeneous in respect of language, which is largely Afrikaans. There is also a developed sense of regional identity, except for the Namaqualand West Coast area where there is a sense of identity with the Western Cape.

Evaluation

1.7.1 Geographic Coherence

The two SPRs constitute two distinct geographical areas each with its own geographical coherence. The Northern Cape SPR has the largest land area, being twice as big as any other SPR, but with the smallest population. Because of the size of the SPR it could be argued that the combined Western Cape / Northern Cape is too large to administer and that a split of this large area makes sense. The needs of each area, which are very divergent, could also be better catered for.

If the Northern border of the Northern Cape is considered, i.e., decreasing the size of the combined Northern and Western Cape by including districts from the Northern Cape to the south of the Orange River (and even on the Northern side of the Orange river) in the North West, it is clear that the geographically coherent semi-desert area would be cut in two, and that the North West would be geographically less coherent.

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1.7.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic Viability

The economic data for the region could be used both for and against splitting the area. The Northern Cape has a very small economic base with little development possibilities, and contributing only 2% of the national GGP. This could be interpreted, together with a relative lack of infrastructure, as supporting the argument that the Northern Cape is not viable as a region on its own.

On the other hand, the Northern Cape has a GGP per capita figure that is just higher than the national average. Thus while the SPR is poor in relation to the absolute size of its economy and resource base, this is not the case in per capita terms.

With regard to the exclusion of Namaqualand and the West Coast districts indications are that excluding these districts from the Northern Cape could have a detrimental effect on the economic position of this SPR.

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A number of submissions were received requesting the merging of the North West with parts of the Northern Cape, as this will contribute to an increased development potential of districts in the Northern Cape. According to the submissions it will provide educational and other institutional infrastructure, thus enhancing development in these sections of the Northern Cape.

If, however, some of the relevant key indicators are compared for the Northern Cape, the North West and Western Cape, the Northern Cape is on a par or even better off than the North West.

Indicators	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
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Labour force participation rate	64,3	56,4	67,2
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Absorption Capacity	51,4	52,5	60,0
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Dependency ratio	1,7	2,2	1.3
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Personal Income per capita	2 817	2 000	4 373
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Illiteracy@ Tk	23,4	35,0	8,5
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Based on the evaluation of key indicators it appears there is a need for development among larger sections of the population for the North West than is the case for the Northern Cape.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The Northern Cape as an SPR has institutional capacity largely in Kimberley, the existing infrastructure can accommodate a regional government. The details are provided below:

Â° There are Regional offices for all state departments (25);

Â° A core of civil servants, Spoornet, Eskom, and other institutions handling administrative functions, and Kimberley has been acting as regional centre for the Northern Cape for a considerable number of years;

Â° Suitable government housing and other facilities exist. This could facilitate the establishment of a government seat in Kimberley.

] Kimberley is a highly graded municipality, comparable to Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth.

This infrastructure is more or less on a par with that of any other nodal points in the country of similar size.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The inclusion or exclusion of the districts of Postmasburg and Kuruman in the Northern Cape could also have an impact on socio-cultural factors. Although the Afrikaans speaking people are still in the majority in these districts (52.5%) the percentage of people speaking an African language is much higher than in the Northern Cape (46,1% compared to 25,8 % respectively). On the basis of this it could be argued that Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West where 66,8% of the population is Tswana speaking.

There are also strong historical factors and a sense of identity with the North West among sections of the population which could be used as an argument to include these two districts in the North West.

With regard to including the other Northern Cape districts, North and South of the Orange river in the North West, it could be pointed out that if language is taken as a key indicator these districts show greater similarity to the Northern Cape than to the North West.

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As is the case in the Northern Cape as a whole, the dominant language in the districts proposed to be included in the North West is Afrikaans (Northern Cape 71,5%; Gordonia 87,8%; Hay 83,8%; Herbert 60,4%; Hopetown 89,7%; Kenhardt 97,4 %; Prieska 86,0%). Even in Kimberley, which is the most cosmopolitan of all these magisterial districts, the Afrikaans speaking section of the population is the largest group (45,7%). The Tswana speaking section is the second largest (34,7%).

In evaluating the submissions with regard to the southern as well as the northern border, it is clear that the placement of these areas in a specific SPR is highly contentious and certain communities showed a stronger preference for inclusion in the Western Cape. It is difficult to determine which of these submissions should be given the most weight.

Lacking consensus, the criteria of geographic, cultural homogeneity as indicated by language and the key indicators of economic development could serve as a guide to make a decision in this regard.

If the Northern Cape is not seen as being viable as a separate SPR it might be more feasible to merge the whole of the Northern Cape with the Western Cape. If subregions are considered the Northern Cape could be administered from the Western Cape as a geographically coherent and culturally homogenous region, rather than be split into two, with each section in a different SPR especially where the one SPR (North West) shows no cultural homogeneity with the Northern Cape.

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PREFACE

The Negotiating Council of the Multiparty Negotiating Process on 28 May 1993 established a Commission on the Delimitation/ Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRâ\200\231s). Taking the sensitivity around regional boundaries into account, the Commission had a daunting task to complete its work within the prescribed six week period and had to rely on the information it acquired from numerous written submissions and oral hearings in the main centres in the country. It was thus not possible for the Commission to consult with all the communities who would be directly affected by the SPR boundaries as recommended by it.

The Negotiating Council in its meeting held on 9 August 1993 accepted the Report of the Commission as a useful starting point to the discussion on the delimitation/demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s and resolved that the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission are, in consultation with the Planning Committee, to work out the modalities to acquire oral and written evidence in respect of areas identified by the Negotiating Council as "sensitive". The Co-Chairpersons, after consultation with a sub-committee of the Planning Committee, agreed on a workplan to obtain, analyse and evaluate further evidence with the assistance of a Task Force consisting of academics, researchers, technical experts as well as the majority of the members of the Commission.

The purpose of this report is not to redraw the boundaries flowing from the Commissionâ\200\231s report but to provide further information to the Negotiating Council on issues relating to possible boundaries. It should be borne in mind that the future powers and duties of the SPRâ\200\231s have not yet been determined. Since these will have a major effect on the communities concerned, the delimitation of SPRâ\200\231s cannot be looked at in isolation.

It was agreed with the sub-committee of the Negotiating Council that the Co-Chairpersons would present their findings to the Negotiating Council before 15 October. Taking into account the fact that the Task Force had its first meeting on 11 September 1993 it had to deal

with an enormous task in a very short time. In total 467 written submissions and 177 oral

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hearings had to be handled, analysed and evaluated and the Co-Chairpersons would like to extend their appreciation to all involved for their dedication and support.

The Co-Chairpersons have discussed in great detail the findings of the various sub-teams of the Task Force who have attended the hearings and who have worked through the VAR

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submissions, and came to the following conclusions:

(@) The delimitation/demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s is, in the South African context of constitutional evolution, debate and positioning a highly emotional issue. Given the historical development of areas and the dramatic transformation taking place in the country, it is not surprising that there are conflicting points of view from almost all communities. There are so many different interest groups, each with its own agenda, that it is impossible to draw absolute conclusions that a community is for or against the specific recommendations of the Commission. In most instances, as indicated in the attached report, there were arguments "for" and "against" and any measurement of the feelings, desires and wishes of the individuals, organisations and communities becomes highly subjective.

Substantial research and investigations was conducted and numerous meetings held by organisations and interest groups in preparing their submissions to the Task Force. Some of the more relevant comments made in reaction to the recommendations of the Commission were inter alia the following:

traditional leaders believe that the boundaries should not divide the land of their forefathers to fall into different SPRs;

some communities have traditional family, business and other ties with a nodal point in an SPR which, as result of the recommendations, now falls in a different SPR;

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(d)

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o mining companies complained that in certain instances the suggested boundaries divide the operations of specific mines into two different SPRs;

o the inclusion of certain underdeveloped areas into specific SPRs may hamper the development potential of such a SPR;

] some communities have a strong desire to govern themselves and the recommended SPRs do not meet this need.

It will therefore, by its very nature, be extremely difficult for a body like the Negotiating Council to take definitive decisions on the boundaries that would satisfy all the citizens of the country, especially those communities that are directly affected by the boundaries as suggested by the Commission. Even a referendum in a certain community would not necessarily be the answer as certain communities indicated that they have no problem with the boundaries as recommended but that a revision, by including or excluding certain other areas in their SPR, would result in a change in their acceptance of the suggested boundaries.

Some proposals were tabled in favour of increasing the number of SPRs and or allowing for the creation of sub-regions on the basis that this would reduce the extent of dissatisfaction. Other parties indicated in their submissions the concern that the recommended 9 regions were too many and could bring about financial burdens that cannot be justified.

We are of the opinion that the number of regions should not be increased but the possibility of sub-regions should be investigated. The Task Force did not investigate the latter option as it was not included in the terms of reference of the Commission and the Co-Chairpersons did not regard it as part of their brief.

The investigations of the Task Force, together with the earlier work done by the Commission, has identified the vast differences of opinions and emotions that future

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boundaries are generating. The analysis indicates that there are significant differences in levels of sensitivity and in the potential for resolution.

The spectrum of changes in boundaries could likely range from marginally changing a border to exclude or include a town in a specific SPR or drastic i.e. the combination of two SPRs or dividing an SPR into two.

Except for those resulting from negotiations, changes in the boundaries, especially if there is insufficient consensus, could result in non-acceptance by some interest groups leading to a never-ending process of dissatisfaction.

Two areas illustrate the potential for dissatisfaction which exists in many parts of the country, namely:

Â° East Griqualand (Mt Currie)/Umzimkulu and

Â° Pretoria

In each case the local community has divergent opinions and the area itself is at the cusp of historic competing external interests. A resolution of the issues in these areas must therefore include all those who have an interest in the outcome and requires an inclusive process of negotiation and political leadership which is able to deal with diversity.

In conclusion we would like to underline the following points:

1. The work of the Commission and the Task Force has opened the debate on delimitation and demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions.

2. The process, from a political standpoint, is at an early stage and taking the diversity of views into account it is clear that the subject matter has not yet been extensively analysed.

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this SPR, as there is an existing infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Lacking the necessary infrastructure in this regard, Kimberley together with Upington, Klerksdorp and Kuruman could be established as sub-centres in the proposed SPR.

o To argue as the Regional Development Advisory Committee does, that there is potential for growth in the Northern Cape is questionable. This SPR has little chance of development given the inadequate supply of water for agriculture and industry.

Added to this, the Northern Cape as a separate SPR would bear a heavy burden in terms of operation and maintenance of its infrastructure, particularly the unpaved road network. A greater potential for growth and development exist if there is a merger between the proposed section of the Northern Cape and the North West.

Â° Kimberley has the only major hospital in the Northern Cape. Merging the proposed section of the Northern Cape with the North West would increase the prospects of access to health facilities.

Â° The general lack of adequate education and a high illiteracy rate highlight the need for more educational institutions which the North West SPR could provide.

1.5 Application of the criteria: Western Cape

1.5.1

1.5.2

Geographic Coherence

The Western Cape is a contiguous area within which three distinct physiographic environments are found. Along the west coast and up to Heidelberg/Riversdale the climate is Mediterranean. The southern cape (Mossel Bay to Knysna) receives rain throughout the year. To the north of the Swartberg range the districts of Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Beaufort West and Murraysburg form part of the arid Karoo.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

The Western Cape SPR is economically functional, with the core area

being the highly industrialised Cape Town metropolitan centre.

Because there is an existing network of services, there will be no

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5.9 Sensitive area: Pilgrimsrest 1 & 2

5.9.1 Arguments for inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in submissions

Lydenburg and Pilgrims Rest districts should be included in the Northern Transvaal by virtue of historical and traditional criteria.

Strong functional linkages existing between Mhala and Mapulaneng, which are clearly culturally part of the Northern Transvaal, and Lydenburg/Pilgrimsrest indicate the desirability of their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal. Their inclusion could go far toward providing the south-eastern portion of the Northern Transvaal Region with the necessary nodal integrity which it presently lacks.

Historically, linguistically and naturally it forms part of the Northern Transvaal. The communities fall under the Lebowa Magoshi (chiefs).

It should be included in the Northern Transvaal due to the predominant Northern Sotho influence in the whole area as well as the common mining activities and the pattern of infrastructure. A far more suitable boundary would be the natural watershed running along a general line to the South of Lydenburg, Pilgrimsrest and Graskop. This, however, would imply a change in existing magisterial districts.

5.9.2 Arguments against inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Pilgrimsrest does not have a major role to play in the Northern Transvaal. In considering its geographic location, its exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could create practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the region. Roads, power-lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof become costly since the border between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended, particularly in the escarpment area where Pilgrimsrest is situated. Water supply is obtained from Loskopdam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.10 Application of criteria

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\$ The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal
or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative
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capacity of either of the SPRs concerned. If the Bushbuckridge sensitive area (see 5.7) is included in the Northern Transvaal, the geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will be enhanced by the inclusion of the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts or the Northern parts of these districts.

Both the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts have a surplus of estimated tax revenue variable cost at 1988 prices. Their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and a negative effect on Eastern Transvaal. Northern Transvaal is in greater need of such a contribution.

The Pilgrims Rest district consists of 34,6 % North Sotho speakers and 15,9% Shangaan speakers. This tends to indicate stronger socio-cultural links towards Northern Transvaal.

5.11 Sensitive area: Bushbuckridge

5.11.1 Arguments for exclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The inhabitants of the area have never had relations with the communities of Northern Transvaal.

The entire population is employed in the big towns in the Lowveld. Not even 1% of the people are employed in towns in Northern Transvaal. Only a small number goes to Phalaborwa.

It could constitute an economically viable area if it is included in the Eastern Transvaal.

Arguments against exclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Mapulaneng 1 and 2 (Bushbuckridge) must form part of Northern Transvaal in terms of economic criteria, traditions and population.

Despite the relative close proximity of the disputed area to the White River/ Nelspruit sub-region of Region F, ethnic and socio-economic factors favour a linkage to the Northern Lowveld in the Northern Transvaal. It would certainly not make sense to isolate the communities of Mhala and Mapulaneng from their cultural focus in the Northern Transvaal SPR.

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&â\200\224 5.12 Application of criteria

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Â»<]â\200\224 The exclusion of Bushbuckridge from the Northern Transvaal would improve

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the spatial compactness of the SPR.

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The Mapulaneng district contributes negatively to the estimated tax minus variable cost figure (at 1988 prices) of the Northern Transvaal. Its exclusion would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of Northern Transvaal.

The Mapulaneng district consists of 69,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,6% Shangaan speakers. Contradictory evidence was presented on the direction of socio-cultural links. These figures, however, strongly suggests linkages with the Northern Transvaal.

Stronger economic functional linkages extend toward Eastern Transvaal than towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.13 Sensitive area: Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Waterberg and Warmbaths

3.13.1 Arguments for exclusion from the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

~_D From a demographic point of view, it is obvious that Tswana is the dominant language in Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and even portions of Nylstroom. Communities are functionally linked to Pretoria rather than Pietersburg and Pretoria is more convenient for services.

Other reasons were:

people of Thabazimbi do most of their shopping in Brits and Rustenburg; historically, Thabazimbi has been part of the western Transvaal;

most of the people are Tswana, and therefore have greater affinity with the North West.

there are more economic functional linkages with the North West than with the Northern Transvaal;

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administratively, the district of Thabazimbi falls under Rustenburg;

communication and linkages with the Northern Transvaal would be costly; and mining is linked to Pretoria and the North West.

5.13.2 Arguments against exclusion from the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

â\200\224-{7 Due to lack of sufficient consensus amongst local role players and the economic impact of the district on the future economic growth of the Northern Transvaal, the exclusion of the Thabazimbi district from the Northern Transvaal will have a negative effect on the neighbouring districts and towns. Should there remain a difference of opinion on the future of the districts in the subregion, it is recommended that a scientific opinion poll be conducted.

Statements that Thabazimbi is under the predominant influence of the Tswana ethnic group, is only true of the town and not the sub-region as a whole. In the sub-region as whole Tswana speakers constitute only 29% of the population.

Given the relative wealth of the Western Transvaal, inclusion of the Thabazimbi area would be far less critical than would its excision from the Northern Transvaal. It would have serious repercussions for the Northern Transvaalâ\200\231s economic viability.

5.14 Application of criteria

4* The inclusion or exclusion of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Warmbaths in or from the Northern Transvaal or the North West will have no meaningful effect on the administrative capacity on either of the SPRs concerned.

The geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will not be affected negatively if the sensitive areas are to be excluded.

The contributions of Warmbaths, Waterberg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi to the estimated tax minus variable costs (at 1988 prices) are significantly higher than those of most other Northern Transvaal districts. The contribution of Ellisras is only exceeded by four other districts and the contributions of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Waterberg by six other districts. The exclusion of these districts from Northern Transvaal will therefore negatively effect Northern Transvaalâ\200\231s economic viability negatively.

The four districts constitute a sub-region with extensive internal functional linkages. Warmbaths and Waterberg have significant linkages with nodes in

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6L' Northern Transvaal. The linkages of Thabazimbi extend significantly to Rustenburg and Pretoria as well as to the Northern Transvaal via its intra sub-

regional linkages with Ellisras, Warmbaths and Waterberg.

4â\200\224- Tswana speakers constitute 24,2% of the population of Ellisras, 7,1% of Waterberg, 52,1% if Thabazimbi and 22,5% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 27% for the entire area. Northern Sotho speakers constitute 24,7% of the population of Ellisras, 57,6 % of Waterberg, 3,1% if Thabazimbi and 39.2 % of Warmbaths, i.e., a total of 31,1% for the entire area. According to these figures linguistic linkages cannot be a determining factor in deciding whether

this area should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal.

5.15 Sensitive Area: Warmbaths

5.158.1 Arguments for exclusion from Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

2\ __D Warmbaths should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal because Pretoria is nearer than Pietersburg. Warmbaths and Pretoria are economically linked and rely on Pretoria for medical, educational and administrative services.

(See also 5.13.1)

5.15.2 Arguments against exclusion from Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

\(-â\200\224-D Arguments were raised about the exclusion of Warmbaths as such, but see 5.13.2 concerning arguments which affect Warmbaths, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Ellisras.

5.16 Application of criteria

The economic functionality, viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of the Northern Transvaal will be affected negatively by the exclusion of Warmbaths. Warmbaths forms an important link between the PWV and Northern Transvaal and functional linkages extend both ways.

The largest language groups in the district consists of Northern Sotho (39,2%), Tswana (22,5%) and Afrikaans (17,0%) speakers. Criteria relating to socio-cultural aspects cannot play a decisive role in deciding the fate of this sensitive area.

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& 5.g7 i-\201valuation

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Due to a very poor socio-economic resource base this SPR will be the least economically viable of all SPRs. Nevertheless broad consensus exists amongst role players both within and outside the proposed SPR that a separate Northern Transvaal SPR should be demarcated.

Uncertainty exists with regard to the "sense of belonging" of the inhabitants of the districts of Groblersdal, Bushbuckridge, Pilgrims Rest, Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths. Apart from this uncertainty the following conclusions can be drawn:

Although the inclusion of Pretoria and Wonderboom will enhance the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal, its exclusion from the PWV cannot be justified in terms of economic linkages and unacceptable spatial configurations in terms of spatial compactness.

Groblersdal could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of the SPR and by virtue of the criteria of spatial compactness, economic functionality and socio-cultural linkages.

Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg (or at least the Northern parts of these districts) could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of the SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness.

Inconclusive evidence was presented on the socio-cultural linkages with regard to Bushbuckridge. Bushbuckridge does not contribute towards the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and most economic functional linkages seem to extend to the Eastern Transvaal. It would make sense to include Bushbuckridge in the Eastern Transvaal.

Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths comprise a sub-region which should be treated as a unit. In order to strengthen the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and because the functional linkages of this sub-region towards the North West are less pronounced than for example Pretoria's linkages with the PWV, it should remain part of the Northern Transvaal.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be divided or assigned to either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal. The Park Board suggestion that the Kruger National Park be managed centrally, should be considered seriously. Should future management systems and the assignment of regional functions require that the Kruger National Park be situated in a single SPR, preference should be given to the Northern Transvaal due to its dire needs with regard to economic resources.

REPORT ON DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF
STATES/PROVINCES/ REGIONS (SPRs)

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL DEBATED BY THE NEGOTIATING
COUNCIL

DR. B. NOMVETE AND MR. A. S. DU PLESSIS

CO-CHAIRPERSONS

DATE: 14 October 1993

1 INTRODUCTION

In May 1993 the Multi-Party Negotiating Council established a Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRs). In compliance with its mandate the Commission invited various groups in the country including political parties, trade unions and civic associations to submit proposals in writing or orally. To supplement the submissions the Commission collected additional data from relevant institutions and agencies.

In the evaluation and analysis of the submissions and the material gathered from other sources, the Commission was assisted by a technical support team. The following criteria, established by the Negotiating Council, were applied: geographic coherence, economic functionality, economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential, institutional and administrative capacity and socio-cultural aspects (Addendum 1).

The report of the Commission, which recommended 9 regions (SPRs) was submitted to the Negotiating Council in July 1993. In its deliberations the Council adopted the report of the Commission and identified eight "sensitive areas." To address these areas the Council resolved as follows:

that further submissions should be invited from participants in the Negotiating Council, and from people and organisations in the eight areas identified as "sensitive"; and

that the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission should work out a modus operandi for the implementation of the following tasks:

- ° invite oral and written submissions

- L analyze submissions

- o prepare a technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended regions

- o prepare a report on the findings to assist the Negotiating Council to take decisions

The sensitive areas identified by the Negotiating Council are:

- o Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the part of Bophuthatswana located in it. Secondly, whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North West region.

Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

In compliance with the mandate, the two co-chairpersons, whose names appear in the front of this report, appointed a Task Force to assist them in the carrying out of the assignment. (See Addendum 2).

The members of the Task Force were selected from the membership of the Commission and its Technical Support Team. One additional member was co-opted on the basis of the need for representation of skills in geography. The Task Force comprises academicians, researchers and technical experts in at least one of the criteria used for demarcation of SPRs. The work of the Task Force was co-ordinated and supported by substantive secretary assisted by a small administrative and secretarial team (See Addendum 3).

Invitation for written and oral submissions were issued in mid-August 1993 to political parties/organisations/administrations represented in the Negotiating Council, 82 media agencies and to more than 200 organisations by facsimile. Invitations were also sent by further announcements through the media. The list of newspapers and radio stations as well as the copy of the announcement is attached (Addendum 4). The secretariat also had a toll free telephone number through which replies or comments could be communicated. More than 80 telephone calls were received mainly from individuals who spoke on their account and from a few organizations.

The response on submissions (oral and written) was overwhelming, notwithstanding the limited time. Written submissions were received from more than 450 organisations, individuals and also from participants in the Negotiating Council. (Addendum 5).

The submissions came from a diverse group of people, including statutory bodies,

religious organisations, trade unions, development and business organisations, community groups, women's groups, youth groups, educational and political parties or movements.

Requests for oral hearings came from a variety of organisations including statutory, religious, development, traditional chiefs, political, business, civics, youth, women's and farmers' organisations. The hearings were arranged from 21 September to 02 October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre.

In order to ensure that the hearings took place within the time frame that was available teams to cover the ten venues that all those who wished to be heard were granted the opportunity to do so. One hundred and seventy seven (177) organisations and individuals, some of them representing more than one grouping submitted oral evidence (Addendum 6). Most of the information presented during the oral hearings was also presented in written form. Where no written submission were presented, the available information (together with the hearings) was discussed by the Task Force and used in the analysis of the oral hearings.

During the oral hearings the Task Force found that many people welcomed the opportunity to be heard. Therefore, the Task Force was well received in many areas. In only a few instances did the Task Force experience intimidation.

Source of Technical Information

To ensure uniformity in the reliability and completeness of empirical data, the Task Force restricted itself to the following sources of statistical data:

Development Bank of Southern Africa (economic, demographic, geographical, literacy, health data)

1991 Population Census
PWYV Forum (economic data)

National Parks Board of South Africa (data on national Parks)

In respect of the format of the report, the Multi-Party Neogotiating Council requested (a) technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended SPRs and (b) evaluation of the areas considered to be "sensitive". The Task Force, instead of providing two separate reports, considered it would be more practical to integrate the two reports to provide an overall picture. Arguments for and against the SPR and sensitive areas, as reflected in the submissions are presented. The criteria for demarcation of regions were applied to the various option to provide objective assessment. Under the section labelled "Evaluation", the findings are synthesized and various options are proposed.

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INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3
Area (000 km2) 87,4
Population (000) 2129,5
Population Growth (%) 2,6
1985-1991
Density (Persons per km2) 272
Official Urbanisation level (%) 35,3
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3.5
(1985-1991)
Illiteracy rate 31,5
(Economic active population)
Potential labour force (000) 921,2
Participation rate 67,1
Absorption capacity 54,0
Official Unemployment rate 8,9
Male Absenteeism rate 24,6
Dependency ratio 1,6
Real GGP (R million) 9 835
(1988)
Real annual growth in GGP 3,3
(1970-1988)
Percentage distribution 8,1
GGP per capita (R) 4974

(1988)

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR

Area (000 km2) 87.4

Population (000) @b 12 30

3 " bt 2128

Poaa Gt % 78

1985-1991

Density (Persons per km2) 27,2

Official Urbanisation level (%) 353

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3.9 .
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000)

Participation rate

Absorption capacity

Official Unemployment rate

Male Absenteeism rate

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)

1988) Gilrn, 55

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)
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GGP per capita (R)
(1988)

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@ Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male
Female

under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured
Asian

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Five percent (5%) of South Africa's population lives in the Eastern Transvaal.

The area is moderately densely populated, approaching the national average (migration).

The overwhelming majority of people in the Eastern Transvaal are Black, followed distantly by white. The languages spoken are varied including Ndebele, Swazi, Zulu, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho and English.

This SPR has. the third highest illiteracy rate, surpassed by the Northern Transvaal and North West.

AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2

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W 1991 â\202¬35

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male
Female

under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured
Asian

Language

The Eastern Transvaal SPR is the second smallest in terms of both population, 5% of the total, and land area, 78 300 sq km. At 27,2 persons/sq km, the population density is just below the national average. This SPR has an inflow of male workers as reflected in the positive 24,6 % rate.

This SPR has a relatively diverse economic resource base and has the second highest GGP per capita at R 4 974. This indicates it tends to exaggerate the economic strength of the Eastern Transvaal, as a large amount of income leaves the region and accrues to head offices of companies and parastatals in the PWV. This is reflected in the low/personal income/GGP ratio of 42,5%. The Eastern Transvaal SPR, however, has a personal income per capita of R 2 341, placing it 4th.

Y4

The Eastern Transvaal is heterogeneous in relation to language groups with a predominance of Afrikaans speakers 37,7%, Zulu speakers 27,2%, and Afrikaans speakers 11,8%. The SPR has the third highest illiteracy rate at 28,5%.

6.1

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE EASTERN

. TRANSVAAL SPR

Arguments for the SPR as reflected in the submissions

The SPR is geographically coherent and compact in relation to its shape and size.

Despite a diversity of language and cultural groups, there is a well developed sense of identity and a spirit of cooperation in the Eastern Transvaal.

SPR

The Eastern Transvaal ,has a diverse resource base in agriculture, mining, electricity and manufacturing, with a good potential for economic development.

The Eastern Transvaal has an economic character that is distinct from the PWV.

Arguments against the SPR as reflected in the submissions

The SPR consists of diverse physiographic environments such as the Transvaal Highveld, a part of the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld and Escarpment, and the South Eastern geographical subregion

- The boundaries do not coincide with the traditional physiographic

6.2

6.2.1

region known as "Eastern Transvaal" (in contrast to its seemingly (compact shape on a map).

The SPR lacks cultural homogeneity.

The SPR lacks the integrating power of a distinct SPR capital capable of rendering higher order services and institutional functions associated with it.

The SPR has a poor tax base and will be unable to finance its own government. Being dependent upon the central fiscus, its autonomy will be compromised.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Geographic Coherence

Historical boundaries

The Southern (provincial) boundary with Natal and the OFS and the (international) Eastern boundaries with Swaziland and Mozambique are historical boundaries and therefore stable. The Northern boundary with

the Northern Transvaal SPR and the Western boundary with the PWV SPR is based on development region boundaries. These boundaries have either been changed (Delmas) or are in dispute in sensitive areas and elsewhere: Bronkhorstspuit, KwaNdebele, Groblersdal, Nebo, Witbank, Middelburg, Lydenburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Mapulaneng, Mhala and the Kruger National Park.

Rural-urban linkages

There is no single metropolitan area, city or secondary city capable of integrating the whole area into a functionally linked or single, integrated urban service area in the SPR. Instead, a number of regional towns with their service areas are found: Nelspruit in the Lowveld, serving an area at least up to Mhala and Hoedspruit in the North (cause of a boundary dispute), Witbank-Middelburg, serving the Highveld subregion (and is in turn served by Pretoria in respect of higher-order services), Secunda-Standerton with the Southwest subregion as service area, and Ermelo, serving the Southeast. Some towns have spill-over linkages across SPR boundaries: Lydenburg-Sekhukhune, Nelspruit-Mhala, Groblersdal-Nebo, Groblersdal-Kwandebele, etc.

The Highveld subregion in particular, consisting of the districts of namely Witbank, Middelburg, Delmas, Bethal and Highveld Ridge, has close ties with Pretoria through industrial axes, employment linkages, traditional and historical ties as articulated by the Ndebele community who claim to represent the majority in the area. They indicated that South Ndebele has only recently become a language of instruction in schools and only in KwaNdebele. Because they use Zulu as written language, many South Ndebele speakers indicated Zulu in response to the relevant question in the population census form.

Compactness

While the Eastern Transvaal appears compact on a map, it is physiographically diverse: the Lowveld, Escarpment and Kruger National Park forms part of a Central Savannah Bioregion stretching to the Zimbabwe border in the North. The Southern parts of the Witbank and Middelburg districts link up with the districts to the South and West (Delmas, Bronkhorstspuit and Pretoria) in a Highveld region. The Northern half of the Middelburg district and the Groblersdal district forms part of a Bushveld environment.

6.2.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

The CSIR has demarcated nodal or functional areas within which travel densities are high, but between which they are low. Each of the areas are centred on a nodal point which is the destination of many of the work, shopping and social trips undertaken within the area. The rest of the area consists of the spatial origins of the trips. Conversely, delivery of goods and rendering of services from the nodal point typically take place within the rest of the area. Communications, such as telephone calls and delivery of mail, also tend to follow this pattern. â\200\230

Development Region F (except for the exclusion of the district of Delmas the same as the Eastern Transvaal SPR), has been subdivided into four nodal areas, namely:

- T5: Groblersdal
- T12: Lowveld-Eastern Transvaal
- T13: Witbank-Middelburg
- T14: South Eastern Transvaal

These are indicated on Map 1. The three main nodal areas (T12 to T14) closely resemble the areas of the three regional services councils (RSCs) in Region F. In terms of the act on RSCs, they were demarcated as "economically bound areas", another term for functional or nodal areas. Therefore, it is clear that, from the point of view of economic functionallity, the Eastern Transvaal SPR is not well integrated, but actually consists of three subregions.

Economic Viability

The Eastern Transvaal SPR has a relatively diverse economic resource base, with a spread between agriculture, mining, manufacturing and electricity production. The GGP per capita for this SPR, at R4974, is second only to the PWV. This SPR, however, has the lowest personal income to GGP ratio at 42,5%, reflecting the situation that a large proportion of the income generated by a number of major companies and parastatals leave the SPR and accrue to head offices in the PWV. Thus, while the GGP per capita for this SPR is considerably higher than the national average, personal incomes per capita are just below the national average, at R2341. However, this figure is still higher than those for the OFS, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Transvaal and North West SPRs.

The economic viability of an SPR government, as opposed to the economic viability of a region or country per se, depends on two variables, namely the cost of supplying the government services for which it is responsible, and its tax revenue. If the tax revenue is large enough, the cost of the SPR government will be covered without the need for transfers from the national government (or from other SPRs).

The cost of the SPR government will depend on a number of factors,

notably its functions and the efficiency with which they are performed. Likewise, the potential tax revenue will depend on several factors, including the tax powers of the SPR government (the types of taxes that it may collect), the size of the tax base, the rate(s) of taxation and the tax effort (the diligence and efficiency with which taxes are collected). At present, the Task Force (TF) does not have full information on what the functions and tax powers of SPR governments are to be. It is forced to fall back on assumptions and information in respect of existing regional governments.

In order to gain an impression of what the cost of an SPR government could be, the 1991/92 budgets of the six self-governing territories (SGTs) were analysed to identify the fixed and variable costs of their government services, given their functions, standards of service and levels of efficiency.

Separation of fixed and variable costs sheds light on the question of economies of scale. The latter concept refers to the phenomenon that the average costs per unit of output tend to decline with increasing scale/size of a production unit, in this case a producer of regional government services. The most important reason for the phenomenon is that certain costs are given, irrespective of the size of the population served. Every SPR government will, for example, need a legislative authority of some minimum size, a chief executive with a department of minimum size, and a finance department of minimum size. Every function allocated to the SPR government will also bring about some minimum fixed cost, related to the head office of the corresponding government department or sub-department. As the size of the population served increases, these minimum costs will remain constant and will be shared among more units of output, so that the average cost per unit of output will decline. Although government services are often hard to measure in units of output, the population served is a reasonable proxy of output, particularly if everyone has equal access to government services.

The analysis of the 1991/92 budgets of the six SGTs indicates that the fixed costs per regional authority came to about R286 million per annum and that the variable cost per 1-000 members of the regional population amounted to about R0,628 million per year. Table 1 indicates the resulting total cost figures for populations of 0 to 12 million. Graph 1 indicates the figures for populations of 0 to 8 million.

Table 1 also contains the cost per capita at 1991 prices. If a hypothetical SPR contained 500 000 people, the cost of its government (if it had the same functions, standards and level of efficiency as the governments of the six SGTs) would be R1 200 per head of the population. If the SPR was enlarged, so that the population increases to one million, the per capita cost would fall by 23,8% to R914 per person, because the fixed costs are shared by more units of output. If the population could be increased further to 1,5 million, the per capita cost of the SPR

government would decline further, but this time by only 10,4%. Addition

of another 500 000 people would bring down the per capita cost by only 5,8%. The economies of scale are therefore exhausted at fairly low levels of population and therefore low levels of output of regional government services. This effect is clearly visible in graph 2.

The actual budgeted expenditure by the fourteen existing regional governments in 1991/92 came to R30 167 million (KIFVSA 1992:10). Application of the cost function to the fourteen regions indicates a total expenditure of R27 613 million, that is 91% of the actual figure. Therefore, the cost function provides reasonable estimates of the current cost of regional government.

In table 2, the cost function is applied to the nine SPRs as demarcated by the Commission. The last column contains the estimated per capita cost of the supposed SPR governments. The figures are presented by means of a bar chart in graph 3. The estimated per capita cost in most of the SPRs are fairly close to the average of R696 per capita per annum. At R762, the estimated per capita cost of the Eastern Transvaal SPR will be above the average. The total cost of the SPR governments would be R26 182 million (at 1991 prices).

The economic viability of an SPR cannot be judged on the basis of the cost figures only. The question whether the residents of an SPR can afford the SPR government, can only be answered by comparing its cost with the estimated revenue from the SPR tax base. While the exact tax powers of the SPR governments are unknown, information on the size of their tax bases does exist. Whatever types of taxes are to be levied, they will have to be paid from the value of the goods and services produced in the SPR. The gross geographic product (GGP) of an SPR measures just that. Even if the national government is to collect all taxes and to transfer revenue to SPR governments on a basis unrelated to the SPR tax bases, it is preferable, from the viewpoint of social welfare, that an SPR government could be financed from the revenue generated in the SPR.

The latest available GGP figures are for 1988. Therefore, in order to compare the calculated costs of an SPR government with the GGP of the SPR, the costs have to be expressed at 1988 prices. The fixed costs then come to R189 million per year per SPR government and the variable costs to R0,416 million per year per 1 000 people in the SPR.

Table 3 indicates the estimated cost and the GGP of each proposed SPR (both at 1988 prices), as well as the estimated cost as a percentage of the GGP. The percentages, which are also indicated in graph 4, are more disparate than the per capita costs. The total cost of the nine supposed SPR governments would amount to 9,5% of the total GGP of all the SPRs. At 7,2%, the percentages for the Eastern Transvaal SPR is decidedly lower than the average.

Note that if more functions are allocated to SPR governments, or if standards of service are increased, the percentages will be higher. On the other hand, if the delivery systems will be more cost-effective than the present ones in the SGTs, this effect will be counteracted, at least to some extent.

GGP consists of labour remuneration and gross operating surplus. The latter includes company profits, which are often taxed at the headquarters of companies and not in the SPRs where the branches are. For this reason, it is reasonable to assume that company tax as a source of government revenue will not be allocated to SPR governments, but to the national government.

Most of the labour remuneration earned in a nodal area remains in the area. As long as SPR boundaries do not cut across nodal areas, labour remuneration, which makes up the largest proportion of personal income, will remain in the SPR. Therefore, the power to impose personal tax can logically be conferred on SPR governments, and the labour remuneration earned in an SPR is a more accurate indication of the SPR's tax base than its GGP. Indirect taxes on consumer goods and services, for example general sales tax, excise tax and value-added tax, are ultimately paid by consumers, mostly from their labour remuneration. Therefore, the latter is also a reasonable representation of the base for such taxes. (Certain technical problems will have to be overcome if excise or value-added tax is devolved to SPR governments.)

Table 4 indicates the cost of supposed SPR governments, as well as the labour remuneration earned in their proposed areas of jurisdiction. The cost of an SPR government as a percentage of labour remuneration is indicated in the last column of the table and in graph 5. The percentage of 19,1% for the Eastern Transvaal SPR is higher than the average of 16,6%, indicating that this SPRs tax base is much smaller than one would deduce from its GGP figure.

6.2.3 Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Central Government has decentralised a number of functions in the SPR, but they are spread over seven towns, with the largest concentration in Nelspruit due to its remoteness from Pretoria, from where all services were rendered at first. While administrative capacity exists in the SPR, the issue of its centralisation in one centre (the future capital of the proposed SPR) will be a costly affair. The only existing infrastructure for SPR government appears to be in Kangwane (Louisville).

Institutional capacity in terms of medical services are poor (doctors/1000 0,28, nurses 1,12, hospital beds 2,11). There is no supreme court or own universities or technikons (only satellite facilities).

Should Nelspruit become the capital, it will be convenient for the communities in the Lowveld and Escarpment, but not for those on the Highveld.

6.2.4 Socio-cultural Aspects

The Eastern Transvaal is relatively heterogeneous with three dominant language groups, namely Swazi speakers (37,7%), Zulu speakers (20,2%) and Afrikaans speakers (11,8%). A similar heterogeneous profile exists in the Northern Transvaal (North Sotho, Shangaan-Tsonga and Venda) while in Kwazulu-Natal, Zulu speakers are clearly dominant. The position is quite different in the PWV where no language group clearly dominates. Therefore, taking language as an indicator of culture, the Eastern Transvaal, as well as the Northern Transvaal and Kwazulu-Natal, is culturally more homogenous than the PWV. In fact, the latter can be regarded as a cosmopolitan SPR.

Regarding demography, only 36% of the population of 2,1 million is urbanised. With 41% of the people under 15 years of age and a relatively high illiteracy rate of 32%, development needs are substantial.

In relation to the relatively heterogeneous language composition of the Eastern Transvaal, claims to a sense of identity within this SPR appear to be based on factors other than linguistic and cultural grounds.

6.3 Sensitive Areas

6.3.1 Whether the SPR should include the Pretoria area
Sensitive area as identified by the Multi-party Negotiation Council poses the question whether the Eastern Transvaal should include Pretoria, A KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. If the SPR is to be contiguous, it must also include Cullinan, Wonderboom and

Soshanguve. Therefore, these districts are included in the following analysis (see map 2).

6.3.1.1 Summary of arguments for and against inclusion of the Pretoria area in the Eastern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Arguments for inclusion of Pretoria as reflected in the submissions

- It is in the national interest to create as many economically viable SPRs as possible. Inclusion of Pretoria in the Eastern Transvaal will make it economically viable (while inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal will not succeed in making that SPR economically viable).

.- The overconcentration of wealth and power in the PWV SPR would be reduced, without crippling it.

- It will bring the Eastern Transvaal SPR closer to national averages in respect of population, GGP and labour remuneration, and per capita income.

- The functional ties between Pretoria and Johannesburg will not be affected by the soft boundaries of SPRs. Because of its primacy in the South African nodal hierarchy, Johannesburg has functional ties with all other SPRs in the country. Pretoria finds itself on the second-highest level of the nodal hierarchy and therefore has a substantial hinterland of its own. This hinterland includes towns on lower levels of the nodal hierarchy, including Nelspruit, Pietersburg and Rustenburg.

- In view of the duplication of institutional capacity in the PWV, and shortcomings in the Eastern Transvaal, the inclusion of Pretoria would be in the interests of rationalisation.

- The cost of supplying infrastructure for an SPRgovernment in the Eastern Transvaal would be saved.

Arguments against the inclusion of Pretoria as reflected in the submissions

- Some people may perceive it as a "Volkstaat" strategy.

6.3.1.2 Application of criteria

Geographic coherence

The addition of the districts of Pretoria, Wonderboom, Soshanguve, Cullinan, Bronkhorstspuit and KwaNdebele will not upset historical boundaries, but will in fact remove the boundary cutting through the traditional Ndebele territory dating from the Mapog empire in the previous century. The new boundary will also coincide with the traditional boundary between the Tswana and Ndebele peoples (along the Odi and Moretele districts), with the historical boundary between the Johannesburg and Pretoria magisterial districts, and with the Pretoria RSC boundary.

Existing urban-rural linkages in the Eastern Transvaal SPR will not be affected, except that Pretoria will be officially united with its hinterland in the Highveld region.

The Eastern Transvaal will not be less compact than as presently demarcated. Physiographically the Western boundary will coincide with the natural extension of the Highveld.

Economic and development issues

Development Region H (except for the inclusion of the district of Delmas the same as the PWV SPR) has been subdivided by the CSIR into a number of nodal areas, the relevant ones being:

- H6: Far East Rand
- H9: Pretoria Area
- H10: Bronkhorstspruit Area

These are indicated on Map 1. It is clear that the CSIR took the boundaries of Region H as given in the demarcation of the nodal areas. The Far East Rand and the Bronkhorstspruit area border on Region F. The traffic flows between these nodal areas and the adjacent ones in Region F are relatively dense, but not as dense as those between them and the rest of Region H (PWV Consortium 1993: fig 1).

Table 6 indicates the population and the cost of SPR government of the adjusted SPRs Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal and Wits-Vaal 1, along with the other SPRs as demarcated by the CDDR. The cost for the Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal SPR would be equal to 6% of its GGP, compared to 7,2% for the Eastern Transvaal on its own. The percentage for the Wits Vaal 1 SPR would be the same as that for the PWV, namely 5,0%. The percentages are indicated in graph 7, from which it is clear that the percentage of three SPRs (Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal, Wits-Vaal 1 and Western Cape) are below the average of 9,5%.

Table 7 is similar to table 6, but indicates the cost of the adjusted SPR governments as a percentage of labour remuneration. The percentages for Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal, Wits-Vaal 1 and Western Cape are below the average of 16,6%.

Institutional and administrative capacity

Pretoria and has been the administrative capital of the entire Transvaal for more than a century. It obviously has the institutional capacity to

administer the combined area of Greater Pretoria and the Eastern Transvaal without any additional outlay.

Socio-cultural aspects

Graph 8 indicates that the Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal SPR would be less

heterogeneous from a cultural point of view than the PWV. The relatively dominant language groups would be Zulu, Swazi and Afrikaans. The Wits-Vaal 1 SPR would be as cosmopolitan as the PWV. Although the ranking of language groups by size would be slightly different, no one would be clearly dominant.

The population of the combined SPR would be 3,8 million (1991 census figure) with 53% from the Eastern Transvaal and 47% from Greater Pretoria. The urbanisation level would be 51% and the illiteracy rate would be 22%. People under 15 years of age would make up 37% of the population. Average demographic indicators would therefore be better than for the Eastern Transvaal on its own.

Although no sense of identity appears to exist between the Lowveld portion of the Eastern Transvaal and Pretoria, the sense of identity between Pretoria and the Highveld warrants inclusion of Pretoria in the Eastern Transvaal.

6.3.2 The position of the Kruger National Park and other sensitive areas emanating from submissions and hearings

The concern about the subdivision of the Kruger National Park by the boundary between the Eastern and Northern Transvaal SPRs as demarcated has led to the issue being mentioned in sensitive area a as well as f. In addition, the districts Groblersdal and Pilgrim's Rest are indicated in sensitive area f. From the written submissions and oral hearings it became abundantly clear that literally every district along the boundary, from Groblersdal in the West to the Lebombo mountains in the East, are in dispute. Furthermore, the Lowveld and Eastern Escarpment forms an ecologically sensitive bioregion which should best be managed by one SPR government, particularly if the protection of fauna and flora remains a SPR government function. In addition, from a fiscal point of view ecotourism, an important industry in the entire bioregion, would be best served if a single SPR government carried the associated public sector cost and reaped the resulting tax benefits.

These considerations, as well as the observation that excision of the Pretoria area from the Eastern Transvaal would leave a relatively small SPR, has led a number of members of the TF to consider removing the unstable boundary from Groblersdal to the Lebombo mountains altogether. Given the time pressure under which this report had to be completed, it was therefore decided to analyse this option, rather than to evaluate the positioning of each district separately.

The analysis was done while taking into account that the districts of Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Warmbad and Waterberg clearly form part of the hinterland of Pretoria and not of Pietersburg, the generally accepted capital-to-be of Northern Transvaal. The resulting SPRs are indicated on

map 3. For ease of reference, the two SPRs are referred to as Central
â\200\230Transvaal and North-Eastern Transvaal respectively.

6.3.2.1 Summary of arguments in favour of and against a Central Transvaal SPR

The Central Transvaal option has not been debated yet, but on the strength of evidence gleaned from submissions and oral hearings some arguments for and against it can be anticipated.

Arguments in favour of a possible Central Transvaal SPR as deduced from the submissions â\200\230

Pretoria is a nodal point with considerable centripetal force: oral hearings and submissions revealed strong appeals from Highveld communities to be included with Pretoria, notably so from the districts of Witbank, Middelburg, Delmas and Bethal.

Submissions, both written and oral, have indicated that the communities of the Bushveld (Planning Region 44) do not wish to be part of the Northern Transvaal. Some submissions from this area have requested to be included with Pretoria for functional reasons.

A considerable part of the (central) Transvaal will be accommodated in a viable, if not wealthier SPR.

As Pretoria is the point where cultural groups such as the Pedi, Tswana, Ndebele and Afrikaner have met for the past 150 years, the merger of the Bushveld, Greater Pretoria and Highveld regions would be highly complementary.

The Central Transvaal SPR would address the issue whether Hammanskraal should be incorporated in the Northern Transvaal.

Argument against a possible Central Transvaal SPR as deduced from the submissions

The excision of the Bushveld (Planning Region 44) from the Northern Transvaal will lead to the loss of potential income to be derived from mining activities in the Thabazimbi district.

Application of criteria

Geographic coherence

The coherence is not only spatially in terms of a relatively contiguous area, but also in terms of existing physiographical environments that would enjoy natural extensions. The Magaliesberg range that runs through the city of Pretoria is the line where the Bushveld meets the Highveld. Therefore, from a geographic point of view, the extension to the Northwest is as logical as the extension towards the Highveld in the East.

Pretoria has since the previous century been the nodal point where the road to the North (now known as N1) meets the road to the East (N4). Pretoria is also the junction where the railway from the North meets the railway from the East and West. From a communications point of view therefore, Pretoria is the point of coherence and convergence.

Economic and development issues

Table 8 indicates the population, estimated cost of the SPR governments and the GGP of the adjusted SPRs, along with those of the other SPRs as demarcated. The last column of the table, as well as graph 9 indicate the estimated cost as a percentage of the GGP. The percentage of three SPRs, Central Transvaal, Wits-Vaal 2 and Western Cape, would be below the average of 9,5%. The percentage for the North-Eastern Transvaal would be lower than for the Northern Transvaal on its own.

Similar figures in respect of labour remuneration are indicated in table 9 and graph 10. The percentages for the same three SPRs would be below

the average of 16,6%. The percentage for the North-Eastern Transvaal would be lower than for the Northern Transvaal on its own.

As already mentioned, nodality is one of the main pillars on which the rationale for a Central Transvaal SPR rests. Three entities are found in the SPR: the Buushveld (Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Waterberg and Warmbad) and the Highveld (Delmas, Witbank, Middelburg, Bethal, Highveld Ridge, Balfour and Standerton) are held together by Greater Pretoria as the convergence zone. Large sections of Pretoria's traditional hinterland are thus kept intact. On this basis, Pietersburg and Groblersdal should ideally also been included.

Central Transvaal has the potential to become an economically powerful SPR. In 1988 its share of the national GGP already amounted to 15%. Its GGP per capita was ..., while the figure for Wits-Vaal, the PWV excluding Greater Pretoria, was ...

The social and physical infrastructure would be excellent, because Pretoria, its traditional service centre, would continue in that role. No new patterns have to be established, thereby minimising the disruption of services and inconvenience to the people in the relevant areas. Existing urban-rural linkages will remain in place. This point also relates to the Odi and Moretele districts that currently forms part of Bophuthatswana. Since

these areas are functionally part of Greater Pretoria, their inclusion makes sense from the nodal point of view.

Institutional and administrative capacity

The central node (Pretoria) has infrastructure for SPR government which is currently operational on provincial level. In addition, all institutions of civil society are in place in Pretoria. Educational (4 universities, 3 academic hospitals, 2 technicons and a variety of colleges), medical and judicial infrastructure is on par with that in Wits-Vaal. Cultural facilities in terms of Transvaal's foremost theatres, museums and research facilities are available in Pretoria.

Socio-cultural aspects

The cultural heterogeneity of the Central Transvaal would be comparable to that of the Pretoria-Eastern Transvaal, although the ranking of language groups would be slightly different (see graphs 6 and 11). The same type of conclusion follows from a comparison of the language composition of the North-Eastern Transvaal with the Eastern Transvaal SPR as demarcated by the Commission.

The unification of Pretoria with its natural hinterland would confirm a cultural and linguistic composition already found in Greater Pretoria. The big four language groups (Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Ndebele/Zulu and Tswana) would remain the same, since Pretoria has long been the place where these cultures meet.

With 3,5 million people the Central Transvaal comes nearest to the national average of 3,7 million for 9 SPRs (table 8). The urbanisation ratio would be relatively favourable.

A clearly articulated sense of belonging in Pretoria viz-a-viz Johannesburg exists. The Ndebele of the Highveld (currently divided between the PWV and the Eastern Transvaal) have pleaded to be united with Pretoria, a place of great historical significance for them. Communities in the Bushveld have indicated that they have traditionally regarded Pretoria rather than Pietersburg as their central place. In the light of this, a strong sense of identity can be expected in a Central Transvaal SPR.

6.3.2.2 Summary of arguments in favour of and against a Northeastern Transvaal SPR

The other side of the Central Transvaal coin is the North Eastern Transvaal (map 3). While this option has not been debated, arguments for and against it can be expected along the following lines.

Arguments in favour of a possible Northeastern Transvaal SPR as deduced from the submissions

The Kruger National Park would remain a unit in one SPR. Sensitive issues a and b would thus be settled.

The Transvaal Lowveld, a distinct bioregion, will be kept intact in one SPR. A number of submissions called for such a SPR, which can in combination with the Kruger National Park and adjacent game and nature conservation reserves provide in an important ecotourism need.

The unstable boundary between Northern and Eastern Transvaal, which is in dispute from both sides, and a potential source of continuing interregional conflict, is removed. This specifically addresses the sensitive issues of Groblersdal and Pilgrim's Rest, as well as the other disputes in respect of the districts of Lydenburg, Mhala and Mapulaneng which came to light in submissions and oral hearings.

The option would leave Nelspruit and environs, clearly the prime force behind the campaign for a separate Eastern Transvaal SPR, a considerable degree of scope not only to develop its capital-city plans, but also to keep intact its traditional service area in the Southern Lowveld up to Hoedspruit and beyond.

Arguments against a possible Northeastern Transvaal SPR as deduced from the submissions

The language composition in the North Eastern Transvaal will be more complex than in the Northern Transvaal. The big three language groups in the Northern Transvaal accounting for over 90% of the mother-tongue speakers, namely Northern Sotho, Shangaan-Tsonga and Venda (table 5) will become the big four, with the Swazi speakers joining the club.

6.3.2.3 Application of Criteria Geographical coherence

Spatially the proposed SPR is coherent. However, three broad physiographical environments (which could in turn be subdivided) exist: the Northern Transvaal heartland consisting of Lebowa and surrounding districts (Messina, Soutpansberg, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Groblersdal and Lydenburg), the Lowveld bioregion (including Venda and Gazankulu),

stretching from Zimbabwe along the escarpment to Swaziland, and the
Southeastern subregion consisting of 8 districts (Balfour, Waterval-Boven,
Carolina, Ermelo, Amersfoort, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom and Piet Retief.

Despite the three subentities, the possible SPR is fairly well integrated by
transport links. There are direct rail links between Nelspruit and
Pietersburg (via Soekmekaar) and between Nelspruit, Ermelo and Piet
Retief (via Machadodorp). A number of main roads between Pietersburg,
Nelspruit and Ermelo (the main subregional nodes) further serve to
integrate the possible SPR.

Historical and very stable boundaries are provided by the Limpopo
between SA and Zimbabwe, the Mozambique border in the East and
Swaziland in the Southeast. The Southern boundary with Natal is also an
historical border. The Western boundary roughly defines the dividing line
between the Pretoria and Nelspruit service areas, respects the interaction
between Lebowa and Groblersdal, and observes the limits of the
Pietersburg and Pretoria hinterlands in the North.

Rural-urban linkages exist between the subregional centres and their
respective service areas around Pietersburg, Nelspruit and Ermelo, while
smaller hinterlands have evolved within the subentities. In this respect,
Louis Trichardt, Tzaneen and Phalaborwa are important nodes.

Economic and development issues

In terms of GDP the North Eastern Transvaal is substantially stronger than
the Northern Transvaal SPR as demarcated by the CDDR, both in absolute
and per capita terms.

Economic functionality has largely been dealt with under urban-rural
linkages, as well as the degree of integration and cohesion within the
possible SPR. Of particular importance is the communities in Mapulaneng,
Bushbuckridge and Hoedspruit who will no longer be separated from
Nelspruit. Similarly, Lydenburg will not be cut off from Lydenburg, nor
Nebo from Marble Hall and Groblersdal are not affected. The boundaries
should appeal to the communities who will be inconvenienced by the
CDDR delimitation and who strongly objected it at the oral hearings.

The North Eastern Transvaal, despite its relative advantage over the
Northern Transvaal, will still be in need of considerable fiscal assistance.
However, the need for aid can be reduced through the rationalisation of
two SPR governments into one.

Considerable social and physical infrastructure exists in many major towns
in the possible SPR. Pietersburg, Nelspruit and Ermelo are particularly
well-equipped. The possible SPR has two universities and a large number
of colleges, while a supreme court infrastructure is available at

Thohoyandou.

.The possible SPR has a considerable development potential, given the mining operations at Phalaborwa and Messina, the potential for agriculture and forestry along the Escarpment and in the Lowveld where intensive farming systems are made possible by considerable climatic advantages. In terms of nature conservation and ecotourism the possible SPR has a potential unequalled elsewhere in South Africa.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Six administrative systems are currently operating in the possible SPR: central government, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Republic of Venda, and the self-governing territories of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Kangwane. Therefore, the possible SPR has considerable infrastructure in place, which could lead to comparative advantages in the event of rationalisation.

Governmental infrastructure in the form of legislative assembly chambers and departmental head-office buildings exists in Lebowakgomo, Giyani, Thohoyandou and Louieville. Regional towns such as Pietersburg, Nelspruit and Ermelo have central government

offices as well as provincial administration infrastructure.

Socio-cultural aspects

As already indicated, the language composition will be more complicated than in the Northern Transvaal on its own, through the inclusion of large numbers of Swazi and Zulu speakers. Otherwise, Northern Sotho and Shangaan-Tsonga will retain their positions of relative dominance.

Demographically the SPR has a larger population than the Northern Transvaal, while urbanisation level will be equally low. Other development indicators also imply that large-scale development aid would be needed, as in the case of Northern Transvaal.

A sense of identity exists in the Lowveld, while regional identities exist in Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu and Kangwane. It is not known whether a "North Eastern Transvaal" identity exists. However, the climatic and natural environment in the Lowveld and Escarpment on the one hand, and the Western plateau on the other, has probably brought about intercultural subregional identities.

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. TABLE 1 - ESTIMATED COST OF A FICTITIOUS REGIONAL
GOVERNMENT WITH VARYING POPULATION SIZE

POPULATION TOTALCOSTOF COSTPER % DECLINE
REGIONAL CAPITA IN PC COST
GOVERNMENT AT AT 1991 AT 1991
1991 PRICES PRICES PRICES

000 Rm R %

0 286

500 600 1200

1000	914	914	23.8
1500	1228	819	10.4
2000	1542	771	5.8
2500	1856	742	3.7
3000	2170	723	2.6
3500	2484	710	1.9
4000	2798	700	1.4
4500	3112	692	1.1
5000	3426	685	0.9
5500	3740	680	0.8 -
6000	4054	676	0.6
6500	4368	672	0.5
7000	4682	669	0.5
7500	4996	666	0.4
8000	5310	664	0.4
8500	5624	662	0.3
9000	5938	660	0.3
9500	6252	658	0.3
10000	6566	657	0.2
10500	6880	655	0.2
11000	7194	654	0.2
11500	7508	653	0.2
12000	7822	652	0.2

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1 - ESTIMATED COST OF A REGIONAL
GOVERNMENT AT 1991 PRICES

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ESTIMATED COST (Rm)
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0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000
REGIONAL POPULATION (â\200\231000)

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2 - ESTIMATED PER CAPITA COST OF
REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AT 1991 PRICES

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ESTIMATED PER CAPITA COST (R)

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REGIONAL POPULATION (â\200\231000)

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. TABLE 2 - PROPOSED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF
SUPPOSED REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS AT 1991 PRICES

PROPOSED POPULATION COST OF COST PER
SPR REGIONAL CAPITA
- GOVERNMENT

'000 Rm

EASTERN CAPE EC 5954
EASTERN TRANSVAAL et 2128
KWAZULU/NATAL KZN 7914
NORTHERN CAPE NC 682
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL NT 4703
NORTH WEST NwW 2356
ORANGE FREE STATE OFS 2518
PWV AREA PWV 7992
WESTERN CAPE wC 3348

AV [TOT 37594

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PROPOSED SPR

EC ET KZN NC NT NW OFS PWV we 'AVG

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AT 1991 PRICES

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TABLE 3 - PROPOSED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND GGP AT 1988 PRICES

PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL GGP AT COST AS
 1991 GOVERNMENT AT 1988 % OF GGP
 1988 PRICES PRICES

000 ' Rm Rm

EASTERN CAPE EC 5954 13675
 EASTERN TRANSVAAL ET 2128 14858
 KWAZULU/NATAL KZN 7914 26682
 NORTHERN CAPE NC 682 3546
 NORTHERN TRANSVAAL NT 4703 5697
 NORTH WEST NW 2356 11951
 ORANGE FREE STATE OFS 2518 10963
 PWV AREA PWV 7992 70994
 WESTERN CAPE wWC 3348 23744

AVG /TOT 37595 182110

ESTIMATED COST AS % OF GGP

4 - PROPOSED SPRs: ESTIMATED TOTAL COST
OF GOVERNMENTS AS % OF GGP

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N' NC NT NW OFS PWV WC AVG
PROPOSED SPR

TABLE 4 - PROPOSED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND LABOUR REMUNERATION
AT 1988 PRICES

PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL LABOUR COST AS %
GOVERNMENT AT REMUNERATION OF LABOUR
1988 PRICES AT 1988 PRICES REMUNERATIO

Rm Rm %

EASTERN CAPE EC	8552
EASTERN TRANSVAAL ET	5614
KWAZULU/NATAL KZN	15595
NORTHERN CAPE NC	1805
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL NT	3213
NORTH WEST NW	5833
ORANGE FREE STATE OFS	6176
PWV AREA PWV	43676
WESTERN CAPE wC	13741
AVG /TOT	104205

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PROPOSED SPR

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GOVERNMENTS AS % OF LABOUR REMUNERATION

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PROPOSED SPRs: POPULATION BY LANGUAGE GROUP, 1991

A

LANGUAGE
GROUP

NUMBER

AFRIKAANS
ENGLISH
XHOSA

ZULy

SWAZI

SOUTH NDEBELE
NORTH SOTHO
SOUTH SOTHO
TSWANA
SHANGAAN/TSONGA
VENDA

OTHER

TOTAL
PERCENTAGE

AFRIKAANS
ENGLISH
XHOSA

ZULy

SWAZ |

SOUTH NDEBELE
NORTH SOTHO
SOUTH SOTHO
TSWANA
SHANGAAN/TSONGA
VENDA

OTHER

TOTAL

561652
235131
4937512
38460
678
363
1618
140291
1162
1867
149
34746

5953629

9.4
39
829
0.6
0.0
0.0
0.0
24
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.6

100.0

EASTERN EASTERN
CAPE

KWAZULU- NORTHERN NORTHERN NORTH

TRANSVAAL NATAL

251881
54750
37720

579607

802141
46231

119852
47902
10549
81580

2185
93188

2127586

11.8
26
1.8

27.2

37.7
22
5.6
23
0.5
3.8
0.1
44

100.0

146577
1275917
66382
6307216
2574
330
5015
22779
1033

2160
267
83714

7913964

19
16.1
0.8
79.7
0.0
0.0
0.1
0.3
0.0
0.0
0.0
11

100.0

CAPE

487482
18526
42770

1759
42
92

939
4092
96356
997
31
29044

682130

715
2.7
6.3
0.3
0.0
0.0
0.1
0.6

14.1
0.1
0.0
4.3

100.0

TRANSVAAL WEST

122262
20865
8719
35334
36768
19893
2660594
12220
70557
1088238
542125

85805

4703380

26

0.4

0.2

0.8

0.8

04

56.6

0.3

15

231

115

1.8

100.0

291474

29033

180741

32481

10516

4762

24949

117191

1573896

28809

2787

58870

2355509

12.4

1.2

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354594

36450

239486

127833

5086

4170

21671

1462648

175225

15878

652

74329

2518022

141

14

9.5
51
0.2
0.2
0.9

58.1
7.0
0.6
0.0
3.0

100.0

PWV

1398581
1056857
426758
1317751
122155
273194
837613
801840
890371
396339
85860
385099

7992418

175
13.2
53
16.5
1.5
3.4
105
10.0
111
5.0
11
4.8

100.0

WESTERN TOTAL

CAPE

2070990
695063
522021

2641
288
119

2138

8468

1469

133
43782

3347755

61.9
208
15.6
0.1
0.0
0.0
0.1
0.3
0.0
0.0
0.0
1.3

100.0

5685493
3422592
6462109
8443082
980248
349154
3674389
2617431
2820618
1616511
634189
888577

37594393

151
9.1
17.2
225
26
0.9
9.8
7.0
7.5
43
1.7
24

100.0

6 -EASTERN TRANSSVAAL AND ADJACENT
SPRs;: LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

PROPOSED EASTERN TRANSSVAAL SPR PROPOSED PWV SPR
LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991 LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

SWAZI

XHOSA
SHANGAAN/T
S NDEBELE
SWAZI
VENDA
OTHER

0 02 04 06 08
(Millions)

PROPOSED NORTHERN TRANSSVAAL SPR PROPOSED KWAZULU-NATAL SPR
LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991 LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

N SOTHO ZULU
SHANGAAN/T ENGLISH
VENDA AFRIKAANS

AFRIKAANS XHOSA)
TSWANA SOTHO
SWAZI N SOTHO
Zulu SWAZI
ENGLISH SHANGAAN/T

S NDEBELE TSWANA
S SOTHO S NDEBELE
XHOSA VENDA
OTHER OTHER

1.5 5 3 4
(Millions) (Millions)

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TRANSVRAL 0/TiON

BOTSWANA
NAMIBIA
KURUMAN
Valvndaan

INLAS/ INSET GORDONIA
POSIIMAS3URG
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KENHAROT
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PRIESKA
NAMAKVYALAND A
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VA IHYNSDORP CALVINIA

VICTORIA
WEST
N

"AUZ 21 VeURG
BEAUFORT WEST
22 RDEEN

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FRASERBURG

CLANWILLIAM

LAINGSBURG
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TABLE I - ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND GGP AT 1988 PRICES

PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL GGP AT COST AS

GOVERNMENT AT 1988 % OF GGP

1988 PRICES PRICES

'000 Rm Rm %

EASTERN CAPE EC 5954 2666 13675 19.5

PTA-EASTERN TVL PET 3803 1771 29577 6.0

KWAZULU/NATAL KZN 7914 3481 26682 13.0

" NORTHERN CAPE NC 682 473 3546 13.3

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL NT 4703 2145 5697 37.7

NORTH WEST NW 2356 1169 11951 9.8

ORANGE FREE STATE OFS 2518 1236 10963 1.3

WITS-VAAL 1 WV1 6317 2817 56276 5.0

WESTERN CAPE WC 3348 1582 23744 6.7

AVG [TOT 37595 17340 182111 9.5

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3-5 ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED TOTAL COST
) F REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AS % OF GGP

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ESTIMATED COST AS % OF GGP

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EC PET KZN NC NT NW OFS WVi WC AVG
PROPOSED SPR

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TABLE 200\231 - ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND LABOUR REMUNERATION AT 1988 PRICES

PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL LABOUR COST AS %
GOVERNMENT AT REMUNERATION OF LABOUR
1988 PRICES AT 1988 PRICES REMUNERATION

'000 Rm Rm %

EASTERN CAPE EC 5954 8552
PTA-EASTERN TVL FEY 3803 15878
KWAZULU/NATAL KZN 7914 15595
NORTHERN CAPE NC 682 1805
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL NT 4703 3213
NORTH WEST NW 2356 5833

ORANGE FREE STATE OFS 2518 6176
WITS-VAAL 1 WvV1i 6317 33412
WESTERN CAPE WC 3348 13741

AVG /TOT 37595 104205

3-AJVSTED SPRs (PRETON - EASTERN TRANSVA
OP TIONy: L ANGY AGE CoMPos) Tion), 199, ' :

POSSIBLE PRETORIA-EASTERN TRANSVAAL SPR POSSIBLE WITS-VAAL 1 SPR
LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991 LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

ZULU
ENGUSH
AFRIKAANS
TSWANA

S SOTHO

N SOTHO

SHANGAAN/T
SWAZI
VENDA

S NDEBELE
OTHER

(Millions)

'MAP 3.THE CENTLAL TLANK
AND Nurn-enruw TLANSVYVA g
OPTION

BOTSWANA

NAMIBIA

CAMULIA

OfLAREYVILLE

KURUMAN
SASGLBUS g

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KEMHAROT

PRIESKA ELLAESLITH

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C\/\ FRASERBURG
/ GRAAFF -

CLANWILLIAM REINET

BEAUFORT WEST =
SUTHERLANO
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> LAINGSBURG S~ SANSEMVILLE SOMERSET
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TABLE 1 - ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND GGP AT 1988 PRICES
 PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL GGP AT COSTAS
 GOVERNMENT AT 1988 % OF GGP

1988 PRICES PRICES

200\230000 Rm Rm %

EASTERN CAPE EC	5954	2666	13675	19.5
CENTRAL TRANSVAAL CT	3480	1637	27243	6.0
KWAZULU/NATAL KZN	7914	3481	26682	13.0
NORTHERN CAPE NC	682	473	3546	13.3
NORTH-EASTERN TVL NET	6067	2713	9364	29.0
NORTH WEST NW	2356	1169	11951	9.8
ORANGE FREE STATE OFS	2518	1236	10963	11.3
WITS-VAAL 2 WV2	5276	2384	54942	4.3
WESTERN CAPE wC	3348	1582	23744	6.7
AVG /TOT	37595	17341	182110	9.5

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i7\201 - ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED TOTAL COST
OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AS % OF GGP

30

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ESTIMATED COST AS % OF GGP

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A O\
"CT KZN NC NET NW OFS WV2 WC AVG
ADJUSTED SPR

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INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY
THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 km²) 174,0
Population (000) 4 525,3
Population Growth (%) 3,1
1985-1991
Density (Persons per km²) 26,0
Official Urbanisation level (%) 8,8
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,6
(1985-1991)
Illiteracy rate (%) 35,1
(Economic active population)
Potential labour force (000) 1 418,5
(1991)
Participation rate (%) 38,1
Absorption capacity (%) 32,4
Official Unemployment rate (%) | 17,0
(1991)
Male Absenteeism rate (%) -37,1
Dependency ratio 4,8
Real GGP (R million) 3 786
(1988)
Real annual growth in GGP 4,3
(1970-1988)
SPR GGP as a percentage of SA | 3,1

GDP

â\200\230 INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY
THE
COMMISSION

GGP per capita (R) 914
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
(1985)

Personal Income per capita (R) 725
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male 44,5
Female 55,5

Age (yrs) (%)
under 15 51,0
15-65 45,5
65 and over 3,5

Race (%)
Black 97,1
White 2,7
Coloured 0,1
Asian 0,1

Language (%)

Northern Sotho 56,6
Tsonga 23,1
Venda 11,5
Ndebele 3.4
Afrikaans 2,6
Tswana 1.5
Zulu 0,8
English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively sparsely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs. The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, and has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. The SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years and the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by the North West.

.1. Summary of arguments for and against Northern Transvaal SPR

5.1.1. Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

It is acknowledged that this SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justified it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogenous population composition and its economic position.

5.1.2. Arguments against Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR. Arguments against the Commission's proposal related mainly to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas.

5.2. Application of Criteria

5.2.1. Geographic coherence

In terms of its shape, the Northern Transvaal forms a geographically compact entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists within the demarcated area which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

5.2.2. Economic and development issues

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand, and the rest of the areas with Pietersburg as its nodal point, on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit and other border districts maintain stronger functional links with adjacent SPRs, is dealt with later. Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as a functional node that in terms of the criterion of economical functionality, the Northern Transvaal could be demarcated as a separate SPR.

Economic Viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resources base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12% of the South African population, yet it generates only 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and Physical infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 3.8 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years in the country and also the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate sanitation. It would therefore, need resources from outside the SPR to provide adequate services to all.

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have either inadequate or no electricity and sanitation. Intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

Due to the low absorption capacity only a small portion of the potential labour force can find work in the SPR. It has the highest male absenteeism rate. It also has a comparative advantage in agriculture and has a good potential to improve its agricultural sector and related industries. In certain areas a high potential exist for the

further development of game farming and eco-tourism. However, concerted efforts to develop the human resource potential are required.

5.2.3. Institutional and administrative capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Regional Services Councils and numerous local governments.

It has the administrative and institutional capacity to carry out regional functions. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent and inevitable. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

5.2.4. Socio-cultural aspects

In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population and taking into account the feelings of certain groups in sensitive border areas, a sufficient sense of regional identity exists.

5.3. Sensitive Area: Pretoria/Wonderboom

5.3.1. Arguments for inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated cultural facilities amongst SPRs.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

Pretoria could improve the educational infrastructure of the Northern Transvaal.

5.3.2. Arguments against inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The following arguments were presented against the inclusion of the Northern Transvaal in a single SPR with Pretoria and Eastern Transvaal:

It will reduce the capital wealth of such a large SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a large SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal. There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

5.3.3. Application of criteria

If the districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom were to be demarcated into the Northern Transvaal, the geographic compactness of the Northern Transvaal SPRs will be affected negatively. A projected finger will be created in the south, which would necessitate considering the inclusion of at least Cullinan and KwaNdebele as well.

A Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included. This advantage should, however, be measured against the effect the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV would have on the latter SPR (See PWV).

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the proposed SPR for this purpose.

5.4. Sensitive Area: Groblersdal

5.4.1. Arguments for inclusion of in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Nebo district of the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85 % are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

5.4.2. Arguments against inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

5.4.3. Application of criteria

The geographic compactness of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and

administrative and institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs. In terms of economic functionality, stronger economic linkages exist between Groblersdal and the adjacent part of Northern Transvaal than with those of Eastern Transvaal.

Strong cultural linkages with adjacent parts of Northern Transvaal can be deduced from the fact that 47,3% of the population of the Groblersdal district is Northern Sotho speaking, the second largest language group comprises only 15,2% of the population. It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.5. Sensitive Areas: Kruger National Park

5.5.1. Arguments for inclusion of the whole Park in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the Kruger National Park will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of an international wild life body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it should be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

5.5.2. Arguments against inclusion of the whole of the Park in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The Kruger National Park should be divided for electoral purposes.

5.5.3. Application of Criteria

Broad agreement exists that the Kruger National Park is a national asset which requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. (Since it could turn out to be advisable to adopt a uniform approach to all existing national parks in this regard, the sizes of all national parks are listed in the Addendum 7. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference).

Determining the position of the Kruger National Park with regard to one or more SPRs by means of applying the criteria, is dependent upon decisions on the detail of such distinct management, (e.g., in regard to the division of profits, composition of governing bodies and the involvement of local communities) and the extent to which

certain functions concerning nature conservation, recreation and tourism will be assigned to different levels of government.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be included in either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal or it could be divided between the two SPRs along the line recommended by the Commission. However, in terms of economic viability the Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the Kruger National Park.

5.6. Sensitive Areas: Pilgrimsrest 1 & 2

5.6.1. Arguments for inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in submissions

Lydenburg and Pilgrims Rest districts should be included in the Northern Transvaal by virtue of historical and traditional criteria.

Strong functional linkages existing between Mhala and Mapulaneng, which are clearly culturally part of the Northern Transvaal, and Lydenburg/Pilgrimsrest indicate the desirability of their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal. Their inclusion could go far toward providing the south-eastern portion of the Northern Transvaal Region with the necessary nodal integrity which it presently lacks.

Historically, linguistically and naturally it forms part of the Northern Transvaal. The communities fall under the Lebowa Magoshi (chiefs).

It should be included in the Northern Transvaal due to the predominant Northern Sotho influence in the whole area as well as the common mining activities and the pattern of infrastructure. A far more suitable boundary would be the natural watershed running along a general line to the South of Lydenburg, Pilgrimsrest and Graskop. This, however, would imply a change in existing magisterial districts.

5.6.2. Arguments against inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Pilgrimsrest does not have a major role to play in the Northern Transvaal. In considering its geographic location, its exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could create practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the region. Roads, power-lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof become costly since the border between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended, particularly in the escarpment area where Pilgrimsrest is situated. Water supply is obtained from Loskopdam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.6.3. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of either of the SPRs concerned. If the Bushbuckridge sensitive area (see 5.7) is included in the Northern Transvaal, the geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will be enhanced by the inclusion of the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts or the Northern parts of these districts.

Both the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts have a surplus of estimated tax revenue variable cost at 1988 prices. Their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and a negative effect on Eastern Transvaal. Northern Transvaal is in greater need of such a contribution.

The Pilgrims Rest district consists of 34,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,9% Shangaan speakers. This tends to indicate stronger socio-cultural links towards Northern Transvaal.

5.7. Sensitive Area: Bushbuckridge

5.7.1. Arguments for exclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The inhabitants of the area have never had relations with the communities of Northern Transvaal.

The entire population is employed in the big towns in the Lowveld. Not even 1% of the people are employed in towns in Northern Transvaal. Only a small number goes to Phalaborwa.

It could constitute an economically viable area if it is included in the Eastern Transvaal.

. Arguments against exclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Mapulaneng 1 and 2 Bushbuckridge must form part of Northern Transvaal in terms of economic criteria, traditions and population.

Despite the relative close proximity of the disputed area to the White River/ Nelspruit sub-region of Region F, ethnic and socio-economic factors favour a linkage to the Northern Lowveld in the Northern Transvaal. It would certainly not make sense to isolate the communities of Mhala and Mapulaneng from their cultural focus in the Northern Transvaal SPR.

5.7.3. Application of criteria

] The exclusion of Bushbuckridge from the Northern Transvaal would improve the geographical compactness of the SPR.

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The Mapulaneng district contributes negatively to the estimated tax minus variable cost figure (at 1988 prices) of the Northern Transvaal. Its exclusion would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of Northern Transvaal.

The Mapulaneng district consists of 69,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,6% Shangaan speakers. Contradictory evidence was presented on the direction of socio-cultural links. These figures, however, strongly suggests linkages with the Northern Transvaal.

Stronger economic functional linkages extend toward Eastern Transvaal than towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.8. Sensitive Area: Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Waterberg and Warmbaths

5.8.1. Arguments for exclusion from the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

From a demographic point of view, it is obvious that Tswana is the dominant language in Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and even portions of Nylstroom.

Some people in the Thabazimbi, Ellisras and Waterberg districts prefer to be linked to the North West SPR.

. Arguments against exclusion from the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Due to lack of sufficient consensus amongst local role players and the economic impact of the district on the future economic growth of the Northern Transvaal, the exclusion of the Thabazimbi district from the Northern Transvaal will have a negative effect on the neighbouring districts and towns. Should there remain a difference of opinion on the future of the districts in the subregion, it is recommended that a scientific opinion poll be conducted.

Statements that Thabazimbi is under the predominant influence of the Tswana

ethnic group, is only true of the town and not the sub-region as a whole. In the sub-region as whole Tswana speakers constitute only 29% of the population.

Given the relative wealth of the Western Transvaal, inclusion of the Thabazimbi area would be far less critical than would its excision from the Northern Transvaal. It would have serious repercussions for the Northern Transvaal's economic viability.

. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Warmbaths in or from the Northern Transvaal or the North West will have no meaningful effect on the administrative capacity on either of the SPRs concerned.

The geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will not be affected negatively if the sensitive areas are to be excluded.

The contributions of Warmbaths, Waterberg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi to the estimated tax minus variable costs (at 1988 prices) are significantly higher than those of most other Northern Transvaal districts. The contribution of Ellisras is only exceeded by four other districts and the contributions of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Waterberg by six other districts. The exclusion of these districts from Northern Transvaal will therefore negatively effect Northern Transvaal's economic viability negatively.

The four districts constitutes a subregion with extensive internal functional linkages. Warmbaths and Waterberg have significant linkages with nodes in Northern Transvaal. The linkages of Thabazimbi extend significantly to Rustenburg and Pretoria as well as to the Northern Transvaal via its intra sub-regional linkages with Ellisras, Warmbaths and Waterberg.

Tswana speakers constitute 24,2% of the population of Ellisras, 7,1% of Waterberg, 52,1% of Thabazimbi and 22,5% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 27% for the entire area. Northern Sotho speakers constitute 24,7% of the population of Ellisras, 57,6 % of Waterberg, 3,1% of Thabazimbi and 39.2% of Warmbaths, i.e., a total of 31,1% for the entire area. According to these figures linguistic linkages cannot be a determining factor in deciding whether this area should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal.

5.9. Sensitive Area: Warmbaths

5.9.1. Arguments for exclusion from Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Warmbaths should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal because Pretoria is nearer than Pietersburg. Warmbaths and Pretoria are economically linked and rely on Pretoria for medical, educational and administrative services.

see also 5.8.1.

5.9.2. Arguments against exclusion from Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Arguments were raised about the exclusion of Warmbaths as such, but see 5.8.2. concerning arguments which affects Warmbaths, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Ellisras.

5.9.3. Application of criteria

The economic functionality, viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of the Northern Transvaal will be affected negatively by the exclusion of Warmbaths. Warmbaths forms an important link between the PWV and Northern Transvaal and functional linkages extend both ways.

The largest language groups in the district consists of Northern Sotho (39,2%), Tswana (22,5%) and Afrikaans (17,0%) speakers. Criteria relating to socio-cultural aspects cannot play a decisive role in deciding the fate of this sensitive area.

5.10. Evaluation

Due to a very poor socio-economic resource base this SPR will be the least economically viable of all SPRs. Nevertheless broad consensus exists amongst role players both within and outside the proposed SPR that a separate Northern Transvaal SPR should be demarcated.

Uncertainty exists with regard to the "sense of belonging" of the inhabitants of the districts of Groblersdal, Bushbuckridge, Pilgrims Rest, Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths. Apart from this uncertainty the following conclusions can be drawn:

Although the inclusion of Pretoria and Wonderboom will enhance the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal, its exclusion from the PWV cannot be justified in terms of economic linkages and unacceptable configurations in terms of geographic coherence.

Groblersdal could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of the SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness, economic functionality and socio-cultural linkages.

Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg (or at least the Northern parts of these districts) could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness.

Inconclusive evidence was presented on the socio-cultural linkages with to regard Bushbuckridge. Bushbuckridge does not contribute towards the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and most economic functional linkages seems to extend to the Eastern Transvaal. It would make sense to include Bushbuckridge in the Eastern Transvaal.

Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths comprise a sub-region which should be treated as a unit. In order to strengthen the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and because the functional linkages of this sub-region towards the North West are less pronounced than for example Pretoria's linkages with the PWV, it should remain part of the Northern Transvaal.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be divided or assigned to either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal. The Park Board suggestion that the Kruger National Park be managed centrally, should be considered seriously. Should future management systems and the assignment of regional functions requires that the Kruger National Park be situated in a single SPR, preference should be given to the Northern Transvaal due to its dire needs with regard to economic resources.

PRETORIA/WITWATERSRAND/VAAL/ (PWYV)

KEY INDICATORS

2.1.8 PWV

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY COMMISSION

Area (000 km?) 25,3

Population (000) 9 267,2

Population Growth (%) 3,6
1985-1991

Density (Persons per km2)

Official Urbanisation level (%)

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate
(Economically active population)

Potential labour force (000)

Participation rate

Absorption capacity

Official Unemployment rate

Male Absenteeism rate

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution

GGP per capita (R)
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male
Female

Age
under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured 3,2
Asian 1,6

Language 1991 (%)
Afrikaans 17,5
Zulu 16,5
English 13,2
N. Sotho 10,5
S. Sotho 10,0

This area is the most densely populated of all SPRs, with more than 9 million people living in an area of 25 000 km², and comprising 23% of South Africa's population.

The PWV has the second highest official urbanisation level suggesting that its population is likely to continue growing substantially.

This SPR has the largest proportion of economically active population. Unlike most other SPRs the population of males is much higher than that of females. This suggests that migration to the PWV of females and families joining the males is likely to occur. The illiteracy rate in this SPR is much lower than in other SPRs excluding the Western Cape, suggesting the area has adequate human resource potential to propel development.

7.1 SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE PWV SPR

The position of Pretoria in the PWV is one of the most complex problems emerging from

the demarcation process.

7.1.1 Arguments for the PWV as demarcated

- o The PWYV is an integrated industrial complex which is both economically functional and economically viable.

] Unlike most SPRs it displays a higher level of language heterogeneity within which is found a sense of identity associated with its heterogeneous and highly urbanised nature.

Â® The PWYV is a geographically coherent region as indicated by its compactness, and inter linkages between its various localities.

Â° With regard to institutional and administrative capacity, the PWV has a number of tertiary education institutions, hospitals, as well as five RSCs and viable local governmental institutions

] The excision of either Pretoria or the Vaal triangle area from the PWV would create an imbalance in the power of the remaining region relative to the Central Witwatersrand. Thus, the various components should be left intact.

o Given the growing migration of population into the Central Witwatersrand relative to the Greater Pretoria area, which has a more permanent and less urbanised population, the excision of Pretoria from the SPR will create excessive population pressures on economic opportunities and infrastructure in the remaining region.

@ Since the PWYV region is a highly urbanised integrated complex, there is a difficulty with regard to where one would demarcate the line separating its different components. This matter is further complicated by the fact that it is precisely in between some of its nodal points e.g., Midrand that rapid construction and new business location are occurring.

Arguments against a PWYV as demarcated

There are a number of positions against a PWV region as demarcated. These options are as follows: (i) that the eastern part of the Greater Pretoria should be part of the Eastern Transvaal; (ii) that Greater Pretoria should be part of the Northern Transvaal; (iii) that Odi 1 & 2 and Moretele 1 & 2 should be part of the North-West Region; and (v) that Sasolburg should be part of the Orange Free State; (vi) that Pretoria be demarcated as a separate SPR; and (vii) that if Greater Pretoria is excised from the PWYV, then the Vaal Triangle should also be excised as a separate autonomous SPR.

There are several general arguments that are presented with regard to the exclusion of the Greater Pretoria area or its various components from the PWV region.

o The PWYV is not an integrated complex rather it is an economically functional complex with three distinct sub-regional economies. Economic activity within each node is considerably more than between the three various nodes. Therefore, any one of the components could comprise an autonomous SPR.

Â® Pretoria as a unit functions basically as a separate entity with close economic links with the Witwatersrand, as well as the Brits-Bronkhorstspuit-

Middelburg-Witbank economic development axis.

The creation of the PWV leads to the existence of an SPR which is economically dominant relative to the other SPRs. Therefore, its carving up allows a sharing of its resources and capacity with other SPRs.

With regard to geographic coherence, it is argued that the exclusion of the above listed areas from the PWV SPR will not have a negative effect on the coherence of the SPR.

The Socio-cultural mix of the PWV will not be negatively affected by the removal of Pretoria from the PWV SPR. The areas that are excised from the PWV will benefit from being joined with areas with which they have a cultural affinity.

The combination of Pretoria and the Eastern Transvaal will facilitate the consolidation of the Ndebele people in one SPR, whereas they are currently split between the Eastern Transvaal and the PWV.

The excision of Pretoria from the PWV does not affect the institutional and administrative capacity of the PWV negatively. With respect to the joining of Pretoria with the Eastern Transvaal, an argument is advanced that the latter area will benefit from the institutional and administrative capacity that exists in the Pretoria area. The same argument holds for Northern Transvaal.

An additional reason advanced in the case of Odi 1 & 2 and Moretele 1 & 2 is that these areas are satisfied with the governance of the area by the Bophuthatswana government and are in favour of the SATSWA option; yet there are those who argue that the majority of people there do not want to be part of the North West, but wish to be included in Pretoria.

With regard to the Odi 1 & 2 areas there is the argument that the current boundary divides the territory that is under the administration of one chieftainship, Bakwena-Ba-Mamokgale and Bakwena-Ba-Mokgopo and that both areas should fall under the North West in order to facilitate their administration. In between Odi 1 and Odi 2 lies Brits, the residents of which are divided between being demarcated into the Pretoria area and the North West.

7.2 APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

7.2.1 Geographical Coherence

The PWV as demarcated is a geographically coherent SPR. It is compact and displays substantial internal inter-linkages. Its area is 874,000 m² and it has a density of 27,2 people per square meter. According to 1989 population figures (DBSA) the PWV SPR has a

functional urbanisation' rate of 93 percent. Disaggregated figures for the areas of KwaNdebele and Bophuthatswana falling within the PWV indicate their functional urbanisation rates to be 66% and 98% respectively. The concept of functional urbanisation is useful since in essence it captures the interlinkages between peri-urban, semi-rural areas and the urban centres contiguous to them. It is upon these centres that the inhabitants of the mentioned areas rely for employment, services and trade.

The official level of urbanisation on the other hand will tend to reflect lower urbanisation rates. For example the figures for 1989 are 82% for the PWV, KwaNdebele 10% and Bophuthatswana 20%. The 1991 urbanisation figures for Greater Pretoria indicate that it is 51% urbanised as compared to the other sub-regions of the PWV area which have urbanisation rates ranging between 82-98%. However, when one examines functional urbanisation versus official urbanisation, one finds KwaNdebele and Bophuthatswana to be more urbanised.

In terms of population distribution, the Greater Pretoria (including Bophuthatswana) area constitutes 33 % of the population, Central Rand 27 %, East Rand 25%, West Rand 11% and Vaal 5%.

With respect to internal linkages the PWV SPR is characterised by a core triangle of relative high density and intense economic activity centred around the East-Central-West Witwatersand and Pretoria areas. This core has a high degree of interlinkages with the peri-urban and rural areas contiguous to it. '

T.2.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

The PWV SPR is a highly integrated urban-industrial complex with major nodal points in five sub-regional areas namely, East, Central, and West Rand areas, Pretoria, and the Vaal Triangle.

The economy of the PWV SPR centres around manufacturing, finance, commerce and mining. These sectors have significant backward and forward linkages with mining having historically formed the backbone for the development of the manufacturing and the other sectors of the PWV. This is demonstrated by the sectors within the various sub-regions of the region. These are indicated as follows on Table A and are based on 1988 GGP figures.

The 1988 GGP figures indicate specialisation trends for the various subregions of the PWV. The West Rand still concentrates on the primary sector of mining while the East Rand and Vaal are dominated mainly by secondary industries and the Central Rand and Pretoria are showing trends toward tertiary activities. The nature of specialisation of the five subregions,

! Functional urbanisation includes the urban, peri-urban and semi-urban populations

2 Urbanisation indicates population rates of areas classified as urban in the official population census.

Â® .

therefore, also demonstrates a high degree of diversity within the economy, an important factor in assessing the economic viability of an area.

The functionality of the PWV economy, is also demonstrated by the intra-regional flows of labour and goods between the major nodal areas and their hinterlands. Economic functionality correlates closely with administrative nodality and reflects the different hierarchy of services available in the various centres of a region. In the case of the PWV Johannesburg with its role as a centre corporate headquarters and the control functions of the financial sector serves an important nodal function around which administrative structures have evolved. This implies that while the sub-regional economies of the PWV area may differ somewhat they are functionally interlinked.

TABLE A - MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (1985)

KEY CENTRAL PRETORIA VEREENIGING SASOLBURG
SECTORS WITS VAN DER B.PARK
Fabricated Metals 13,0% 6,2% 15,5% 1,6
Machinery 9,8% 8,1% 10,7% 0,0
Electrical Machinery 7,9% 7,2% 3,0 0,0
Motor Vehicles and parts 2.7 19,2% 0,4 0,0
Iron and Steel and 0,8 0,0 50.2% 0,0
Basic Industries
Other non-metallic 2,6 6,0 10,6% 0,0
minerals
Other Chemicals 5,0 1,4 0,0 51,4%
Industrial Chemicals 0,9 0.0 Â« 0,0 40,5%
Clothing 9,2 1,7 0,0 0,0
SOURCE: CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES, 1985

The economic functionality of the PWV SPR is further demonstrated by the transport flows among its various components, which indicates that Pretoria, Johannesburg and Vereeniging are the major nodal points. It also shows that there is a concentrated pattern of passenger traffic within the Witwatersrand and Pretoria areas with the next intense volume of flows

being between the major nodal cities themselves.

Economic viability

In addition to being economically functional, the PWV region is also economically viable. According to 1988 figures, the PWV SPR accounts for 40% of the national GGP and had the highest real per capita income of all the regions at R5,624. Furthermore, due to the diversity of its economy, it is also able to provide a range of employment opportunities to its inhabitants, although at present it is also experiencing decline like other regions of South

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Africa. Its labour absorptive capacity was only the fourth highest and it has the second lowest real growth rate between 1977-1988. On the other hand, its contribution to the tax base amounts to 55% of the total tax pool.

With that regard to the dislocation of service, the PWV with its significant infrastructure is in a better position than most SPRs. Both households and businesses would benefit from the existing physical infrastructure particularly as it mirrors the economic nodality of the SPR.

Development potential

The PWV by virtue of its economic diversity and level of development has some of the indicators which point towards a positive development potential. In addition, the fact that it has significant institutional and administrative capacity indicates that the framework for effective development planning does exist. However, typical of a rapidly urbanising area it also has socio-economic indicators reflect its significant development challenges. More importantly the existence of different levels of development among the different components of the PWV point to the need for it to be managed in an integrated manner.

Statistics for the SPR indicate that the Central Rand is experiencing relatively high levels of population growth and influx relative to other areas contiguous to it. The need for mobility within the demarcated SPR is important if the resource base is to be used in an optimal manner to provide for the population.

7.2.3 Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The PWV has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity. The area is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Bophuthatswana, the Self-Governing Territory of KwaNdebele, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, and at the local level, five Regional Service Councils and various local governments.

Therefore, administrative and institutional capacities to exercise the assigned SPR functions exist, although, the need for the rationalisation and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent. .

As far as social infrastructure is concerned, the PWV region has three major academic hospitals that provide high level tertiary care services, namely the Medical University of South Africa, University of Pretoria and the University of the Witwatersrand. A Transvaal school of Public Health is proposed and may open its doors in 1994, offering public health training that will contribute to administrative capacity in the health services. Additional health services are administered by the city councils among others of Johannesburg and Pretoria, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the governments of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele and the Department of National Health. This SPR has 268 primary health care clinics or 0.15 clinics per 5000 people which is still less than the Western Cape.

Measured against its health indicators, the PWV has an infant mortality of 37 per 1000 live births. In the urban areas 15% of the population does not have access to water while in the rural areas it differs from 10% to 30%. Over 25% of the urban population in the PWV has inadequate sanitation. However in the Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele areas it varies from 24%-46% to a high of 93%.

The PWV has 15% of the national children aged between 5 and 14 years (1 382 284). However, the enormous variations between SPRs cannot be overcome by forming SPRs with equal numbers of children, but rather by having a varying number of school districts per SPR.

With regard to physical infrastructure, the road network for this area is the highest above the national average. On the other hand the provision of rural roads per capita for the entire area is the lowest below the national average. The total utilisable water varies from a high of 700 to 800 million m³/a to 350 million m³ adequate sanitation. The population without electricity in the metropolitan areas of Pretoria and Johannesburg, and the rural towns of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele vary between 24% and 46%.

7.2.4 Socio-cultural dimensions

The PWV has a linguistically heterogeneous population, although certain languages are predominant in particular sub-regions. Sub-regional senses of identity coalesce with a sub-regional sense of history. However, the demographic characteristics of the area (i.e. its linguistically diverse and urbanised nature) make the PWV unique from other areas and gives it a distinct sense of identity separate from other areas. The strength of the PWV as an SPR lies in its capacity to develop a common regional identity which transcends ethnic and other divisions. Therefore, a sense of regional identity exists based on the SPR as demarcated.

7.3 SENSITIVE AREAS: Exclusion of the Greater Pretoria area from the PWV

7.3.1 Arguments for and against the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV

There are some arguments that Pretoria should be excised from the PWV and included in either the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal.

1.3.2 Application of criteria

Economic Development Issues

While the SPR borders will be soft and therefore allow for a free flow of goods and services, the creation of a relatively less urbanised SPR with a component that has economic functionality with the PWV will exacerbate certain negative trends already occurring in the Central Wits economy. As indicated above, the Central Wits area is experiencing relatively

higher influx of population than other parts of the PWV. Secondly, the Central Witwatersrand is experiencing an appreciable decline in its key sectors, manufacturing and finance relative to other major metropolitan areas and the PWV. Greater Pretoria on the other hand is experiencing significant growth in finance, and relatively more growth in the manufacturing sector. Thirdly, what new construction and growth is occurring appears to be centred in a core triangle of the Central Witwatersrand and Pretoria, with the important growth nodes in border areas such as the Midrand. All three factors point to the fact that the development of the region needs to be approached in an integrated manner. Otherwise, there may be negative consequences for the optimal utilisation of the SPR resources for the benefit of the population as a whole.

The static picture of how much GGP will be lost by the PWYV if Pretoria is removed is only one dimension. An analysis of the dynamic growth and trends of the PWYV region indicates that its various components are growing more integrated and joining them with other SPRs may have a disruptive effect on the overall economy of the functional unit.

Economic viability

Clearly the excision of Pretoria from the PWV will deprive it of territory needed for expansion as well as a portion of its tax base. Greater Pretoria accounts for 23% (1988) of the PWV's GGP. This, viewed in the context of the above arguments has significant negative implications. Furthermore, when SPR boundaries cut through nodal areas, the potential exists that a proportion of labour remuneration of one SPR will actually remain in another SPR, through direct and indirect taxes from expenditures in that SPR.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity.

Given the capacity which does exist in the PWV area this region will not be seriously affected in terms of administrative capacity. There will, however, be a dislocation of services and administrative functionality with regard to development planning and implementation processes.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The PWYV as a region is heterogeneous linguistically, and has a relatively more urban culture than other contiguous regions. Greater Pretoria is less linguistically heterogeneous than the Central Witwatersrand. However whether this in itself implies either a sense of PWV regional identity or that Greater Pretoria has a distinct culture and identity is subject to debate. There are conflicting viewpoints on the nature of the correlation between culture and language which make it difficult to use language as a primary indicator of culture, since there are other important elements that contribute to the formation of culture.

It is often argued that Pretoria is different from the Central Witwatersrand area due to its lower levels of urbanisation. However, taking into account functional urbanisation, one cannot automatically argue that Greater Pretoria is so significantly less urbanised than the Central Witwatersrand area that it has greater similarity, culturally, with the Eastern or Northern Transvaal.

Given the heterogeneity of the PWV, there are likely to be sub-regional cultures. The question is whether they are so distinct and fundamental as to justify the carving up of an economically functional unit that benefits the country as a whole.

7.3.4 Arguments in favour of the inclusion of Pretoria in the Eastern Transvaal (See discussion on Eastern Transvaal)

Arguments in favour of the inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal (See discussion on the Northern Transvaal).

7.4 ODI/MORETELE

Proposals have been submitted for the exclusion of Odi and Moretele from the PWV

7.4.1 Arguments in favour of retaining Odi and Moretele in the PWV Economic Aspects

Given the economic base and socio-economic indicators of Odi/Moretele the area has little development potential on its own. Its development is tied to the overall health of the economy and capacity of the SPR in which it is located. Its excision from the PWV will not affect the regional indicators negatively, however it will deprive the population of that area of the opportunity to be integrated into the SPR with which it is functionally linked, and to which it has historically contributed economically as part of the labour pool for greater Pretoria and Central Wits area.

The separation of labour supply and labour demand areas under apartheid has created pockets of peri-urban and semi-urban areas, such as the Bophuthatswana and Kwanabele, which are functionally linked to the nearby urban centres. Thus, the implication of their separation from the regional economies within which they are currently located, functionally, needs to be seriously considered.

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Socio-Cultural aspects

The Odi/Moretele area appears to be predominantly Tswana speaking according to the language census. However it is also well known that there are pockets within the area, such as Winterveldt which are linguistically heterogeneous.

The issue of sense of identity in this area is difficult to measure since some of the areas have been highly contested territory with portions of the population resisting incorporation into the Bophuthatswana territory.

The current PWV boundary places Odi 1 in the North West and Odi 2 in the PWV. These areas are currently under the Republic of Bophuthatswana and the Tribal Authority administering Bakwena-ba-Mogopa. These areas are currently separated by Brits which forms a different local jurisdiction. The process of integrating and/or rationalising the local administrative structures depends on issues not currently resolved. Specifically, these issues are the powers and functions of local governmental structures and their relationship to SPR governments. This issue needs to be revisited once these powers and functions are clear.

Geographic coherence

The excision of Odi/Moretele from the PWV would not have a negative impact on the compactness of the SPR. It would make the remaining area more metropolitan.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

While this region sub-region falls officially under the Republic of Bophuthatswana it does rely on institutional capacity of the PWV for education and health services. There are, however, services at the tertiary level in this area.

7.4.2 Arguments in favour of excluding Odi and Moretele from the PWV (See discussion on the North West)

7.5 SASOLBURG

Submissions have been received to the effect that Sasolburg should be included in the Orange Free State as opposed to the PWV.

7.5.1 Arguments in favour of retaining Sasolburg in the PWV

Economic Aspects

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Sasolburg accounts for approximately 10% of the GGP of the PWV. According to 1988 GGP figures, manufacturing accounts for approximately 63% of the economy of the sub-region Vaal area. The economy of Sasolburg specifically is also centred around manufacturing with the chemical industry accounting for 91% of the employment according to 1985 figures.

Thus, with regard to economic functionality, Sasolburg is more functionally linked to the Vaal and as such the PWV region more than it is to the Orange Free State whose economy is dominated primarily by mining and agriculture. Therefore, its excision from the PWV may impact on Sasolburg negatively.

Economic viability

Since Sasolburg accounts for only 10% of the GGP of the PWV its excision from the SPR would not significantly impact on its gross output. On the other hand, the Orange Free State would gain from the GGP produced in Sasolburg.

Geographic Coherence

The excision of Sasolburg from the PWV would not affect the compactness of the SPR negatively.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Sasolburg area is predominantly South Sotho speaking as is much of the Orange Free State. In that sense it may share a sense of identity with the OFS. This is further accentuated by the historical provincial boundary which demarcates Sasolburg into the OFS.

Nonetheless, considering the level of urbanisation of the Vaal of approximately 82% as compared to 49% for the OFS it would have a culture more akin to that of the more highly urbanised PWV region.

7.5.2 Arguments for excluding Sasolburg from the PWV (See discussion on the OFS)

7.6 EVALUATION

Based on the application of the criteria provided, the PWV as demarcated constitutes an economically viable and functional SPR. It has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity to effectively manage service delivery and manage the policy formulation and development. From a socio-cultural perspective, it is linguistically heterogeneous although there are areas in which one or two languages are dominant. The PWV also in general shows high levels of functional urbanisation with small proportions of its population located in semi-

rural areas in the Greater Pretoria area.

With regard to the sensitive areas of Pretoria, Odi and Moretele 1 & 2, an evaluation of the submissions and application of the criteria follows.

The opportunity cost of excising Pretoria from the PWV needs to be seriously considered given the functional linkages and the need to approach the development of the area in an integrated manner. In order for the majority of the residents of the PWV functional region to become fully integrated into the area and derive benefit from their contribution to the area's economy the current fragmented approach to the planning development of the region needs to be reversed. The excision of parts of Pretoria to the Eastern Transvaal and North West regions will perpetuate this fragmentation to the detriment of the majority of the inhabitants of those areas.

With regard to the inclusion of the Eastern parts of the Greater Pretoria into the Eastern Transvaal, it needs to be noted that the argument that the two areas have a cultural affinity is, tenuous if one takes into account the population of these two regions as a whole. The inclusion of the Pretoria area into the Eastern Transvaal in fact makes the population linguistically more heterogeneous than homogenous. Furthermore with regard to the two language groups that are added, the Afrikaans language is more predominant in Pretoria (29,7%) than it is in the Eastern Transvaal (12,0%). The same applies to Ndebele which is more predominant in the Greater Pretoria area (16,0%) than it is in the Eastern Transvaal area (3,5%).

It has also been argued that the inclusion of Pretoria into the Eastern Transvaal would make the region more economically viable. The GGP of combined Pretoria/Eastern Transvaal region is certainly almost double that of the Eastern Transvaal SPR as demarcated. It is important to note that the populations of the two areas being joined are also almost equal - Pretoria (1,9 million) and Eastern Transvaal (2,1 million) and that the GGP per capita of the Eastern Transvaal by itself is R5,197 and when combined with Pretoria it is 5,446. Even taking into account the proportion of GGP that remains in the Eastern Transvaal, one notices that Pretoria's per capita GGP is reduced from R4,498, while that of the Eastern Transvaal rises from R2,131, to the combined one of R3,238. Without knowing the precise redistributive effects of such a combination and taking into account the functionality issue, the economic viability argument in favour of the combined region is not sufficient to justify the carving up of the PWV.

In fact, the argument for using Greater Pretoria to strengthen another region holds better for the Northern Transvaal than it does for the Eastern Transvaal, given the much lower economic base of the former. The inclusion of Greater Pretoria into the Northern Transvaal would have a more dramatic impact on the latter's GGP.

The Eastern Transvaal community is itself divided on the prudence of combining with Pretoria, with submissions having been received indicating a strong sentiment for Pretoria

not to be included into the Eastern Transvaal, along side those presenting the opposite view point. Tl

There are several groups which have a vested interest in Pretoria. At the national level Pretoria is of interest because it is currently the administrative capital, and forms part of the PWYV functional area which produces 40% of the country's GGP. The debate at the regional level has been addressed above. Given these contending interests no particular group will be satisfied with regard to Pretoria. Therefore two options have been put forth, either to leave Pretoria in the PWYV or to have what has been referred to as the "Washington DC" option. The latter option raises questions with regard to geographic coherence and institutional and administrative aspects. It also opens the door for other metropolitan regions to argue for forming a separate region. Finally, submissions have also been received from the Vaal triangle indicating that if Pretoria is hived off from the PWV, the Vaal would prefer to be a separate region of its own. The basis of this position is that the excision of Pretoria from the PWV would create an imbalance in the power of the Central Witwatersrand relative to the Vaal Triangle. The

On the issue of Sasolburg, what needs to be considered is the functional linkage of the district to the Vaal Triangle. The inclusion of Sasolburg into the Orange Free State increases the GGP of the latter from R 7 327 million to R9 365 which would be beneficial to the OFS. Furthermore, the language affinity of the area to the OFS favours its inclusion in that SPR. The difficulty, however, remains that some of the community feel that the area should remain in the PWYV for reasons of economic functionality.

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Q NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

INDICATORS

AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 km²)

174,0

Population (000)

4 525,3

Population Growth (%)
1985-1991

&1

Density (Persons per km²)

Official Urbanisation level (%)

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate (%)
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) (1991)

Participation rate (%)

Absorption capacity (%)

Official Unemployment rate (%) (1991)

Male Absenteeism rate (%)

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)

SPR GGP as a percentage of SA GDP

GGP per capita (R)
(1988)

â\200\230 INDICATORS

AS PROPOSED BY THE

COMMISSION

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

87,6

Personal Income per capita (R)
(1985)

725

Sex (%)

Male

Female

4,5

Age (yrs) (%)

under 15

15-65

65 and over

3.5

Race (%)

Black

White

Coloured

Asian

2.7

0,1

0,1

Language (%)

Northern Sotho

Tsonga

Venda

56,6

23,1

11,5

Ndebele 3.4

Afrikaans 2,6

Tswana 1,5

Zulu 0,8

English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively sparsely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs. The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, and has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. The SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years and the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by the North West.

Summary of arguments for and against Northern Transvaal SPR

5.1.1 Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

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It is acknowledged that this SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justified it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogeneous population composition and its economic position.

Arguments against Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal

as a separate SPR. Arguments against the Commission's proposal related mainly to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas.

5.2 Application of Criteria

5.2.1 Geographic Coherence

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Northern Transvaal forms a geographically compact entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homelands boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists within the demarcated area which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand, and the rest of the areas with Pietersburg as its nodal point, on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit and other border districts maintain stronger functional links with adjacent SPRs, is dealt with later. Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as a functional node that in terms of the criterion of economical functionality, the Northern Transvaal could be demarcated as a separate SPR.

Economic Viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resources base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12 % of the South African population, yet it generates only 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, .378 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

The SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years in the country and also the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. Therefore, need a minimum of 201/231 of the population to be employed.

PR le-adequate 11

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density 4 for the entire area and the provision of rural roads are at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have either inadequate or no electricity and sanitation. Intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

Due to the low absorption capacity only a small portion of the potential labour force can find work in the SPR. It has the highest male absenteeism rate. It also has a comparative advantage in agriculture and has a good potential to improve its agricultural sector and related industries. In certain areas a high potential exist for the further development of game farming and eco-tourism. However, concerted efforts to develop the human resource potential are required.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Regional Services Councils and numerous local governments.

It has the administrative and institutional capacity to carry out regional functions. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent and inevitable. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

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5.2.4 Socio-Cultural Aspects

In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population and , taking into account the feelings of certain groups in sensitive border areas /Q oIy \ sufficieft sense of regional identity exists. 7

Sensitive area: Pretoria/ Wonderboom

~ 5.3.1 Arguments for the inclusion pfthePretoria/â\200\224V Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Pretoriaâ\200\231s inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated cultural facilities amongst SPRs.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

Pretoria could improve the educational infrastructure of the Northern Transvaal.

Arguments against the inclusion oft k B1 . Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submnssnons

The following arguments were presented against the inclusion of the Northern Transvaal in a single SPR with Pretoria and Eastern Transvaal:

It will reduce the capital wealth of such a large SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a large SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal.

There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoriaâ\200\231s educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

Application of criteria

5.3.â\200\2305 Geographic Coherence

If the districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom were to be demarcated into the Northern Transvaal, the geographic compactness of the Northern Transvaal SPRs will be affected negatively. A projected finger will be created in the south, which would necessitate considering the inclusion of at least Cullinan and KwaNdebele as well.

5.3.2 Economic and Development Issues

A Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included. This advantage should, however, be measured against the effect the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV would have on the latter SPR (See PWV).

5.3.3 Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the proposed SPR for this purpose.

5.4 Sensitive area: Groblersdal

- 5.4.1 Arguments for the inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal as

>< reflected in the submissions

The Nebo district of the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85% are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

5.4.2 Arguments against the inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play.
In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal

could increase practical problems regrading infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

5.5 Application of criteria

The geographic compactness of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs. In terms of economic functionality, stronger economic linkages exist between Groblersdal and the adjacent part of Northern Transvaal than with those of Eastern Transvaal.

Strong cultural linkages with adjacent parts of Northern Transvaal can be deduced from the fact that 47,3 % of the population of the Groblersdal district is Northern Sotho speaking, the second largest language group comprises only 15,2% of the population. It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.6 Sensitive area: Kruger National Park

5.6.1 Arguments for the inclusion of the whole Park in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the Kruger National Park will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of an international wild life body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it should be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

Arguments against the inclusion of the whole of the Park in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset by a National

â\200\230 Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The Kruger National Park should be divided for electoral purposes.

5.7 Application of Criteria

Broad agreement exists that the Kruger National Park is a national asset which requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. (Since it could turn out to be advisable to adopt a uniform approach to all existing national parks in this regard, the sizes of all national parks are listed in the Addendum 7. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference).

Determining the position of the Kruger National Park with regard to one or more SPRâ\200\231s by means of applying the criteria, is dependent upon decisions on the detail of such distinct management, (e.g., in regard to the division of profits, composition of governing bodies and the involvement of local communities) and the extent to which certain functions concerning nature conservation, recreation and tourism will be assigned to different levels of government.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be included in either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal or it could be divided between the two SPRs along the line recommended by the Commission. However, in terms of economic viability the Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the Kruger National Park.

5.8 Sensitive area: Pilgrimsrest 1 & 2

5.8.1 Arguments for Ape inclusion of Pilgrimsrest in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in submissions

Lydenburg and Pilgrims Rest districts should be included in the Northern Transvaal by virtue of historical and traditional criteria.

Strong functional linkages existing between Mhala and Mapulaneng, which are clearly culturally part of the Northern Transvaal, and Lydenburg/Pilgrimsrest indicate the desirability of their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal. Their inclusion could go far toward providing the south-eastern portion of the Northern Transvaal Region with the necessary nodal integrity which it presently lacks.

Historically, linguistically and naturally it forms part of the Northern Transvaal. The communities fall under the Lebowa Magoshi (chiefs).

It should be included in the Northern Transvaal due to the predominant

Northern Sotho influence in the whole area as well as the common mining activities and the pattern of infrastructure. A far more suitable boundary

would be the natural watershed running along a general line to the South of Lydenburg, Pilgrimsrest and Graskop. This, however, would imply a change in existing magisterial districts.

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Arguments against the inclusion of d&Wt in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Pilgrimsrest does not have a major role to play in the Northern Transvaal. In considering its geographic location, its exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could create practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the region. Roads, power-lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof become costly since the border between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended, particularly in the escarpment area where Pilgrimsrest is situated. Water supply is obtained from Loskopdam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.9 Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of either of the SPRs concerned. If the Bushbuckridge sensitive area (see 5.7) is included in the Northern Transvaal, the geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will be enhanced by the inclusion of the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts or the Northern parts of these districts.

Both the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts have a surplus of estimated tax revenue variable cost at 1988 prices. Their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and a negative effect on Eastern Transvaal. Northern Transvaal is in greater need of such a contribution.

The Pilgrims Rest district consists of 34,6 % North Sotho speakers and 15,9% Shangaan speakers. This tends to indicate stronger socio-cultural links towards Northern Transvaal.

5.10 Sensitive area: Bushbuckridge

5.10.1

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Arguments for the exclusion of m in the Northern

Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The inhabitants of the area have never had relations with the communities of Northern Transvaal.

The entire population is employed in the big towns in the Lowveld. Not even 1% of the people are employed in towns in Northern Transvaal. Only a small number goes to Phalaborwa.

It could constitute an economically viable area if it is included in the Eastern Transvaal.

Arguments against the exclusion of Bushbuckridge in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Mapulaneng 1 and 2 (Bushbuckridge) must form part of Northern Transvaal in terms of economic criteria, traditions and population.

Despite the relative close proximity of the disputed area to the White River/ Nelspruit sub-region of Region F, ethnic and socio-economic factors favour a linkage to the Northern Lowveld in the Northern Transvaal. It would certainly not make sense to isolate the communities of Mhala and Mapulaneng from their cultural focus in the Northern Transvaal SPR.

Application of criteria

The exclusion of Bushbuckridge from the Northern Transvaal would improve the compactness of the SPR.

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The Mapulaneng district contributes negatively to the estimated tax minus variable cost figure (at 1988 prices) of the Northern Transvaal. Its exclusion would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of Northern Transvaal.

The Mapulaneng district consists of 69,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,6% Shangaan speakers. Contradictory evidence was presented on the direction of socio-cultural links. These figures, however, strongly suggest linkages with the Northern Transvaal.

Stronger economic functional linkages extend toward Eastern Transvaal than towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of

belonging) of the people.

5.13 Sensitive area: Thabazimbi, Ellisras, Waterberg and Warmbaths

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Arguments for the exclusion of Fhabazimpicâ\200\224RKH et
apd3Âarmbaths from the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the
submissions

From a demographic point of view, it is obvious that Tswana is the dominant
C language in Thab bi, W?armbMVen portions of Nylstroom. W

M tHer %je%_sâ\200\231aiiï-\201/were e CWM { WUâ\200\231â\200\224/ Ã© :

Â° people of Thabazimbi do most of their shopping in Brits and Rustenburg;
o historically, Thabazimbi has been part of the western Transvaal;

most of the people are Tswana, and therefore have greater affinity with the
North West.

there are more economic functional linkages with the North West than with
the Northern Transvaal;

administratively, the district of Thabazimbi falls under Rustenburg;
communication and linkages with the Northern Transvaal would be costly; and

mining is linked to Pretoria and the North West.

Arguments against the exclusion 6> Fhabazisibiâ\200\224Ellisras,

. rom the Northern Transvaal as
reflected in the submissions

Due to lack of sufficient consensus amongst local role players and the
economic impact of the district on the future economic growth of the Northern
Transvaal, the exclusion of the Thabazimbi district from the Northern
Transvaal will have a negative effect on the neighbouring districts and towns.
Should there remain a difference of opinion on the future of the districts in the
subregion, it is recommended that a scientific opinion poll be conducted.

Statements that Thabazimbi is under the predominant influence of the Tswana
ethnic group, is only true of the town and not the sub-region as a whole. In
the sub-region as whole Tswana speakers constitute only 29% of the
population.

Given the relative wealth of the Western Transvaal, inclusion of the
Thabazimbi area would be far less critical than would its excision from the
Northern Transvaal. It would have serious repercussions for the Northern
Transvaalâ\200\231s economic viability.

5.14 Application of criteria

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The inclusion or exclusion of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Warmbaths in or from the Northern Transvaal or the North West will have no meaningful effect on the administrative capacity on either of the SPRs concerned.

The geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will not be affected negatively if the sensitive areas are to be excluded.

The contributions of Warmbaths, Waterberg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi to the estimated tax minus variable costs (at 1988 prices) are significantly higher than those of most other Northern Transvaal districts. The contribution of Ellisras is only exceeded by four other districts and the contributions of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Waterberg by six other districts. The exclusion of these districts from Northern Transvaal will therefore negatively effect Northern Transvaal's economic viability negatively.

The four districts constitute a sub-region with extensive internal functional linkages. Warmbaths and Waterberg have significant linkages with nodes in Northern Transvaal. The linkages of Thabazimbi extend significantly to Rustenburg and Pretoria as well as to the Northern Transvaal via its intra sub-regional linkages with Ellisras, Warmbaths and Waterberg.

Tswana speakers constitute 24,2% of the population of Ellisras, 7,1% of Waterberg, 52,1% of Thabazimbi and 22,5% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 27% for the entire area. Northern Sotho speakers constitute 24,7% of the population of Ellisras, 57,6 % of Waterberg, 3,1% of Thabazimbi and 39.2% of Warmbaths, i.e., a total of 31,1% for the entire area. According to these figures linguistic linkages cannot be a determining factor in deciding whether this area should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal.

5.15 Sensitive Area: Warmbaths

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3151 Arguments for the exclusion M from Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Warmbaths should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal because Pretoria is nearer than Pietersburg. Warmbaths and Pretoria are economically linked and rely on Pretoria for medical, educational and administrative services.

(See also 5.13.1)

Arguments against exclusion from Northern

Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Arguments were raised about the exclusion of Warmbaths as such, but see 5.13.2 concerning arguments which affect Warmbaths, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Ellisras.

The economic functionality, viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of the Northern Transvaal will be affected negatively by the exclusion of Warmbaths. Warmbaths forms an important link between the PWV and Northern Transvaal and functional linkages extend both ways.

!16 Application of criteria

The largest language groups in the district consists of Northern Sotho (39,2%), Tswana (22,5%) and Afrikaans (17,0%) speakers. Criteria relating to socio-cultural aspects cannot play a decisive role in deciding the fate of this sensitive area.

Evaluation

Due to a very poor socio-economic resource base this SPR will be the least economically viable of all SPRs. Nevertheless broad consensus exists amongst role players both within and outside the proposed SPR that a separate Northern Transvaal SPR should be demarcated.

Uncertainty exists with regard to the "sense of belonging" of the inhabitants of the districts of Groblersdal, Bushbuckridge, Pilgrims Rest, Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths. Apart from this uncertainty the following conclusions can be drawn:

Although the inclusion of Pretoria and Wonderboom will enhance the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal, its exclusion from the PWV cannot be justified in terms of economic linkages and unacceptable configurations in terms of geageaphic

Groblersdal could be included in the Nortiern Transvaal in order to strengthen the

economic viability of the SPR and by virtue of the criteria of ic compactness, economic functionality and socio-cultural linkages. Y

Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg (or at least the Northern parts of these districts) could bejincluded in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic Vlablllty of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness.

Inconclusive evidence was presented on the socio-cultural linkages with to regard Bushbuckridge. Bushbuckridge does not contribute towards the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and most economic functional linkages seems to extend to the Eastern Transvaal. It would make sense to include Bushbuckridge in the Eastern Transvaal.

Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths comprise a sub-region which should be treated as a unit. In order to strengthen the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and because the functional linkages of this sub-region towards the North West are less pronounced than for example Pretoriaâ\200\231s linkages with the PWV, it

should remain part of the Northern Transvaal.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be divided or assigned to either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal. The Park Board suggestion that the Kruger National Park be managed centrally, should be considered seriously. Should future management systems and the assignment of regional functions require that the Kruger National Park be situated in a single SPR, preference should be given to the Northern Transvaal due to its dire needs with regard to economic resources.

3.

EASTERN CAPE/KEI

INDICATORS

AS PROPOSED

BY

COMMISSION

BORDER/

KEI

Area (000 km²)

174,2

89,8

Population (000)

5953,0

4 612,0

Density (Persons per km²)

35,1

51,4

Official Urbanisation Level (%)

35,0

20,0

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985-1991)

3,1

4,7

Illiteracy Rate (%)
(Economic active population)

28,5

Potential Labour Force (000)

2 156,8

Participation Rate (%)

43,3

Absorption Capacity (%)

37,6

Official Unemployment Rate (%)

24,8

Male Absenteeism Rate (%)

29,4

Dependency Ratio

3,6

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real Annual Growth in GGP
(%) (1970-1988)

1,8

INDICATORS

COMMISSION

BORDER/
KEI

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SPR GGP as a Percentage of
SAâ\200\231s GDP

GGP per Capita (R)
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per Capita
(1985)

Gender (%)
Male
Female

Age (yrs)
under 15
15-65
65 and over

Race (%)
Black
White
Coloured
Asian

Language (%)
Xhosa
Afrikaans 9,4 1,9
English 3,9 2,1
S Sotho 2,4 0,1 3,0

The greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR as demarcated by the Commission is the second largest in terms of land area, and has the third largest population. It is also one of the poorer SPRs as reflected by a number of economic indicators.

The GGP per capita, at R 1553, is under half the national average, while the absorption capacity of the economy reflects that only 37,6% of the potential labour force can be employed in the formal sector. This is further reflected by the fact that male migrancy out of the area, is one of the highest in the country at 29,4%. The illiteracy rate in the SPR is 28,5%, approximating that of KwaZulu/Natal.

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While the greater Eastern Cape/Kei is one of the weaker performers in terms of inter-regional comparisons, it must also be acknowledged that there are substantial intra-regional disparities. The Eastern Cape section of the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR has an urbanisation level of 84 %, compared to that of the Border-Kei section, which is only 20%. Port Elizabeth and its hinterland has a relatively well developed industrial and commercial base on the one hand, while the Transkei and Ciskei on the other comprise a largely rural and underdeveloped economy. The legacy of apartheid has created fragmentation in development planning and administration within the SPR.

The Eastern Cape/Kei is relatively homogeneous with a strong predominance of Xhosa speakers who comprise 82.9% of the population. Afrikaans speakers, who tend to be concentrated in the Eastern Cape portion of the greater region, are the next largest group at 9,4% of the population.

3.1 Summary of arguments for and against the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR as reflected in the submissions

The main sensitive area relating to this SPR, is the question of whether the greater Eastern Cape/Kei should be one unit, or should be split in two. There have been a number of proposals as to the nature of the proposed division of this SPR including:

Â° The combination of Eastern Cape, Ciskei, Border on the one hand, with Transkei forming a separate SPR on the other.

The combination of the Eastern Cape with the Drakensberg Regional Services Council area on the one hand, and Ciskei, Transkei and the Border corridor on the other,

The creation of a separate Eastern Cape SPR in the west and what has become known as Border-Kei in the east (including Ciskei, Transkei, Border corridor and NE Cape). The dividing line between these two SPRs would be the Fish River.

While all these options have been examined, the debate has essentially come down to the question of whether one greater E Cape/Kei SPR should be created, or whether there should be a division between E Cape and Border-Kei, with the Fish River as the boundary.

Arguments for separate SPRs as reflected in the submissions

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Submissions favouring the creation of two separate SPRs have argued that the E Cape is an economically viable SPR on its own but this viability would be seriously undermined when combined with the poorer Border-Kei region. The issue of political instability in the Border-Kei section has also been raised as a potential threat to the economic development of the E Cape.

It is also suggested that the combination of E Cape and Border-Kei does not solve the development problems of the Border-Kei, and that these would be better addressed if the Border-Kei is a separate region. Appropriate development strategies, differing from those in the E Cape, could be better formulated and implemented. The Border-Kei would then receive funds directly from a central pool, and would have its own representation in the national parliament.

It is pointed out that the E Cape comprises a largely urbanised population, which sets it apart from the largely rural Border-Kei.

It is argued that East London and Port Elizabeth each have their own distinct functional areas, and are in fact competitive economic nodes. It is pointed out that the relationship between the business interests of these two nodes when combined within Region D has been a source of conflict.

It has been further argued that a distinct sense of identity has developed in the E Cape, which sets it apart from the Border-Kei area. There are also differences between the E Cape and the Border-Kei in relation to composition of language groups.

In terms of administration, the single E Cape/Kei SPR is seen as too large, and it is pointed out that an administrative infrastructure for regional government exists in both regions.

It is argued that the magisterial districts to the west of Port Elizabeth have little in common with the rest of the greater SPR, in relation to economic and cultural characteristics.

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Proponents of one greater SPR argue that the Border-Kei SPR is one of the poorest in the country, and will permanently be a â\200\231basket caseâ\200\231 dependent on assistance from the centre. The combination with the E Cape will result in a better tax base, and a stronger regional economic resource base in general.

It is acknowledged that the Border-Kei section requires different development strategies from the E Cape, but it is suggested that these could be accommodated by sub-regional structures for development planning and implementation within the larger SPR.

It is argued that there are in fact strong functional linkages between Port Elizabeth and East London, and that the larger E Cape/Kei is a functional SPR as a whole. The linkages within the greater SPR extend to the flow of labour from the Border-Kei area to the Port Elizabeth area. It is suggested that the rural areas of Transkei and Border/Ciskei have historically served as a labour reserve for the Port Elizabeth area.

In relation to socio-cultural issues, those supporting the larger SPR argue that the majority of the population identify with the larger region. It is pointed out that the historical linkages within the dominant Xhosa speaking grouping extend from within the Northern Transkei in the East to the Gamtoos River west of Port Elizabeth in the West.

If the Border-Kei was separated from the Eastern Cape section this would alter the balance between the commercial and subsistence agricultural sectors, putting pressure on the commercial farm sector in the Border-Kei. It is argued, therefore, that the commercial farms in the Eastern Cape and Border areas should be kept within one SPR, although it is suggested that the Transkei may be separated from this SPR.

One of the arguments presented in support of a larger SPR is the assertion that the creation of a separate Border-Kei would amount to little more than the consolidation of the existing Ciskei and Transkei. A division between the Border-Kei and the Eastern Cape would tend to perpetuate the racial territorial divisions of apartheid, as well as the poverty contained within those divisions.

Application of criteria

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3.2.1 Geographic Coherence

The Eastern Cape/Kei is one of the larger SPRs, with 78 magisterial districts and a land area of 174 000 sq km, which makes it the second largest together with the Northern Transvaal. In terms of population the Eastern Cape/Kei is the third largest behind the PWV and KwaZulu/Natal.

Splitting this SPR would create a separate Eastern Cape with a land area of 84 400 sq km and a relatively small population of 1,3 mill. (Population density of 15,9 persons per sq km). The Border-Kei would have a land area of 89 800 sq km and a population of 4,6 mill. (population density of 51,4)

The coherence of this area has been severely distorted by the establishment of separate administrations in the independent territories of Transkei and Ciskei. The incorporation of these territories within the proposed SPR will create a compact and contiguous SPR within which it should be possible to avoid duplication and provide a more efficient infrastructural support base.

This SPR has a number of physiographic areas, including the coastal plains, the dry Karoo in the West, and the better watered Transkei hinterland beneath the Drakensberg escarpment in the East.

Economic and Development issues

Economic Viability

The issue of the economic viability of the Eastern Cape/Kei or of the separate Eastern Cape and Border-Kei areas has underpinned a number of the different proposals on this issue. There are substantial differences in the developed economic resource bases of the Eastern Cape and Border-Kei in relation to their populations. While the total GGPs for the Eastern Cape and Border-Kei are approximately equivalent (Eastern Cape, R4689 million; Border-Kei, R4328 million), there are substantial differences in the per capita figures. The Eastern Cape has a GGP per capita of R3 587, which is just above the national average, while the Border-Kei has a GGP per capita of R961, which, if it was demarcated separately, would make it the poorest SPR in the country along with the Northern Transvaal.

The combination of the Eastern Cape and the Border-Kei produces an SPR with a GGP per capita of R1 553. This would mean an increase of R592 (62%) for the Border-Kei section, and a decline of R2 034 (57%) for the Eastern Cape, ie to a figure less than half its previous level. While this reflects a significant improvement for the Border-Kei section, the greater SPR would still be substantially below the national average of R3 332.

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Clearly the question of the extent to which SPRs will be expected to rely on their own tax bases in future, has a bearing on the importance that should be attached to the size of the economic resource and tax base in the demarcation of SPRs. These issues have not yet been agreed in relation to the Interim Constitution, although there seems to be general acceptance of the principle of the establishment of a Financial and Fiscal Commission, which would make recommendations to the national assembly on the allocation of centrally collected revenues to the SPRs.

There is, however, a strong argument for the allocation of certain powers of taxation to the SPRs in order to enhance the accountability of SPR legislatures to their constituency. In view of this likelihood the combination of the Eastern Cape with the Border-Kei becomes more significant in terms of the improvement to the economic resource base of the Border-Kei region, if it is joined to the Eastern Cape.

In relation to the potential costs of establishing an SPR government, it can be anticipated that the costs per capita would increase with the establishment of a separate SPR, servicing a population of 1,3 million in the Eastern Cape. It is likely that costs per capita of SPR government will be greater for those regions with small populations of under 2 million. An element of this would

be the increased number of regional legislators in terms of the split of the Eastern Cape / Kei.

The draft Interim Constitution makes provision for the creation of one seat in the SPR legislature for every 50 000 votes cast, with a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 100 seats. The separate Eastern Cape would have 30 seats (866 000 voters) and the Border-Kei a potential of 46 (2306 000 voters), ie 13 seats more than would be the case with a combined SPR. (The combined Eastern Cape/Kei SPR would have 63 seats based on 3172 000 voters)

Economic Functionality

The Eastern Cape/Kei has a number of nodes, with the major economic nodes being Port Elizabeth and East London. Secondary nodes include Queenstown, Umtata, King Williamstown and Grahamstown.

The major nodes of East London and Port Elizabeth each serve a distinct sub-regional hinterland, although there are also strong linkages between the two. In assessing the functionality of the SPR as a whole the competitive climate that has developed between business interests in the two major cities should be acknowledged. It is important, however, to assess the linkages that exist throughout the SPR as a whole, particularly the labour flows between the Transkei / Ciskei / Border area and the Port Elizabeth area, so that the debate

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on functionality does not focus exclusively on the relationship between the two major nodes in this SPR.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

Health indicators for this SPR show differences in access to health facilities under the various regional administrations operating in the Eastern Cape/Kei. The number of hospital beds per 1000 population is 3,2 in the Transkei, 4,2 in the Ciskei and 6,0 in the Cape Province section. The number of doctors per 1000 population is 0,1 in the Transkei, 0,4 in the Ciskei and 0,7 in the Cape Province section. For South Africa as a whole, the figures are 4,0 hospital beds and 0,6 doctors per 1000 population.

In relation to potential water supplies it should be noted that the Border-Kei section is far better endowed than the Eastern Cape section, with the Border-Kei having a potential of 5900 cubic metres per annum out of the total 6400 cubic metres for the SPR as a whole. In terms of the actual provision of safe domestic water, however, the rural areas are worse off than the urban areas. An estimated 15 % of the urban population do not have access to clean water, while this figure for the rural areas of the Transkei is 53 %.

Development Potential

The Eastern Cape has a predominantly urban population (84 % urbanisation), with a better developed industrial base than the predominantly rural (20% urbanisation) Border-Kei. Under the Region D framework, and particularly under the 1982 Regional Industrial Development Programme, a number of inappropriate regional development policies were implemented within the region. Incentive packages offered under this Programme led to industrial development at designated growth points within the Ciskei and Transkei, (which may not be sustainable in the longer term), while at the same time there was stagnation in the Port Elizabeth and East London areas.

In the Border-Kei area, the formation of the Border-Kei Development Forum, has led to a re-conceptualisation of the development strategy necessary for the specific needs of the Border-Kei section. This strategy has led to a greater emphasis on the agricultural and other potentials of the Border-Kei and a de-emphasis of the previous rural industrialisation strategy. In relation to the formulation of development strategies, therefore, the separation of the development planning process of the Border-Kei from that of the Eastern Cape has been beneficial in that different development approaches catering for specific sub-regional needs have been produced.

3.2.3

3.2.4

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It is clear, however, that within most SPRs there will need to be specific strategies to deal with sub-regional development issues. The question needs to be posed, however, as to whether these sub-regional development foci necessitate the splitting of an SPR in a case such as the Eastern Cape/Kei, or whether they can be accommodated by appropriately structured planning processes within the SPR.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The regional administrative infrastructure in the Eastern Cape/Kei is currently fragmented between a number of regional administrations viz. Cape Province, Ciskei and Transkei. The SPR has, however, a relatively substantial administrative capacity although this requires rationalisation as part of the process of reincorporation of the homelands.

Centres of institutional and administrative capacity exist in Port Elizabeth and East London, while the establishment of capitals at Bisho and Umtata has led

to the development of administrative, legislative and executive institutions based in these centres. There are therefore a number of possible options in terms of the establishment of a capital or set of capitals for the Eastern Cape/Kei, depending on whether there is a need to split certain functions.

The E Cape/Kei has five universities (University of Port Elizabeth, Vista, Fort Hare, Rhodes, and University of Transkei), which would also require a degree of rationalisation. The judicial infrastructure in the SPR is also well developed in relation to the infrastructure available in Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Bisho and Umtata.

The provision of health, education and other services has suffered due to the fragmentation of these services between a multitude of homeland and own affairs departments. While delivery may be adequate in parts of the SPR, there is a need to substantially improve delivery in other parts, particularly in the homeland areas where structures for delivery are not adequately financed or administered. Thus, while there is an adequate infrastructure to support separate SPRs, it could be argued that the creation of unified departments within the larger SPR would have the effect of strengthening service delivery in the disadvantaged areas of the Eastern Cape/Kei.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Eastern Cape/Kei SPR has a relatively homogenous population with a strong majority of Xhosa speakers at 82,9% of the total population. Afrikaans

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speakers comprise 9,4% of the population, with English and South Sotho comprising 3,9% and 2,4 % respectively.

There are, however, differences within the greater SPR with the Eastern Cape section having a language breakdown of 52,3% Xhosa speaking, 35,5% Afrikaans speaking and 10,4 % English speaking, and the Border Kei section comprising 91,8 % Xhosa speakers, 3,0% Southern Sotho, 2,1 % English and 1,9% Afrikaans.

There is a strong sense of regional identity in relation to the greater E Cape /Kei SPR among the black population, with tensions that currently exist between the administrations of the Ciskei and Transkei not reflected in the population at large. This sense of identification with the greater SPR is not necessarily shared to the same extent by the white population. There is a sense of separate identity between the white communities of East London and Port Elizabeth, and there are also differences in the ratio of English speakers to Afrikaans speakers in different areas of the E Cape/Kei. The western districts of the Eastern Cape, which represent the transition from the predominance of Xhosa speakers in the Eastern Cape/Kei to the predominantly Afrikaans speaking Western and Northern Cape contain communities which do not see themselves as part of the combined Eastern Cape/Kei.

3.3 Sensitive Areas: East Griqualand/Mount Currie/Umzimkulu

3.3.1 The arguments for and against the inclusion of the East Griqualand/Mount Currie/Umzimkulu area into the KwaZulu/ Natal SPR, as reflected in the submissions, as well as the application of the criteria to this issue, are comprehensively presented in Section 4 under the sensitive areas relating to the KwaZulu/Natal SPR. It is important, however, to briefly point out the implications for the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR if this area were to be included in KwaZulu/Natal and excluded from Eastern Cape/Kei.

Functional linkages between the Northern Transkei section of the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR and the East Griqualand/Umzimkulu area are particularly strong. In terms of development planning the Border-Kei Development Forum has demarcated the magisterial districts of Lusikisiki, Tabankulu, Bizana, Siphageni, Maxesibeni, KwaBhaca, Mount Fletcher, Maluti, Mount Currie and Umzimkulu as a sub-region for development planning. Kokstad presently serves as an economic node for the Northern Transkei districts in terms of employment, trade and shopping facilities, while hospital and other services in Kokstad and Umzimkulu are utilised by people from Northern Transkei.

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In terms of administration and the delivery of services Kokstad has the potential to expand its services to the Northern Transkei areas as a sub-regional administrative centre. This potential has not hitherto been fully utilised through the artificial division of Kokstad from its western and southern service areas by an apartheid boundary.

It must be acknowledged that the Kokstad/Mount Currie area also has linkages to KwaZulu/Natal. From an Eastern Cape/Kei perspective, however, the separation of this area from the Northern Transkei sub-region would be detrimental to the growth and development of this sub-region of the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR.

Evaluation

The debate on the issue of whether or not to divide the greater E Cape/Kei SPR has centred largely on economic and developmental issues, as well as on the sense of identity as expressed in written and oral submissions. The development of this SPR, particularly the Border-Kei section, requires urgent attention from a future central government as well as from the inhabitants of the SPR itself, and ultimately the question must be asked as to whether the demarcation as recommended in the Commission's first report will facilitate the developmental process, as well as satisfying the sense of identity of the majority of the inhabitants.

Arguments that the division of the SPR will tend to perpetuate the compartmentalisation of poverty, albeit in modified form, are persuasive and are supported by the data. This is not to deny the need for specific strategies for development of the poorer areas of this region. These, however, could be accommodated within the framework of the greater SPR with its stronger economic and administrative resource base. What is encouraging in this regard is the fact that the major actors within the SPR are involved in a dialogue on the demarcation issue, with a development perspective underlying the debate.

It should be acknowledged that, as is the case in many other parts of South Africa, there are different senses of identity which tend to follow racial lines. Certain communities and interest groups in both the Eastern Cape and the Border-Kei sections do not identify with the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR, while other communities and interest groups do. Notwithstanding the divergent views that have emerged on this issue, however, it could be concluded that the demarcation of the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR, as proposed by the Commission, could in all likelihood be supported by the majority within this SPR.

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

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INDICATORS

AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 km²)

174,0

Population (000)

4 525,3

Population Growth (%)
1985-1991

3,1

Density (Persons per km²)

Official Urbanisation level (%)

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate (%)
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) (1991)

Participation rate (%)

Absorption capacity (%)

Official Unemployment rate (%) (1991)

Male Absenteeism rate (%)

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)

SPR GGP as a percentage of SA GDP

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INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMISSION

GGP per capita (R) 914
(1988)

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMISSION

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
(1985)

Personal Income per capita (R) 725
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male 44,5
Female

Age (yrs) (%)
under 15
15-65
65 and over 3,5

Race (%)
Black
White 2,7
Coloured 0,1
Asian 0,1

Language (%)

Northern Sotho 56,6
Tsonga 23,1
Venda 11,5
Ndebele 3.4
Afrikaans 2,6
Tswana 1,5
Zulu 0,8
English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively sparsely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs. The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, and has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. The SPR has the highest proportion of children under

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15 years and the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by the North West.

Summary of arguments for and against Northern Transvaal SPR

5.1.1 Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

It is acknowledged that this SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justified it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogenous population composition and its economic position.

Arguments against Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR. Arguments against the Commission's proposal related mainly to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas.

Application of Criteria

5.2.1 Geographic Coherence

The Northern Transvaal forms a spatially compact entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists within the demarcated area which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand, and the rest of the areas with Pietersburg as its nodal point, on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit and other border districts maintain stronger functional links with adjacent SPRs, is dealt with later. Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as a functional node that in terms of the criterion of economical functionality, the Northern

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Transvaal could be demarcated as a separate SPR.
Economic Viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resources base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12 % of the South African population, yet it generates only 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 0,1 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

The SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years in the country and also the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. It will therefore, need additional resources if it is to provide adequate services.

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have either inadequate or no electricity and sanitation. Intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

Due to the low absorption capacity only a small portion of the potential labour force can find work in the SPR. It has the highest male absenteeism rate. It also has a comparative advantage in agriculture and has a good potential to improve its agricultural sector and related industries. In certain areas a high potential exist for the further development of game farming and eco-tourism. However, concerted efforts to develop the human resource potential are required.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Regional Services Councils and numerous local governments.

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It has the administrative and institutional capacity to carry out regional functions. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent and inevitable. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population and taking into account the feelings of certain groups in sensitive border areas, some sense of regional identity exists.

5.3 Sensitive area: Pretoria/Wonderboom

5.3.1 Arguments for inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated cultural facilities amongst SPRs.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

Pretoria could improve the educational infrastructure of the Northern Transvaal.

Arguments against inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The following arguments were presented against the inclusion of the Northern Transvaal in a single SPR with Pretoria and Eastern Transvaal:

It will reduce the capital wealth of such a large SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

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It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a large SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal.

There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

Application of criteria

5.4.1

Geographic Coherence

If the districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom were to be demarcated into the Northern Transvaal, the geographic compactness of the Northern Transvaal SPRs will be affected negatively. A projected finger will be created in the south, which would necessitate considering the inclusion of at least Cullinan and KwaNdebele as well.

Economic and Development Issues

A Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included. This advantage should, however, be measured against the effect the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV would have on the latter SPR (See PWV).

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the proposed SPR for this purpose.

Sensitive area: Groblersdal

55.1

Arguments for inclusion in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Nebo district of the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the

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Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85% are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

Arguments against the inclusion of W in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

5.6 Application of criteria

&- The geographic compactness of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of any (one of the concerned SPRs. In terms of economic functionality, stronger economic linkages exist between Groblersdal and the adjacent part of Northern Transvaal than with those of Eastern Transvaal.

(AN Strong cultural linkages with adjacent parts of Northern Transvaal can be deduced from the fact that 47,3 % of the population of the Groblersdal district is Northern Sotho speaking, the second largest language group comprises only 15,2% of the population. It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

.7 Sensitive area: Kruger National Park

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M@{}(5.7.1 Arguments for the inclusion of the whole Park in the Northern Transvaal Q\A

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as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the Kruger National Park will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of an international wild life body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it should be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

Arguments against the inclusion of the whole of the Park in the Northern Transvaal as reflected in the submissions

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The Kruger National Park should be divided for electoral purposes.

5.8 Application of Criteria

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ï¬\201'â\200\224" Broad agreement exists that the Kruger National Park is a national asset which

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requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. (Since it could turn out to be advisable to adopt a uniform approach to all existing national parks in this regard, the sizes of all national parks are listed in the Addendum 7. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference).

Determining the position of the Kruger National Park with regard to one or more SPRâ\200\231s by means of applying the criteria, is dependent upon decisions on the detail of such distinct management, (e.g., in regard to the division of profits, composition of governing bodies and the involvement of local communities) and the extent to which certain functions concerning nature conservation, recreation and tourism will be assigned to different levels of government.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be included in either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal or it could be divided between the two SPRs along the line recommended by the Commission. However, in terms of economic viability the Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the Kruger National Park.

1. INTRODUCTION

In May 1993 the Multi-Party Negotiating Council established a Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRs). In compliance with its mandate the Commission invited various groups in the country including political parties, trade unions and civic associations to submit proposals in writing or orally. To supplement the submissions the Commission collected additional data from relevant institutions and agencies.

In the evaluation and analysis of the submissions and the material gathered from other sources, the Commission was assisted by a technical support team. The following criteria, established by the Negotiating Council, were applied: geographic coherence, economic functionality, economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential, institutional and administrative capacity and socio-cultural aspects (Addendum 1).

The report of the Commission, which recommended 9 regions (SPRs) was submitted to the Negotiating Council in July 1993. (See Map). In its deliberations the Council adopted the report of the Commission and identified eight "sensitive areas." To address these areas the Council resolved as follows:

that further submissions should be invited from participants in the Negotiating Council, and from people and organisations in the eight areas identified as "sensitive"; and

that the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission should work out a modus operandi for the implementation of the following tasks:

• invite oral and written submissions

o analyze submissions

o prepare a technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended regions

• prepare a report on the findings to assist the Negotiating Council to take decisions

The sensitive areas identified by the Negotiating Council are:

1. Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. The position of the Kruger National Park. Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the part of Bophuthatswana located in it. Secondly,

whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North

West region.

Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

In compliance with the mandate, the two co-chairpersons, whose names appear in the front of this report, appointed a Task Force to assist them in the carrying out of the assignment .
(See Addendum 2).

The members of the Task Force were selected from the membership of the Commission and its Technical Support Team. The Task Force comprises academicians, researchers and technical experts in at least one of the criteria used for demarcation of SPRs. The work of the Task Force was co-ordinated and supported by substantive secretary assisted by a small administrative and secretarial team (See Addendum 3).

Invitation for written and oral submissions were issued in mid-August 1993 to political parties/organisations/administrations represented in the Negotiating Council, 82 media agencies and to more than 200 organisations by facsimile. Invitations were also sent by further announcements through the medial. The list of newspapers and radio stations as well as the copy of the announcement is attached (Addendum 4). The secretariat also had a toll free telephone number through which replies or comments could be communicated. More than 80 telephone calls were received mainly from individuals who spoke on their account and from a few organizations.

The response on submisssions (oral and written) was overwhelming, notwithstanding the limited time. Written submissions were received from more than 450 organisations, individuals and also from participants in the Negotiating Council. (Addendum 5).

The submissions came from a diverse group of people, including statutory bodies, religious organisations, trade unions, development and business organisations, community groups, women's groups, youth groups, educational and political parties or movements. The

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organisations vary in their size of support and also in their constituencies.

Requests for oral hearings came from a variety of organisations including statutory, religious, development, traditional chiefs, political, business, civics, youth, womenâ\200\231s and farmersâ\200\231

organisations. The hearings were arranged from 21 September to 02 October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre.

In order to ensure that the hearings took place within the time frame that was available to

ams
to cover the ten venues that all those who wished to be heard were granted the opportunity to do so. One hundred and seventy seven (177) organisations and individuals, some of them representing more than one grouping submitted oral evidence (Addendum 6). Most of the information presented during the oral hearings was also presented in written form. Where no written submission were presented, the available information (together with the hearings)

was discussed by the Task Force and used in the analysis of the oral hearings.

During the oral hearings the Task Force found that many people welcomed the opportunity to be heard. Therefore, the Task Force was well received in many areas. In only a few instances did the Task Force experience intimidation.

Source of Technical Information

To ensure uniformity in the reliability and completeness of empirical data, the Task Force restricted itself to the following sources of statistical data:

- Development Bank of Southern Africa (economic, demographic, geographical, literacy, health data)
- 1991 Population Census
- PWYV Forum (economic data)
- National Parks Board of South Africa (data on National Parks)

In respect of the format of the report, the Multi-Party Negotiating Council requested (a) technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended SPR

s
and (b) evaluation of the areas considered to be "sensitive". The Task Force, instead of providing two separate reports, considered it would be more practical to integrate the two reports to provide an overall picture. Arguments for and against the SPR and sensitive areas,

as reflected in the submissions are presented. The criteria for demarcation of regions were applied to the various options to provide objective assessment. Under the section labelled "Evaluation", the findings are synthesized and various options are proposed.

bPR GGP as a percentage of
SAâ\200\231s GDP

GGP per Capita (R) (1988)

Personal income/ GGP (%) (1985)

Personal income per capita (1985)

Gender (%) Male
Female

Race (%) Black

Language (%) Tswana
S. Sotho
Afrikaans
Other

Summary of arguments for or against the North West as a separate SPR
as reflected in the submissions

Views expressed included arguments for the North West to remain as a
separate SPR, and others advocated a merger with the OFS. Some respondents
also argued for the exclusion of the Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater
districts, and the inclusion of Gordonia and Thabazimbi.

Summary of arguments for or against the OFS as a separate SPR as
reflected in the submissions

Whilst a number of submissions had no problem with the demarcation of the
OFS as a separate SPR, some views were expressed that it be combined with
the North West and also that Sasolburg be included in this SPR.

Application of the Criteria: North West

2.3.1 Geographic Coherence

The North West SPR forms a geographically coherent unit which
includes most parts of the fragmented districts of Bophuthatswana,
with the exception of the Odi and Moretele and Thaba â\200\231Nchu district.
The inclusion of Bophuthatswana in the North West, would result in
an appropriate rural-urban balance.

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2.3.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

The North West SPR is largely rural with no metropolitan centre. Its economic functionality is linked to Klerksdorp, Orkney and Stilfontein as the largest node in the region. Other nodal points are Mmabatho, Vryburg, Kuruman, Postmasburg, Rustenburg and Potchefstroom.

Both the OFS and the North West SPRs are economically functional in their own right. There are certain areas of common interest between these regions in terms of their agricultural and mining industries. The main arteries through these SPRs are parallel, linking each with the PWV and the Cape, instead of with each other. There are no significant flows of goods, services and labour between these two SPRs, thus little economic functionality between the two SPRs.

Economic Viability

The North West has a 7% share of the South African GDP and a per capita GGP of R3 619.

OFS regions are approximately equivalent in terms of their economic strengths, as well as in other respects. The North West has a 2% share of the South African GGP, and the OFS 6%. In relation to GGP per capita, the North West fares better, with a GGP per capita of

the OFS, at R2 861. The OFS, however, has a slightly higher personal income per

Social and Physical Infrastructure

In the urban areas of Development Region J (Western Transvaal), 33% of the people do not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas as much as 75% of the communities are in this position. About 50% of the population has inadequate sanitation. The North West rural areas are not adequately developed. The population without electricity in the rural towns and the rural areas, including Bophuthatswana, is 46% and 93% respectively.

In terms of health services the North West region is located near and has functional links with the PWV SPR. It therefore has easy access to the social infrastructure of that SPR. The North West SPR has a relatively poor infrastructure for primary care, but better infrastructure

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for tertiary care services. Clearly, the SPR would need resources from the central government to meet its challenge to provide access to better health care for its residents.

The disparity in the provision of services between the Bophuthatswana areas and the remainder of the North West area is pronounced. The movement of goods and services indicates significant linkages between this area and the eastern portions of the Northern Cape. The linkages with the OFS are limited.

Development Potential

The North West SPR is linked to the mining industry which is influenced by world prices.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Institutional and administrative abilities are unevenly distributed throughout the North West SPR. There is a regional office of the Cape Provincial Administration established in Potchefstroom. Furthermore, there are various regional offices of central government departments established, especially in Potchefstroom, but also in Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and Vryburg. Substantial, but relatively under-utilised infrastructure exists in Mmabatho, which, if utilised, could provide for the planning policy and developmental management needs of the SPR. There are two universities, University of Bophuthatswana and University of Potchefstroom and other tertiary educational institutions. The health services are administered by the Bophuthatswana government, the Cape and Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Department of National Health.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The dominant language is Tswana (66,8 %). The inhabitants of the North West have their own socio-cultural identity and regional awareness.

2.4 Application of the criteria: OFS

2.4.1 Geographic Coherence

The OFS is a geographically coherent SPR with a major node at Bloemfontein, and with minor nodes at Welkom and Phuthaditjaba.

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2.4.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic functionality

The OFS has Bloemfontein as the main nodal point. Other important nodal points are Sasolburg, Welkom and Phuthaditjaba. The OFS has a diversified economic base with mining industry, agriculture and services which play an important role.

Economic viability

The OFS share of the South African GDP is 6% and its GGP per capita is R2 861.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

Approximately 20% of the population does not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas up to 40% are deprived. Over 42% of the total urban population in the OFS has inadequate sanitation. However, only 20% of the urban population living in QwaQwa have access to adequate sanitation. The provision of adequate sanitation in rural areas is less than 15%. The disparity in electricity supply is also pronounced. The population without electricity in Bloemfontein, the rural towns and QwaQwa and the Thaba Nchu area vary from 24 % to 46% to a high of 93% respectively.

In terms of road infrastructure, the road network density for the entire area is above the national average and the third highest in the country. The provision of services is functionally linked within the OFS SPR. Few linkages exist between the OFS and Region J.

Development potential

The OFS economic base is largely mining, which is subject to fluctuating international market prices.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The OFS has a well-developed administrative and institutional capacity, given the facilities in the various government departments, the provincial administration, the QwaQwa self-governing territory as well as the Thaba Nchu district of Bophuthatswana. Historically, the SPR has well-developed tertiary and other training institutions which are able to provide the managerial and other human resources. The health services are administered by Regional Services Councils, Orange Free State Provincial Administration, QwaQwa government, the Department of National Health, and many local authorities and

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NGOs.

2.4.4 Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Southern Sotho constitute the largest language group (58,1%). There is a sense of cultural identity as well as regional awareness.

Sensitive Area: Merging or separating the North West and OFS SPRs

The Multi-Party Negotiating Council asked that certain sensitive areas be investigated.

Arguments for combining the North West and the OFS SPRs as reflected in the submissions

The major thrust of the arguments in favour of combining the North West and OFS regions is based on historical, cultural and traditional links between the two areas:

It is argued that separating the Tswanas in Thaba 'Nchu from those in the North West would amount to an artificial exercise. Thaba 'Nchu, it is argued, is the "Jerusalem" of the Tswanas.

The combined language majorities would be South Sotho and Tswana who would be able to communicate with each other, and have cultural bonds.

Some contend that the combined natural resources, particularly mining makes a combined SPR more economically viable.

Physical and social infrastructure would be improved when the two regions are combined. For example the air services would be located in Mmabatho while Post and Telecommunications and road services would be located in Bloemfontein.

Arguments against combining the North West and OFS SPRs as reflected in the submissions

The two SPRs are economically functional on their own. Consolidation is not only unnecessary, but will impact negatively on the North West because a merger will cause the GGP per capita of the region to drop from R3 619 to R3 037. This would make the people of the North West worse off.

Administration of such an expanded region would be too unwieldy, defeating the very purpose of bringing government

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NORTH WEST AND OFS SPRs

Key indicators

NORTHWEST
AS
DEMARCATED
BY THE
COMMISSION

ORANGE FREE
STATE AS
DEMARCATED
BY THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 sq km)

151,2

128,4

Population (000)

2396,6

2 723,3

Population growth (%)
1985 to 1991

1,8

2,1

Density (Persons per km²)

Official Urbanisation level (%)

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985 to 1991)Illiteracy rate
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000)

Labour force participation rate

Absorption Capacity

Official Unemployment rate

Male Absenteeism rate

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million) (1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970 to 1988)

%PR GGP as a percentage of
SAâ\200\231s GDP

GGP per Capita (R) (1988)

Personal income/ GGP (%) (1985)

Personal income per capita (1985)

Gender (%) Male
Female

Race (%) Black

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Summary of arguments for or against the North West as a separate SPR
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Views expressed included arguments for the North West to remain as a
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also argued for the exclusion of the Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater
districts, and the inclusion of Gordonia and Thabazimbi.

Summary of arguments for or against the OFS as a separate SPR as
reflected in the submissions

Whilst a number of submissions had no problem with the demarcation of the
OFS as a separate SPR, some views were expressed that it be combined with
the North West and also that Sasolburg be included in this SPR.

Application of the Criteria

2.3.1 Geographic Coherence

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fhe North West SPR forms a graphically coherent unit which

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2.3.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

" Both the OFS and the North West SPRs are economically functional in their own right. There are certain areas of common interest between these regions in terms of their agricultural and mining industries. The main arteries through these SPRs are parallel, linking each with the PWV and the Cape, instead of with each other. There are no significant flows of goods, services and labour between these two SPRs, thus little economic functionality between the two SPRs.

The OFS has Bloemfontein main nodal point. Other important nodal points are Sas g, Welkom and Phuthaditjaba. The OFS has a diversified nomic base with mining industry, agriculture and services which play an important role.

The North West on the other hand-tsTargely rural with no metropolitan centre. Its economic functigndlity is linked to Klerksdorp, Orkney and Stilfontein as the lar node in the region. Other nodal points are Mmabatho, Vrybdr, Kuruman, Postmasburg, Rustenburg and Potchefstroom.

Economic Viability

The North West and OFS regionsâ\200\234are approximately equivalent in terms of their economic strengths, as well as in other respects. The North West has a 7% share of the South African GGP, and the OFS 6%. In relation to GGP perâ\200\231capita, the North West fares better, with a GGP per capita of R3/619 in relation to the OFS, at R2 861. The OFS, however, has a slightly higher personal income per capita.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

In the urban areas of Development Region J (Western Transvaal), 33% of the people do not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas as much as 75% ofâ\200\230the communities are in this position. About 50% of the population has inadequate sanitation. The North West rural areas are not adequately developed. The population without electricity in the ru towns and the rural areas, including Bophuthatswana, is 46% and 93 % respectively.

In terms of health services the North West region is located near and

has functional links with the P SPR. It therefore has easy access to the social infrastructure of that SPR. The North West SPR has a relatively poor infrastructure for primary care, but better infrastructure for tertiary care services. Clearly, the SPR would need resources from the central government to meet its challenge to provide access to better health care for its residents.

The disparity in the provision of services between the Bophuthatswana areas and the remainder of the North West area is pronounced. The movement of goods and services indicates significant linkages between this area and the eastern portions of the Northern Cape. The linkages with the OFS are limited.

Turning now to OFS, in the urban areas of Development-Region C, 20% of the population does not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas up to 40% are deprived. Over 42% of the total urban population in the OFS has inadequate sanitation. However, only 20% of the urban population living in QwaQwa have access to adequate sanitation. The provision of adequate sanitation in rural areas is less than 15%. The disparity in electricity supply is also pronounced. The population without electricity in Bloemfontein, the rural towns and QwaQwa and the Thaba Nchu area vary from 24 % to 46% to a high of 93% respectively.

In terms of road infrastructure, the road network density for the entire area is above the national average and the thi

The provision of services is functionally linked within the OFS SPR. Few linkages exist between the OFS and Region J.

Development Potential

Both the SPRs are linked to the mining industry, which are influenced by world prices.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Institutional and administrative abilities are unevenly distributed throughout the North West SPR. There is a regional office of the Cape Provincial Administration established in Potchefstroom. Furthermore, there are various regional offices of central government departments established, especially in Potchefstroom, but also in Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and Vryburg. Substantial, but relatively under-utilised infrastructure exists in Mmabatho which, if utilised, could provide for the planning policy and developmental management needs of the SPR. There are two universities, University of Bophuthatswana and University of Potchefstroom and other tertiary educational institutions. The health services, are administered by the Bophuthatswana

government, the Cape and Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Department of National Health.

The OFS has a well-developed administrative and institutional capacity, given the facilities in the various government departments, the provincial administration, the QwaQwa self-governing territory as well as the Thaba â\200\231Nchu district of Bophuthatswana. Historically, the SPR has well-developed tertiary and other training institutions which are able to provide the managerial and other human resources. The health services are administered by Regional Services Councils,

. Orange Free State Provincial Administration, QwaQwa government, the Department of National Health, and many local authorities and NGOs.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

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The dominant language in the North West SPR is Tswana (66,8%), and in the OFS Southern Sotho (58,1%). However, the two languages are quite close to one another.

Both SPRs have separate socio-cultural identities. The inhabitants of the North West have a sense of regional awareness. The OFS also has a cultural identity and regional awareness of its own.

2.4 Sensitive Area: Merging or separating the North West and OFS SPRs

The Multi-Party Negotiating Council asked that certain sensitive areas be investigated.

Arguments for combining the North West and the OFS SPRs as reflected in the submissions

The major thrust of the arguments in favour of combining the North West and OFS regions is based on historical, cultural and traditional links between the two areas:

It is argued that separating the Tswanas in Thaba â\200\231Nchu from those in the North West would amount to an artificial exercise. Thaba â\200\231Nchu, it is argued, is the "Jerusalem" of the Tswanas.

The combined language majorities would be South Sotho and

Tswana who would be able to communicate with each other, and have cultural bonds.

Some contend that the combined natural resources, particularly

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mining makes a combined SPR more economically viable.

- o Physical and social infrastructure would be improved when the two regions are combined. For example the air services would be located in Mmabatho while Post and Telecommunications and road services would be located in Bloemfontein.

2.4.2 Arguments against combining the North West and OFS SPRs as reflected in the submissions

- . The two SPRs are economically functional on their own. Consolidation is not only unnecessary, but will impact negatively on the North West because a merger will cause the GGP per capita of the region to drop from R3 619 to R3 037. This would make the people of the North West worse off.

- o Administration of such an expanded region would be too unwieldy, defeating the very purpose of bringing government closer to people, the very objective of rationalization.

- . The Tswanas in the Northwest represented by a broad spectrum of organisations maintain that they are not related to the Southern Sotho people in the OFS, and have no linkage with

the OFS.

- . Each SPR meets the criterion of geographical coherence/compactness, which would be reduced as a result of combining the two SPRs.

- . Cultural identities and a sense of belonging have developed in each region, and these may be disturbed if a merger were to take place.

2.5 Application of criteria

2.5.1 Geographic Coherence

A combination of the two SPRs would result in a vast area, almost a quarter of South Africa's total surface, only second to Northern Cape, and would present major infrastructural problems in providing for and maintaining the financial resources of the SPR and bringing government closer to people, particularly that the major nodes of Bloemfontein and Mmabatho are far from each other.

The boundary between the OFS and the North West SPRs currently follows the OFS provincial boundary, an historical boundary which has come to gain a wide degree of acceptance, despite its colonial origins.

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It has been argued, however, that there are historical links between Thaba â\200\231Nchu and the North West SPR, which go further back than the creation of the provincial boundaries.

Economic and Development Issues

The question of whether the combination of the two SPRs would enhance their economic viability needs to be seen in relation to the per capita economic indicators, as well as in relation to their overall strength. As indicated above, the combination of these two SPRs into one large SPR, would have impact in per capita terms or GGP or personal incomes statistics for the North West; it will reduce the resources available for residents of the North West as they would have to share the tax base with the OFS. The latter would benefit from the merger. Clearly, however, in relation to the share of the total SA GGP, the combined SPR would have an added strength and, at 13% of GGP, would rank together with the Western Cape in third place, however, the higher GGP is to be shared by an increased population. The combined SPRs would also have to be the second biggest in terms of land area at 279 000 sq km, second to Northern Cape.

A question that is then raised in relation to this combined SPR is whether it is â\200\230too bigâ\200\231 either economically, or in relation to its land size. A prior question on the other hand is whether either of the separate SPRs is â\200\230too smallâ\200\231 in the first place, thus necessitating their combination. The answers to these questions are probably to be found in the context of the larger map of the country. If one is looking at a small number of large SPRs the argument for combining the OFS and the North West becomes stronger, while if one is looking at a greater number of SPRs the argument for combination becomes weaker.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Combining the two SPRs would make administration cumbersome. People would have to travel long distances in order to reach government offices for various services. This would be particularly so in respect of where the capital will be situated.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

There are strong ties between the Tswana and the S.Sotho. Their languages resemble each other quite closely. There are historical and cultural family bonds between Tswanas in the North West and those in Thaba â\200\231Nchu. The people of Thaba â\200\231Nchu originally came from the Northern Cape and the Western Transvaal. Therefore, excision of Thaba â\200\231Nchu from the North West would cut across rooted historical and cultural ties.

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2.6

2.7

Sensitive areas: Sasolburg

2.6.1

2.6.2

Arguments for the inclusion of Sasolburg in the OFS SPR as reflected in the submissions

Historically Sasolburg forms part of the Boer Republic, which was eventually included in the Union of S.A. as the province of the OFS.

The inclusion of Sasolburg/ Zamdela and Deneysville/ Refenggotso in the OFS would result in more effective administration at local government as well as at provincial level. Excision would cause disruption of services and inconvenience to people.

The infrastructure in Sasolburg will stimulate and facilitate industrial development in the OFS. This does not negate the fact that industries in Sasolburg and Vereeniging are interlinked. The industries in Sasolburg will also help the OFS economy, given the declining gold price in world markets.

Residents of towns in the far northern OFS work and buy in Sasolburg and should benefit from the taxes they pay.

The Northern OFS Regional Services Council (RSC) is highly dependent upon Sasolburg's present participation in its service area. In the 1993/94 financial year it is estimated that Sasolburg will contribute 54 % of the total revenue of the RSC.

Arguments against inclusion of Sasolburg in the OFS SPR as reflected in the submissions

Sasolburg has functional relationships within the Vaal Triangle and its excision will destroy these linkages. Some factories in Sasolburg and Vereeniging are interlinked therefore they argue for inclusion of Sasolburg in the Vaal Triangle.

The branch office of the Department of Internal Affairs in Vanderbijlpark and the Office of the Receiver of Revenue in Vereeniging serve Sasolburg.

There is also a suggestion that Sasolburg should be part of the Vaal Triangle, with the latter operating as an autonomous SPR.

Application of criteria

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Geographic Coherence

The Vaal River divides Sasolburg from the PWV SPR. It therefore makes geographic sense for Sasolburg to be part of the OFS.

Economic and Development Issues

Sasolburg plays an important economic role in the OFS. Adding Sasolburg to the OFS would increase the GGP from R 7 327 million to R 9 365 million, a significant resource increase.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Sasolburg is the seat of the Northern Free State RSC which serves a number of towns, including Vierfontein, Viljoenskroon, Kroonstad, Edenville, Tweeling, Frankfort and Villiers.

Socio-cultural Aspects

There are close cultural ties between the people of the Northern Free State and Sasolburg. Of the black population of Sasolburg, 71,0% are

of the South Sotho group, and in contrast, only 10% of the black population of the PWV SPR belong to the S. Sotho group.

Sensitive area: Odi-Moretele

2.8.1 Arguments for inclusion of Odi-Moretele in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions

o The area of Odi and Moretele is a major contributor to the industrial sector of Bophuthatswana - 60% of all established industries in Bophuthatswana are situated in this area, while employment in the industrial sector in this region represents 61% of the total employment in Bophuthatswana. The exclusion of this area will be to the detriment of the North West SPR.

Important tourist centres are situated in Odi 1 and Moretele 2.

Mabopane plays an important role as a Post and Telecommunications gateway for the North West SPR.

Inclusion into the PWV SPR will add further to the already highly concentrated economic power and wealth in the PWV SPR.

Inclusion of the area would enhance traditional customs,

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maintain the same education system and language preference.

2.8.2 Arguments against the inclusion of Odi-Moretele in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions

- o The Odi - Moretele areas are functionally linked to the PWV SPR. There are also strong labour movements between these areas.

Some people in these areas have always been opposed to the idea of being part of Bophuthatswana. The average percentage poll when Bophuthatswana became independent in 1977 was 6%. In the 1987 general election the Moretele district registered less than 2% of the total potential voters.

Most of the inhabitants in Odi - Moretele are not Tswanas. Many non-Tswana inhabitants have been denied Bophuthatswana citizenship.

There is consistent repression and lack of free political activity in Bophuthatswana.

Application of Criteria

2.9.1 Geographic Coherence

Odi 1 and Moretele 1 and 11 are not an integrated part of the eastern part of the North West SPR, and are not contiguous with each other nor with the eastern districts of the North West SPR.

Economic and Development Issues

There are strong economic functional linkages between Odi-Moretele and the PWV SPR.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

People in Odi 1 and Moretele 1 and 11 use administrative facilities in their area and in Mmabatho, the capital of Bophuthatswana. Situating these facilities in the Greater Pretoria area would be a lot more convenient than having these in the North West.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The boundary between the PWV and the North West SPRs cuts across traditional authorities.

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. 2.10 Sensitive area: Kuruman and Postmasburg

2.10.2

Arguments for the inclusion of Kuruman and Postmasburg in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions

If Kuruman and Postmaburg are not included, the GGP of the North West, will drop from R8 223 million to R7 329 million, and the GGP per capita will drop from R3 619 to R3 153.

The exclusion of Kuruman will result in the disruption of the functional linkage that exists between Kuruman and Kudumane in Bophuthatswana. The town of Kuruman and Mothibistad in Bophuthatswana are situated next to one another and Mothibistad serves as a source of labour for Kuruman.

The Kudumane and Ganyesa districts of Bophuthatswana serve as sources of labour for mines in the Kuruman and Postmasburg districts.

Postmasburg, with a GGP of R625 million, is crucial to the development of the western part of the North West. Postmastburg, similar to the Kuruman district, has rich mineral deposits.

The inhabitants of Kuruman and Postmasburg are mainly Tswana and Afrikaans speaking, and therefore fit the socio-cultural pattern of the North West.

Arguments against the inclusion of Kuruman and Postmasburg in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions

The mines at Kuruman and Kathu will be cut off from the Sishen-Saldanha export line by a SPR border. This will mean that the North West will supply the minerals and the Northern Cape will have the obligation to maintain the railway line.

Kimberley forms the basis of an integral and extensive network of roads, power generation (water supply), communication and electricity supply which exist in the Northern Cape with Kuruman, Postmasburg and Vaalhartz being an essential part of these networks.

As far as education matters are concerned, Kuruman and Postmasburg have always been under the jurisdiction of

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Kimberley and therefore the Cape Province.

Health services to the districts are rendered from Kimberley. A specialist service provincial hospital and provincial offices have been established there.

A sizeable portion of Kimberley's GGP consists of trade and services, a large portion of which is aimed at mining in the Kuruman and Postmasburg areas.

The majority of mines in the Kuruman and Postmasburg areas are serviced from Kimberley.

A sizeable component of contributions to levies by the Diamantveld RSC is collected in the Postmasburg district. The exclusion of Postmasburg will reduce the SPRs income.

The Supreme Court of South Africa (Northern Cape subdivision) serves the districts of Kuruman and Postmasburg and they have therefore become judicially interwoven with the Northern Cape.

The agricultural unions of Kuruman and Postmasburg districts are affiliated to the Northern Cape Agricultural Union based in Kimberley. The interests of farmers in these districts are linked to the Northern Cape. The exclusion of these districts will inconvenience farmers.

A strong regional identity has developed in the Northern Cape. The inhabitants of Kuruman and Postmasburg share in this strong regional identity and have no corresponding identity with inhabitants of the North West.

This will ensure that the Northern Cape's comparative advantage in mining will be optimally utilised.

There are also functional linkages with Kimberley, the Cape Provincial Administration and the Diamond Field RSC.

The exclusion of these towns will impoverish the Northern Cape, which already has a poor economic base.

2.11 Application of criteria

2.11.1

Geographic Coherence - not a significant factor

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Economic and Development Issues

Kuruman and Postmasburg have an important mining resource base. The economy of these areas is functionally linked to Kimberley.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Kimberley is the main centre of the Northern Cape and is institutionally linked with the Kuruman and Postmasburg districts.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The inhabitants of Kuruman and Postmasburg are predominantly Tswana and Afrikaans, and have strong links with both the North West and the Northern Cape SPRs.

Other sensitive areas

Submissions to the Task Force have indicated that the proposed boundary between the PWV SPR and the North West SPR divides the operations of certain mining interests in the Oberholzer and Potchefstroom districts. It has been further suggested that the boundary divides the area of activity of the Golden West Forum, a development forum which brings together a wide diversity of communities and interests in Carltonville, Khutsong, Fochville and adjacent areas.

There have been two suggested solutions to this issue:

Â° that the PWV SPR be enlarged to include the sub-magisterial district of Fochville which is presently part of the Potchefstroom district in the North West.

that the North West SPR be enlarged by the transfer of the Oberholzer district from the PWYV into the North West.

2.13 Evaluation

North West and OFS

When tested on all the criteria, the proposal that the Northwest and the OFS SPRs should be merged seems to be sustainable only on the basis of historical and socio-cultural aspects. Such an amalgamation would however, create a vast region whose geographic coherence would be weak and would also create administrative costs and inconvenience to people. The residents of the North West represented by political

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parties and interest groups, including farmers, labour, women and youth feel very strongly that the North West should not be amalgamated with the OFS.

Economic functional linkages between North West and OFS are difficult to identify. The major labour, goods and services from the North West lead to the PWYV rather than the OFS and the same applies to the OFS.

Sasolburg

Given the historical links with the OFS and the economic contribution Sasolburg makes in this SPR; the administrative linkages at local government level with historically black local authorities and the Northern OFS RSC; and the support by locals as well as government structures, there would appear to be merit in including Sasolburg in the OFS. It should be pointed out, however, that some local organisations were opposed to this view.

The incorporation of Sasolburg would not necessarily undermine the linkages between this town and the Vaal Triangle as the borders are soft.

Odi-Moretele

There are strong economic functional links between Odi-Moretele and Pretoria and Johannesburg. Socio-cultural links between Odi-Moretele and the North West SPR exist and also with the PWV SPR. Given the rather low percentage of Tswanas (about 40%) in Odi-Moretele, and representations made by some of the inhabitants, functional linkages with the PWV SPR appear to be very strong.

Kuruman and Postmasburg

The inclusion of Kuruman and Postmasburg in the Northern Cape SPR will reduce the GGP per capita, but at the same time add to the fragile economic base of the Northern Cape SPR. However, these areas have strong functional linkages with Bophuthatswana areas in the North West. The balance of the evidence presented would seem to suggest that these districts should remain in the North West.

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5. NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

INDICATORS

AS PROPOSED BY
CDDR

Area (000 km²)

174,0

Population (000)

4 525,3

Population Growth (%)
1985-1991

3,1

Density (Persons per km²)

Official Urbanisation level (%)

Growth in Urbanisation (%)
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000)

Participation rate

Absorption capacity

Official Unemployment rate

Male Absenteeism rate

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY
CDDR

GGP per capita (R) 914
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
(1985)

725

44,5
Female

under 15
15-65
65 and over 3,5

Black
White 2,7
Coloured 0,1
Asian 0,1

Language (%)

Northern Sotho 56,6
Tsonga 23,1
Venda 1,5
Ndebele 3.4
Afrikaans 2,6
Tswana 1.5

Zulu 0,8
English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively less densely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs. The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, in fact this area has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. This SPR has the highest proportion of children under

15 years, and by default the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by North West.)
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5.1. Arguments for and against a Northern Transvaal SPR as demarcated by the Commission

5.1.1. Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

This SPR has accommodated, from a development perspective, its heterogeneous population for decades. It is acknowledged that the SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justify it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogenous population composition and its economic position.

5.1.2. Arguments against Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR. Arguments against the Commission's proposal related mainly to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas.

5.2. Application of Criteria

5.2.1. Geographic coherence

In terms of its compact shape, the Northern Transvaal forms a geographically coherent entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic coherence and compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

5.2.2. Economic and development issues

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg, and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand, and the rest of the areas with Pietersburg as its nodal point, on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit and other border districts maintain stronger functional links with adjacent SPRs, is dealt with later as-paft-leu-l-afâ\200\224seïr\202s-m-ve-a;eas, Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as a functional node that in terms of the criterion of economical functionality, a separate SPR could be demarcated in this part of the country.

Economic Viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resource, base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12% of the South African population, yet it generates 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and Physical infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 3.8 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by a long way the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. It would therefore, need resources from outside the SPR to provide services to all.

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have inadequate and no electricity sanitation. The provision of services is pronounced and intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

Due to the low absorption capacity only a small portion of the potential labour force can find work in the SPR. The SPR has the highest male absenteeism rate. The SPR has a comparative advantage in agriculture. It has a good potential to improve its agricultural sector and related industries. In certain areas a high potential exist for the further development of game farming and eco-tourism. Strenuous efforts to develop the human resources potential, will, however, be required.) s _

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5.2.3. Institutional and administrative capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Regional Services Councils and numerous local governments.

Administrative and institutional capacity to exercise assigned SPR functions should not pose a difficulty. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent and inevitable. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

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The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

5.2.4. Socio-cultural aspects

In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population, a certain sense of regional identity exists, which distinguishes this SPR from other neighbouring areas.

5.3. Sensitive Area: Pretoria/Wonderboom

5.3.1. Arguments for inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated cultural facilities amongst SPRs.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

5.3.2. Arguments against inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

It will reduce the capital wealth of such a SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a large SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal. There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

5.3.3. Application of criteria

If the districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom were to be demarcated into the Northern Transvaal, the geographic compactness of the Northern Transvaal SPRS will be affected negatively. A projected finger will be created in the south, which would necessitate considering the inclusion of at least Cullinan and KwaNdebele as well.

A Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included. This advantage should, however, be measured against the effect the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV would have on the latter SPR (See PWV).

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the this SPR as far as the criterion is concerned.

The inclusion of Pretoria into the Northern Transvaal would markedly increase this SPR's heterogeneity.

5.4. Sensitive Area: Groblersdal

5.4.1. Arguments for inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

The Nebo district of the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85 % are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

5.4.2. Arguments against inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

5.4.3. Application of criteria

The geographic compactness of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs.

In terms of economic functionality, stronger economic linkages exist between Groblersdal and the adjacent part of Northern Transvaal than with those of Eastern Transvaal.

Strong cultural linkages with adjacent parts of Northern Transvaal can be adduced from the fact that 47,25 % of the population of the Groblersdal district is North Sotho speaking, the second largest language group comprises only 15,24% of the population.

It should be noted that most submissions suggest that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.5. Sensitive Areas: Kruger National Park

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5.5.1. Arguments for inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the Kruger National Park will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of a World Life Body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

5.5.2. Arguments against inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The Kruger National Park be divided for electoral purposes.

5.5.3. Application of Criteria

Broad agreement exists that the Kruger National Park is a national asset which requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. (Since it could turn out to be advisable to adopt a uniform approach to all existing national parks in this regard, the sizes of all national parks are listed in Addendum 6. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference.

Determining the exact location of the Kruger National Park within one or more SPRs by means of the criteria, will be determined by decisions on the detail of such distinct management, e.g in regard to the division of profits, composition of governing bodies and the extent to which certain functions concerning conservation, recreation and tourism will be assigned to different levels of government.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be included in either the

Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal or it could be divided between the two SPS's along the line recommended by the Commission.

In terms of economic viability the Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the Kruger National Park.

5.6. Sensitive Area: Pilgrimsrest 1 & 2

5.6.1. Arguments for inclusion reflected in submissions

Lydenburg and Pilgrims Rest districts should be included Northern Transvaal by virtue of historical and traditional criteria.

Strong functional linkages exist between Mhala Mapuleng, which are clearly culturally part of the Northern Transvaal, and Lydenburg/Pilgrimsrest would indicate the part of the desirability of their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal. Their inclusion could go far toward providing the south-eastern portion of the Northern Transvaal Region with the necessary nodal integrity which it presently lacks.

Historically, linguistically and naturally it forms part of the Northern Transvaal. The communities fall under the Lebowa Magoshi.

Should be included in the Northern Transvaal due to the predominant Northern Sotho

influence in the whole area as well as the common mining activities and the pattern of infra-structure. A far more suitable boundary would be the natural watershed running along a general line to the south to Lydenburg, Pilgrimsrest and Graskop. This, however, would imply a change in existing magisterial districts.

Arguments against inclusion As an economic growth area Pilgrimsrest does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could create practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the region. Roads, power-lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended, particularly in the escarpment area where Pilgrimsrest is situated. Water supply is obtained from Loskopdam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline. Local feelings should be tested.

5.6.2. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any

one of the SPRs concerned.

If the Bushbuckridge sensitive area is retained in the Northern Transvaal, the geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will be enhanced by the inclusion of the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts or the Northern parts of these

districts.

Both the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts has a positive figure in terms of estimated tax minus variable cost at 1988 prices. Their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and a negative effect on Eastern Transvaal. Northern Transvaal is in greater need of such contribution.

The Pilgrims Rest district consists of 34.35% North Sotho speakers and 15.91 Shangaan speakers. This tends to indicate stronger socio-cultural links towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.7. Sensitive Area: Bushbuckridge

5.7.1. Arguments for exclusion

The inhabitants of the area have never had relations with the communities of Northern Transvaal.

Entire population is employed by big towns in the Lowveld. Not even 1% of the people is employed in towns in Northern Transvaal. Only a small number goes to Phalaborwa.

It could constitute an economically viable area if included in the Eastern Transvaal.

5.7.2. Arguments against exclusion

Mapulaneng 1 and 1/ Bushbuckridge must form part of Northern Transvaal in terms of economic criteria, traditions and population.

Despite the relative close proximity of the disputed area to the White River/ Nelspruit sub-region of Region F, ethnic and socio-economic factors favour a linkage to the Northern Lowveld in the Northern Transvaal. It would certainly not make sense to isolate the communities of Mafika and Mapulaneng from their cultural focus in the Northern Transvaal SPR.

5.7.3. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Bushbuckridge in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of

any one of the SPRs concerned.

The exclusion of Bushbuckridge from the Northern Transvaal would improve the geographical compactness of the SPR.

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The Mapulaneng district contributes negatively to the estimated tax minus variable cost figure (at 1988 prices) of the Northern Transvaal. Its exclusion would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of Northern Transvaal.

The Mapulaneng district consists of 69,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,6% Shangaan speakers. Contradictory evidence was presented on the direction of socio-cultural links. These figures, however, strongly suggests linkages with the Northern Transvaal.

Stronger economic functional linkages extend toward Eastern Transvaal than towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.8. Sensitive Area: Thabazimbi

5.8.1. Arguments for exclusion

Strong evidence exists that the majority of stakeholder in the Thabazimbi, Nylstroom and Warmbaths districts prefer to be linked to the North West region. This makes perfect sense if the population composition is taken into consideration and if the values and principles supported by these people are noted.

From a demographic analysis, it is obvious that Tswana is the dominant language in Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and even portions of Nylstroom.

These districts with their relatively strong economic base serve as a useful balance for the inclusion of Region B (with its relatively poor economic base), thereby strengthening the economic viability of the proposed region as a whole.

5.8.2. Arguments against exclusion

Due to lack of sufficient consensus amongst local role players and the economic impact of the district on the future economic growth of the Northern Transvaal, the exclusion of the Thabazimbi district from the Northern Transvaal will have a negative spill over effect in neighbouring districts and towns. Should there remain a difference of opinion on the future of the districts in subregion, it is recommended that a scientific opinion poll be conducted.

Statements that Thabazimbi is under the predominant influence of the Tswana ethnic group, is only true of the town and not the sub-region as a whole. In the sub-region as whole Tswana speakers constitute only 29%

Seen the relative wealth of the western Transvaal, inclusion of the Thabazimbi area would be far less critical than would its excision from the Northern Transvaal. It would have serious repercussions for the Northern Transvaal's economic viability.

5.8.3. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Warmbaths in or from the Northern Transvaal or the North West will have no meaningful effect on the administrative capacity on any one of the SPRs concerned.

The geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will not be affected negatively if the sensitive areas are to be excluded. The effect on the North West vis-à-vis the PWV would, however, not necessarily be the same.

The contributions of Warmbaths, Waterberg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi to the estimated tax minus variable costs (at 1988 prices) are significantly higher than those of most other Northern Transvaal districts. The contribution of Ellisras is only exceeded by 4 other districts and the contributions of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Waterberg by 6 other districts. The exclusion of these districts from Northern Transvaal will therefore effect Northern Transvaal's economic viability negatively.

The four districts constitutes a subregion with extensive internal functional linkages. Warmbaths and Waterberg have significant linkages with nodes in Northern Transvaal. The linkages of Thabazimbi extend significantly to Rustenburg and Pretoria as well as to the Northern Transvaal via its intra subregional linkages with Ellisras, Warmbaths and Waterberg.

Tswana speakers constitute 24.22 % of the population of Ellisras, 7.1% of Waterberg, 52.11% of Thabazimbi and 22.5% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 26.99% for the entire area. Northern Sotho speakers constitute 24.72% of the population of Ellisras, 57.25% of Waterberg, 3.1% of Thabazimbi and 39.2% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 31.1 for the entire area. According to these figures linguistic linkages cannot be a determining factor in deciding whether this area should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal.

5.9. Sensitive Area: Warmbaths

5.9.1. Arguments for exclusion of Warmbaths

To be demarcated in the same SPR as Pretoria: distance to Pretoria shorter than to Pietersburg; economic functionality and tourism; greater convenience with regard to medical services, educational institutions, cultural activities and government regional offices.

5.9.2. Arguments against exclusion

None was received.

5.9.3. Application of criteria

The economic functionality, viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of the Northern Transvaal or the PWV will not be affected meaningfully by the inclusion or Warmbaths in either one of the SPR,s. Whatever impact there might be, its exclusion would effect Northern Transvaal more negatively than would be the case with the PWV.

Warmbaths forms an important link between the PWV and Northern Transvaal and functional linkages extend both ways.

The greatest language groups in the district consists of Northern Sotho (39.2%), Tswana (22.5%) and Afrikaans (17.02 %) speakers. Criteria relating to socio-culatural aspects cannot play a decisive role in deciding the fate of this sensitive area.

5.10. Evaluation

Due to a very poor socio-economic resource base this SPR will be the least economically viable of all SPRs. Nevertheless broad consensus exists amongs role players both within and outside the proposed SPR that a separate Northern Transvaal SPR should be demarcated.

Uncertainty exists with regard to the "sense of belonging" of the inhabitants of the

districts of Groblersdal, Bushbuckridge, Pilgrims Rest, Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths. Apart from this uncertainty the following conclusions can be drawn:

Although the inclusion of Pretoria and Wonderboom will enhance the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal, its exclusion from the PWV cannot be justified in terms of economic linkages and unacceptable configurations in terms of geographic coherence.

Groblersdal could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness, economic functionality and socio-cultural linkages.

Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg (or at least the northern parts of these districts) could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness.

Bushbuckridge does not contribute towards the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and most economic functional linkages seems to extend to the south. By virtue of strong socio-cultural links with Northern Transvaal, it could be considered to retian it in the Northern Transvaal, especially if it were to be decided to include Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg.

Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths comprise a sub-region which should

be treated as a unit. In order to strengthen the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and because the functional linkages of this sub-region towards the North West are less pronounced than for example of Pretoria's linkages with the PWV, it should remain part of the Northern Transvaal.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be divided or assigned to either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal. Should future management systems and the assignment of regional functions requires that the Kruger National Park be situated in a single SPR, preference should be given to the Northern Transvaal due to its dire needs with regard to economic resources.

1 INTRODUCTION

In May 1993 the Multi-Party Negotiating Council established a Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRs). In compliance with its mandate the Commission invited various groups in the country including political parties, trade unions and civic associations to submit proposals in writing or orally. To supplement the submissions the Commission collected additional data from relevant institutions and agencies.

In the evaluation and analysis of the submissions and the material gathered from other sources, the Commission was assisted by a technical support team. The following criteria, established by the Negotiating Council, were applied: geographic coherence, economic functionality, economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential, institutional and administrative capacity and socio-cultural aspects (Addendum 1).

The report of the Commission, which recommended 9 regions (SPRs) was submitted to the Negotiating Council in July 1993. In its deliberations the Council adopted the report of the Commission and identified eight "sensitive areas." To address these areas the Council resolved as follows:

that further submissions should be invited from participants in the Negotiating Council, and from people and organisations in the eight areas identified as "sensitive"; and

that the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission should work out a modus operandi for the implementation of the following tasks:

- to invite oral and written submissions

- to analyze submissions

- to prepare a technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended regions

- to prepare a report on the findings to assist the Negotiating Council to take decisions

The sensitive areas identified by the Negotiating Council are:

- Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the

question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. The position of the Kruger

- National Park.

Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the part of Bophuthatswana located in it. Secondly, whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North West region.

Eastern Cape/Free State - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National Park. :

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

In compliance with the mandate, the two co-chairpersons, whose names appear in the front of this report, appointed a Task Force to assist them in the carrying out of the assignment. (See Addendum 2).

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were selected from the membership of the

CommLsswn and its Technical Support Team One additional member was co-opted

3 g : tation geography. The Task Force comprises academicians researchers and technical experts in at least one of the criteria used for demarcation of SPRs. The work of the Task Force was co-ordinated and supported by substantive secretary assisted by a small administrative and secretarial team (See Addendum 3. '

Invitations for written and oral submissions were issued in mid-August 1993 to political parties/organisations/administrations represented in the Negotiating Council and to more than 200 other organisations by facsimile. Invitations were also sent by further announcements through the media. The list of newspapers and radio stations (82 agencies) as well as the copy of the announcement is attached (Addendum 3). The secretariat also had a toll free telephone number through which replies or comments could be communicated. More than 80 telephone calls were received mainly from individuals who spoke on their account and from a few organizations.

The response on submissions (oral and written) was overwhelming, notwithstanding the limited time. Written submissions were received from more than 450 organisations, individuals and also from participants in the Negotiating Council. (Addendum 3). 6\1

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religious organisations, trade - unions, development and business organisations AN
/ community groups, women's groups, youth groups, educational and political parties
and farmers' organisations. The hearings were arranged from 21 September to 02 LS
October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, e
Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre. G m,\r\ QmÃ©j

Requests for oral hearings came from a variety of organisations including statutory,
religious, development, traditional chiefs, political, business, civics, youth, women's
and farmers' organisations. The hearings were arranged from 21 September to 02 LS
October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, e
Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre. G m,\r\ QmÃ©j

In order to ensure that the hearings took place within the time frame that was
available the Task Force was divided into teams to cover the ten venues at which all
those who wished to be heard were granted the opportunity to do so. One hundred
and seventy seven (177) organisations and individuals, some of them representing
more than one grouping submitted oral evidence (Addend . Most of the
information presented during the oral hearings was also presented in written form.

Where no written submission were presented, the available information (together with C_ "â
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During the oral hearings the Task Force found that many people welcomed the
opportunity to be heard. Therefore, the Task Force was well received in many areas.
In only a few instances did the Task Force experience intimidation.

Source of Technical Information

To ensure uniformity in the reliability and completeness of empirical data, the Task
Force restricted itself to the following sources of statistical data:

- Development Bank of Southern Africa (economic, demographic,
geographical, literacy, health data)
- 1991 Population Census
- PWYV Forum (economic data)
- National Parks Board of South Africa (data on national Parks)

In respect of the format of the report, the Multi-Party Negotiating Council requested (a)
technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended SPR
and (b) evaluation of the areas considered to be "sensitive". The Task Force, instead of
providing two separate reports, considered it would be more practical to integrate the two
reports to provide an overall picture. Arguments for and against the SPR and sensitive area
as reflected in the submissions are presented. The criteria for demarcation of regions were
applied to the various options to provide objective assessment. Under the section la
belled
"Evaluation", the findings are synthesized and various options proposed.

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TABLE}- ADJUSTED SPRs: ESTIMATED COST OF GOVERNMENTS AND LABOUR REMUNERATION
AT 1988 PRICES

PROPOSED SPR POPULATION COST OF REGIONAL LABOUR COST AS %
GOVERNMENT AT REMUNERATION OF LABOUR
1988 PRICES AT 1988 PRICES REMUNERATION
â\200\230000 Rm Rm %
EASTERN CAPE EC 5954 2666 8552 31.2
CENTRAL TRANSVAAL CT 3480 1637 14805 11.1
KWAZULU/NATAL KZN 7914 3481 15595 22.3
NORTHERN CAPE NC 682 473 1805 26.2
NORTH-EASTERN TVL NET 6067 2713 5101 53.2
NORTH WEST NW 2356 1169 5833 20.0
ORANGE FREE STATE OFS 2518 1236 6176 20.0
WITS-VAAL 2 Wv2 5276 2384 32597 7.3
WESTERN CAPE WC 3348 1582 13741 11.5

AVG /TOT 37595 17341 104205 16.6

124

g - ADJUSTED SPRs: EST TOTAL COST OF
@ GOVERNMENTS AS % OF LABOUR REMUNERATION

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EC CT KZN NC NET NW OFS WV2 WC AVG

PROPOSED SPR

31

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- AJTVSTED SPRc (CENTRAL TRANSVARL AN

g st rrouâ\200\234n"g'. TRANSVAAL. OPTION). LANGuAaGE Â©

POSSIBLE CENTRAL TRANSVAAL SPR POSSIBLE WITS-VAAL 2 SPR
LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991 LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

AFRIKAANS â\200\230 2uULU
N SOTHO e ENGLISH
TSWANA R AFRIKAANS
UL SSOTHO
S NDEBELE TSWANA
SHANGAAN/T XHOSA
ENGLISH N SOTHO
SSOTHO SHANGAAN/T
SWAZ SWAZ
XHOSA VENDA
VENDA S NDEBELE
OTHER OTHER

00 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 0 02 04 068 08 12

(Thousands) (Millions)

POSSIBLE NORTH-EASTERN TRANSVAAL SPR
LANGUAGE COMPOSITION, 1991

N SOTHO
SHANGAAN/T
SWAZI
VENDA
ZuLu
AFRIKAANS
ENGLISH

S NDEBELE
TSWANA

S SOTHO
XHOSA
OTHER

0 05 15 2 25
(Millions)

Submission

APPENDIX B: SUBMISSIONS IN FAVOUR OF INCLUSION OF PRETORIA IN EASTERN TRANSVAAL

Submission

Democratic Party of SA oÂ« o o 0 0 e e e e e e e e e 438
Democratic Party S.Tvl + . Â« Â« Â¢ Â¢ Â¢ Â¢Â« Â¢ e e e 0 e 152
Democratic Party N.TvlÂ« .Â« Â« Â« o Â« Â« o Â« o o o o . o 461
Democratic BPagpty E.Tvl Â¢ Â¢ Â¢Â« Â¢ Â¢Â« Â¢ Â¢ o o 0 s e s 461
Intando Yesiwe party Â« + + Â¢ Â¢ e e e e e e e e e e 214
Afrikaner Volksunie T T 359
Ndebele African Chamber of Commerce (NACOC) S e i w e f e l e s 55
Bronkhorstspuit Chamber of Business (BCOB) 55
KwaNdebele Industrial Association (KIA) 55
Midveld Industrial Chamber (MIC) Â« Â« Â« + Â« . 55
Afrikaanse Sakekamer PretoriaÂ« .Â« Â« .Â« Â« Â« oÂ« o oÂ« o 146
Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries 147
Pretoria Chamber of Business Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« + Â« Â« . 148
Kosmos Town CouncilÂ« Â« Â« Â« v Â« o v o o o o e e 150
Midrand Town Council+ + Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« o Â« o oÂ« e e e 151
Verwoerdburg Town Council Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« o . 156

Pretoria City Coticil . . o Â¢ & o s o = v s o s o @ o & & a 157

Town Council of Akasia

Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit
Hartbeespoort Town Council

Roodeplaat Local Committee

Cullinan Inhabitants 5

Middelburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer
Witbank district inhabitants

King Makhosoke II of the Ndebele ;
Ndebele people and chiefs (Middelburg)
Chief Mahlangu of Delmas

Sub-chief J. Tlou of Witbank

Sub-chief of Middelburg A

King Mayisha II of the Ndebele
Pretoria Regional Services Council
Teacher's Federal Council

Department of national Education
Conscience (Human rights group)

Schalk Burger Publications and 24 individuals

Totiusdal inhabitants

Group of people in PWV

Mr Clark (Hazyview)

Evan Stones . . . T S IR B
Anna Rudolph (author)

Association of Eastern and South-Eastern Transvaal

Local Authorities (28 town councils):

Amersfoort Balfour Bethal
Delmas Devon Dulstroom
Graskop Greylingstad Groblersdal
Leandra Lydenburg Marble Hall
Piet Retief Pongola Secunda

Waterval Boven Witbank Witrivier

Breyten
Ermelo
Hendrina
Middelburg
Standerton

Submission

157
157
157
157
211
282
215
375
376
376
377

377
378
145
281
409
192
255
258

58
106
134
315

107

Carolina
Evander
Komatipoort
Morgenzon
Wakkerstroom

APPENDIX C: SUBMISSIONS IN POSSIBLE SUPPORT OF A
CENTRAL TRANSVAAL SPR

C1: Since this scenario includes the excision of Greater Pretoria from the proposed PWV, the following parties and interest groups could be expected to be in support:

Submission

Democratic Party of SA

Democratic Party Southern Transvaal

Democratic Party Northern Transvaal

Afrikaner Volksunie

Afrikaner Volksfront

Cosag Groupings

Boere Vryheidsbeweging

Intando Yesizwe Party S

Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer

Johannesburgse Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Afrikaanse Sakekamer Pretoria

Pretoria Regional Services Council

Pretoria Chamber of Business .

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industry

Pretoria City Council

Verwoerdburg Town Council

Town Council of Kosmos

Town Council of Akasia

Town Council of Midrand

Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit

Town Council of Hartbeespoort

Roodeplaat Local Committee

SANFED & <. v & e & & tawr s

Department of National Education

Conscience: Human Rights Group

Teacherâ\200\231s Federal Council

Prof P. van der Schyff Ty P e

Schalk Burger Publikasies and 24 individuals

C2: Parties/Groups on the Highveld requesting inclusion with Pretoria:

Bronkhorstspuit Town Council	T L T T PR 6
Bronkhorstspuit Chamber of Business (BCOB) L st e T S L	55
Ndebele African Chamber of Commerce (NACOC)	55
KwaNdebele Industrial Association (KIA)	55
Midveld Industrial Chamber (MIC)	Â« . Â« Â« + + .Â« . 55
Middelburg Afrikaanse SakekamerÂ« . .+ .+ o . . . 282
Cullinan Residents GIOUD . + Â« Â« v Â« + Â« v o v o v v v v o	211
Witbank District Residents Group . . . S ST R N R R R	215
King Makhosoke II of the Manala (Ndebele) . e e 5w s e s	375
Ndebele sub-chief of Middelburg	Â« Â« Â« . . 376
Sub-chief Elias Mahlangu of Delmas	377
Sub-chief J. Tlou of Witbank . . . I	377
King Mayisha II of the Ndundza (Ndebele) B	378
Intandyo Yesizwe Party	Â« Â« &Â« Â« . 0 o 0 e e e e 378
Dr Chris J. van Vuuren (Authropologist)	382

C3: Parties/Groups in the Bushveld area wanting to be linked to Pretoria:

- Town Council of Warmbaths
- Editor: Ellisras Nuus :
- Amandebele-Ba-Lebelo Tribal Authorlty (Hammanskraal)
- Amandebele Akamgwambani Chiefs
- Thabazimbi DOV, DLU en Sakekamer
- Phagameng Civic Association, Nylstroom

APPENDIX D: SUBMISSIONS IN FAVOUR OF AN UNDIVIDED LOWVELD AREA

RIGODOB Lowveld Escarpment Bioregion	134
Hoedspruit Steering Committee for Regional Development . . .	233
Central Savanna BioregionÂ« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« . . . 459
Council for the EnvironmentÂ« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« Â« o o Â« o 131

6. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

The Eastern Transvaal SPR is the second smallest in terms of both population, 5% of the total, and land area, 78 300 sq km. At 27,2 persons sq km, the population density is just below the national average. This SPR has an inflow of male workers as reflected in the positive 24,6% rate. .

This SPR has a relatively diverse economic resource base and has the second highest GGP per capita at R 4 974. This indicator tends to exaggerate the economic strength of the Eastern Transvaal, as a large amount of income leaves the region and accrues to head offices of companies and parastatals in the PWV. This is reflected in the low personal income/GGP ratio of 42,5%. The Eastern Transvaal SPR, however, has a personal income per capita of R 2 341, placing it 4th.

The Eastern Transvaal is heterogeneous in relation to language groups with a predominance of Swazi speakers 37,7%, Zulu speakers 27,2%, and Afrikaans speakers 11,8%. The SPR has the third highest illiteracy rate at 28,5%.

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1.2 Arguments for and against a separate Northern Cape SPR as reflected in the submissions

1.2.1. Arguments for a separate Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

Amongst the most important arguments in favour of the Northern Cape as an SPR the following could be pointed out:

There is wide acceptance of a possible separate of a Northern Cape SPR. A substantial number of submissions were received thanking the Commission for including a particular district in the Northern Cape.

The Northern Cape is geographically coherent. It is a semi-desert, with summer rainfall, with extensive farming. The Western Cape, on the contrary, is a winter-rainfall area with intensive farming. It would be practical not to combine two such diverse geographical areas into one region.

The area is ecologically sensitive. It should include the whole of the semi-desert arid area - also the districts north of the Orange River, and the area should be managed by the people living there.

If the decision-making body did not have its headquarters in this area, it is doubtful whether the special needs of the area could be adequately attended to. Western Cape has problems of its own and its own development needs and projects. The needs of the Northern Cape will always be subordinate to that of the stronger metropolitan area.

The area is one of the most homogeneous regions in South Africa with regard to language and religion (81,4% Christian and 71% Afrikaans speaking). The predominant population groups are Coloureds (54 %) and Blacks (29,3%).

If Northern Cape is combined with the Western Cape the area will be too large to be administered by a single governmental structure.

Arguments against a separate Northern Cape SPR as reflected in the submissions

Economic viability: There are large numbers of disadvantaged

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people in this area, and the question remains whether the area will have the necessary resources available for the development of the disadvantaged people.

Northern Cape is not viable as a separate SPR. There is very little chance of improving conditions for "Coloured" community due to a scarcity of work and opportunities in Northern Cape.

There were further arguments against the Northern Cape as a separate SPR, and they are incorporated in the sections dealing with sensitive areas.

Sensitive area: Northern Cape southern border as reflected in the submissions

The areas in which some communities indicated they would prefer to be included in the Western Cape were mainly those in Namaqualand, the West Coast towns (Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Van Rhynsdorp) and the KAMBRO organisations of the Calvinia Coloureds.

Their main arguments were:

L Cape Town is their nearest nodal point, much closer than Kimberley.

There is a well developed road system to Cape Town which is not the case with Kimberley, and the mining community specifically indicated that this could create problems for them.

All the necessary health, educational, judicial and commercial services are in Cape Town.

Fear of the Northern Cape becoming a "Volkstaat" which may lead to possible discrimination and forced removals. They, therefore, prefer to be included in the Western Cape.

Sensitive area: Northern Cape northern border as reflected in the submissions

With regard to the northern border the question arose whether Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West or in the North Cape.

1.4.1 Arguments for the inclusion of Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman in the Northern Cape as reflected in the

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submissions.

The nodal point of people living in these districts is Kimberley.

Including these districts in the Northern Cape will enhance its economic viability especially since these areas have mining industries.

The dominant language in these districts is Afrikaans; there are cultural ties with Northern Cape and they form a cohesive community with the Northern Cape.

The arguments against including Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape as reflected in the submissions

The labour flow to Hartswater, Kuruman and Postmasburg is from the North West.

These three districts have historically strong socio-cultural ties, as well as a strong feeling of identity with the North West.

The exclusion of these districts from the North West will deprive the North West of economic resources.

The arguments against including the districts of Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater in the Northern Cape were also accompanied by arguments from a number of submissions to include not only these three districts in the North West, but to extend the southern border of the North West to the south. This extension would include the following districts Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonia, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton.

1.4.3 Arguments for including Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Gordonia, Hay, Herbert, Kimberley, Barkley West and Warrenton in the North West SPR as reflected in the submissions.

Because of historical ties and land claims resulting from forced removals, there exists a feeling that the districts of Kuruman, Postmasburg and Hartswater together with the other proposed districts should be included in the North West.

If demarcated as proposed, Mafikeng should be the centre of

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SPR GGP as percentage of SAâ\200\231s 2,0
GDP

GGP per capita (R)
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Gender (%)
Male
Female

Age (yrs)
under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured
Asian

Language (%)

Afrikaans
English
Xhosa
Tswana
Other

Western Cape

This SPR is the fourth highest densely populated area among all SPRs,
accommodates 9% of South Africaâ\200\231s population and has the highest official
urbanisation level (86,1%).

The urbanisation growth rate of 2,5% suggests that in future this area may become

more densely populated. The majority of the population are Coloureds (59,7%) followed by Whites (22,1%) and to a lesser extent Blacks (17,8%). The dominant language is Afrikaans (61,9%) followed by English, (20,8%) and Xhosa (15,6%),

15 OCTOBER 1993

which is the dominant language amongst the Blacks.

The SPR has the second largest percentage of potential economically active population (between the ages of 15-64), with the highest absorption capacity. In terms of human resource potential, this SPR has the lowest illiteracy rate.

The GGP per capita of this SPR is the third highest of all SPRs and higher than the average GGP per capita for the country as a whole. Personal income per capita is the second highest of all the SPRs.

Northern Cape

This is an extremely vast area, that is sparsely populated (2% of South Africa's population) as shown by the density of 2,1 persons per sq km:and a population of under 800 000 occupying 346 500 km.. With this profile of density, coupled with the lowest growth rate in urbanisation as compared with other SPRs, it appears that for years to come that the area will remain sparsely populated. Even so, this SPR has the third highest urbanisation rate (65,8%).

The majority of the population are Coloured (53,9 %) followed by Blacks (31,0%) and Whites (14,9%). The dominant language is Afrikaans (71,7%). The SPR has the highest percentage of Afrikaans speaking people. This is followed by Tswana (14,1%) and Xhosa (6,3%).

The SPR has the third largest percentage of economically active population (between the ages of 15-64), but its absorption capacity is the sixth highest, which could suggest that an outward migration might be taking place. The young population is also lower than in six other SPRs. Furthermore, the SPR has the fourth lowest illiteracy rate in the country, suggesting that the human resource potential is close to the national average.

Although the GGP of this SPR is the lowest of all the SPRs, GGP per capita is the fifth highest, and higher than the average national GGP per capita. The personal income per capita is also fifth highest of all the SPRs.

1.1 Summary of arguments for and against the Western Cape as a separate SPR as reflected in the submissions

There were no submissions questioning the feasibility or viability of the Western Cape as an SPR. However, two matters were raised: whether the Western Cape should be combined with the Northern Cape to form one region, and whether certain districts in the Northern Cape should be incorporated in the Western Cape, leaving the Northern Cape with a smaller area.

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1/11/20/92
1/11/20/93

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1/11/20/206

1/11/20/219
1/11/20/221
1/11/20/254
1/11/20/254
1/11/20/309
1/11/20/310

1/11/20/351

1/11/20/355

1/11/20/357

Northern Cape Region;

North Western Cape Education Research and Resource Centre Project.

South African National Civic Association (Northern Cape).

Lesedi Community Advice Centre (1/11/20/85 - 1/11/20/99 exactly
the same submission showing Kenhard Prieska the southern border of
North West.

North West S.A.R and H Workersâ\200\231 Union, Kimberley & de Aar in
Northern Cape.

ANC Youth League (25 Communities in Taung)
ANC Youth League.

Kudumane : Bop Ministers Fraternity.

Sasco (Exactly same as 1/11/20/219).

National Union of Mine Workers.

ANC list of organisations supporting the merger of Northern Cape and
Werstern - Transvaal.

The ANCâ\200\231s Submission for the North West Region.

Noordweste Aksiekomitee Postmasburg and Kuruman in the
Noordweste.

â\200\230 Economic Functionality

_â\200\230~2'3'

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbe\200\231; Waterberg, and a portion of Warmbad, on the hand and the rest of the area with Pietersburg as its nodal point on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit maintains stronger functional links with the proposed North West SP& will be dealt with later as a "sensitive area". In the test of the proposed SPR Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as functional node that in terms of the criterion of economic functionality this area could be demarcated as a SPR.

Economic viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resources base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12% of the South African population, yet it generates 3,1 % of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of residents from the central-government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and physical infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 3.8 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by default the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. It would therefore, need resources from outside the SPR to provide services to all.

As far/ as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have inadequate sanitation. The provision of services is pronounced and intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanization. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate. The SPR does, however, have a good potential for improving its agricultural sector, and related industries and a high potential in certain areas for some farming and eco-tourism. Strenuous efforts to develop its human resources

potential will be required. â\200\230

Institutional and administrative capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the state of Venda, the Selfgoverning Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa,

gle Transvaal Provincial Administration and at the local level by local governments.

Administrative and institutional capacity to exercise assigned SPR functions should not pose a difficulty. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent. Such need would, however, exist regardless of the exact boundaries of a single region in this of South Africa. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of; "inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

7:2-4 Socio-cultural aspects

The SPR is characterized by a heterogeneous population in terms of language, cultural and racial subdivision. The SPR is predominantly black, in fact it has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. Its language composition is heterogeneous and is shown in the above table. In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population, a certain sense of regional identity exists, which distinguishes this region from other neighbouring areas.

2.2.2 Sensitive Areas (AL -

2.2.1. Arguments for inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated metropolitan cultural facilities.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this region is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

Arguments against inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern

Transvaal are) R c) M ") Wa_ areu

Transvaal will

It will reduce the capital wealth of such larger SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a larger SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal.

There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty

with very little economic viability

Application of criteria

(C o Worewee)

Although a Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic

viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included, this advantage should be measured in terms of the effect it would have on the PWV SPR.

Increasingly the PWV SPR has been transforming into a single functional economic unit, consequently a large number of public infrastructure and institutions are being planned and run within the context of an integrated functional area. Therefore "unbundling the PWV

would have negative consequences for good governance (THIS ARGUMENT BELONGS TO THE PWV AREA)

It would be, for example, be extremely wasteful from the point of view of economies of scale for two SPR health authorities to be both operating within an area which is crossed daily by commuters on a massive scale. The same applies for many other public services, such as education and social services.

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the this SP'S' as far as the criterion is concerned.

The inclusion of Pretoria into the Northern Transvaal would markedly increase this SPR's

heterogeneity.

Arguments for inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

~

The Nebo and the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal

and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the

Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75 % of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the districtâ\200\231s permanent population roughly 85 % are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop vallery would hav& siastrous>consequences for

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buld

future planning, development and effective governance.

2.2.2.3. Arguments against inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographical location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems relating infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

Application of criteria

The geographic coherence of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs.

There seem to be strong indications that in terms of economic functionality and socio-cultural ties, stronger linkages exist towards Northern Transvaal than Eastern Transvaal. It should be noted, however, that most of the submissions suggested that differences of opinion on this sensitive area should be resolved by means of a scientific poll or referendum. This may not be a solution as the current differences of opinion would simply be reflected in the polls.

2.2.2.4. Arguments for inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park (KNP) should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the KNP will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of a Wildlife Body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The KNP should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it be included in the Northern Transvaal region by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

2.2.2.5. Arguments against inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The KNP should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The KNP be divided for electoral purposes.

QDplication of Criteria

Almost all submissions refers to the KNP as a national asset which requires it to managed in a distinct manner. Should these prospects become reality criteria relating to institutio
nal
and administrative capacity, socio-cultural aspects and economic functionality of the respective SPRs would not constitute determining factors. In terms of economic viability th
e
Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the KNP.

Evaluation of the position of Kruger National Park Ao\,

There are 19 National Parks in South Africa proclaimed in the government gazettes, some as early as 1926 and others as late as 1991. The area sizes of the parks are listed on Addendum 6. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference.

This information is essential given the sensitive area of the Kruger National Park. Whateve
r
decisions are taken on the Kruger National Park, in terms of management, allocation of workers (in those parks) to SPRs, etc. would probably affect the other 18 national parks. Hence it may be advisable to treat the uniformly.

P etz
Y

' Sex (%) G endes
, Male 51,3
Female 48,7
Age
under 15 40,0
15-65 55,8
65 and over 4,2
Race
Black 86,5
White 10,4
Coloured 2,8 -
Asian 0,3

In this SPR 6% of South Africa's population is found, the area is the second less densely populated SPR in South Africa. The urbanisation level is the second lowest in the country.

The recessivity ? It can be seen in the
The population, just like in most SPRs, is largely Black. > PG
This SPR has the highest illiteracy rate of all SPRs, suggesting that the potential for growth could be affected by the inadequate human resource potential.

â\200\230 [1991 Census??] Mt Currie 41,566

The language census data indicate that the dominant language spoken in the EGU is Xhosa (74 %), although Zulu, Afrikaans, English and South Sotho is also spoken. In EG, the Xhosa language represents 65% (27,151) with Afrikaans 12.5% (5,194) second and English 9.7% (4,022) third. In Umzimkulu the Xhosa language represents 77% (102,644), with Zulu 21.8% (29,187) second.

There are contested understandings of the sense of cultural identity that exists in the EGU area (see section 2.2.1). The language and demographic data can illuminate this somewhat.

2.4 Evaluation/Synthesis

This SPR meets all the criteria to constitute a functional regional unit. KwaZulu/Natal is geographically coherent, displays the necessary internal economic functionality and viability with considerable development potential, has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity, and combines socio-cultural diversity with a major language homogeneity, to constitute a SPR.

In relation to the sensitive area of East Griqualand/Umzimkulu, an evaluation of the submissions and application of the criteria follows: The EGU is strongly contested from both sides with considerable divergence in opinion by race.

In terms of geographic coherence and economic functionality it is difficult to separate East Griqualand from Umzimkulu and Northern Transkei.

Geographically it would be difficult to separate EG from Umzimkulu and place only the EG into Natal, because Umzimkulu is encapsulated in Natal.

A separation of the EG from its hinterland, ie. Northern Transkei, would be detrimental to the economies of the surrounding areas with which it is integrated. An assessment has to be made of the relative strength of the nodality between EG/Southern Natal/Northern Transkei and Durban/Pinetown/ Pietermaritzburg and within the EG/Umzimkulu/N Transkei. The submissions reveal that people's expectations are that Natal might be able to provide more economic and employment opportunities.

In terms of institutional and administrative infrastructure, the existing linkages in the EG are with Natal and in Umzimkulu with the Transkei/Cape. The language data point both areas towards the Cape and the issue of socio-cultural identity remains difficult to assess. If ethnicity is a factor, then the data would again point to the Cape.

2.1.6 Eastern Transvaal

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3

Area (000 km2) 87.4

Population (000) 2 129,5

Population Growth (%) 2,6

1985-1991

Density (Persons per km2) 27,2

Official Urbanisation level (%) 35,3

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,5

(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 31,5

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 921,2

Participation rate 67,1

Absorption capacity 54,0

Official Unemployment rate 8,9

Male Absenteeism rate 24,6

Dependency ratio 1,6

Real GGP (R million) 9 835

(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 3.3

(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution 8,1

GGP per capita (R) 4974

(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 42,5
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 2 341
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male 53,3
Female 46,7

Age
under 15 39,9
15-65 57,6
65 and over 2,5

Race
Black 84,6
White 14,0
Coloured 0,9
Asian 0,5

Five percent (5%) of South Africa's population lives in the Eastern Transvaal. .

The area is moderately densely populated, approaching the national average (migration).

The overwhelming majority of people in the Eastern Transvaal are Black, followed distantly by white. The languages spoken are varied including Ndebele, Swazi, Zulu, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho and English.

This SPR has. the third highest illiteracy rate, surpassed by the Northern Transvaal and North West.

217 Northern Transvaal
II INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3
II Area (000 km2) 174,0

4 525,3

Population (000)

Population Growth (%) 3,1
1985-1991

Density (Persons per km²) 26,0

Official Urbanisation level (%) 8,8

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,6
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 3,1

(Economic active population) e

Potential labour force (000) 1 418,5

Participation rate 38,1

Absorption capacity 32,4

Official Unemployment rate 17,0

Male Absenteeism rate -37,1

Dependency ratio 4,8

Real GGP (R million) 3 786
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 4,3
(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution 3,1

GGP per capita (R) 914
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 725
(1985) .

Sex (%)

Male

Female

Age

under 15

15-65

65 and over

Black

White

Coloured

Asian

Language (%)

Northern Sotho

Tsonga

Venda

Ndebele

Afrikaans

Tswana

Zulu

English

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively less densely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs.

The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, in fact this area has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by default the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by North West. This

suggests the human resource potential necessary for

-

Q. NORTH WEST AND OFS SPRs

NORTHWEST | ORANGE
FREE

_ STATE

Area (000 sq km) 151,2 128,4

. b6 2

Population (000) 2 397,0 27230

Population growth (%) : 1,8 2,1

1985 to 1991

Density (Persons per km²) 15,8 212

Official Urbanisation level (%) 29,3 48,9

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 2,1 3,1

(1985 to 1991)

Illiteracy rate 35,5 19,8

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 1 015,2 1199,0

Participation rate 56,4 66,5

Absorption Capacity 52,5 55,3

Official Unemployment rate 15,1 11,2

Male Absenteeism rate 11,8 26,5

Dependency rate 2,2 1,6

Real GGP (R million) (1988) 8 223,0 7 327,0

Real annual growth in GGP 11,2 -0,6

(1970 to 1988)

COMMENTS

REGION ORGANIZATION SUB NO | TYPE OF CONSULTATION

ORG.

Walvis Bay SA Govt 20/2 Govt

Kwazulu/natal Burough of Kokstad 20/9 Local Govt States that ~-NO. E.G. should remain part of

Eastern Cape East Griqualand Reg. Dev. Natal.

Forum, ANC and Joint Services

East Griqualand Board support the submission.

Natal/Kwazulu Eastern Natal Provincial 20/41 Provincial)U E.G. be included in Natal;

Cape Administration Gowvt Umzimkulu area be included in

Natal

Eastern Transvaal Human Science Research | 20/135 Research Org supported by 3 Regional YEB8
-Scparate ETvI from

Council (de Villiers,
etal)

Services Councils, ETvI Joint
Co-ordinating Center (-> 60 local
govts); ETvI RDAC (business),
Political Negotiating Forum
(many political parties, ANC,
NP, IFP, DP), DP in Nelspruit;
Sakekamers of Nelspruit,
Seclfaai~\201 and Bethal; PWV
Consortium and NRDAC.

Pretoria.

REGION	ORGANIZATION	SUB NO	TYPE OF CONSULTATION	COMMENTS
	ORG.			

	Eastern Transvaal Inyandza National	20/138	Political Party Supported by Kanggwane Govt;	YES
			; include Kwandebele in the	
	Movement RSC of Lowveld Escarpment;	PWYV	region; and a separate	
	RDAC-F; Reg. Eco. Dev. ETvl.			
	Forum; Agriwane; KEDC;			
	Kangwane Parks Corp; Nelspruit			
	Town Council; Nelspruit			
	Sakekamer.			
	North Cape Northwest Leaders	20/14	Private Proposed in accordance with YES i N Cîr\202./r) (
	Forum wishes of inhabitants			
	North Cape Northwest Cape	20/15	Private Proposed in accordance with YES y AN/-Âç W	
	Development Society wishes of inhabitants			
	North Cape Lower Orange RSC	20/16	Local Govt Would like Kalahari RSC area	
	included; otherwise happy.			
	Z, WA N % QD-â\200\231{â\200\230&_â\200\230			
	North Cape Development Society of	20/18	Private NO. Object to exclusion of	
	Lower Orange Olifantshoek, Kathu,			
	Postmasburg, Kumman, and			
	also Beaufort West. First four			
	are mining orientedâ\200\224will weaken			
	economic basis of North Cape.			
	North Cape Upper Karoo RSC	20/19	Local Govt SPR 18 (Kuruman/Postmasburg)	
	should also be included.			
	North Cape Northwest RSC	20/20	Local Govt Inhabitants distance themselves YES. Happy and in	
	cluded all the			
	from a "Volkstat" idea. towns.			
	North Cape Northwest Kaaplardse	20/10	YES.	

REGION

ORGANIZATION

TYPE OF
ORG.

CONSULTATION

COMMENTS

North Cape

AHI

Pretoria should be consulted.

North Cape

Northwest Leaders
Forum

Calvenia happy with North
Cape.

North Cape

Happy with North Cape.

North Cape

Berede-Orange RSC

YES. However, add
Namaqualand and West Coast to
North Cape.

Afrikaanse Business

They are
major role
players and
should be
consulted.

Western Cape

Western Cape Agri
Union

Are unhappy with the division
and feel a change in boundary
should be institutedâ\200\224sighting
economic, historic and other
factors. They give a map of a

possible region A.

North Cape

Northwest Regional

Service (Âç)

Happy with region B. Would like West Coast, Namaqualand and Victoria West added to region.

North Cape

Calvenia happy with North Cape.

North Cape

Northwest RSC

Happy with North Cape.

PWV

Zamdela City Council

Local Govt

NO. Are reconsidering position in PWV area. V]

ORGANIZATION

CONSULTATION

COMMENTS

Bronkhorstspuit wants to be
with Pretoria.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
(Still to be done)

L. INTRODUCTION

The Multi-Party Negotiating Council appointed a Commission on States/Provinces/Regions and instructed them to delimit/demarcate South Africa into states/provinces/regions (SPRs) for electoral purposes and for future regional government. The Commission invited the public to submit their proposals orally and/or in writing. To facilitate their work, the Commission appointed a technical team of professionals to analyze the submissions. The technical team analyzed the submissions based on the following criteria (Seeâ\200\224sestio n WW geographic coherence, economic functionality, economic viability, social and physical 4. infrastructure, development potential, institutional and administrative capacity and socio-cultural aspects. The outcome of the analyses was submitted to the Commission, which then discussed the report and made recommendations to the Multi-Party Negotiating Council. In that report the Commission recommended that South Africa (including the nominally independent homelands and self-governing territories) be demarcated into nine states/provinces/regions (see Map). The Commissionâ\200\231s work ended with the submission of the report to the Multi-Party Negotiating Council.

1.1 Mandate

The Multi-Party Negotiating Council adopted the report of the Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of Regions on 09 August 1993 (Resolution is attached). Having noted a number of areas of agreement and some areas of disagreement identified in the report, resolved that

- further submissions are invited from participants in the Negotiating Council, and from people and organisations in the eight areas identified as "sensitive"; and

- the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission work out a way of carrying out the following tasks:

-] Receive oral evidence

- o analyze these submissions

- Â° prepare a technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended regions

- L evaluate and report the information to assist the Negotiating

- Council to take decisions

- The sensitive areas are:

- Â° Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. The position of the Kruger National Park.

- o Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the part of Bophuthatswana located in

it. Secondly, whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North West region.

Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

Work Plan

1.2.1

1:2.2

Creation of Task Force

The two co-chairpersons, whose names appear in the front of this report, appointed a Task Force to assist them in this task. (See Addendunyf).

The members were selected from the previous Commission and Technical Support Team of the Commission on the Delimitation/ Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRs).

One additional member was co-opted on the basis of the need for representation of skills in geography. The Task Force members are academics, researchers and technical experts in at least one of the criteria used for demarcation of SPRs. The work of the Task Force was co-ordinated and supported by a secretarial support staff (See Addendum 2).

Invitation for written submissions and oral hearings
Invitations for written submissions were sent as follows:

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1.2.3

1.2.4

> <

-- Political = parties/organisations/administrations
represented in the Negotiating Council

-- 82 media agencies
-- more than 200 organisations by facsimile

The information was also announced/printed in the media. The list of newspapers and radio stations as well as the copy of the announcement is attached (Addendum 3).

The secretariat also had a toll free telephone number through which information could be obtained. In addition, more than 80 telephone calls were received from mostly individuals representing themselves and a few representing organisations.

Written Submissions Received

The written submissions were received from more than 450 organisations, individuals and also from participants in the Negotiating Council. The submissions are listed as Addendum

P

The submissions came from a diverse group of people, including statutory bodies, religious organisations, trade unions, development and business organisations, community groups, women's groups, youth groups, educational and political parties or movements. The response, although time for submissions was limited, was overwhelming.

Oral hearings held

Requests for oral hearings came from a variety of organisations including statutory, religious, development, traditional chiefs, political, business, civics, youth, women's and farmers' organisations. The hearings were arranged between 21 September to 02 October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre.

The Task Force was split into various groups to visit different areas so as to ensure that all those who wished to be heard were granted the opportunity to do so.

The Task Force and the co-chairpersons heard evidence from 177 organisations and individuals, some of them representing

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more than one grouping. Most of the information presented during the oral hearings was also presented in written form and was thus analyzed with the written submissions. Where no written submission was presented, the information (together with the hearings) was discussed by the Task Force and used in the analysis of the oral hearings.

During the oral hearings the Task Force found that many people welcomed the opportunity to be heard. The Task Force was well received in many areas. In only a few instances did the Task Force experience intimidation.

The list of oral hearings held is attached as Addendum / L

Source of Technical Information

To ensure uniformity in the reliability and completeness of empirical data, the Task Force restricted itself to the following sources of statistical data:

Development Bank of Southern Africa (economic, demographic, geographical, literacy, health data)

1991 Population Census collected by Central Statistical Services and as processed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa

PWV Forum (economic data)

National Parks Board of South Africa (data on national Parks)

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3 EASTERN CAPE/KEI
INDICATORS AS PROPOSED | E CAPE BORDER/
BY SEPARATE | KEI
COMMISSION

Area (000 km²)	174,2	84,4	89,8
Population (000)	5 953,0	1 341,0	4 612,0
Density (Persons per km²)	35,1	15,9	51,4
Official Urbanisation Level (%)	35,0	84,0	20,0
Growth in Urbanisation (%)	3,1		
(1985-1991)			
Illiteracy Rate (%)	28,5		
(Economic active population)			
Potential Labour Force (000)	2 156,8		
Participation Rate (%)	43,3		
Absorption Capacity (%)	37,6	25,3	
Official Unemployment Rate (%)	24,8	23,0	27,0
Male Absenteeism Rate (%)	-29.,4	-2,3	-37,3
Dependency Ratio	3,6	1,9	5,1
Real GGP (R million)	9 017,0	4 689,0	4 328,0
(1988)			
Real Annual Growth in GGP	1,8		
(%) (1970-1988)			

SPR GGP as a Percentage of TS
 SA\200\231s GGP
 .GGP per Capita (R) 1 553,0 3 587,0 961,0
 (1988)
 Personal Income/ GGP (%) 90,3
 (1985)
 Personal Income per Capita 1 360,0
 (1985)
 Gender (%)
 Male 45,0 50,9 43,2
 Female 55,0 49,1 56,8
 Age (yrs)
 under 15 44,2 34,3 47,2
 15-65 50,2 61,2 47,0
 65 and over 5,5 4,5 5,8
 Race (%)
 Black 87,2 56,4 96,4
 White 5,9 17,6 2,4
 Coloured 6,7 25,3 1,1
 Asian 0,2 0,7 0,1
 Language (%)
 Xhosa 82,9 52,3 91,8
 Afrikaans 9,4 35,5 1,9
 English 3,9 10,4 2,1
 S Sotho 2,4 0,1 3,0

The greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR as demarcated by the Commission is the second largest in terms of land area, and has the third largest population. It is also one of the poorer SPRs as reflected by a number of economic indicators.

The GGP per capita, at R 1553, is under half the national average, while the absorption capacity of the economy reflects that only 37,6% of the potential labour force can be employed in the formal sector. This is further reflected by the fact that male migrancy out of the area, is one of the highest in the country at 29,4%. The illiteracy rate in the SPR is 28,5%, approximating that of KwaZulu/Natal.

While the greater Eastern Cape/Kei is one of the weaker performers in terms of inter-regional comparisons, it must also be acknowledged that there are substantial intra-regional disparities. The Eastern Cape section of the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR has an urbanisation level of 84 %, compared to that of the Border-Kei section, which is only 20%. Port Elizabeth and its hinterland has a relatively well developed industrial and commercial base on the one hand, while the Transkei and Ciskei on the other comprise a largely rural and underdeveloped economy. The legacy of apartheid has created fragmentation in development planning and administration within the SPR.

The Eastern Cape/Kei is relatively homogeneous with a strong predominance of Xhosa speakers who comprise 82.9% of the population. Afrikaans speakers, who tend to be concentrated in the Eastern Cape portion of the greater region, are the next largest group at 9,4% of the population.

3.1 Summary of arguments for and against the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR as reflected in the submissions

The main sensitive area relating to this SPR, is the question of whether the greater Eastern Cape/Kei should be one unit, or should be split in two. There have been a number of proposals as to the nature of the proposed division of this SPR including:

1. The combination of Eastern Cape, Ciskei, Border on the one hand, with Transkei forming a separate SPR on the other.

The combination of the Eastern Cape with the Drakensberg Regional Services Council area on the one hand, and Ciskei, Transkei and the Border corridor on the other,

The creation of a separate Eastern Cape SPR in the west and what has become known as Border-Kei in the east (including Ciskei, Transkei, Border corridor and NE Cape). The dividing line between these two SPRs would be the Fish River.

While all these options have been examined, the debate has essentially come down to the question of whether one greater E Cape/Kei SPR should be created, or whether there should be a division between E Cape and Border-Kei, with the Fish River as the boundary.

3.1.1 Arguments for separate SPRs as reflected in the submissions

Submissions favouring the creation of two separate SPRs have argued that the E Cape is an economically viable SPR on its own but this viability would be seriously undermined when combined with the poorer Border-Kei region. The issue of political instability in the Border-Kei section has also been raised as a potential threat to the economic development of the E Cape.

3.1.2.

It is also suggested that the combination of E Cape and Border-Kei does not solve the development problems of the Border-Kei, and that these would be better addressed if the Border-Kei is a separate region. Appropriate development strategies, differing from those in the E Cape, could be better formulated and implemented. The Border-Kei would then receive funds directly from a central pool, and would have its own representation in the national parliament.

It is pointed out that the E Cape comprises a largely urbanised population, which sets it apart from the largely rural Border-Kei.

It is argued that East London and Port Elizabeth each have their own distinct functional areas, and are in fact competitive economic nodes. It is pointed out that the relationship between the business interests of these two nodes when combined within Region D has been a source of conflict.

It has been further argued that a distinct sense of identity has developed in the E Cape, which sets it apart from the Border-Kei area. There are also differences between the E Cape and the Border-Kei in relation to composition of language groups.

In terms of administration, the single E Cape/Kei SPR is seen as too large, and it is pointed out that an administrative infrastructure for regional government exists in both regions.

It is argued that the magisterial districts to the west of Port Elizabeth have little in common with the rest of the greater SPR, in relation to economic and cultural characteristics.

Arguments for one SPR as reflected in the submissions

Proponents of one greater SPR argue that the Border-Kei SPR is one of the poorest in the country, and will permanently be a â\200\231basket caseâ\200\231 dependent on assistance from the centre. The combination with the E Cape will result in a better tax base, and a stronger regional economic resource base in general.

It is acknowledged that the Border-Kei section requires different development strategies from the E Cape, but it is suggested that these could be accommodated by sub-regional structures for development planning and implementation within the larger SPR.

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o It is argued that there are in fact strong functional linkages between Port Elizabeth and East London, and that the larger E Cape/Kei is a functional SPR as a whole. The linkages within the greater SPR extend to the flow of labour from the Border-Kei area to the Port Elizabeth

area. It is suggested that the rural areas of Transkei and Border/Ciskei have historically served as a labour reserve for the Port Elizabeth area.

o In relation to socio-cultural issues, those supporting the larger SPR argue that the majority of the population identify with the larger region. It is pointed out that the historical linkages within the dominant Xhosa speaking grouping extend from within the Northern Transkei in the East to the Gamtoos River west of Port Elizabeth in the West.

L If the Border-Kei was separated from the Eastern Cape section this would alter the balance between the commercial and subsistence agricultural sectors, putting pressure on the commercial farm sector in the Border-Kei. It is argued, therefore, that the commercial farms in the Eastern Cape and Border areas should be kept within one SPR, although it is suggested that the Transkei may be separated from this SPR.

] One of the arguments presented in support of a larger SPR is the assertion that the creation of a separate Border-Kei would amount to little more than the consolidation of the existing Ciskei and Transkei. A division between the Border-Kei and the Eastern Cape would tend to perpetuate the racial territorial divisions of apartheid, as well as the poverty contained within those divisions.

3.2 Application of criteria

3.2.1 Geographic Coherence

The Eastern Cape/Kei is one of the larger SPRs with a land area of 174 000 sq km, which makes it the second largest together with the Northern Transvaal. In terms of population the Eastern Cape/Kei is the third largest behind the PWV and KwaZulu/Natal.

Splitting this SPR would create a separate Eastern Cape with a land area of 84 400 sq km and a relatively small population of 1,3 mill. (Population density of 15,9 persons per sq km). The Border-Kei would have a land area of 89 800 sq km and a population of 4,6 mill. (population density of 51,4)

The coherence of the Eastern Cape/Kei has been severely distorted by the establishment of separate administrations in the independent territories of Transkei and Ciskei. The reincorporation of these territories within the proposed SPR will create a coherent SPR within which it should be possible to avoid duplication and provide a more efficient infrastructural support base.

3.2.2 Economic and Development issues

Economic Viability

The issue of the economic viability of the Eastern Cape/Kei or of the separate Eastern Cape and Border-Kei areas has underpinned a number of the different proposals on this issue. There are substantial differences in the resource bases of the Eastern Cape and Border-Kei in relation to their populations. The Eastern Cape has a GGP per capita of R3 587, which is just above the national average, while the Border-Kei has a GGP per capita of R961, which, if it was demarcated separately, would make it the poorest SPR in the country along with the Northern Transvaal.

The combination of the Eastern Cape and the Border-Kei produces an SPR with a GGP per capita of R1 553. This would mean an increase of R592 (62%) for the Border-Kei section, and a decline of R2 034 for the Eastern Cape, ie to a figure less than half its previous level. While this reflects a significant improvement for the Border-Kei section, the greater SPR would still be substantially below the national average of R3 332.

Clearly the question of the extent to which SPRs will be expected to rely on their own tax bases in future, has a bearing on the importance that should be attached to the size of the economic resource and tax base in the demarcation of SPRs. These issues have not yet been agreed in relation to the Interim Constitution, although there seems to be general acceptance of the principle of the establishment of a Financial and Fiscal Commission, which would make recommendations to the national assembly on the allocation of centrally collected revenues to the SPRs.

There is, however, a strong argument for the allocation of certain powers of taxation to the SPRs in order to enhance the accountability of SPR legislatures to their constituency. In view of this likelihood the combination of the Eastern Cape with the Border-Kei becomes more significant in terms of the improvement to the resource base of the Border-Kei region, if it is joined to the Eastern Cape.

In relation to the potential costs of establishing an SPR government, it can be anticipated that the costs per capita would increase with the establishment of a separate SPR, servicing a population of 1,3 million in the Eastern Cape. It is likely that costs per capita of SPR government will be greater for those regions with small populations of under 2 million. An element of this would be the increased number of regional legislators in terms of the split of the Eastern Cape / Kei.

The draft Interim Constitution makes provision for the creation of one seat in the SPR legislature for every 50 000 votes cast, with a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 100 seats. The separate Eastern Cape would have 30 seats (866 000 voters) and the Border-Kei a potential of 46 (2306 000 voters), ie 13 seats more than would be the case with a combined SPR. (The combined Eastern Cape/Kei SPR would have 63 seats based on 3172 000 voters)

Economic Functionality

The Eastern Cape/Kei has a number of nodes, with the major economic nodes being Port Elizabeth and East London. Secondary nodes include Queenstown, Umtata, King Williamstown and Grahamstown.

The major nodes of East London and Port Elizabeth each serve a distinct sub-regional hinterland, although there are also strong linkages between the two. In assessing the functionality of the SPR as a whole the competitive climate that has developed between business interests in the two major cities should be acknowledged. It is important, however, to assess the linkages that exist throughout the SPR as a whole, particularly the labour flows between the Transkei / Ciskei / Border area and the Port Elizabeth area, so that the debate on functionality does not focus exclusively on the relationship between the two major nodes in this SPR.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

Health indicators for this SPR show differences in access to health facilities under the various regional administrations operating in the Eastern Cape/Kei. The number of hospital beds per 1000 population is 3,2 in the Transkei, 4,2 in the Ciskei and 6,0 in the Cape Province section. The number of doctors per 1000 population is 0,1 in the Transkei, 0,4 in the Ciskei and 0,7 in the Cape Province section. For South Africa as a whole, the figures are 4,0 hospital beds and 0,6 doctors per 1000 population.

In relation to potential water supplies it should be noted that the Border-Kei section is far better endowed than the Eastern Cape section, with the Border-Kei having a potential of 5900 cubic metres per annum out of the total 6400 cubic metres for the SPR as a whole. In terms of the actual provision of safe domestic water, however, the rural areas are worse off than the urban areas. An estimated 15% of the urban population do not have access to clean water, while this figure for the rural areas of the Transkei is 53%.

Development Potential

The Eastern Cape has a predominantly urban population (84 % urbanisation), with a better developed industrial base than the predominantly rural (20% urbanisation) Border-Kei. Under the Region D framework, and particularly under the 1982 Regional Industrial Development Programme, a number of

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3.2.3

inappropriate regional development policies were implemented within the region. Incentive packages offered under this Programme led to industrial development at designated growth points within the Ciskei and Transkei, (which may not be sustainable in the longer term), while at the same time there was stagnation in the Port Elizabeth and East London areas.

In the Border-Kei area, the formation of the Border-Kei Development Forum, has led to a re-conceptualisation of the development strategy necessary for the specific needs of the Border-Kei section. This strategy has led to a greater emphasis on the agricultural and other potentials of the Border-Kei and a de-emphasis of the previous rural industrialisation strategy. In relation to the formulation of development strategies, therefore, the separation of the development planning process of the Border-Kei from that of the Eastern Cape has been beneficial in that different development approaches catering for specific sub-regional needs have been produced.

It is clear, however, that within most SPRs there will need to be specific strategies to deal with sub-regional development issues. The question needs to be posed, however, as to whether these sub-regional development foci necessitate the splitting of an SPR in a case such as the Eastern Cape/Kei, or whether they can be accommodated by appropriately structured planning processes within the SPR.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The regional administrative infrastructure in the Eastern Cape/Kei is currently fragmented between a number of regional administrations viz. Cape Province, Ciskei and Transkei. The SPR has, however, a relatively substantial administrative capacity although this requires rationalisation as part of the process of reincorporation of the homelands.

Centres of institutional and administrative capacity exist in Port Elizabeth which serves as an Eastern Cape sub-centre for the Cape Provincial Administration, while the establishment of capitals at Bisho and Umtata has led to the development of administrative, legislative and executive institutions based in these centres. There are therefore a number of possible options in terms of the establishment of a capital or set of capitals for the Eastern Cape/Kei, depending on whether there is a need to split certain functions.

The E Cape/Kei has five universities (University of Port Elizabeth, Vista, Fort Hare, Rhodes, and University of Transkei), which would also require a degree of rationalisation. The judicial infrastructure in the SPR is also well developed in relation to the infrastructure available in Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Bisho and Umtata.

The provision of health, education and other services has suffered due to the fragmentation of these services between a multitude of homeland and own affairs departments. While delivery may be adequate in parts of the SPR, there is a need to substantially improve delivery in other parts, particularly in the homeland areas where structures for delivery are not adequately financed or administered. Thus, while there is an adequate infrastructure to support separate SPRs, it could be argued that the creation of unified departments within the larger SPR would have the effect of strengthening service delivery in the disadvantaged areas of the Eastern Cape/Kei.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The Eastern Cape/Kei SPR has a relatively homogenous population with a strong majority of Xhosa speakers at 82,9% of the total population. Afrikaans speakers comprise 9,4% of the population, with English and South Sotho comprising 3,9% and 2,4% respectively.

There are, however, differences within the greater SPR with the Eastern Cape section having a language breakdown of 52,3% Xhosa speaking, 35,5% Afrikaans speaking and 10,4 % English speaking, and the Border Kei section comprising 91,8% Xhosa speakers, 3,0% Southern Sotho, 2,1 % English and 1,9% Afrikaans.

There is a strong sense of regional identity in relation to the greater E Cape /Kei SPR among the black population, with tensions that currently exist between the administrations of the Ciskei and Transkei not reflected in the population at large. This sense of identification with the greater SPR is not necessarily shared to the same extent by the white population. There is a sense of separate identity between the white communities of East London and Port Elizabeth, and there are also differences in the ratio of English speakers to Afrikaans speakers in different areas of the E Cape/Kei. The western districts of the Eastern Cape, which represent the transition from the predominance of Xhosa speakers in the Eastern Cape/Kei to the predominantly Afrikaans speaking Western and Northern Cape contain communities which do not see themselves as part of the combined Eastern Cape/Kei.

Sensitive Areas: East Griqualand/Mount Currie/Umzimkulu

3.3.1 The arguments for and against the inclusion of the East Griqualand/Mount Currie/Umzimkulu area into the KwaZulu/ Natal SPR, as reflected in the submissions, as well as the application of the criteria to this issue, are comprehensively presented in Section 4 under the sensitive areas relating to the KwaZulu/Natal SPR. It is important, however, to briefly point out the implications for the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR if this area were to be included in KwaZulu/Natal and excluded from Eastern Cape/Kei.

Functional linkages between the Northern Transkei section of the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR and the East Griqualand/Umzimkulu area are particularly strong. In terms of development planning the Border-Kei Development Forum has demarcated the magisterial districts of Lusikisiki, Tabankulu, Bizana, Siphageni, Maxesibeni, KwaBhaca, Mount Fletcher, Maluti, Mount Currie and Umzimkulu as a sub-region for development planning. Kokstad presently serves as an economic node for the Northern Transkei districts in terms of employment, trade and shopping facilities, while hospital and other services in Kokstad and Umzimkulu are utilised by people from Northern Transkei.

In terms of administration and the delivery of services Kokstad has the potential to expand its services to the Northern Transkei areas as a sub-regional administrative centre. This potential has not hitherto been fully utilised through the artificial division of Kokstad from its western and southern service areas by an apartheid boundary.

It must be acknowledged that the Kokstad/Mount Currie area also has linkages to KwaZulu/Natal. From an Eastern Cape/Kei perspective, however, the separation of this area from the Northern Transkei sub-region would be detrimental to the growth and development of this sub-region of the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR.

Evaluation

The debate on the issue of whether or not to divide the greater E Cape/Kei SPR has centred largely on economic and developmental issues, as well as on the sense of identity as expressed in written and oral submissions. The development of this SPR, particularly the Border-Kei section, requires urgent attention from a future central government as well as from the inhabitants of the SPR itself, and ultimately the question must be asked as to whether the demarcation as recommended in the Commission's first report will facilitate the developmental process, as well as satisfying the sense of identity of the majority of the inhabitants.

Arguments that the division of the SPR will tend to perpetuate the

compartmentalisation of poverty, albeit in modified form, are persuasive and are supported by the data. This is not to deny the need for specific strategies for development of the poorer areas of this region. These, however, could be accommodated within the framework of the greater SPR with its stronger economic and administrative resource base. What is encouraging in this regard is the fact that the major actors within the SPR are involved in a dialogue on the demarcation issue, with a development perspective underlying the debate.

It should be acknowledged that, as is the case in many other parts of South Africa, there are different senses of identity which tend to follow racial lines. Certain communities and interest groups in both the Eastern Cape and the Border-Kei sections do not identify with the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR, while other communities and interest groups do. Notwithstanding the divergent views that have emerged on this issue, however, it could be concluded that the demarcation of the greater Eastern Cape/Kei SPR, as proposed by the Commission, would in all likelihood be in the interests of the majority within this SPR.

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INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY THE
COMMISSION

Area (000 sq km) 87,4
Population (000) 7 590,2
Population Growth (%) 1,8
1985-1991
Density (Persons per km²) 86,8
Official Urbanisation level (%) 39,4
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 2,0
per annum
(1985-1991)
Illiteracy rate 27,8
(Economic active population)
Potential labour force (000) 3 044,0
Labour force participation rate 52,7
Absorption capacity 44,0
Official Unemployment rate 18,8
Male Absenteeism rate -14,3
Dependency ratio 2,5
Real GGP (R million) 17 440,0
(1988)
Real annual growth in GGP 1,9
(1970-1988)
SPR GGP as a percentage of SAâ\200\231s 14,4
GDP
GGP per capita (R) 2 421,0
(1988)
Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,7
(1985)

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3. EASTERN CAPE/KEI

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED | E CAPE BORDER/

BY SEPARATE | KEI
COMMISSION

Area (000 km?) 174,2 84,4 89,8

Population (000) 5 953,0 1 341,0 4 612,0

Density (Persons per km?) 35,1 15,9 51,4

Official Urbanisation Level (%) 35,0 84,0 20,0

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,1

(1985-1991)

Illiteracy Rate (%) 28,5

(Economic active population)

Potential Labour Force (000) 2 156,8

Participation Rate (%) 43,3

Absorption Capacity (%) 37,6 25,3

Official Unemployment Rate (%) 24,8 23,0 27,0

Male Absenteeism Rate (%) -29,4 2,3 -37,3

Dependency Ratio 3,6

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real Annual Growth in GGP
(%) (1970-1988)

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57/Criteria for the Demarcation/Delimitation of SPRâ\200\231s

The key question in the demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s pertains to the appropriate criteria to use. ~A4. | ke

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ouped the ten criteria provided, in the terms

of reference, into categories in order to develop a frame oÂ\$sk for their application.
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The following are the ten criteria provided as part of the Commissionâ\200\231s brief.

3.1 Historical boundaries, including provincial, magisterial and district boundaries and infrastructures;

3.2 Administrative considerations including the availability or non-availability of infrastructures and nodal points for services;

3.3 The need or otherwise to rationalise existing structures (including the TBVC States, self-governing territories and regional governments);

3.4 The necessity of limiting financial and other costs as much as is reasonably possible;

3.5 The need to minimise inconvenience to the people;

3.6 The need to minimise the dislocation of services;

3.7 Demographic considerations;

3.8 Economic viability;

3.9 Development potential; and

3.10 Cultural and language realities.

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The a categorised into four broad groups namely:

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A. Economic Aspeets - (eriteria~3+4=3-6)-and=3-91)

Geographic Coherence (crmm(i¬\201:#â\200\224)

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Socio-Cultural heuef (eriteriaâ\200\224{SmTF-and=3+10))

TECCOMM/DOCS/REGIONS.RPT

28 July 1993

REPORT ON DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF
STATES/PROVINCES/ REGIONS (SPRs)

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL DEBATED BY THE NEGOTIATING
COUNCIL

DR. B. NOMVETE AND MR. A. S. DU PLESSIS

CO-CHAIRPERSONS

/4

DATE: ;j October 1993

Regions were demarcated on the basis of magisterial district boundaries according to the development needs, potential and constraints of each functional socio-economic region.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

All workers in an area, whether employers, employees, self-employed or unemployed, as well as transfrontier commuters and resting migrant workers (estimated at 8 % of all migrant workers) present in their area of origin at the time of the census.

GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT (GGP) _

oL,

The value of final goods and services produced within a specific m

REAL GGP

GGP valued at constant 1985 prices

REAL ANNUAL GROWTH

Average annual growth in real GGP

PER CAPITA GGP

GGP divided by the size of the population living in the area.

LABOUR FORCE (POTENTIAL)

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The potential number of economically active people in the area.

LABOUR SUPPLY

The economically active population of a region, excluding migrant workers present in their area of origin at the time of the census.

ILLITERACY RATE

The percentage of adult population minus the percentage of people of all ages who have some degree of formal education.

MALE ABSENTEEISM RATE

e
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The difference in the ratio of males to females in the 15 to 64 year age group.

METROPOLE

The metropolitan areas are the Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle (PWYV) area, the greater Durban/Pinetown area, the Cape Peninsula and the greater Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage

PARTICIPATION RATE

The percentage of people actually available to the labour market, ie the economically active population as a percentage of the potential economically active population.

PERSONAL INCOME TO GGP RATIO

Real personal income divided by real GGP, ie the percentage of the production in the region which is retained by the inhabitants of the region as income.

POPULATION

Size of the population as measured during the 1991 census.
SOUTH AFRICA

The contiguous areas of South Africa, including the self-governing territories, Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (OFFICIAL)

People who are available for and willing to work, who are actively looking for jobs, but are not in any type of paid employment in the formal sector. This is not synonymous with registered unemployment in a South African context.

URBANIZATION (GROWTH)

The growth in physical concentration of people and activity in towns and cities, and in some cases, the social dimension of being urbanised as measured by change from 1985 to 1991.

URBANISATION LEVEL (OFFICIAL)

Physical concentration of people and activity in towns and cities, and in some cases, the social dimension of being urbanised.

URBANISED (FUNCTIONALLY)

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The so-called â\200\230officialâ\200\231 urbanisation rate pertains to, persQis living in & towns with a municipality or some form of local government supplying services to the inhabitants of the town\$<This is an undercount, as a significant number of people cluster around towns or form â\200\230townsâ\200\231 without official recognition (peri-urban). In addition, people living in the vicinity of an urban area who are dependent on the urban area for their source of income, are also functionally urbanised (semi-urban). All of these people are included in the definition of the functionally urbanised population.

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end their appreciation to all involved for their dedication and support.
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e findings and reports of the members of the Task

force as containÃ©d in the attac

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%" The Co-Chairpersons, Qf}e{ We/rei¬\201em@m@nmî¬\201orce,

came to the following conclusions:

report.

(a) The delimitation/demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s is in the South African context of constitutional evolution,z debate; and /aÃ©itioning\\a highly emotional issue. Given the historical development of areas and the dramatic transformation taking place in the

country, it is not surprising that there are conflicting points of view from almost all

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6\& ofy communities. There are so many different interest groups, each with its qw N
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N D Qy\\ that it is impossible to draw absolute conclusions that a community is for or agai
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the specific recommendations of the Commission. In most instances, as indicated in the attached report, there were arguments "for" and "against" and any measurement of the feelings, desires and wishes of the individuals, organisations and communities

becomes highly subjective.

(b) Substantial research and investigations was conducted and numerous meetfâ\200\235ngsih
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by organisations and interest groups in preparing their submissions to the Task Force.

Some of the more relevant comments made in reaction to the recommendations of the

Commission were inter alia the following:

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o traditional leaders believe that the boundaries should not divide the land of

their forefathers to fall into different SPRs;

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Â® some communities have traditional family, business and other ties with a nodal

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point in an SPR which, as result of the recommendations, now falls in a

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PREFACE .

The Negotiating Council of the Multiparty Negotiating Process on 28 May 1993 established

a Commission on the Delimitation/ Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRâ\200\231s). Taking the sensitivity around regional boundaries into account, the Commission had a daunting task to complete its work within the prescribed six week period and had=te-rety-on the information it acquired from numerous written submissions and oral hearings in the main centres in the country. It was thus not possible for the Commission to consult with all the

communities who would be directly affected by the SPR boundaries as recommended by it.

The Negotiating Council in its meeting held on 9 August 1993 accepted the Report of the Commission as a useful starting point to the discussion on the delimitation/demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s and resolved that the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission are, in consultation with the

Planning Committee, to work out the modalities to acquire oral and written evidence in respect of areas identified by the Negotiating Council as "sensitive". The Co-Chairpersons, after consultation with a sub-committee of the Planning Committee, agreed on a workplan to obtain, analyse and evaluate further evidence with the assistance of a Task Force consisting of academics, researchers, technical experts as well as the majority of the

members of the Commission.

The purpose of this report is not to redraw the boundaries flowing from the Commissionâ\200\231s

report but to provide further information to the Negotiating Council on issues relating to possible boundaries. It should be borne in mind that the future powers and duties of the SPRâ\200\231s have not yet been determined. Since these powers will have a major effect on the

communities concerned, the delimitation of SPRâ\200\231s cannot be looked at in isolation.

It was agreed with the sub-committee of the Negotiating Council that the Co-Chairpersons would present their findings to the Negotiating Council before 15 October. Taking into account the fact that the Task Force had its first meeting on 11 September 1993 it had to deal

with an enormous task in a very short time. In total 467 written submissions and 177 oral

hearings had to be handled, analysed and evaluated and the Co-Chairpersons would like to

. different SPR;

Â° mining companies complained that in certain instances the suggested boundaries divide the operations of specific mines into two different SPRs; Moy Ruorsd e Utewed wn M 4, Mo waed & op e oM

o the inclusion of certain underdeveloped areas into specific SPRs may hamper the development potential of such a SPR;

] some communities have a strong desire to govern themselves and the recommended SPRâ\200\231s do not meet this need.

It will therefore, by its very nature, be extremely difficult for a body like the Negotiating Council to take definitive decisions on the boundaries that would satisfy all the citizens of the country, especially those communities who are directly affected by the boundaries as suggested by the Commission. Even a referendum in a certain community would not necessarily be the answer as certain communities indicated that they have no problem with the boundaries as recommended but that a revision, by including or excluding certain other areas in their SPR, would result in a change in their acceptance of the suggested boundaries.

c) Some proposals were tabled in favour of increasing the number of SPRâ\200\231s and or allowing for the creation of sub-regions on the basis that this would reduce the extent of dissatisfaction. Other parties indicated in their submissions the concern that the recommended 9 regions were too many and could bring about financial burdens that cannot be justified.

We are of the opinion that the number of regions should not be increased but the possibility of sub-regions should be investigated. The Task Force did not investigate the latter option as it was not included in the terms of reference of the Commission and the Co-Chairpersons did not regard it as part of their brief.

(d) The investigations of the Task Force, together with the earlier work done by the

Commission, has identified the vast differences of opinions and emotions that future boundaries are generating. The analysis indicates that there are significant differences in levels of sensitivity and in the potential for resolution.

The spectrum of changes in boundaries could likely range from marginally changing a border to exclude or include a town in a specific SPR or drastic i.e. the combination of two SPRs or dividing an SPR into two.

Except for those resulting from negotiations, changes in the boundaries, especially if there is insufficient consensus, could result in non-acceptance by some factions leading to a never-ending process of protest and disruption.

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Two areas illustrate the potential for conflict which exists in many parts of the -â\200\224 country, namely:

East Griqualand (Mt Currie)/Umzimkulu and
Pretoria

in each case the local community has divergent opinions and the area itself is at the cusp of historic competing external interests. A resolution of the issues in these areas must therefore include all those who have an interest in the outcome and requires an inclusive process of negotiation and political leadership which is able to deal with diversity.

In conclusion we would like to underline the following points:

The work of the Commission and the Task Force has opened the debate on delimitation and demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions.

The process, from a political standpoint, is at an early stage and taking the diversity into account it is clear that the subject matter has not yet been extensively analysed.

. While the differences and emotions of the interested communities are predictable, the points of view which have been brought to the surface represents valuable input to the negotiating process.

o The delimitation/demarcation of regions is not a legal or academic exercise dealing only with quantifiable or even logical arguments. It deals with the wishes, fears and emotions of human beings and therefor requires a forum capable of reaching consensus and agreement through a process of compromise and "give" and "take". Certain criteria may have to be sacrificed in order to arrive at this compromise. The brief and mandate of the Commission and of the Task Force were not to find compromise between conflicting historical, political and often emotional interests held by various groups, however, compelling these may be.

o An inclusive process seems therefore to be imperative in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and workable dispensation as far as SPRâ\200\231s are concerned.

] The responsibility to facilitate this complex issue and process, taking the volatile situation in our country into account, rests with all the political leaders. The extent to which they are able to amicably negotiate and resolve the issues impacting on the SPRâ\200\231s and influencing their followers towards accepting the outcome will decisively determine the success of a peaceful transition to democracy.

DR BAX NOMVETE A.S.DU PLESSIS

14 OCTOBER 1993

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(Group-therSPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

(No duplication of organisationD

South Eastern Transvaal Local
Authorities (VOSPO)

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation

1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual
399 COSAG Ethnic Confederation, OrgaanG) Individuals Include Pretoria in E.Tvl but

"Regsgesinde Boer", & others apparently from Right-wing exclude KwaNdebele
poffics [oWneal Sroufâ\200\231
A 2N e P e â\200\224â\200\224 _â\200\224 .
â\200\224 - ~ e â\200\224â\200\224 R ad

107 Association of Eastern and Town Councils in the Eastern Include Pretoria but exclude
Transvaal - apparentty-
CWled

Mamelodi, Odi, Moretele, (we
were told at hearing that
Pretoria is included provided it
is without "baggage" of black
areas of Greater Pretoria. (also
asks for Groblersdal and Devon
in E. Tvl.

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(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

Submission Number

1/11/20/

Name of

Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission

Bottom line in 5 sentences

56 Number of Individuals Origin Unknown Pretoria Included in E/Tvl

4\\//\ -~ DI, TSI . T A SN)

35 Afrikaner Volsunie (AVU) Right=wimg political Include Pretoria in E/Tvl but
organisation exclude "black" areas of

Greater Pretoria. Wants to
create 'Volkstaat" with areas of
OFS and Northern Natal.

Inteinds ing full rights) for
Il inbabitahs ls }K\
frikaners

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REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(WR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

(No duplication of organisations

From : Dion Basson

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Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in S sentences
255 Schalk Burger Individual who supports AVU Same as AVU (above)
_/-â\200\224___/"\m B T, Ve B ,4_,///"\ e]
387 Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) -Ri-g-h(â\200\224uning%olitical Include Pretoria in E/Tvl in
a
organisation (seep-as-many as- "Volkstaat" consisting of a new
having far-greater-support than | area including Northern/Tvl;
the=AVH:â\200\224-also consisting of Northern Natal and OFS-
the Conservative Party and the | excluding as far as possible
AWB, a0 O\oy od\ (cu\fv "black" areas. Apparently-noâ\200\224-
right-witl be given to "non
Afrikanersâ\204çâ\200\224â\200\224â\200\224
A Â£ %
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(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations From

: Dion Basson

- { | Submission Number
1/11/20/

Name of
Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission
Bottom line in 5 sentences

132 Evan Stones Individual Include Pretoria as proposed by
AVF.

211 Individual from Cullinan Origin unknown Include Pretoria (alleges a
survey).

215 Individual from Witbank Origin unknown Include Pretoria in E/Tvl.

282 Middelburg Afrikaanse Afrikaans business interests- Include Pretoria in E/Tvl.

Sakekamer Middelburg

226 Pretoria Afrikaanse Sakekamer | Afrikaans business interests- Include Pretoria in E/Tvl
.

Pretoria

| â\200\224

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences

438 Democratic Party Political Party in Parliament Include Pretoria in E/Tvl.
and 152 National; Southern Transvaal alternative:Pretoria is "rural";
PWYV too much concentration
of power; duplication of
infrastructure. But:DP ____
(Northern Tvl) prefers PfaAâ\200\234and

it is alleged that DP (Nelspruit)
wants PQ excluded from
Eastern Tvl.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

(No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson

Submission Number
1/11/20/

Name of
Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission
Bottom line in 5 sentences

130 Prof v/d Schyff Historian/academic/individual. Include Pretoria in a proposed greater region with OFS + E/Tvl.

106 Clark from Hazyview Individual-origin unknown proposes new region with Pretoria in E/Tvl.

Groups from Traditional and ,other Ndebele interests:- T
TN " S N N

55 Ndebele Chamber of

Commerce; Middelveld
Industrial Association;
Bronkhorstspruit Chamber of
Commerce

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson
Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in S sentences
375 King Makhosake ., | Traditional and other leaders of | Stresses traditional links with
376 Sub-Chief OF MTdGelt;rg : the Ndebele and E\;;N\debele Pretoria and tpv\v/n;/in the E/T
v1
377 Nebo-KwaNdebele Sul;-Chiefs; S5 Middelburg; V\\?itbank;
King Mabena \ - /) Delm/@?SpnlAe want a separate
378 | King Mayishall |, | /] KwaNdebele region.
46 Tribal Authority l\ / g â\200\230 /) Include Pretoria in the E/Tv1
214 | Intando Yesizwe Party |, = / |[/ with KwaNdebele
382 | Individual Historian \V y | / â\200\234â\200\230\J/ \ :
312 | Amandebele Chiefs |, | A\ oy
313 Tribal Authority v

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

Submission Number

1/11/20/

Name of

Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission

Bottom line in 5 sentences

145 Pretoria Local government Include Pretoria in E/Tvl

415 i N \\N Bt in Pretoria o alternatively Pretoria

156 Verwoerdburg TC areas as well g h "DC". Fears domination

396 R as some business 4 by PWV; more rural;

157 Pretoria CbC; - 5 interests LN P increased economic viability

146 Akasia; Bronkho?sts;)ruki/t; i of E/Tvl; Increase

148 Hartbeespoort; Midranzij; ; infrastructure + tertiary

149 Kosmos; Roodeplant 7 L;\ Vâ\200\230 A education; cultural links.

150 (also Chambers of Business . e

151 and Industry) ; 2

388 Minister of Regional Affairs Local Government =~ Seems to be uncertaintyzsays
6 Bronkhorstspuit TC. i Bronkhorstspuit o Bronkhorstspuit has l{(l) links

405 with E/Tvl towns.

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

Submission Number
1/11/20/

Name of
Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission
Bottom line in 5 sentences

192

Conscience of the masses

Uncertain-opposes the Bop
Government.

Include Pretoria and
Odi/Moretele in E/Tvl

244

Greater Pretoria Metropolitan
Negotiating Forum

Represents the Civic
organisations in the Pretoria
area and rate payers association

E/Tvl as proposed (with the
exclusion of Pretoria)

317

SAPOA

Representing property owners
in Pretoria

E/Tvl as proposed (with the
exclusion of Pretoria).

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

Submission Number
1/11/20/

Name of
Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission
Bottom line in 5 sentences

283 Government of SA Also represents National Party. | E/Tvl as proposed (with the exclusion of Pretoria).

404 Eastern Tvl Delegation: Local government and E/Tvl as proposed (with the

consisting of RDAC; 3 RSCâ\200\231s;
and town councils of, inter alia,
Witbank; Middelburg;
Groblersdal.

development structures in
E/Tvl. Also business interests-
consulted widely- also civics
and ANC and Inkatha.

exclusion of Pretoria).

Separate region as E/Tvl meets
all the criteria. The majority
of the people in E/Tv]l wants
this.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences

The above Delegation Individual Academics; E/Tvl as proposed (exclude

of E/Tvl is supported local government in Pretoria):

by :de Villiers; Leonardy du E/Tvl; Development Do not split highly

Pisani and Mokgoro; the Organisations. urbanised PWV area; E/Tvl is

RDAC; Oosvaal RSC; self-contained and has adequate

Middelburg TC; institutional and administrative

Bronkhorstspuit TC capacity; inclusion of Pta

makes no economic sense;

linguistically not advisable.

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations From

: Dion Basson

Submission Number
1/11/20/

Name of
Organisation/Individual

Type of Organisation

Thesis of Submission
Bottom line in 5 sentences

Ximoko Progressive Party

Political Party:Gazan Kulu

E/Tvl as proposed (Pretoria
excluded) Nebo and entire
Kruger Park in E/Tvl.

National RDAC

Development Organisation -
Nationally organised in
Development regions.

E/Tvl as proposed (Pretoria
Excluded) Pongola; Mhala -
problems. Kruger Park -
nationally managed.

Regional Development
Association of Vaal Triangle

Development Organisation -
Vaal Triangle

Pretoria should remain in PWV

- otherwise balance would be
disturbed.

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

(Northern Tvl Branch)

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission

1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences

153 Sive Individual E/Tvl as proposed

138 Inyandisa National Movement Kangwane government; RSCâ\200\231s. | E/Tvl as proposed - ke
ep

Grobblersdal + Pongola;

include Mhala in E/Tvl.

141 African National Congress National Political Organisation E/Tvl as proposed include
(ANC) Mhala retain Pongola.

206 ANC (Northern Transvaal) National Political Organisation | Exclude Lydenburg;

Grobblersdal and Kruger Park

from E/Tvl.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences

Eastern Tvl Central Lowveld Community structures civics + | E/Tvl (without Pretoria)
Community individuals E/Tvl. include Pilgrims Rest.

Motluli Individual - origin unknown E/Tvl as proposed. Include:
Mhala; retain Pilgrims Rest
and Groblersdal.

SA Communist Party (PWV) National Political Organisation | Pretoria to remain in PWV

SANCO Political Organisation Include Mhala + entire Kruger
Park in E/Tvl.

(Garankuwa) (PTA in PWV)

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS
(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

(No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson

Submission Number	Name of Organisation	Type of Organisation	Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/	Organisation/Individual	Bottom line in 5 sentences	
234	RDAC (Northern Tvl)	Development Organisation	Exclude Kruger Park; Mhala; (N/Tvl) Lydenburg.
194	National Parks Board	Managing National Parks.	Remain Undivided and managed at national level(national assets).
142	Devon Municipality	Local Authority obo farmers	Devon included in E/Tvl. also.
64			
108	ANC (E/Tvl)	Political Organisation	Mhala (Bushbuck ridge) in E/Tvl.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson
Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences
65 Northern Tvl Regional Claims to represent ANC; Exclude Mhala (Bushbuck
PAC; Ximoko Party and ridge) Pilgrims Rest;
406 Political Discussion Forum. other Parties (Venda) in Lydenburg; Groblersdal and
Northern Transvaal. Kruger Park from E/Tvl.
134 Various regional interest Community Representatives Exclude Mhala; (Bushbuck
groups: civics; ANC; from Northern Tvl. ridge) Pilgrims Rest;
Controlesa etc in Northern Tvl. Lydenburg and Groblersdal
from E/Tvl.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

(No duplication of organisations)

From : Dion Basson

Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission

1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences

360 Lebowa Self governing Exclude Pilgrims Rest;

237 Government State. Lydenburg and Groblersdal

from E/Tvl (share Kruger

Park)

361 Moutse area office Local Administration Exclude Moutse to Northern

Tvl.

233 Hoedspruit Steering Committee | Individuals; in geography New Lowveld regions Kruger
for Regional Development education etc. Park and areas of E/Tvl.

44 Kemp- individual from Pta Origin unknown New region: Pta; E/Tvl/West

Tvl + Northern Cape.

REVIEW OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

(Group then SPR)

SPR. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (No duplication of organisations From : Dion Basson
Submission Number Name of Type of Organisation Thesis of Submission
1/11/20/ Organisation/Individual Bottom line in 5 sentences
397 Council for the National Environment Retain Pretoria
131 Environment Organisation in PWV.
Pongola in 403 | Pongola Dorsraad Local Authority also Pongola in
E/Tvl 143 obo farmers. E/Tvl.

supported by Inkatha (see 404

above) 442 | ANC (Pongola Branch) Political Organisation Pongola in E/Tvl.
405 NP (E/Tvl) Political Party Kruger Park in E/Tvl.
459 NP (Northern Tvl) Political Party Kruger Park in Northern
53 Tvl or taxes/levies to Northern

Transvaal.

5. NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY

CDDR

Area (000 km²) 174,0

Population (000) 4 525,3

Population Growth (%) 3,1

1985-1991

Density (Persons per km²) 26,0

Official Urbanisation level (%) 8,8

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,6

(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 35,1

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 1 418,5

Participation rate 38,1

Absorption capacity 32,4

Official Unemployment rate 17,0

Male Absenteeism rate -37,1

Dependency ratio 4,8

Real GGP (R million) 3 786

(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 4,3

(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution 3,1

. INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY

CDDR

GGP per capita (R) 914

(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6

(1985)

Personal Income per capita (R) 725 Q\200\231

(1985)

Sex (%)

Male 44,5

Female 55,5

Age

under 15 51,0

15-65 45,5

65 and over 3.5

Race

Black 97,1

White 2,7

Coloured 0,1

Asian 0,1

Language (%)

Northern Sotho 56,6

Tsonga 23,1

Venda 1,1,5

Ndebele 3.4

Afrikaans 2,6

Tswana 1,5 Q\200\231

Zulu 0,8

English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively less densely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs. The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, in fact this area has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by default the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by North West.

5.1. Arguments for and against a Northern Transvaal SPR as demarcated by the Commission

5.1.1. Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

This SPR has accommodated, from a development perspective, its heterogeneous population for decades. It is acknowledged that the SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justify it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogeneous population composition and its economic position.

5.1.2. Arguments against Northern Transvaal as a separate SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of the Northern Transvaal as a

separate SPR. Arguments against the Commission's proposal related mainly to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas.

5.2. Application of Criteria

5.2.1. Geographic coherence

In terms of its compact shape, the Northern Transvaal forms a geographically coherent entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic coherence and compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

5.2.2. Economic and development issues

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg, and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand, and the rest of the areas with Pietersburg as its nodal point, on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit and other border districts maintain stronger functional links with adjacent SPRs, is dealt with later as a part of the discussion on the functional links between the SPRs. Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as a functional node that in terms of the criterion of economical functionality, a separate SPR could be demarcated in this part of the country.

Economic Viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resource, base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12% of the South African population, yet it generates 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of its population.

Social and Physical infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 3.8 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by a long way the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. It would therefore, need resources from outside the SPR to provide services to all.

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have inadequate and no electricity sanitation. The provision of services is pronounced and intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

Due to the low absorption capacity only a small portion of the potential labour force can find work in the SPR. The SPR has the highest male absenteeism rate. The SPR has a comparative advantage in agriculture. It has a good potential to improve its agricultural sector and related industries. In certain areas a high potential exists for the further development of game farming and eco-tourism. Strenuous efforts to develop the human resources potential, will, however, be required. Long _

n WS

5.2.3. Institutional and administrative capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Regional Services Councils and numerous local governments.

Administrative and institutional capacity to exercise assigned SPR functions should not pose a difficulty. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent and inevitable. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

A

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

5.2.4. Socio-cultural aspects

In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population, a certain sense of regional identity exists, which distinguishes this SPR from other neighbouring areas.

5.3. Sensitive Area: Pretoria/Wonderboom

5.3.1. Arguments for inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated cultural facilities amongst SPRs.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

5.3.2. Arguments against inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

It will reduce the capital wealth of such large SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a large SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal. There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

5.3.3. Application of criteria

If the districts of Pretoria and Wonderboom were to be demarcated into the Northern Transvaal, the geographic compactness of the Northern Transvaal SPRS will be affected negatively. A projected finger will be created in the south, which would necessitate considering the inclusion of at least Cullinan and KwaNdebele as well.

A Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included. This advantage should, however, be measured against the effect the exclusion of Pretoria from the PWV would have on the latter SPR (See PWYV).

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the this SPR as far as the criterion is concerned.

The inclusion of Pretoria into the Northern Transvaal would markedly increase this SPR's heterogeneity.

5.4. Sensitive Area: Groblersdal

5.4.1. Arguments for inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

The Nebo district of the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groblersdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groblersdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85 % are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

5.4.2. Arguments against inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

As an economic growth area Groblersdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

5.4.3. Application of criteria

The geographic compactness of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groblersdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs.

In terms of economic functionality, stronger economic linkages exist between Groblersdal and the adjacent part of Northern Transvaal than with those of Eastern Transvaal.

Strong cultural linkages with adjacent parts of Northern Transvaal can be adduced from the fact that 47,25 % of the population of the Groblersdal district is North Sotho speaking, the second largest language group comprises only 15,24% of the population.

It should be noted that most submissions suggest that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.5. Sensitive Angg: Kruger National Park

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5.5.1. Arguments for inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the Kruger National Park will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of a World Life Body and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

5.5.2. Arguments against inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The Kruger National Park be divided for electoral purposes.

5.5.3. Application of Criteria

Broad agreement exists that the Kruger National Park is a national asset which requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. (Since it could turn out to be advisable to adopt a uniform approach to all existing national parks in this regard, the sizes of all national parks are listed in Addendum 6. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference.

Determining the exact location of the Kruger National Park within one or more SPRs by means of the criteria, will be determined by decisions on the detail of such distinct management, e.g in regard to the division of profits, composition of governing bodies and the extent to which certain functions concerning conservation, recreation and tourism will be assigned to different levels of government.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be included in either the

Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal or it could be divided between the two SPSs along the line recommended by the Commission.

In terms of economic viability the Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the Kruger National Park.

5.6. Sensitive Area: Pilgrimsrest 1 & 2

5.6.1. Arguments for inclusion reflected in submissions

Lydenburg and Pilgrims Rest districts should be included Northern Transvaal by virtue of historical and traditional criteria.

Strong functional linkages exist between Mhala Mapuleng, which are clearly culturally part of the Northern Transvaal, and Lydenburg/Pilgrimsrest would indicate the part of the desirability of their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal. Their inclusion could go far toward providing the south-eastern portion of the Northern Transvaal Region with the necessary nodal integrity which it presently lacks.

Historically, linguistically and naturally it forms part of the Northern Transvaal. The communities fall under the Lebowa Magoshi.

Should be included in the Northern Transvaal due to the predominant Northern Sotho influence in the whole area as well as the common mining activities and the pattern of infrastructure. A far more suitable boundary would be the natural watershed running along a general line to the south to Lydenburg, Pilgrimsrest and Graskop. This, however, would imply a change in existing magisterial districts.

Arguments against inclusion As an economic growth area Pilgrimsrest does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could create practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the region. Roads, power-lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended, particularly in the escarpment area where Pilgrimsrest is situated. Water supply is obtained from Loskopdam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline. Local feelings should be tested.

5.6.2. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

If the Bushbuckridge sensitive area is retained in the Northern Transvaal, the geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will be enhanced by the inclusion of the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts or the Northern parts of these

districts.

Both the Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg districts has a positive figure in terms of estimated tax minus variable cost at 1988 prices. Their inclusion in the Northern Transvaal would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and a negative effect on Eastern Transvaal. Northern Transvaal is in greater need of such contribution.

The Pilgrims Rest district consists of 34.35% North Sotho speakers and 15.91 Shangaan speakers. This tends to indicate stronger socio-cultural links towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.7. Sensitive Area: Bushbuckridge

5.7.1. Arguments for exclusion

The inhabitants of the area have never had relations with the communities of Northern Transvaal.

Entire population is employed by big towns in the Lowveld. Not even 1% of the people is employed in towns in Northern Transvaal. Only a small number goes to Phalaborwa.

It could constitute an economically viable area if included in the Eastern Transvaal.

5.7.2. Arguments against exclusion

Mapulaneng 1 and 1/ Bushbuckridge must form part of Northern Transvaal in terms of economic criteria, traditions and population.

Despite the relative close proximity of the disputed area to the White River/ Nelspruit sub-region of Region F, ethnic and socio-economic factors favour a linkage to the Northern Lowveld in the Northern Transvaal. It would certainly not make sense to isolate the communities of Mafikeng and Mapulaneng from their cultural focus in the Northern Transvaal SPR.

5.7.3. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Bushbuckridge in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The exclusion of Bushbuckridge from the Northern Transvaal would improve the geographical compactness of the SPR.

The inclusion or exclusion of Pilgrims Rest in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal will have no meaningful effect on administrative capacity of any one of the SPRs concerned.

The Mapulaneng district contributes negatively to the estimated tax minus variable cost figure (at 1988 prices) of the Northern Transvaal. Its exclusion would therefore have a positive effect on the economic viability of Northern Transvaal.

The Mapulaneng district consists of 69,6% North Sotho speakers and 15,6% Shangaan speakers. Contradictory evidence was presented on the direction of socio-cultural links. These figures, however, strongly suggests linkages with the Northern Transvaal.

Stronger economic functional linkages extend toward Eastern Transvaal than towards Northern Transvaal.

It should be noted that most submissions suggested that a scientific poll or referendum be conducted in order to determine the feeling (sense of belonging) of the people.

5.8. Sensitive Area: Thabazimbi

5.8.1. Arguments for exclusion

Strong evidence exists that the majority of stakeholder in the Thabazimbi, Nylstroom and Warmbaths districts prefer to be linked to the North West region. This makes perfect sense if the population composition is taken into consideration and if the values and principles supported by these people are noted.

From a demographic analysis, it is obvious that Tswana is the dominant language in Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and even portions of Nylstroom.

These districts with their relatively strong economic base serve as a useful balance for the inclusion of Region B (with its relatively poor economic base), thereby strengthening the economic viability of the proposed region as a whole.

5.8.2. Arguments against exclusion

Due to lack of sufficient consensus amongst local role players and the economic impact of the district on the future economic growth of the Northern Transvaal, the exclusion of the Thabazimbi district from the Northern Transvaal will have a negative spill over effect in neighbouring districts and towns. Should there remain a difference of opinion on the future of the districts in subregion, it is recommended that a scientific opinion poll be conducted.

Statements that Thabazimbi is under the predominant influence of the Tswana ethnic group, is only true of the town and not the sub-region as a whole. In the sub-region as whole Tswana speakers constitute only 29%

Seen the relative wealth of the western Transvaal, inclusion of the Thabazimbi area would be far less critical than would its excision from the Northern Transvaal. It would have serious repercussions for the Northern Transvaal's economic viability.

5.8.3. Application of criteria

The inclusion or exclusion of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg and Warmbaths in or from the Northern Transvaal or the North West will have no meaningful effect on the administrative capacity on any one of the SPRs concerned.

The geographical compactness of the Northern Transvaal will not be affected negatively if the sensitive areas are to be excluded. The effect on the North West vis-a-vis the PWV would, however, not necessarily be the same.

The contributions of Warmbaths, Waterberg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi to the estimated tax minus variable costs (at 1988 prices) are significantly higher than those of most other Northern Transvaal districts. The contribution of Ellisras is only exceeded by 4 other districts and the contributions of Thabazimbi, Warmbaths and Waterberg by 6 other districts. The exclusion of these districts from Northern Transvaal will therefore effect Northern Transvaal's economic viability negatively.

The four districts constitutes a subregion with extensive internal functional linkages. Warmbaths and Waterberg have significant linkages with nodes in Northern Transvaal. The linkages of Thabazimbi extend significantly to Rustenburg and Pretoria as well as to the Northern Transvaal via its intra subregional linkages with Ellisras, Warmbaths and Waterberg.

Tswana speakers constitute 24.22 % of the population of Ellisras, 7.1% of Waterberg, 52.11% of Thabazimbi and 22.5% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 26.99% for the entire area. Northern Sotho speakers constitute 24.72% of the population of Ellisras, 57.25% of Waterberg, 3.1% of Thabazimbi and 39.2% of Warmbaths, i.e. a total of 31.1 for the entire area. According to these figures linguistic linkages cannot be a determining factor in deciding whether this area should be excluded from the Northern Transvaal.

5.9. Sensitive Area: Warmbaths

5.9.1. Arguments for exclusion of Warmbaths

To be demarcated in the same SPR as Pretoria: distance to Pretoria shorter than to Pietersburg; economic functionality and tourism; greater convenience with regard to medical services, educational institutions, cultural activities and government regional offices.

5.9.2. Arguments against exclusion

None was received.

5.9.3. Application of criteria

The economic functionality, viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and institutional capacity of the Northern Transvaal or the PWV will not be affected meaningfully by the inclusion or Warmbaths in either one of the SPR,s. Whatever impact there might be, its exclusion would effect Northern Transvaal more negatively than would be the case with the PWV.,

Warmbaths forms an important link between the PWV and Northern Transvaal and functional linkages extend both ways.

The greatest language groups in the district consists of Northern Sotho (39.2%), Tswana (22.5 %) and Afrikaans (17.02 %) speakers. Criteria relating to socio-culutral aspects cannot play a decisive role in deciding the fate of this sensitive area.

5.10. Evaluation

Due to a very poor socio-economic resource base this SPR will be the least economically viable of all SPRs. Nevertheless broad consensus exists amongs role players both within and outside the proposed SPR that a separate Northern Transvaal SPR should be demarcated.

Uncertainty exists with regard to the "sense of belonging" of the inhabitants of the districts of Groblersdal, Bushbuckridge, Pilgrims Rest, Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths. Apart from this uncertainty the following conclusions can be drawn:

Although the inclusion of Pretoria and Wonderboom will enhance the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal, its exclusion from the PWV cannot be justified in terms of economic linkages and unacceptable configurations in terms of geographic coherence.

Groblersdal could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness, economic functionality and socio-cultural linkages.

Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg (or at least the northern parts of these districts) could be included in the Northern Transvaal in order to strengthen the economic viability of SPR and by virtue of the criteria of geographic compactness.

Bushbuckridge does not contribute towards the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and most economic functional linkages seems to extend to the south. By virtue of strong socio-cultural links with Northern Transvaal, it could be considered to retian it in the Northern Transvaal, especially if it were to be decided to include Pilgrims Rest and Lydenburg.

Ellisras, Waterberg, Thabazimbi and Warmbaths comprise a sub-region which should

be treated as a unit. In order to strengthen the economic viability of the Northern Transvaal and because the functional linkages of this sub-region towards the North West are less pronounced than for example of Pretoria's linkages with the PWV, it should remain part of the Northern Transvaal.

For electoral purposes the Kruger National Park could be divided or assigned to either the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal. Should future management systems and the assignment of regional functions requires that the Kruger National Park be situated in a single SPR, preference should be given to the Northern Transvaal due to its dire needs with regard to economic resources.

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While the differences and emotions of the interested communities are predictable, the points of view which have been brought to the surface represent) (valuable input to the negotiating process.

o The delimitation/demarcation of regions is not a legal or academic exercise dealing only with quantifiable or even logical arguments. It deals with the wishes, fears and emotions of human beings and thereforâ\202¬ requires a forum capable of reaching consensus and agreement through a process of compromise and "give" and "take". Certain criteria may have to be sacrificed in order to arrive at this compromise. The brief and mandate of the Commission and of the Task Force were not to find compromise between conflicting historical, political and often emotional interests held by various groups, however, compelling these may be.

o An inclusive process seems therefore to be imperative in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and workable dispensation as far as SPRâ\200\231s are concerned.

Â° The responsibility to facilitate this complex issue and process, taking the volatile situation in our country into account, rests with all the political leaders. The extent to which they are able to amicably negotiate and resolve the issues impacting on the SPRâ\200\231s and influencing their followers towards accepting the outcome will decisively determine the success of a peaceful transition to democracy.

DR BAX NOMVETE A.S.DU PLESSIS

14 OCTOBER 1993

DRAFT NO. 1

TECHNICAL REPORT OF THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF
STATES/PROVINCES/REGIONS

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL DEBATED BY THE NEGOTIATING COUNCIL ON -

DR. BAX NOMVETE AND MR. ATTIE DU PLESSIE
CO-CHAIRPERSONS

TASK FORCE ON DEMARCATION/DELIMITATIONS OF SPRs

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DATE: 9 â\200\230October 1993

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

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II. INTRODUCTION

Mandate

Workplan

Creation of Task Force

Invitation for written submissions and oral hearings

Written submissions received

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III. TECHNICAL REPORT

1. WESTERN CAPE AND NORTHERN CAPE

Table of key indicators

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summary of arguments for

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Geographic Coreherence

Economic development issues

Economic functionality

Economic viability

Social and physical infrastructure

Development potential

Institutional and administrative capacity

Socio-cultural aspects

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2. ORANGE FREE STATE AND NORTH WEST

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against

summary of arguments for

Summary of arguments against

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Geographic Coreherence

Economic development issues

Economic functionality

Economic viability

Social and physical infrastructure

Development potential

Institutional and administrative capacity

Socio-cultural aspects

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3. EASTERN CAPE/KEI

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against

summary of arguments for

Summary of arguments against

1.2. Application of criteria

Geographic Coreherence

Economic development issues

Economic functionality

Economic viability

Social and physical infrastructure

Development potential

Institutional and administrative capacity
Socio-cultural aspects
1.3. Evaluation (Synthesis) .

4. KWAZULU/NATAL

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against
summary of arguments for
Summary of arguments against

1.2. Application of criteria

Geographic Coreherence
Economic developmeÅ©nt issues

Economic functionality

Economic viability

Social and physical infrastructure

Development potential
Institutional and administrative capacity
Socio-cultural aspects

1.3. Evaluation (Synthesis)

5. NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against
summary of arguments for
Summary of arguments against
1.2. Application of criteria

Geographic Coreherence
Economic development issues

Economic functionality
Economic viability
Social and physical infrastructure
Development potential
Institutional and administrative capacity
Socio-cultural aspects

1.3. Evaluation (Synthesis)

6. EASTERN TRANSVAAL

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against
summary of arguments for
Summary of arguments against

1.2. Application of criteria

Geographic Coreherence

Economic development issues

Economic functionality

Economic viability

Social and physical infrastructure

Development potential

Institutional and administrative capacity

Socio-cultural aspects

1.3. Evaluation (Synthesis)

7. PWV

Table of key indicators

1.1. Summary of arguments for and against
summary of arguments for
Summary of arguments against

1.2. Application of criteria

Geographic Coreherence
Economic development issues

Economic functionality
Economic viability
Social and physical infrastructure
Development potential
Institutional and administrative capacity
Socio-cultural aspects

1.3. Evaluation (Synthesis)

IV. ADDENDA

Addendum 1: Resolution of the Multiparty-Negotiating Council (9 August 1993)

Addendum 2: Invitation for written submissions and oral hearings

Addendum 3: Written submissions received

Addendum 4: Review of written submissions received

Addendum 5: Oral Hearings held

Addendum 6: National Parks of Republic of South Africa and the TBVC states

DRAFT OUTLINE

EVALUATION OF EACH SPR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
(Still to be done)

INTRODUCTION

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Mandate

The Multi-Party Negotiating Council adopted the report of the Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of Regions on 09 August 1993 (Resolution is attached). Having noted a number of areas of agreement and some areas of disagreement identified in the report, resolved that

further submissions are invited from participants in the Negotiating Council, and from people and organisations in the eight areas identified as "sensitive"; and

the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission work out a way of carrying out the following tasks:

Â° Receive oral evidence

#Â° analyze these submissions

Â° prepare a technical report reflecting reasons for and against options with respect to recommended regions
evaluate and report the information to assist the Negotiating Council to take decisions.

The sensitive areas are:

[2 Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg and Witbank. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the part of Bophuthatswana located in it. Secondly, whether Pretoria should be llocated in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region.

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North West region.

Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National

Park.

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umzimkulu/Mount Currie area should be included in this region.

1.2 Work Plan

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Creation of Task Force

The two co-chairpersons, whose names appear in the front of this report, appointed a Task Force to assist them in this task. (See Addendum 1) .

The members were selected from the previous Commission and Technical Support Team of the Commission on the Delimitation/ Demarcation of States/Provinces/Regions (SPRs) .

One additional member was co-opted on the basis of the need for representation of skills in geography. The Task Force members are academics, researchers and technical experts in at least one of the criteria used for demarcation of SPRs. The work of the Task Force was co-ordinated and supported by a secretarial support staff (See Addendum 2). .

Invitation for written submissions and oral hearings

Invitations for written submissions were sent as follows:

-- P o l i t i c a l
parties/organisations/administrations
represented in the Negotiating Council

-- 82 media agencies

-- more than 200 organisations by
facsimile

The information was also announced/printed in the media. The list of newspapers and radio stations as well as the copy of the announcement is attached (Addendum 3).

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The secretariat also had a toll free telephone number through which information could be obtained. In addition, more than 80 opinions were received from mostly individuals representing themselves and a few representing organisations.

Written Submissions Received

The written submissions were received from more than 450 organisations, individuals and also from participants in the Negotiating Council. The submissions are listed as Addendum 4.

The submissions came from a diverse group of people, including statutory bodies, religious organisations, trade unions, development and business organisations, community groups, women's groups, youth groups, educational and political parties or movements.

The response, although time for submissions was limited, was overwhelming.

Oral hearings held

Requests for oral hearings came from a variety of organisations including statutory, religious, development, traditional chiefs, political, business, civics; youth, women's and farmers' organisations. The hearings were arranged between 21 September to 02 October 1993 and were held in Welkom, Kokstad, East London, Vredendal, Calvinia, Hartswater, Klerksdorp, KwaNdebele, Pretoria and the World Trade Centre.

The Task Force was split into various groups to visit different areas so as to ensure that all those who wished to be heard were granted the opportunity to do so.

The Task Force and the co-chairpersons heard from 177 organisations and individuals, some of them representing more than one grouping. Most of the information presented during the oral hearings was also presented in written form and was thus analyzed with the written submissions. Where no written submission was presented, the information (together with the hearings) was discussed by the Task Force and used in the analysis

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of the oral hearings.

During the oral hearings the Task Force found that many people welcomed the opportunity to be heard. The Task Force was well received in many areas. In only a few instances did the Task Force experience intimidation.

The list of oral hearings held is attached as Addendum 5.

Source of Technical Information

To ensure uniformity in the reliability and completeness of data, the Task Force restricted itself to the following sources of data:

- Development Bank of Southern Africa (economic, demographic, geographical, literacy, health data)

- 1991 'Census collected by Central Statistical Services and as processed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa

- PWV Forum (economic data)

- National Parks Board of South Africa (data on national Parks)

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(1988)

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2.1.8 PWV
INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3
Area (000 km²) =
Population (000) 92672
Population Growth (%) 3,6
1985-1991
= e e 366,1
Official Urbanisation level (%) 82,4
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 34
(1985-1991)
Illiteracy rate 12,5
(Economic active population)
Potential labour force (000) 4 573,3
Participation rate 70,9 A
Absorption capacity 53,1
Official Unemployment rate 13.5
Male Absenteeism rate 35,8
Dependency ratio 1,1

Real GGP (R million) 47 100
(1988)
Real annual growth in GGP 4,3
(1970-1988)
Percentage distribution 3,1
GGP per capita (R) 914

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
 (1985) G
 Personal Income per capita 725
 (1985)
 Sex (%)
 Male 55,2
 Female 44,8
 Age
 under 15 29,3
 15-65 67,2
 65 and over 3,5
 Race
 Black 70,6
 White 24,6
 Coloured 3,2 -
 Asian 1,6

2.1.9

This area is the most densely populated of all SPRs, with more than 9 million people living in an area of 25 000 km², and who comprise 23% of South Africa's population.

The PWV has the second highest official urbanisation level suggesting that the population is likely to continue growing substantially.

This SPR has the largest proportion of economically active population and conversely under 15 years. Unlike most other SPRs the population of males is much higher than that of females. This suggests that migration to the PWV of females and families to join the males is likely to occur.

The illiteracy rate in this SPR is much lower than in other SPRs except the Western Cape, suggesting the area has adequate human resource potential to propel development.

North West

INDICATORS

â\200\224I AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2

(N3

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151,2

(1985)

Area (000 km?

' Popuiation (000) 2 396.6

Popuiation Growth (%) 1.8
1985-1991 u

Official Urbanisation level (%) 29,3

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 2.1
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 35,5

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 1 015,2

Participation rate 56,4

Absorption capacity 52,5

Official Unemployment rate 15,1

Male Absenteeism rate 11,8

Dependency ratio 2,2

Real GGP (R million) 8 223
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 1,2
(1970-1988) :

Percentage distribution 6,8

GGP per capita (R) 3 619
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 57,7
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 2 000

Sex (%)
Male 51,3
Female 48,7
Age
under 15 40,0
15-65 55,8
65 and over 4,2
Race
Black 86,5
White 10,4
Coloured 2,8 -
Asian 0,3

In this SPR 6% of South Africa's population is found, the area is the second less densely populated SPR in South Africa. The urbanisation level is the second lowest in the country.

The population, just like in most SPRs, is largely Black.

This SPR has the highest illiteracy rate of all SPRs, suggesting that the potential for growth could be affected by the inadequate human resource potential.

2, TECHNICAL REPORT
 WESTERN CAPE AND NORTHERN CAPE
 INDICATORS WESTERN NORTHERN OPTION OPTION 4
 CAPE CAPE 3
 Area (000 km2) 108,6 346,5
 Population (000) 3392,7 726,6
 Population Growth (%) 2.2 0,9
 1985-1991
 Density (Persons per km2) 31,2 2,1
 Official Urbanisation level (%) 86,1 65,8
 Growth in Urbanisation (%) 2.5 1,8
 (1985-1991)
 Illiteracy rate 8,5 23,4
 (Economic active population)
 Potential labour force (000) 1 686,6 325.5
 Participation rate 67,2 64,3
 Absorption capacity 60,0 51,4
 Official Unemployment rate 9,6 12,3
 Male Absenteeism rate 8,5 10,4
 Dependency rate 1.3 1.7
 Real GGP (R million) 15.620 2371
 (1988)
 Real annual growth in GGP 1,8 1,6
 (1970-1988)
 Percentage distribution 12,9 2,0

GGP per capita (R) 4 906 3353
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 92,6 101,9??
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 4 373 2 817
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male 51,1 51,4
Female 48,9 48,6

Age (yrs) '
under 15 30,6 37,4
15-65 64,5 57,9
65 and over 4,9 4,7

Race
Black 17,8 31,0
White 22,1 14,9
Coloured 59,7 53,9
Asian 0,7 0,2

Language (%)
Afrikaans 61,9 71,5
English 20,8 2.7
Xhosa 15,6 6,3
Tswana 0,0 14,1
Other 1,8 54

Western Cape

This SPR is the fourth highest densely populated area among all SPRs and
accommodates 9% of South Africa's population.

While the area may not be as densely populated as three other SPRs it has the highest urbanisation rate (86.1%). The urbanisation growth rate of 2,5 furthermore suggests that this area may be more densely populated in future.

The majority of the population are Coloured (59,7 %) followed by whites and to a lesser extent blacks (17,8%).

This SPR has a second largest percentage of economically active population (15-64), with the highest absorption capacity.

1.1

In terms of human resource potential, this SPR has the lowest illiteracy rate (based on economically active population).

The GGP per capita is the third highest of all SPRs and higher than the GGP per capita for the whole country. The personal income per capita is the second highest of all the SPRs.

The dominant language in this SPR is Afrikaans (61,9 %) followed by English, and Xhosa (15,6%) which is the dominant language amongst the blacks.

Northern Cape

This is an extremely vast area, that is sparsely populated (2% of South Africa's population) as shown by the density of 2,1 persons per km² and a population of under 800 000 living in 346 500 km².

With this profile of density, coupled with the lowest growth rate in urbanisation as compared with other SPRs, it appears for years to come that the area will remain sparsely populated. Even so this SPR has the third highest urbanisation rate (65,8%).

The majority of the population are Coloured (53,9%) followed by the blacks (31,0%) and the whites (14,9%). This SPR has the third largest percentage of economically active population (15-64), but its absorption capacity is the sixth highest, which could suggest that an outward migration might take place. The young population in this SPR is also lower than in six other SPRs.

The SPR has the fourth lowest illiteracy rate suggesting the human resource potential is average.

Although the GGP of this SPR is the lowest of all the SPRs, the GGP per capita is the fifth highest, and higher than the GGP per capita for the country. The personal income per capita also is fifth highest of all the SPRs.

The dominant language in this SPR is Afrikaans (71,7 %) and this is by far the SPR with the highest concentration of Afrikaans speaking people. This is followed by Tswana (14,1%) and Xhosa (6,3%).

Summary of arguments for and against the Western Cape as a separate region

There were no submissions on the feasibility or viability of the Western Cape as an SPR. It seems that it was taken for granted that the Western Cape could function successfully and independently as a separate SPR on its own.

Clearly two matters were raised with regard to the Western Cape.

-- Whether the Western Cape should be combined with the Northern Cape to form one region, and

-- Whether certain districts from the Northern Cape should be incorporated in the Western cape.

1.1.2. Arguments for a separate Northern Cape

Northern Cape Southern Border

Amongst the arguments favoring the Northern Cape as a separate SPR are:

s T4 There is wide acceptance of possible existence of a Northern Cape.
LuB eevEE A substantial number of letters were received thanking the Commission
AE" N_umi"â\200\234 for including a particular district in the Northern Cape.

Most of the submissions received, which showed dissatisfaction with being placed in the Northern Cape clearly indicated that they preferred to be included in the Western Cape and not the Northern Cape, thus recognising the Northern Cape as a separate region. (NOT NECESSARILY)

The Northern cape has a strong geographic coherence, being semi-desert, summer rainfall area with extensive farming. The Western Cape, on the contrary, is a winter-rainfall area with intensive farming. The two areas are diverse and therefore should not be combined.

One salient argument is that this area is ecologically sensitive. It should include the whole of the semi-desert arid region - also the districts north of the Orange River, and people living in this area should be managing it. If the decision making body does not have its headquarters in this area, it is doubtful whether the special needs of this area will be really attended to. Western cape has problems of its own and its own development needs and projects. The needs of a stronger metropolitan area.

Cultural homogeneity. This area is one of the most homogeneous o o regions in South Africa with regard to language and religion (81,4 % T Christian and 70% Afrikaans speaking). The predominant population groups are Coloured (54%) and the Blacks (29,3%). Most of the Blacks live concentrated in certain urban area (Kimberley, Colesberg,

De Aar, Hanover, Gordonia, Barkley-Wes, Herbert: 25.95%).

Northern Cape : Northern Border

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With regard to the Northern Cape the question arose whether Hartswater, Postmasburg and Kuruman should be included in the North West.

The Pros are the following:

Their nodal point is Kimberley.

Including these districts in the Northern Cape will enhance the economic viability if the Northern Cape - especially with reference to the mining industries in these districts.

The dominant language is still Afrikaans in these districts, and there are cultural ties with Northern Cape. They also form a cohesive community.

Geographically they still show

In the submissions where cultural homogeneity was pointed out, the idea of a Volkstaat was most emphatically refuted. The population composition is of such a nature that there is no possibility of a

Volkstaat.

Size: If combined with the Western Cape the area will be too large to be administered by a single governmental structure.

Arguments against the Northern Cape SPR

Economic viability: There are large numbers of disadvantaged people in this area, and the question remains whether this area will have the necessary resources available for the development of the disadvantaged people. L

Few possibilities of economic development (PLEASE ELABORATE)

The areas in which some communities indicated that they would prefer to be tied in with the Western Province, were mainly Namaqualand and the West Coast Towns, the Kambro organisation of the Calvinia coloureds.

Their main arguments were:

Cape Town is their nodal point and much nearer than Kimberley.

There is a well developed road system to Cape Town which-is. not the case with Kimberley.

All the necessary health, educational, judicial and commercial services are in Cape Town.

Northern Cape is not viable. Very little chance to improve conditions for "coloured" community due to scarcity of work and opportunities of Northern Cape.

Fear of the Northern Cape becoming a "Volkstaat" for the rightwing which may lead to possible discrimination and even evacuation.

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2. NORTH WEST AND OFS SPRs

(1970 to 1988)

NORTHWEST | ORANGE

FREE

STATE

Area (000 sq km) 151,2 128,4
Population (000) 2 397,0 2 723,0
Population growth (%) 1,8 2,1
1985 to 1991
Density (Persons per km²) 15,8 212
Official Urbanisation level (%) 29,3 48,9
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 2,1 3,1

(1985 to 1991)

Illiteracy rate 35,5 19,8
(Economic active population)
Potential labour force (000) 1 015,2 1199,0
Participation rate 56,4 66,5
Absorption Capacity 52,5 553
Official Unemployment rate 15,1 11,2
Male Absenteeism rate 11,8 26,5
Dependency rate 2,2 1,6
Real GGP (R million) (1988) 8 223,0 7 327,0
Real annual growth in GGP 1,2 20,6

Percentage distribution 6,8 6,1

GGP per Capita (R) (1988) 619,0 2 861,0
Personal income/ GGP (%) (1985) 57,7 68,1

Personal income per capita (1985) | 2 000,0 2 184,0
Sex

Race

Language

2.1 Summary of Arguments for or against the North West Region

The debate centres on whether the North West region should stand alone or whether it should be combined with the OFS.

Arguments for the North West Region

There were more submissions (oral and written) which supported the demarcation of the North West SPR than those who advocated its merger with the OFS. The arguments advanced can be summarised as follows:

Consolidation of the North West and the OFS SPR would go against the demarcation criteria. (PLEASE ELABORATE)

The two regions are economically functional on their own. Consolidation is not only unnecessary, but will impact negatively on the North West. Combined, the two regions have a population of 5,12 million which will place heavy demands on the financial and economic resources of such a consolidated region.

A merger will cause the GGP per capita of the region to drop from R3 619 to R3 037. This would make the people of the North West worse off.

Administration of such an expanded region would be too unwieldy.

Each region meets the criterion of geographical coherence/ compactness. An enlarged region would cover nearly a quarter of South Africa's total surface area. This would make the region incoherent.

Cultural identities and a sense of belonging have developed in each region, and these may be disturbed if a merger were to take place.

Arguments against the North West region (in favour of a merger of North West and OFS)

Most of the arguments in favour of combining the North West and OFS regions are based on historical, cultural and traditional links between the two areas. It is argued that separating the Batswana in Thaba 'Nchu from those in the North West would amount to an artificial exercise. Thaba 'Nchu, it is argued, is the "Jerusalem" of the Batswana.

2.2 Application of the Criteria

2.2.1 Geographic Coherence

The North West forms a geographically coherent unit which includes

most parts of the fragmented districts of Bophuthatswana, with the exception of the Odi and Moretele districts north of Pretoria, and the Thaba 'Nchu district in the Orange Free State. The inclusion of Bophuthatswana in the Western Transvaal and parts of the Northern Cape, would result in an appropriate rural-urban linkage.

The OFS is a geographically coherent region with a major node at Bloemfontein, and with minor nodes at Welkom and Phuthaditjaba.

A combination of the two regions would result in a vast area, almost a quarter of South Africa's total surface, and would present major infrastructural problems in providing for and maintaining the financial resources of the region.

The boundary between the OFS and the North West regions currently follows the OFS provincial boundary, an historical boundary which has come to gain a wide degree of acceptance, despite its colonial origins. It has been argued, however, that there are historical links between Thaba 'Nchu and the North West region, which go further back than the creation of the provincial boundaries.

2.2.2 Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

Both the OFS and the North West regions are economically functional in their own right. There are certain areas of common interest between these regions in terms of their agricultural and mining industries, although there are few direct transport and communication linkages between the regions. The main arteries through these regions are parallel, linking each with the PWV and the Cape, instead of with each other.

The OFS has Bloemfontein as the main nodal point. Other important nodal points are Sasolburg, Welkom and Phuthaditjaba. The OFS has a diversified economics base with mining industry, agriculture and services which play an important role.

The North West is largely rural with no metropolitan centre. Its economic functionality is linked to Klerksdorp, Orkney and Stilfontein as the largest node in the region. Other nodal points are Mmabatho, Vryburg, Kuruman, Postmasburg, Rustenburg and Potchefstroom.

Economic Viability

The North West and OFS regions are approximately equivalent in terms of their economic strengths, as well as in other respects. The North West has a 7% share of the South African GDP, and the OFS 6%. In relation to GGP per capita, the North West fares better, with a GGP per capita of R3 619 in relation to the OFS, at R2 861. The OFS, however, has a slightly higher personal income per capita.

The question of whether the combination of the two regions would enhance their economic viability needs to be seen in relation to the per capita economic indicators, as well as in relation to their overall strength. As indicated above, the combination of these two regions into one large region would have little impact in per capita terms or GGP or personal income statistics. Clearly, however, in relation to the share of the total South African GDP, the combined region would have an added strength and, at 13% of GDP, would rank together with the Western Cape in third place. The combined region would also be the second biggest in terms of land area at 279 000 sq km.

A question that is then raised in relation to this combined region is whether it is too big either economically, or in relation to its land size. A prior question on the other hand is whether either of the separate regions is too small in the first place, thus necessitating their combination. The answers to these questions are probably to be found in the context of the larger map of the country. If one is looking at a small number of large regions the argument for combining the OFS and North West becomes stronger, while if one is looking at a greater number of regions the argument for combination becomes weaker.

It should be noted as well that the proposed size of regional legislature would be determined on the basis of one seat for every 50 000 of population, up to a maximum of 100 seats. This would lead to a 54 seat legislative in the OFS, 48 seats in the North West, and 100 seats in a combined region - a saving of only 2 seats by combining the regions.

Social and Physical Infrastructure

In the urban areas of Region J, 33% of the people do not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas as much as 75% of the communities are affected. About 50% of the population - have inadequate sanitation.

The population without electricity in the rural towns and the rural areas, including Bophuthatswana is 46% and 93% respectively.

The health services are administered by the Bophuthatswana government, the Cape Provincial Administration and the Department of National Health.

The North West region is located near and has functional links with the PWV SPR. It therefore has easy access to the social infrastructure of that SPR.

This SPR has a relatively poor infrastructure for primary care, but better infrastructure for tertiary care services. Clearly, the SPR would need resources from the central government to meet its challenge to provide access to better health care for its residents. The resources in the PWV region could be accessed via

2.2.2.4

satellite arrangements.

The road network density for the entire area is above the national average and is the second highest in the country.

The disparity in the provision of services between the Bophuthatswana areas and the remainder of the area is pronounced. The movement of goods and services indicates significant linkages between this area and the eastern portions of the Northern Cape. The linkages with the OFS are limited.

In the urban areas of Region C, 20% of the population do not have access to adequate water, while in the rural areas up to 40% are deprived.

Over 42 % of the total urban population in the OFS have inadequate sanitation. However, only 20% of the urban population living in QwaQwa have access to adequate sanitation. The provision of adequate sanitation in rural areas is less than 15%.

The population without electricity in Bloemfontein, the rural towns and QwaQwa and the Bophuthatswana area vary from 24% to 46% to a high of 93% respectively.

The health services are administered by Regional Services Councils, Orange Free State Provincial Administration, QwaQwa government, the Department of National Health, and many local authorities and NGOs.

The road network density for the entire area is above the national average and the third highest in the country.

The provision of services are functionally within the area. Few linkages exist between the OFS and Region J, and the eastern part of the Northern Cape.

Development Potential

The North West SPR has comparative advantage in

mining. In particular, income derived from platinum will be influenced by world market prices.

2.2.3

2.2.4

The economic performance of Region C has been declining largely due to unfavourable gold price on international markets.

Both areas will rely on central fiscal transfers in the future: .

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

Institutional and administrative abilities are unevenly distributed throughout the North West SPR. There is a regional office of the Provincial Administration established in Potchefstroom which performs specific functions. Furthermore, there are various regional offices of central government departments established, especially in Potchefstroom, but also in Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and Vryburg. Substantial, but relatively under utilised infrastructure exists in Mmabatho, which, if utilised, could provide for the planning policy and developmental management needs of the region. There are two universities and other tertiary educational institutions.

The OFS has a well-developed administrative and institutional capacity, given the facilities in the various government departments, the provincial administration, the QwaQwa self-governing territory as well as the Thaba 'Nchu district of Bophuthatswana. Historically, the region has well-developed tertiary and other training institutions which are able to provide the managerial and other human resources.

Both regions have well developed cities and towns and institutions which can sustain an SPR government. There are therefore no compelling reasons for an amalgamation.

A merger of the two regions would be cumbersome for SPR administration because of the vastness. Also, the population would be enormous for regional administration. People would also be inconvenienced because they would have to travel far for various governmental services.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The dominant language in the North West SPR is Setswana (66,8 %), and in the OFS Sesotho. However, the two languages are quite close to one another.

There is a sense of regional awareness among the inhabitants of the North West.

The OFS has a cultural identity and regional awareness of its own.

There are historical, cultural and family ties between the Batswana in the North West and those in Thaba 'Nchu. The people of Thaba 'Nchu originally came from the Northern Cape and the Western Transvaal.

Therefore, excision of Thaba 'Nchu from the North West will cut across deeply rooted historical and cultural ties.

2.3 Sensitive Areas

2.3.1 Whether Sasolburg should be included in the OFS SPR.

By far most of the submissions advocated for the inclusion of Sasolburg in the OFS.

2.3:1.1

Arguments for inclusion in the OFS

i) Sasolburg Magisterial district in the OFS:

Sasolburg forms part of the Boer Republic, which was eventually included in the Union of S.A. as the province of the OFS. Sasolburg is part of the administrative district of Parys.

ii) Administrative Considerations and Nodal Points

The inclusion of Sasolburg/ Zamdela and Deneysville/ Refenggotso in the OFS would result in more effective administration at local government as well as at provincial level. Excision would cause disruption of services and inconvenience to people.

iii) Economic Considerations

The infrastructure in Sasolburg will and facilitate industrial development in the OFS. This does not deny the fact that industries in Sasolburg and Vereeniging are interlinked. The industries in Sasolburg will also help the OFS economy given the declining gold price in world markets.

Residents of towns in the far northern OFS (NOFS) work and buy in Sasolburg. They must benefit from the taxes they pay.

Adding Sasolburg would increase the GGP from R7 327 million to R9 365 million.

iv) Sasolburg and the NOFS RSC

The NOFS RSC is highly dependent upon Sasolburg's present participation in its service area. In the 1993/94 financial year it is estimated that Sasolburg will contribute 54 % of the total revenue.

Arguments against inclusion in the OFS

Sasolburg has functional relationships within the Vaal Triangle. The factories in Sasolburg and Vereeniging are interlinked.

The branch office of the Department of Internal Affairs in Vanderbijlpark and the Office of the Receiver of Revenue in Vereeniging serve Sasolburg.

There is also a suggestion that Sasolburg should be part of the Vaal Triangle, with the latter operating as an autonomous SPR.

2.3.2 Whether Odi 1 and Moretele 11 should be included in the North West or PWV

2.3.2:1 Arguments for inclusion in the North West SPR

The area is a major contributor to the industrial sector of Bophuthatswana - 60% of all established industries in Bophuthatswana are situated in this area, while employment in the industrial sector in this region represents 61% of the total employment in Bophuthatswana. The exclusion of this area will be to the detriment of the North West SPR.

Important tourist centres are situated in this area.

Mabopane plays an important role as a Post and Telecommunications gateway for the North West SPR.

Inclusion into the PWV region will add further to the already highly concentrated economic power and wealth in the PWV SPR.

Exclusion also disrupts traditional customs.

Arguments against exclusion in the North West SPR

Odi - Moretele are functionally linked to the PWV SPR.

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There are also strong labour movements between these areas.

People in these areas have always been opposed to the idea of being part of Bophuthatswana. The average percentage poll when Bophuthatswana became independent in 1977 was 6%. In the 1987 general election the Moretele district registered less than 2% of the total potential voters.

Most of the inhabitants in Odi/Moretele are not Batswana. Many non-Tswana inhabitants have been denied Bophuthatswana citizenship.

There is consistent repression and lack of free political activity in Bophuthatswana.

2.3.3 Whether Kuruman and Postmasburg should be included in the North West SPR

2.3.3.1 Arguments for inclusion in the North West

- The GGP per capita will drop from R3 619 to R3 153 if the towns were to be excised.
- The GGP will drop from R8 223 million to R7 329 million.
- The exclusion of Kuruman will result in the disruption of the functional linkage that exists between Kuruman and Kudumane in Bophuthatswana. The town of Kuruman and Mothibistad in Bophuthatswana are situated next to one another and Mothibistad serves as a source of labour for Kuruman.
- The Kudumane and Ganyesa districts of Bophuthatswana serve as sources of labour for mines in the Kuruman and Postmasburg districts.
- Postmasburg, with a GGP of R625 million, is crucial to the development of the Western part of the North West. This district, similar to the Kuruman district, has rich mineral deposits.
- The inhabitants of Kuruman and Postmasburg are mainly Setswana and Afrikaans speaking, and therefore fit the socio-cultural pattern of the North West.

2.3.3.2

Arguments against inclusion in the North West
(Inclusion in the Northern Cape)

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3. EASTERN CAPE/KEI

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED | EASTERN E/KEI
BY CDDR CAPE ORPER |
Area (000 km2) 1742 W, -
Population (000) 5953 1341 4 612
Population Growth (%) 1,9
1985-1991
Density (Persons per km2) 35.1 840 Hâ\200\234â\200\2351 MQI' L,
[3
Official Urbanisation level (%) 35,0 vk ,o %0, 0
Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,1
(1985-1991)
Illiteracy rate 28,5
(Economic active population) '
Potential labour force (000) 2 156,8
Participation rate 43,3
Absorption capacity 37,6
Official Unemployment rate 24,8
Male Absenteeism rate -29,4 -2,3 -37,3
Dependency ratio 3,6 1,9 5,1
Real GGP (R million) 13 675 7117 6 559
(1988)
Real annual growth in GGP 1,8
(1970-1988)
Percentage distribution 75

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To RWE TWSELED TINTA

EASTERN CAPE / KEI

The greater Eastern Cape / Kei SPR as demarcated by the Commission is one of the larger regions of the country both in terms of land area (second largest together with N Tvl) and population (third largest at just under 6 million). It is also one of the poorer SPRs as reflected by a number of indicators.

The GGP per capita, at R 2297 is under half the national average, while the absorption capacity of the economy reflects that only 37,6% of the potential labour force can be employed in the formal sector. This is further reflected in the male absenteeism rate of 29,4%. The illiteracy rate in the SPR is 28,5%

While the greater E Cape / Kei is one of the weaker performers in terms of inter-regional comparisons, it must also be acknowledged that there are substantial intra-regional disparities. The E Cape section of the greater E Cape / Kei SPR has an urbanisation level of 84%, and the Border-Kei section only 20%. Port Elizabeth and its hinterland has a relatively well developed industrial and commercial base on the one hand, while the Transkei and Ciskei homelands on the other comprise a largely rural and underdeveloped economy. The legacy of apartheid has created a situation where development planning and administration have been fragmented within the region.

The Eastern Cape / Kei is relatively homogeneous with a strong predominance of Xhosa speakers which comprise 82.9% of the population. Afrikaans speakers, who tend to be concentrated in the E Cape portion of the greater region are the next largest group at 9,4% of the population.

GGP per capita (R) 2,297 5307 1422
 — (1988)
 Personal Income/ GGP (%) 90,3
 (1985)
 Personal Income per capita 1 360
 (1985)
 Sex (%)
 Male 45,0 50,9 43,2
 Female 55,0 49,1 56,8
 Age
 under 15 44,2 34,3 47,2
 15–65 50,2 61,2 47,0
 65 and over 5.5 4,5 5,8
 Race
 Black 87,2 56,4 96,4
 White 59 17,6 2,4
 Coloured 6,7 25,3 1,1
 Asian 0,2 0,7 0,1
 XHosa 2,9 0.3 91,8
 Language neazuans 4,â\200\23014 35,5 1,Ã©f
 Eases LIS e N | 10,4 2|
 Z ZoreÃ© Y o 3,0

This SPR is about the same size as the Northern Transvaal yet more densely populated than the latter. The SPR accommodates 16% of South Africaâ\200\231s population.

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The area has a low urbanisation rate, similar to Eastern Transvaal, surpassed only by the Northern Transvaal and North West.

The illiteracy rate approximates that of KwaZulu/Natal, these two areas have a poor human resource potential, yet still far better than Northern Transvaal and North West.

(Further description of key indicators for Eastern Cape/Kei SPR

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE E CAPE / KEI SPR

The debates around the Eastern Cape / Kei SPR, as demarcated by the Commission, have

essentially centred on the question of whether this should be one large region, or whether it should be split into two. There have been a number of proposals as to the nature of the division of this SPR including:

- * the combination of E Cape, Ciskei, Border on the one hand, with Transkei forming a separate SPR on the other,

- * the combination of the E Cape with the NE Cape on the one hand, and Ciskei, Transkei and the Border corridor on the other,

- * the creation of a separate E Cape SPR in the west and what has become known as Border-Kei in the east (including Ciskei, Transkei, Border corridor and NE Cape). The dividing line between these two regions would be the Fish River.

While all these options have been examined, the debate has essentially come down to the question of whether one greater E Cape / Kei SPR should be created, or whether there should be a division between E Cape and Border-Kei, with the Fish River as the boundary.

Arguments for separate regions

i) Submissions favouring the creation of two separate regions have argued that the E Cape is an economically viable SPR on its own but this viability is seriously undermined when combined with the poorer Border-Kei region. The issue of political instability in the Border-Kei section has also been raised as a potential threat to the economic development of the E Cape. '

ii) It is also suggested that the combination of E Cape and Border-Kei does not solve the development problems of the Border-Kei, and that these would be better addressed if the Border-Kei is a separate region. Appropriate development strategies, differing from those in the E Cape, could be better formulated and implemented. The Border-Kei would then receive funds directly from a central pool, and would have its own representation in the national parliament.

iii) It is pointed out that the E Cape comprises a largely urbanised population, which sets it apart from the largely rural Border-Kei.

iv) It is argued that East London and Port Elizabeth each have their own distinct functional areas, and are in fact competitive economic nodes. It is pointed out that the relationship between the business interests of these two nodes when combined within Region D has been conflictual???.

v) It has been further argued that a distinct sense of identity has developed in the E Cape ,

which sets it apart from the Border-Kei area. There are also differences between the E Cape ,

and the Border-Kei in relation to composition of language groups.

vi) In terms of administration, the single E Cape / Kei SPR is seen as too large, and it is pointed out that an administrative infrastructure for regional government exists in both regions.

Arguments for one region

i) Proponents of one greater SPR argue that the Border-Kei SPR is one of the poorest in the country, and will permanently be a basket case dependent on assistance from the centre.

The combination with the E Cape will result in a better tax base, and a stronger regional economic resource base in general.

ii) It is acknowledged that the Border-Kei section requires different development strategies from the E Cape, but it is suggested that these could be accommodated by sub-regional structures for development planning and implementation within the larger region.

iii) It is argued that there are in fact strong functional linkages between Port Elizabeth and

East London, and that the larger E Cape / Kei is a functional SPR as a whole. The linkages within the greater SPR extend to the flow of labour from the Border-Kei area to the Port Elizabeth area. It is suggested that the rural areas of Transkei and Border/Ciskei have historically served as a labour reserve for the Port Elizabeth area.

iv) In relation to socio-cultural issues, those supporting the larger SPR argue that the majority of the population identify with the larger region. It is pointed out that the historical linkages within the dominant Xhosa speaking grouping extend from within the Northern Transkei in the East to the Gamtoos River west of Port Elizabeth in the West.

v) One of the arguments most strongly presented in support of a larger SPR is the assertion that the creation of a separate Border-Kei would amount to little more than the consolidation of the existing Ciskei and Transkei homelands. A division between the Border-Kei and the E Cape would tend to perpetuate the racial territorial divisions of apartheid, as well as the poverty contained within those divisions.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

GEOGRAPHIC COHERENCE

The E Cape / Kei is one of the larger SPRs with a land area of 174 000 sq km, which makes

it the second largest together with the Northern Transvaal. In terms of population the E Cape

/ Kei is the third largest behind the PWV and Natal.

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Splitting this SPR would create a E Cape with a land area of and a

population of 1,3 mill. The Border-Kei would have a land area of ... and a population of 4,6

mill. %9 geo gy R

The coherence of the E Cape / Kei has been severely distorted by the establishment of separate administrations in the nominally independent territories of Transkei and Ciskei. The

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reincorporation of these territories within the proposed SPR will create a coherent SPR within which it should be possible to tackle the legacies of apartheid.

ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Economic Viability

The issue of the economic viability of the E Cape / Kei or of the separate E Cape and Border-Kei areas has underpinned a number of the different proposals on this issue. There are substantial differences in the resource bases of the E Cape and Border-Kei in relation to their populations. The E Cape has a GGP per capita of R 5307, which is just above the national average, while the Border-Kei has a GGP per capita of R 1422, which would make it the poorest SPR in the country, together with the N Transvaal, if it was demarcated separately.

The combination of the E Cape and the Border-Kei into the greater E Cape / Kei produces an SPR with a GGP per capita of R 2297. This would mean an increase of 62% (R 875) for the Border-Kei section, and a decline of R 3010 for the E Cape ie to a figure less than half its previous level. While this reflects a significant improvement for the Border-Kei section, the greater SPR would still be substantially below the national average.

Clearly the question of the extent to which SPRs will be expected to rely on their own tax bases in future, has a bearing on the importance that should be attached to the size of the economic resource and tax base in the demarcation of SPRs. These issues have not yet been agreed in relation to the Interim Constitution, although there seems to be general acceptance of the principle of the establishment of a Financial and Fiscal Commission, which would make recommendations on the allocation of centrally collected revenues to the SPRs.

There is, however, a strong argument for the allocation of certain powers of taxation to the SPRs in order to enhance the accountability of SPR legislatures to their constituency. In view of this likelihood the combination of the E Cape with the Border-Kei becomes more significant in terms of the improvement to the resource base of the Border-Kei region.

In relation to the potential costs of establishing an SPR government, it can be anticipated that the costs per capita would increase with the establishment of a separate SPR, servicing a population of 1,3 million in the E Cape. Indications are that costs per capita of SPR government rise sharply in relation to those regions with populations of under 2 million. A main element of this would be the increased number of regional legislators in terms of the split of the E Cape / Kei. In terms of the allocation of 1 seat in the SPR legislature for every 50 000 of population, with a maximum of 30 and a minimum of 100 seats, the separate E Cape would have 30 seats and the Border-Kei 92, ie 22 seats more than would be the case with a combined SPR.

Economic Functionality

The E Cape / Kei has a number of nodes, with the major economic nodes being Port Elizabeth and East London. Secondary nodes include Queenstown, Umtata, King

Williamstown and Grahamstown.

The major nodes of East London and Port Elizabeth each serve a distinct subregional hinterland, although there are also strong linkages between the two. In assessing the functionality of the SPR as a whole the competitive climate that has developed between business interests in the two major cities should be acknowledged. It is important, however, to assess the linkages that exist throughout the SPR as a whole, particularly the labour flows between the Transkei / Ciskei / Border area and the Port Elizabeth area, so that the debate on functionality does not become a tale of two cities.

Development Issues

The Eastern Cape has a predominantly urban population (84 % urbanisation), with a better developed industrial base than the predominantly rural (20% urbanisation) Border-Kei. Under the Region D framework, and particularly under the 1982 Regional Industrial Development Programme, a number of inappropriate regional development policies were implemented within the region.

In the Border-Kei area, the formation of the Border-Kei Development Forum, has led to a re-conceptualisation of the development strategy necessary for the specific needs of the Border-Kei section. This strategy has led to a greater emphasis on the agricultural and other potentials of the Border-Kei and a de-emphasis of the previous rural industrialisation strategy.

It is clear that within most SPRs there will need to be specific strategies to deal with sub-regional development issues. The question needs to be raised, however, as to whether these sub-regional development foci can not be accommodated within the SPR.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

As a result of apartheid fragmentation, the regional administrative infrastructure in the E Cape / Kei is currently fragmented between a number of regional administrations viz. Cape Province, Ciskei and Transkei. The SPR has, however, a relatively substantial administrative capacity although this requires rationalisation as part of the process of reincorporation of the homelands.

Centres of institutional and administrative capacity exist in Port Elizabeth which serves as a centre for the Cape Provincial Administration, while the establishment of "capitals" at Bisho and Umtata has led to the development of administrative, legislative and executive institutions based in these centres. There are therefore a number of possible options in terms of the establishment of a capital or set of capitals for the E Cape / Kei, depending on whether there is a need to split certain functions.

The E Cape / Kei has 5 universities (UPE, Vista, Fort Hare, Rhodes, and Univ of Transkei), which would also require a degree of rationalisation. The judicial infrastructure in the SPR is also well developed with the Eastern Cape Division located in Grahamstown, and with a substantial judicial infrastructure in Bisho and Umtata.

The provision of health, education and other services has suffered due to the fragmentation

e

of these services between a multitude of homeland and own affairs departments. While delivery may be adequate in parts of the region, there is a need to substantially improve delivery in other parts, particularly in the homeland areas where structures for delivery are not adequately financed or administered. The creation of unified departments within the larger SPR would have the effect of strengthening service delivery in these areas, within the context of a non-racial framework of regional government.

(Data in here on health, education, water, sanitation etc)
SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

The Eastern Cape / Kei SPR has a relatively homogenous population with a strong majority of Xhosa speakers at 82,9% of the total population. Afrikaans speakers comprise 9,4% of the population, with English and South Sotho comprising 3,9% and 2,4 % respectively.

There are, however, differences within the greater SPR with the E Cape section having a language breakdown of 64% Xhosa speaking; 25% Afrikaans speaking and 44 % English speaking. The western districts of the Eastern Cape represent the transition from the predominance of Xhosa speakers in the greater E Cape / Kei to the predominantly Afrikaans speaking Western and Northern Cape.

There is a strong sense of regional identity in relation to the greater E Cape / Kei SPR among the black population, with tensions that exist between the administrations of the two homelands not reflected in the population at large. The sense of identification with the greater

SPR is not necessarily shared to the same extent by the white population. There is a sense of separate identity between the white East Londoners and Port Elizabethans, and there are also differences in the ratio of English speakers to Afrikaans speakers in different areas of

the E Cape / Kei & 2 NIRRT e Exc):<b\-.
SYNTHESIS / EVALUATION â\200\230

The debate on the issue of whether or not to divide the greater E Cape / Kei SPR hinges on economic and developmental issues, as well as on the sense of identity as expressed in written and oral submissions. The development of this SPR, particularly the Border-Kei section requires urgent attention from a future central government as well as the from the inhabitants of the SPR itself, and ultimately the question must be asked as to whether the demarcation as recommended in the Commissions first report will facilitate the developmental process, as well as satisfying the sense of identity of the majority of the inhabitants.

Arguments that the division of the SPR will tend to perpetuate the compartmentalisation of poverty, albeit in modified form, are persuasive and are supported by the data. This is not to deny the need for specific strategies for development of the poorer areas of this region.

These, however, could be accommodated within the framework of the greater SPR with its stronger economic and administrative resource base. What is encouraging in this regard is the fact that the major actors within the SPR are involved in a dialogue on the demarcation issue, with a development perspective underlying the debate.

It should be acknowledged that, as is the case in many other parts of South Africa, there are

different senses of identity which tend to follow racial lines. In view of the submissions and in view of the demographic data for this area the conclusion can be drawn that the greater E Cape / kei SPR would satisfy the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the total population of this region.

2.1.5 KwaZulu/Natal
INDICATORS AS PROPOSED | KWAZULU/NATA KWAZULU/NATAL
BY CDDR L INCLUDING INCLUDING EAST

EAST GRIQUALAND AND
GRIQUALAND UMZIMKULU

Area (000 km2) 174,2 7 594,7 7 765,7

Population (000) 6 137,0

Population Growth (%) 1,9

1985-1991
Density (Persons per km2) 35,1

Official Urbanisation level (%) | 35,0

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,1
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 28,5
(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 2 156,8

Participation rate 43,3

Absorption capacity 37,6

Official Unemployment rate 24,8

Male Absenteeism rate -29.,4

Dependency ratio

Real GGP (R million)
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP
(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution

GGP per capita (R)
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%)
(1985)

Personal Income per capita
(1985)

Sex (%)

Male

Female

Age
under 15
15-65
65 and over

Black
White
Coloured
Asian

The KwaZulu/Natal area is slightly larger than Eastern Transvaal. In this area lives 20% of South Africa's population, this is the second most densely populated SPR after the PWV. A large portion of the SPR is not urbanised.

The population of KwaZulu/Natal is predominantly Black. The Asian population is concentrated in this area.

The illiteracy rate in KwaZulu/Natal is above that of the

national average.

2.2 ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE SPR

There were no real objections to the demarcation of KwaZulu/Natal as a SPR.

There were however critical questions around boundary issues: firstly whether East Griqualand (EG) and/or Umzimkulu (U) in the south should form part of this SPR or part of the Eastern Cape/Kei SPR (for detail see section 2.3.1). Secondly, whether Simdlangentsha/Pongola in the north should form part of KwaZulu/Natal or the Eastern Transvaal. The issues around Pongola are: (i) Simdlangentsha, a part of KwaZulu, falls within the development SPR of the Eastern Transvaal, (ii) Simdlangentsha separates two parts of the Eastern Transvaal, ie. Piet Retief and Pongola. There were thus two options: include the whole Pongola finger into either the Eastern Transvaal or into KwaZulu/Natal.

2.2.2 APPLICATION OF THE CRITERIA

Geographic Coherence

The KwaZulu/Natal SPR comprises 87,400 km² and forms a compact geographical unit. The geographic integration of KwaZulu and Natal improves the geographic coherence of the SPR as a whole, given the existing geographic fragmentation of KwaZulu and Natal. The recommended demarcation also improves the geographic coherence of the neighbouring SPR by integrating the enclave of Umzimkulu with its hinterland to the south. Similarly the enclave of Simdlangentsha on the northern boundary of KwaZulu/Natal is integrated with its hinterland to the south, by including Pongola into KwaZulu/Natal.

The SPR has strong urban linkages along the Durban-Pinetown-Pietermaritzburg axis and smaller urban centres around Port Shepstone and Empangeni, as well as a rural hinterland. The level of urbanisation is 39,4% and the SPR experienced an average growth of 2% per annum between 1985 and 1991. The Durban Functional Region is one of the fastest growing economic complexes in the world.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic Functionality

The KwaZulu/Natal SPR displays internal economic functionality with major economic nodal points centred around Durban-Pinetown-Pietermaritzburg, Richards Bay/Empangeni and Port Shepstone. In addition, 5 economic sub-nodes can be identified within the SPR as a whole:

the Durban Functional Region, Southern Natal, East Griqualand/Northern Transkei, the Midlands, Northwestern Natal, Zululand.

Economic Viability

The SPR contributes 14,4% of the GDP of SA, with a real GGP of R17,440 million (1988). The GGP per capita of the SPR is R2,421 (1988) and the personal income per capita is R1,971.

The SPR has comparative advantages in agriculture, manufacturing and transport. Between 1970 and 1991 KwaZulu/Natal increased its share of the national GDP by 28%. The average annual economic growth rate in the SPR over the same period was 1,9%. The SPR is economically viable.

Development Potential

KwaZulu/Natal has considerable development potential. The extent of the SPR's development needs are however considerable, given that 42,3% of the SPR's population is under 15 years old, an unemployment rate of 18,8; a male absenteeism rate of 14,3 and a dependency rate of 2,5. These figures are however comparable to other SPRs, like the Eastern Cape, the Northern and Eastern Transvaal.

Social, Physical, Institutional and Administrative Infrastructure

Health

This SPR has one major academic hospital attached to the University of Natal Medical School. The SPR has several hospitals, with a hospital bed per 1,000 population of 4.1. The SPR has a very low doctor-patient ratio of 0.5 and only 0.17 clinics per 5,000 people. There are considerable rural-urban disparities in the provision of health services in KwaZulu/Natal. The infant mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 live births is similar to the Northern Cape and the Eastern Transvaal.

Education

The KwaZulu/Natal SPR has 3 universities with 5 campuses: Unizulu-Kwadlangezwa,

Unizulu-Umlazi; Natal-Durban, Natal-Pietermaritzburg; Durban-Westville. The potential for inter-regional co-operation is good.

Physical Infrastructure'

KwaZulu/Natal can be classified as a water rich region, with a total utilizable water figure of over 6500 million m³/a. An estimated 25% of the urban and between 35-85% of the rural population have an inadequate water supply. Over 40% of the urban and up to 55% of the rural population of this SPR have inadequate sanitation. Between 24-46% of the population, extending to 93% in some areas are without electricity. The road network density for the SPR as a whole is above the national average. However the provision of rural roads per capita for the whole SPR is below the national average.

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The SPR is served by regional offices of the: Republic of SA, the KwaZulu Administration and the Natal Provincial Administration. Currently there is some duplication of administrative institutions and functions between the Natal and Kwazulu areas, but this has been partly addressed by the Joint Executive Authority and at a local level through the creation of Joint Services Boards. Thus the necessary institutional and administrative capacity for regional governance exists. Further rationalisation and integration of the existing institutional structures is facilitated by the demarcation of the SPR as a whole.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The population of KwaZulu/Natal is 7,590,200, with a population density of 86,8 persons per km². The SPR is second, with 20% of the total national population, and the second most densely populated SPR in the country. The racial composition of the SPR is 80% African, 11% Indian, 7.5% White and 1.5% Coloured. :

Several languages are spoken in this SPR¹, with Zulu (6,307,216 -83%) and English (1,198,489 - 15.8%) as the most common. Other languages spoken include Xhosa, Afrikaans, Southern Sotho, Swazi, Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati and Telego.

A well developed sense of regional belonging, as well as a sense of historical identity exists.

2.3 SENSITIVE AREAS

The area of East Griqualand/Mount Currie and Umzimkulu has been identified as a sensitive area by the Commission and the Negotiating Council.

2.3.1 Arguments For and Against the Inclusion of EGU into Natal

¹ the data under this section is based on statistics for development region E.

Much of the same arguments for and against were made in both rounds of the submissions. In the second round, an additional appeal was made for the creation of a separate SPR in the sensitive area, stretching from the Umzimkulu river in Southern Natal to the Umtata river in central Transkei.

Arguments to Include EGU into KwaZulu/Natal:

1. Strong economic linkages exist between EGU and Natal, including markets, roads, railways & employment. Business relies on Natal for their supplies.
2. Durban and Pietermaritzburg serve as important administrative centres, ie. revenue offices, courts, etc.
3. The distance between EG and Pietermaritzburg/Durban is 240 km, compared to 400 km to East London.
4. Northern Transkei residents spend their money (VAT) in Natal, but do not benefit from this. directly. Being part of Natal they can lay claim on their taxes.
5. With 20% of the total population of the RSA, Natal only contributes 14% of the GDP, and hence needs the economic contribution of the EG to strengthen it.
6. Durban and Pietermaritzburg are important sources of employment for Northern Transkei residents.
7. Agriculture makes a significant contribution to the GGP of Natal. All linkages for agricultural inputs and farmer's unions are with Natal. It would be important not to sever these linkages or to sever the agricultural unity of the larger area.
8. Fears exist that the perceived instability or potential violence in Transkei would harm investor confidence in EG and Southern Natal, and especially the tourism industry there.
9. Language and cultural ties exist with Natal, ie. that (black) people in the EGU practice the same cultural rituals and speak Zulu.

Arguments to Exclude EGU from KwaZulu/Natal

1. Functional economic linkages exists within the EGU (districts 36 & 38) and Northern Transkei. A mutual dependency exists between Northern Transkei and EG with respect to trade, labour markets and commuter

patterns.

. EGU is seen as the granary of the Northern Transkei,

stretching as far as Umtata - they depend on the food produce, such as vegetables and livestock, of small and commercial farmers, who in turn trade with the south as an important market.

. Kokstad serves as an economic nodal point for the Northern Transkei. Approximately 2,000 workers from the Northern Transkei commute to Kokstad daily.

. Regarding the linkages between the Northern Transkei and

the rest of Natal, it is argued that the Northern Transkei also has strong economic links with the PWV, in employment terms. Northern Transkei is one of the main net suppliers of male migrants to the PWV.

. Transportation linkages do exist between Umtata and

Kokstad, in form of taxi transport. If transport linkages are considered, the whole of the Transkei is linked to Natal in terms of travelling, shopping and commuter patterns.

. Regarding an administrative centre, the distance between EG and Umtata is 240 km, which is the same as Durban/ Pietermaritzburg.

. The current economic linkages between Natal and Northern

Transkei reflect the strong economic pull of the highly developed economies of the Durban Functional Region, Pinetown and Pietermaritzburg and the underdevelopment of black areas through past policies. Continuing this trend would not be conducive to the development of the EGU.

. The East Grrqualand/Kei Development Forum, established

in May 1993, is a subregional structure of the Border/Kei Development Forum which was initiated to explore the planning and development needs of the larger Border/Kei region. These organisational linkages confirm the development and planning linkages between the EGU and the Border/Kei.

. The EGU has strong language and cultural ties with Transkei. Historically the land between the Umzimkulu river and the Umtamvuna or Umtata river belongs to paramount chief Faku.

2.3.2 Application of the Criteria

Geographical Coherence

" The geographic location of the Umzimkulu enclave (currently administered by the Transkei Government) within the Natal SPR poses a problem for the geographic coherence of the southern boundary of KwaZulu/Natal and the northern boundary of the Eastern Cape.

Economic and Development Issues

Economic analyses point to strong economic linkages within the Northern Transkei-East Griqualand sub-region of development region E. Employment patterns indicate a commuter labour flow between Northern Transkei, Umzimkulu and East Griqualand. Approximately 2,000 commuters from the surrounding Transkei districts enter Kokstad daily. Kokstad exerts a strong mini-nodal pull on the surrounding areas in terms of trade, markets and shopping centres. The economy of the EG and Northern Transkei is thus integrated and mutually interdependent. To separate the EG node from the rest of its economic hinterland, would be detrimental to the Northern Transkei and hamper the economic viability of the sub-region as a whole. .

Institutional and Administrative Capacity

The population of Northern Transkei utilise the hospitals in Umzimkulu, Ixopo and Kokstad. Between 1,500 and 2,000 outpatients from the Northern Transkei/Pondoland area are treated daily at East Griqualand hospitals.

The level of physical and social infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation and electricity) in

EG is considerably higher than in the surrounding hinterland of Northern Transkei, which reinforces the economic gravitational pull of Kokstad on the neighbouring areas.

Education in the EGU is administered by the education departments of the Natal Provincial Administration, House of Delegates, House of Representatives, Department of Education and Training and Transkei Government. Clearly a need exists for the integration and rationalisation of educational services, as well as the upgrading of black education facilities.

Administrative structures in the area include magisterial and municipal offices, a magisterial court (?) and the office of the EG Joint Services Board. East Griqualand, although the smallest, has its own Joint Services Board to maintain roads, water, electricity and recreational facilities in the EG area. The Board has the capacity to expand service delivery to the rest of Northern Transkei.

Socio-Cultural Aspects

The total population of EG/Mount Currie is 42,384: 5,101 whites; 5,575 Coloureds; 41 Indians; and 31,767 African (1989).

The total population of Umzimkulu 133,938, more than three times the size of EG: x race?????

[1991 Census???] Mt Currie 41,566

The language census data indicate that the dominant language spoken in the EGU is Xhosa (74 %), although Zulu, Afrikaans, English and South Sotho is also spoken. In EG, the Xhosa language represents 65% (27,151) with Afrikaans 12.5% (5,194) second and English 9.7% (4,022) third. In Umzimkulu the Xhosa language represents 77% (102,644), with Zulu 21.8% (29,187) second.

There are contested understandings of the sense of cultural identity that exists in the EGU area (see section 2.2.1). The language and demographic data can illuminate this somewhat.

2.4 Evaluation/Synthesis

This SPR meets all the criteria to constitute a functional regional unit. KwaZulu/Natal is geographically coherent, displays the necessary internal economic functionality and viability with considerable development potential, has sufficient institutional and administrative capacity, and combines socio-cultural diversity with a major language homogeneity, to constitute a SPR.

In relation to the sensitive area of East Griqualand/Umzimkulu, an evaluation of the submissions and application of the criteria follows: The EGU is strongly contested from both sides with considerable divergence in opinion by race.

In terms of geographic coherence and economic functionality it is difficult to separate East Griqualand from Umzimkulu and Northern Transkei.

Geographically it would be difficult to separate EG from Umzimkulu and place only the EG into Natal, because Umzimkulu is encapsulated in Natal.

A separation of the EG from its hinterland, ie. Northern Transkei, would be detrimental to the economies of the surrounding areas with which it is integrated. An assessment has to be made of the relative strength of the nodality between EG/Southern Natal/Northern Transkei and Durban/Pinetown/ Pietermaritzburg and within the EG/Umzimkulu/N Transkei. The submissions reveal that people's expectations are that Natal might be able to provide more economic and employment opportunities.

In terms of institutional and administrative infrastructure, the existing linkages in the EGU are with Natal and in Umzimkulu with the Transkei/Cape. The language data point both areas towards the Cape and the issue of socio-cultural identity remains difficult to assess. If ethnicity is a factor, then the data would again point to the Cape.

Eastern Transvaal

INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3

Area (000 km2) 87.4

Population (000) 2 129,5

Population Growth (%) 2,6

1985-1991

Density (Persons per km2) 27,2

Official Urbanisation level (%) 35,3

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,9

(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 31,5

(Economic active population)

Potential labour force (000) 921,2

Participation rate 67,1

Absorption capacity 54,0

Official Unemployment rate 8,9

Male Absenteeism rate 24,6

Dependency ratio 1,6

Real GGP (R million) 9 835

(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 3.3

(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution 8,1

GGP per capita (R) 4974

(1988)

&

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 42,5
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 2 341
(1985)

Sex (%)
Male 53,3
Female 46,7

Age
under 15 39,9
15-65 57,6
65 and over 2.5

Race
Black 84,6
White 14,0
Coloured 0,9
Asian 0,5

Five percent (5%) of South Africa's population lives in the Eastern Transvaal. .

The area is moderately densely populated, approaching the national average (migration).

The overwhelming majority of people in the Eastern Transvaal are Black, followed distantly by white. The languages spoken are varied including Ndebele, Swazi, Zulu, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho and English.

This SPR has. the third highest illiteracy rate, surpassed by the Northern Transvaal and North West.

2.1.7 Northern Transvaal
â\200\234 INDICATORS AS PROPOSED BY CDDR OPTION 2 N3
â\200\234 Area (000 km2) 174,0

&

4 525,3

Population (000)

Population Growth (%) 3,1
1985-1991

Density (Persons per km²) 26,0

Official Urbanisation level (%) 8,8

Growth in Urbanisation (%) 3,6
(1985-1991)

Illiteracy rate 35,1

(Economic active population) g

Potential labour force (000) 1 418,5

Participation rate 38,1

Absorption capacity 32,4

Official Unemployment rate 17,0

Male Absenteeism rate -37,1

Dependency ratio 4,8

Real GGP (R million) 3 786
(1988)

Real annual growth in GGP 4,3
(1970-1988)

Percentage distribution 3,1

GGP per capita (R) 914
(1988)

Personal Income/ GGP (%) 87,6
(1985)

Personal Income per capita 725
(1985) .

Sex (%)
 Male 44,5
 Female 55,5
 Age
 under 15 51,0
 15-65 45,5
 65 and over 3,5
 Race
 Black 97,1
 White 2,7
 Coloured 0,1
 Asian 0,1
 Language (%)
 Northern Sotho 56,6
 Tsonga 23,1
 Venda 11,5
 Ndebele 3.4
 Afrikaans 2,6
 Tswana 1.5 .
 Zulu 0,8
 English 0,4

This SPR is home to 12% of South Africans living in a relatively less densely populated area. The SPR has a markedly low urbanisation level as compared with all other SPRs.

The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanisation. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate.

Northern Transvaal is predominantly Black, in fact this area has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by default the lowest percentage of economically active population. The SPR also has the second highest illiteracy rate, only slightly surpassed by North West. This suggests the human resource potential necessary for

development is inadequate.

2.2 Arguments for and against a Northern Transvaal SPR as demarcated by the Commission

2.2.1. Arguments for a separate Northern Transvaal SPR

This SPR has accommodated, from a development perspective, its heterogeneous population for decades. It is acknowledged that the SPR will be incapable of functioning as an independent financial entity, but the sense of belonging that has developed between the various population groups, justify it to be demarcated as a separate SPR. No other SPR seems inclined to combine with this SPR due to its heterogenous population composition and its economic position.

2.2.3. Arguments against Northern Cape as a separate SPR

Arguments against the Commission's proposal related to the inclusion or exclusion of specific sensitive areas (see paragraph 2.2.2 infra???)

Application of Criteria

Geographic Coherence

In terms of its compact shape, the Northern Transvaal forms a geographically coherent entity. Given the fragmented nature of current homeland boundaries, the recommended demarcation will substantially improve the geographic coherence and compactness of the SPR. A fair balance of larger and smaller towns exists which acts as service centres to the surrounding rural areas. A fair balance of urban-rural linkages therefore exists.

Economic Functionality

Two functional economic units can be distinguished in this area, viz., the magisterial districts of Ellisras, Thabazimbi, Waterberg, and a portion of Warmbad, on the one hand and the rest of the area with Pietersburg as its nodal point on the other. The question whether the first mentioned unit maintains stronger functional links with the proposed North West SPR, will be dealt with later as a "sensitive area". In the test of the proposed SPR Pietersburg exerts such a strong influence as functional node that in terms of the criterion of economic functionality this area could be demarcated as a SPR.

Economic viability

This SPR is poorly off in terms of its average GGP per capita, economic resources base and quality of life indicators. The population comprises 12% of the South African population, yet it generates 3,1% of South Africa's GGP. Given the per capita personal income (1985) of R725, the Northern Transvaal is likely to need plenty of resources from the central government to serve the needs of resources from the central government to serve the needs

of its population.

Social and physical infrastructure

The Northern Transvaal has a poor infrastructure to deliver services to a large disadvantaged population. The doctor to population ratio is the lowest in the country, namely, 3.8 per 1 000 population. The hospital bed to population ratio is 2,6 beds per 1 000 population.

This SPR has the highest proportion of children under 15 years, and by default the lowest economically active population. It has the second highest illiteracy rate. This suggests that at the human resource potential necessary for development is inadequate. It would therefore, need resources from outside the SPR to provide services to all.

As far as physical infrastructure is concerned both the road network density for the entire area and the provision of rural roads is at the national average. It is estimated that 60% of the population do not have adequate water. Over 70% have inadequate sanitation. The provision of services is pronounced and intergovernmental transfers would be required to make the SPR sustainable.

Development Potential

The area is largely rural, even though it has a high growth rate in urbanization. The area also has the highest male absenteeism rate. The SPR does, however, have a good potential for improving its agricultural sector, and related industries and a high potential in certain areas for some farming and eco-tourism. Strenuous efforts to develop its human resources potential will be required.

Institutional and administrative capacity

The SPR is served by the administrative and institutional infrastructure of the Republic of South Africa, the state of Venda, the Self-governing Territories of Gazankulu and Lebowa, the Transvaal Provincial Administration and at the local level by local governments.

Administrative and institutional capacity to exercise assigned SPR functions should not pose a difficulty. The need for rationalization and integration of existing institutional structures is apparent. Such need would, however, exist regardless of the exact boundaries of a single SPR in this part of South Africa. The Pietersburg/Lebowakgomo complex has the necessary infrastructure to accommodate a regional government. Management capacities vary widely within the governmental and non-governmental sectors. Cooperation and planning arrangements between the public and the non-governmental sector can be improved in order to increase institutional and administrative capacity.

The recommended demarcation provides adequate opportunity for the integration, rationalization and maximization of available institutional capacities of, inter alia, regional institutions such as the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa administrations.

Socio-cultural aspects

The SPR is characterized by a heterogeneous population in terms of language, cultural and racial subdivision. The SPR is predominantly black, in fact it has the lowest percentage of whites compared with all other SPRs. Its language composition is heterogeneous and is shown in the above table. In spite of the heterogeneous nature of the Northern Transvaal population, a certain sense of regional identity exists, which distinguishes this SPR from other neighbouring areas.

2.2.2. Sensitive Areas

2.2.2.1. Arguments for inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

Pretoria's inclusion in the PWV will lead to a relative oversupply of resources such as museums, libraries and theatres in that SPR. Demarcating Pretoria into another SPR like the Eastern Transvaal or the Northern Transvaal would result in a better distribution of sophisticated metropole cultural facilities.

The inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal is essential if the economic and resource base of this SPR is to be strengthened and brought in balance with the other SPRs.

2.2.2.2. Arguments against inclusion of Pretoria/Wonderboom in the Northern Transvaal

It will reduce the capita wealth of such larger SPR resulting in a poor fiscal capacity, depriving the future government of enough revenue.

It will be detrimental to the development potential of such a larger SPR and it will negate and frustrate the principles and advantages of federalism.

Pretoria would deprive Pietersburg of its status as capital of the Northern Transvaal. There is no need in the Northern Transvaal for access to Pretoria's educational facilities.

Inclusion of Pretoria in the Northern Transvaal would drag the Greater Pretoria into poverty with very little economic viability

Application of criteria

Although a Northern Transvaal SPR could undoubtedly benefit in terms of economic viability, development potential and social infrastructure if Pretoria were included, this advantage should be measured in terms of the effect it would have on the PWV SPR.

Increasingly the PWV SPR has been transforming into a single functional economic unit, consequently a large number of public infrastructure and institutions are being planned and run within the context of an integrated functional area. Therefore "unbundling" the PWV

would have negative consequences for good governance (THIS ARGUMENT BELONGS TO THE PWV AREA)

It would be, for example, be extremely wasteful from the point of view of economies of scale for two SPR health authorities to both operating within an area which is crossed daily by commuters on a massive scale. The same applies for many other public services, such as education and social services. '

The Northern Transvaal has adequate administrative and institutional capacities and there is accordingly no reason to include Pretoria in the this SPR as far as the criterion is concerned.

The inclusion of Pretoria into the Northern Transvaal would markedly increase this SPR's heterogeneity.

2.2.2.2. Arguments for inclusion of Groberlasdal in the Northern Transvaal
Broad agreement exists that local feeling should be tested.

The Nebo district if the existing Lebowa does have economic linkages with the Groberlasdal and Marble Hall districts of the present Eastern Transvaal region. However, in view of historical boundaries as well as population and economic criteria it is recommended that the Loskop Valley (which includes Groberlasdal, Marble Hall, Nebo and Motetema) form an integral part of the Northern Transvaal.

Economically Groberlasdal forms an integral part of the Northern Transvaal. Almost 75% of its buying power derives from Nebo and Sekhukhuneland. Communities of the latter would be subsidising the Eastern Transvaal SPR to the detriment of its own development needs. Groberlasdal draws farm labourers from these areas.

Of the district's permanent population roughly 85% are of Pedi descent. An artificial division between these communities of the Loskop valley would have disastrous consequences for future planning, development and effective governance.

2.2.2.3. Arguments against inclusion of Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal

As an economic growth area Groberlasdal does not have a major role to play. In considering its geographic location, the exclusion from Eastern Transvaal could increase practical problems regarding infrastructure development in the SPRs. Roads, power lines and pipelines, and the maintenance thereof could become costly since the borderline between the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal could leave areas that are difficult to manage unattended. Water supply is obtained from Loskop Dam which could cause managerial problems should the area be separated from this main lifeline.

Application of criteria

The geographic coherence of Northern Transvaal could be improved by including Groblersdal. The inclusion or exclusion of Groberlasdal in or from the Northern Transvaal or the Eastern Transvaal, respectively, will have no meaningful effect on the economic viability, social and physical infrastructure, development potential and administrative and

institutional capacity of any one of the concerned SPRs.

There seems??? to be strong indications that in terms of economic functionality and socio-cultural ties, stronger linkages exists towards Northern Transvaal than Eastern Transvaal. It should be noted, however, that most of the submissions suggested that differences of opinion on this sensitive area should be resolved by means of a scientific poll or referendum.

This may not be a solution as the current differences of opinion would simply be reflected in the polls.

2.2.2.4. Arguments for inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The Kruger National Park (KNP) should be administered by a single authority. Should it be decided that the regional governments must accept this responsibility, the KNP will have to be incorporated into a single SPR. If it is incorporated into the Northern Transvaal, it should be governed by the Central Government under the custodianship of a World Life Body?? and all income, tax and/or levies be transferred to the Northern Transvaal SPR because the Park geographically forms a natural part of the Northern Transvaal Lowveld.

The KNP should be managed as a national asset, but for the purpose of a second tier government it be included in the Northern Transvaal SPR by reason of its predominant and pervasive socio-cultural linkage with this SPR along and across an extensive common border.

2.2.2.5. Arguments against inclusion of the whole of the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal

The KNP should be managed as a national asset by a National Parks Board and income be divided between the two SPRs on a fixed basis. The KNP be divided for electoral purposes.

Application of Criteria

Almost all submissions refers to the KNP as a national asset which requires it to be managed in a distinct manner. Should these prospects become reality criteria relating to institutional

and administrative capacity, socio-cultural aspects and economic functionality of the respective SPRs would not constitute determining factors. In terms of economic viability the

Northern Transvaal undoubtedly is in greater need than the Eastern Transvaal of the economic benefits which can be derived from the KNP.

Evaluation of the position of Kruger National Park

There are 19 National Parks in South Africa proclaimed in the government gazettes, some as early as 1926 and others as late as 1991. The area sizes of the parks are listed on Addendum 6. In addition, specific information on parks situated in the TBVC states is provided for ease of reference.

This information is essential given the sensitive area of the Kruger National Park. Whatever decisions are taken on the Kruger National Park, in terms of management, allocation of workers (in those parks) to SPRs, etc. would probably affect the other 18 national parks. Hence it may be advisable to treat the uniformly.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF
THE COMMISSION ON THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATIION OF REGIONS
AND THE WAY FORWARD
ADOPTED BY THE NEGOTIATING COUNCIL ON 9 AUGUST 1993

This Negotiating Council meeting on 9 August 1993 at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park:

Â¥ Noting the various discussions on the Report of the Commission on the Delimitation/Demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s;

% Confirms that the Report of the Commission provided a useful starting point to the discussion on the delimitation/demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s.

3. Takes note of a number of areas of agreement and some areas of disagreement on the Report identified by the Negotiating Council.

4. Emphasises that the people and communities who would be directly affected by the boundaries of SPRâ\200\231s, should have a further opportunity to contribute to the process of regional delimitation/demarcation, particularly in respect of a more detailed consideration of the boundaries of SPRâ\200\231s, including those highly sensitive areas identified by the Negotiating Council.

Therefore resolves:

To convey its sincere gratitude to the Commission for its valiant effort to prosecute the extremely difficult and strenuous brief given to it by the Negotiating Council, notwithstanding the extreme limitations of time and opportunity to consult more broadly.

And further resolves that the process be taken further through the following steps:

L That further submissions are invited from participants in the Negotiating Council and from people and organisations in the sensitive areas identified in the debate in the Negotiating Council.

2 That the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission will work out the modalities for carrying out the undermentioned tasks in consultation with the Planning Committee and invite members of the Commission and the Technical Support Team to assist them to:

2.1 Receive oral evidence in respect of the sensitive areas;

2.2 Analyse these submissions;

11 August 1993

2.3 Prepare a Technical Report which indicates the application of the criteria and :
the reasons for and against the options in respect of the different
recommended regions;

2.4 Evaluate and report on the information available to it with a view to assisting
the Negotiating Council to take a decision on boundaries to be incorporated
into the Constitution for the transitional period.

That the Planning Committee recommends appropriate time frames for this process
in consultation with the Commission.

PLANCOMM/DOCUMENTS/COMMISS. WFR
11 August 1993

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Appa\d\' Å 2

INVITATION FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL SUBMISSIONS

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COMMISSION ON THE DEMARCATION/DELIMITATION OF SPRâ\200\231S â\200\230

The Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of SPRâ\200\231s which was appointed by the Negotiating Council of the Multi-Party Negotiation Process on May 28, 1993 has completed its report. The report was debated by the Negotiating Council on Monday, August 9, 1993, â\200\230and a resolution mandating the two Co-Chairpersons, with the assistance of members of the Commission and its Technical Support Team, to carry out further work on "sensitive areasâ\200\235 was passed. This resolution is attached.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSIONâ\200\231S REPORT

The Commission in carrying out its task, took into account the following:

- a. The Constitutional Principles agreed upon by the Negotiating Council;
- b. The criteria for the demarcation/delimitation of SPRâ\200\231s provided by the Negotiating Council; !
- c. Oral and written submissions made by interested groups and individuals; and
- d. Various research information on the subject of regional demarcation.

The Commission received and considered 304 written submissions and heard 80 oral submissions at various centres around the country. Nonetheless, the Coinmission = concern that there was inadequate local community involvement in the process.

to a number of factors such as: (i) the limited time that was allowed to complete the woix, (ii) the lack of capacity of many communities to respond, either orally or in written form; and (iii) the limited number of people and organisations that the notification of the

Commissionâ\200\231s brief was able to reach.

The criteria for demarcation which the Commission was directed to use are: historical boundaries, including provincial, magisterial and district boundaries and infrastructure:administrative consideration including availability or non-availability of infrastructure and nodal points of service; the need or otherwise to rationalise existing structures (including TBVC States, self-governing territories and regional governments; th e necessity of limiting financial and other costs as much as is reasonably possible; the need to minimise inconvenience to the people; the need to minimise the dislocation of services; demographic considerations; economic viability; development potential; and cultural and language realities.

The Commission having taken all the above indicated information into account, recommended that there be nine regions as shown on the map. These regions are: (i) Northern Transvaal, (i) Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging, (iii) Eastern Transvaal, (iv) KwaZulu/Natal, (v) Orange Free State, (vi) North West, (vii) Northern Cape, (viii) Western Cape, and (ix) Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei.

TECCOMM/DOCS/SUMMARY.RPT

28 August 1993

1 FINAL DRAFT

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AN INVITATION FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL SUBMISSIONS

In its deliberations, the Negotiating Council members highlighted "sensitive areas," in which there is need to obtain further submissions and receive oral evidence. These areas are:

a. Eastern Transvaal - the proposed borders, with reference to the question of whether this region should include Pretoria, KwaNdebele, Bronkhorstspuit, Middelburg, and Witbank. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging - whether this region should exclude Sasolburg, Pretoria and the parts of Bophuthatswana located in it. Secondly, whether Pretoria should be located in the Witwatersrand-Vereeniging region. :

Orange Free State - whether this region should be combined with the North West region. ' g

Eastern Cape/Transkei/Ciskei - whether this region should be one or two regions and the boundaries thereof.

Western Cape - whether this region should be combined with part of the Northern Cape to make one region.

Northern Transvaal - whether this region should include Pretoria, Groblersdal, Pilgrims Rest, and Hammanskraal. The position of the Kruger National Park.

Northern Cape - whether the northern boundary of the region should include Kuruman and Postmasburg, and whether Namaqualand should be excluded from the region.

KwaZulu/Natal - whether the Umziinkhululeunt Currie area be included in this region)

WORK PROGRAMME FOR nganu. ' QE-IASKS

Written submissions in response to the above issues are being solicited. Submissions must be received by the Commission secretariat no later than Friday. September 24, 1993,

The following issues should, inter alia, be addressed in the written submissions (i) Region(s) at issue, (ii) name of -organisation making submission, (iii) type of organisation, (iv) whether members of the organisation making the submission were consulted and approve of the proposed boundaries, (v) whether they are satisfied with a particular region and reasons to substantiate this, (vi) the degree to which the regions satisfies the criteria used by the Commission on SPRâ\200\231s.

"5 The Commission will hold hearings on the sensitive areas identified from -
Monday, September 20 - Thursday, October 1, 1993. Applications for submission
. of oral evidence must be received no later than September 13, 1993,

Kindly send written submissions and applications for oral submission to:

Dr. Renosi Mokate (Technical Secretary)

Commission on the Demarcation/Delimitation of Regions
P.O. Box 307

Isando

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TEL: (011) 397-2059/2184 - .
FAX: (011) 397-2211 &

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28 August 1993

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BOTSWANA

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KENHAROT

NAMAKWALAND :

Northern Cape

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VANANVNSOOA? CALVINIA

SWAZILAND

Eastern Transvaal

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF
THE COMMISSION ON THE DELIMITATION/DEMARCATIION OF REGIONS '
AND THE WAY FORWARD

" \ADOPTED BY THE NEGOTIATING COUNCIL ON 9 AUGUST 1993

This Negotiating Council meeting on 9 August 1993 at the World Trade Centre in Kempton
Park:

L.

Noting the various discussions on the Report of the Commission on the
Delimitation/Demarcation of SPRâ\200\231s;

Confirms that the Report of the Commission provided a useful starting point to the
discussion on the delimitation/demarcation of SPR's. â\200\230

Takes note of a number of areas of agreement and some areas of disagreement on
the Report identified by the Negotiating Council.

Emphasises that the people and communities who would be directly affected by the
boundaries of SPRâ\200\231s, should have 2 further opportunity to contribute to the process
of regional delimitation/demarcation, particularly in respect of a more detailed
consideration of the boundaries of SPRâ\200\231s, including those highly sensitive areas
identified by the Negotiating Council.

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Therefore resolves:

To convey m, sincere gratitude to the Commission for its valiant effort to prosecute the
extremely difficult and strenuous brief given to it by the Negotiating Council, notwithstan
ding
the extreme limitations of time and opportunity to consult more broadly.

And further resolves that the process be taken further throu;h the following steps:

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That further submissions are invited from participants in the Negotiating Council and
frompeopleandormisaïom in the sensitive areas identified in the debate in the
Negotiating Council. _

That the Co-Chairpersons of the Commission will work out the modalities for
carrying out the undermentioned tasks in consultation with the Planning Committee
and invite members of the Commission and the Technical Support Team to assist
them to: :

1 Receiveonlevidemeïnmpæaofthcsemiï¬\201vem;

2.2 Analyse these submissions; . .

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23 Prepare a Technical Report which indicates the application of the criteria and the reasons for and against the options in respect of the different recommended regions;

2.4 Evaluate and report on the information available to it with a view to assisting the Negotiating Council to take a decision on boundaries to be incorporated into the Constitution for the transitional period.

That the Planning Committee recommends appropriate time frames for this process in consultation with the Commission. .

WFR

11 August 1993

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APPENDIX 3

INVITATIONS FOR WRITTEN AND ORAL SUBMISSIONS ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS AND ON RADIO STATIONS

Newspapers

Sunday Times

Sunday Nation

Sunday Tribune

Beeld

Sowetan

Diamond Field Advertiser
Eastern Province Herald
Burger

Daily News

Natal Witness

Radio stations

Afrikaans Stereo
Radio S FM
Jakaranda

Metro

Xhosa

Algoa

Radio Kontrei
Radio Oranje
Tswana

Radio Ciskei
Radio Thoyandou
Radio 702

Rapport

City Press
Pretoria News
Star

Volksblad
Daily Despatch
Argus

Cape Times
Natal Mercury

Radio South Africa
Highveld Stereo
Radio Lotus

Zulu

Sesotho

Goeie Hoop

RPN Stereo

Lebowa

Capital 604

Radio Transkei

Radio Bophuthatswana

Kindly send written submissions and/or applications for oral evidence to:

Dr Renosi Mokate (Technical Secretary)

Commission on the Demarcation and Delimitation of Regions

PO Box 307) ok .

isando e TEL: (011) 397-2059/2184 - -

1600 FAX: (011) 397-2211

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APPENDIX 4

COMMENTS ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION/

NEW SUBMISSIONS

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"Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut" (3 August 1993)

Minister of Foreign Affairs re Walvis Bay (4 A 1993)
Western Cape Agriculture Union (6 August 1993)

North West Regional Services Council (9 August 1993)
Calvinia Municipality (9 August 1993)

Town Council of Bronkhorstspuit (4 August 1993)

North West Regional Services Council, including the following organisations - Municipalities of Brandvlei, Calvinia, Camnarvon, Fraserburg, Loeriesfontein, Nieuwoudtville, Williston, Sutherland and Van Wyksvlei; Management Committees of Brandvlei, Newton, Carnarvon, Ammerville, Loeriosfontein, Proteaville, Wiliston, Sutherland, Van Wyksvlei; Calvinia Landelike Raad, Kareeberg Landelike Raad,

Nuwe Roggeveld Landelike Raad (5 August 1993)

The Conservative Party of South Africa (9 August 1993)
Borough of Kokstad (9 August 1993)

"I;I;:Brdwes-1(aaplandse Ontwikkelingsvereniging" (5 August
RSA Government - Speech delivered by Mr A Fourie at a
meeting of the Negotiating Council on 9 August 1993

Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) - Statement handed
out at a meeting of the Negotiating Council on 9 August 1993

"Die Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut" (4 August 1993)

"Noordweste Leiersforum" 200\235 (10 August 1993)

"I;I;x))rdwes-1(aaplandse Ontwikkelingsvereniging" (11 August
1993

"Benede Oranje" Regional Services Council (11 August 1993)
City Council of Zamdela (11 August 1993)

"Ontwikkelingsvereniging van die Benede Oranjerivier" (11
August 1993)

"Bo Karoo" Regional Services Council" including the
Municipalities of - Colesberg, Vanderkloof, Philipstown,
Britstown, Vosburg, Noupoot, Hanover, Marydale, Hopetown,
Prieska, Strydenburg, De Aar and Petrusville (11 August 1993)
North West Regional Services Council, second letter - support
from the following organisations - "Calvinia Landelike Raad,
Noordweste Toerisme Vereniging, Calvinia Munisipaliteit en
Bestuurskomitee, Fraserburg Munisipaliteit en Bestuurskomitee
asook Fraserburgse Sakekamer" (12 August 1993)

Chairman of the Swaziland Border Adjustment Committee (13
August 1993)

"Sentrale Karoo Boere-Unie" including farmer unions from the
Victoria West and Loxton districts

Griqualand West Development Association, Kuruman (see list
of members) and including RDAC B, Iscor Mine (Shisen-
Kathu), Kathu Municipality, Kathu Chamber of Commerce,
Postmasburg Municipality, RDA 18 (11 August 1993)

Regional Development Association for Region B including "Bo-
Karoo SDR, Benede Oranje SOV, Postmasburg Municipality,
Griqualand Wes SOV, Vaalharts Boere-Unie, De Aar
Stadsraad, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en
Bevolkingsontwikkeling, Yskor Beperk, Kathu Stadsraad, Kathu
Afrikaanse Sakekamer"

Judges of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the
Supreme Court (24 August 1993)

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Town Council of Sandton (5 August 1993)

Municipality of Carnarvon (6 August 1993)

VS Ntuli - Individual (7 August 1993)

Municipality of Vosburg (9 August 1993)

Borough of Matatiele (9 August 1993)

Beaufort West Mayor's Parlour (10 August 1993)

Municipality of Richmond (10 August 1993)

Mmlici&c:istâ\200\230y of Colesberg (10 August 1993)

West Regional Services Council (13 August 1993) in

support of the attached letters from the "Olifantsrivier Munisipale Konsortium", Lambertsbaai = Municipality, Clanwilliam Municipality, Olifants River Development Association, Graafwater Municipality

Administrator of the Cape Provincial Administration (16 August 1993 in support of the attached motivation of the Griqualand West Development Association (SOV 18), Regional Development Association for Region B, Postmasburg Municipality, Yskor Beperk, Kathu Stadsraad, Kathu Afrikaanse Sakekamer"

Administrator of the Cape Provincial Administration (17 August 1993 in support of the attached motivation from the Namaqualand Regional Services Council, The West Coast Regional Services Council, the "Namakwaland Onderhandelingsforum Die Olifantsrivier ~ Munisipale Konsortium", Olifants River Development AssociationLamberts Bay Municipality and Graafwater Municipality"

Tourism Association of Natal/KwaZulu (TANK)

Regional Development Advisory Committee, Region C (OFS) (24 August 1993)

Stella Municipality (25 August 1993)

Natal Provincial Administration - Executive Committee (26 August 1993) ,

Town Council of Vryburg (27 August 1993)

FG Mashinini (Individual), Diepkloof (9 August 1993)

Ms Kemp (Individual), Pretoria

FG Mashinini (Individual), Diepkloof (19 August 1993)
Ndzundza Mabhoko Tribal Authority (local town is Groblersdal) (25 August 1993)

Regional Development Advisory Committee 11, Aliwal North (2 September 1993)

Underberg Farmers Association (23 August 1993)

Northern Cape Agriculture Union (26 August 1993)

Natal Agriculture Union (25 August 1993)

North West Regional Services Council including a letter from the Municipality of Carnarvon (25 August 1993)

Municipality of Joubertina on behalf of 20 organisations of the Langkloof demarcation committee (2 September 1993)

National Party of the Northern Transvaal (31 Au 1993)
Labour Party of South Africa (2 September 1993)

Ndebele African Chamber of Commerce, the Bronkhorstspruit Chamber of Business, the Kwandebele Industrial Association and the Midveld Industrial Association (6 September 1993)
Southern Natal Chamber of Business

National Party of Vryburg on behalf of the Municipaity of Reivilo (07/09/93)

Individuals - PJA vd Walt, Lvd Walt, MB Appelcryn, R Rees, D Nyelele, P Makhalamalele, AMS vd Walt (7 September 1993)
Cen:t; ;a.l Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber (7 September

Regional Development Advisory Committee - Region G (6
September 1993)

Sentrale Karoo Regional Services Council (7 September 1993)

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Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited (8 September 1993)

Shell SA: Minerals Division - Pering Mine (8 September 1993)
Municipality of Devon (8 September 1993)

Municipality of Plettenberg Bay (9 September 1993)

Northern Transvaal Regional Political Discussion Forum
(Centre for Policy Studies) (8 September 1993)

Die Olifantsrivier Munisipale Konsortium including Vredendal,
Klawer, Vanrhynsdorp, Lutzville, Bitterfontein â\200\235fS September
1993

Transkei Chamber of Business (10 September 1993)

Town Council of Sasolburg (21/09/93)

Zamdela, Refengkgotso and Deneysville re the inclusion of
Sasolburg in the OFS (21 September 1993)

South African National Civic Organisation - N.O.F.S Region
(21 September 1993)

ANC and Sanco - Sasolburg branch

City of Bloemfontein (21 September 1993)

Freestate Goldfields Development Centre and the Districts
Development Association (21 September 1993)

Thaba'Nchu Governor, Mr JR Masisi

Thaba'Nchu Non-Commercial or subsistence farmers
Thaba'Nchu Chamber of Commerce

Thaba'Nchu Industrial Association

Thaba'Nchu Taxi Association

Mr CM K Seape, Tswana Farmer

Northern Free State Regional Services Council

Noordweste Aksiekomitee

Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa

Municipality of Middelburg (CP)

ANC Womens League-Northern Cape

SA Council of Churches - Northern Cape
Helen Joseph Womens Development Centre
Labour Party of South Africa (Read with submission 20/54)
Office of the Governor - Mothibistad (Kudumane)
Regional Authority .
The Governor
Churches
Business
Christian Democratic Party
Urban Council
Farmers
Noordwes-Kaaplandse Ontwikkelingsvereniging
ANC Northern Cape Region
North Western Cape Education, Research and Resource Centres
Project
South African National Civic Association - Sanco (Northern
Cape) Sanco
Lesedi Community Advice Centre
Upington Municipality
Office of the Administrator - Cape Provincial Administration
Elsenburg Agriculture Development Institute
Dr CJ Jooste - Vredendal
Knysna Municipality
Administrator, Masinyusane - Victoria West
Kareedouw Belastingbetalersvereniging
ANC - Western Transvaal region

Weskus Landbou Unie - Streek 2

Mr J Voight - Vredendal

Ministerial Representative (N-Cape and OFS) - House of
Representatives

Mr AR Clark - Hazyview

Association of Eastern and South Eastern Local Authorities

ANC - Eastern Transvaal Region

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Individual - Bophuthatswana

Odi Regional Taxi Association

Mabopane Circuit Education Council

Bophuthatswana Federated Chamber of Commerce

Garankua Circuit Education Council

Odi Agriculture Union

Mabopane Urban Council

Jericho Circuit Education Council

Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited

ANC - Northern Freestate Region

Tumahole Career Guidance and Action Committee

Kroonstad Chamber of Commerce, Maokeng City Council and
ANC Constantia branch

Municipality of Steynsburg

Town Council of Warmbaths

Eastern Transvaal Central Lowveld Community

Underberg Health Committee

Mr RD Undritz

Messrs MJ Warren and T Reyneke

Mr B van Schalkwyk

Prof PF vd Schyff

Council for the Environment

Evan Steyn, Boksburg

Dr JP Pansegrouw

Regional Interested Group on Delimitation of Boundaries
Eastern Transvaal - Pretoria - Separation or integration - De
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Griqualand West Development Association

Embuleni Swazi Tribal Authority

Inyandza National Movement: Demarcation of the Eastern
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National Parks Board: Demarcation of the Eastern Transvaal
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Oosvaal Streekdiensteraad/ Regional Services Council -
Demarcation: Eastern Transvaal State/Province/Region
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African National Congress - Eastern Transvaal Region
(10 September 1993)

Munisipaliteit van Devon: Afbakeningsvoorstelle vir Oos-
Transvaal (08 September 1993)

Pongola Dorpsraad - Streekafbakening: Getuienis voor die
Afbakeningskommissie oor Pongola (22 September 1993)
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Transvaal) (23 September 1993)

Pretoria Regional Services Council (24 September 1993)
Afrikaanse Sakekamer Pretoria (13 September 1993)

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries (14 September 1993)
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Kosmos Village Council (16 August 1993)

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Democratic Party: East Cape Region (24 September 1993)
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Aliwal Business Association (24 September 1993)

Republic of Ciskei (24 September 1993)

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Association of Joint Services Boards (22 September 1993)

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Southern Natal/KwaZulu Regional Development Association
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E.G. Kei Development Forum (23 September 1993)

Dr G ter Haar - Community Health Officer of Umzimkulu
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Association of Mayors/Chairmen and Chief Executive Officers
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Qawukeni Regional Authority (23 September 1993)

Stock Owners Co-operative LTD (21 September 1993)

Rogers & Morris, Attorneys, Matatiele and East Griqualand
Legal Circle and Cedarville Town Board (21 September 1993)
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Health Committee and Southern Drakensberg Chamber of
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Upper Umzimvubu Farmers' Association (22 September 1993)
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Natal Agricultural Union and the Agricultural Sub-Committee
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Office of the Military Council, Republic of Transkei
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National Regional Development Advisory Council (September
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Secretary) (24 September 1993)

Kimberley Afrikaanse Sakekamer (24 September 1993)

National Parks Board (September 1993)

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Hlanganani Peoples Party/The Northern Ndebele National
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Ximoko Progressive Party (22 September 1993)

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SATSWA Council - SATSWA Initiative: The Current Status
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South African Railway and Harbours Workers' Union -
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African National Congress - Eastern Cape-Ciskei-Transkei
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ANC Youth League - Northern Cape (September 1993)

South African National Civic Organisation - Eastern Cape
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Mr C J Jooste, Vredendal (18 September 1993)

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Town Council of Warmbaths (22 September 1993)

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The Association of Consulting Engineers (20 September 1993)
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City of Grahamstown (24 September 1993)

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African National Congress - Western Cape Region
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D B Stupart: Student of Town & Regional Planning
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T T van der Nest, Cradock (17 September 1993)

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Umzimkulu Chamber of Commerce (25 September 1993)

ANC Women's League - Eastern Cape (25 September 1993)
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Surplus People Project - Map showing Namaqualand reserves
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National Union of Mineworkers - Kimberley Region
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Boichoko (Postmasburg) Civic Association/Boichoko Youth
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Church/Boichoko Branch of the African National Congress
Youth League/Postmasburg Branch of the ANC Women's
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Town Council of Fochville with Map (23 September 1993)
AmaNdebele AkaMgwambani Chiefs and their Tribes
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AmaNdebele Ba-Lebelo Tribal Authority, Hammanskraal
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Noordweste Aksiekomitee (September 1993)

Wes-Transvaalse Vereniging van Plaaslike Owerhede
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Afrikaner-Volksunie (September 1993)

United People's Front, Members of the Lebowa Legislative
Assembly and Magoshi of Lebowa (September 1993)

Rev .)l Pege and Rev D Manscher - Ramokokastad (September
1993)

Zamdela City Council (01 September 1993)

African National Congress Welkom (01 October 1993)
Department of Education and Training, Moutse Area Office,
Groblersdal (01 October 1993)

Wesvaal Chamber of Business (September 1993)

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Town Council of Middelburg (Transvaal) (September 1993)
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Highveld: Land, History, Culture and Transformations
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Municipality of Middelburg Cape (23 September 1993)

Surplus People Project (September 1993)

Mrs Irene M McFadzean, Doone Village, Pinetown
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Afrikaner Volksfront (02 October 1993)

The Kingdom of God/Bogosi Jwa Modimo (Bana Ba Moya),
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Dikwankwetla Party of South Africa (24 September 1993)

Rand Water Board (October 1993)

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Verwoerdburg's Standpoint (01 October 1993)

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Mr Gordon - COSAG Ethnic Confederation/regsgesinde
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Thabazimbi DOV DLU en Sakekamer (01 October 1993)
Regional Development Advisory Committee Region G N.Tvl:
Thabazimbi/Northam Beplanningstudie Ontwikkelingstrategie
(May 1992)

Village Council of Pongola

Eastern Transvaal Delegation/Regional Services Councils
(Oosvaal, Highveld and Lowveld Escarpment)/Regional
Economic Development Forum/Regional Development
Advisory Committee/Councillor Witbank/Town Secretary
Witbank/Councillor ~ Middelburg Tvl, Town Clerk
Middelburg/Mayor Pongola/Councillor Devon/Town Clerk
Devon/Town Clerk Sabie/Town Clerk Groblersdal/Councillor
Groblersdal/Councillor Volksrust/Councillor
Charlestown/Mayor Impumelelo Devon

National Regional Development Advisory Council: Die
Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut/J L Retief LP Graaff-
Reinet/Stadsraad van Bronkhorstspruit/Dorpsraad van
Khutsong/Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited/RDAC Western
Transvaal/Nasionale Party Streek Oos-Transvaal/Deputy
Minister of Local Government/East Griqualand Joint Services
Board/East Griqualand Regional Development
Association/Department of Regional and Land Affairs/Aberdeen

1/11/20/406
1/11/20/407
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1/11/20/409
1/11/20/410

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1/11/20/425
1/11/20/426

1/11/20/427
1/11/20/428
1/11/20/429
1/11/20/430

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1/11/20/432

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1/11/20/437
1/11/20/438
1/11/20/439

1/11/20/440

11

Boerevereniging/Aberdeen Munisipaliteit/Vaalharts = Boere-
Unie/RDAC B/ RDACB/ Yskor Beperk/Municipality
Kathu/Kathu Afrikaanse = Sakekamer/Municipality of
Postmasburg/Griqualand West Development Association/CPA
Administrator/Namakwaland Onderhandelingsforum/West
Coast Regional Services Council/Die Olifantsrivier Munisipale
Konsortium/Lamberts Bay Municipality/Graafwater
Municipality/Griekwaland-Wes Ontwikkelingsvereniging
Ledelys/Ontwikkelingsvereniging van die Benede
Oranjerivier/Benede-Oranje Regional Services
Council/Munisipaliteit Reivilo/North West Regional Services
Council/Nasionale Party Wes-Transvaal/Christof Cloete LP
Beaufort-Wes

Northern Transvaal Regional Political Discussion Forum
(30 September 1993)

Gevorderde Konsepverslag op pad na 'n Geïntegreerde
Ontwikkelingstrategie vir Streek G (September 1993)

LDC Investments/Activities in Mapulaneng, Praktiseer
Schoonoord and Nebo Districts (September 1993)

Department of National Education 528 September 1993)

City of Cape Town - Office of the Chief Executive and Town
Clerk (24 September 1993)

Borough of Shelly Beach (28 September 1993)

Regional Development Advisory Committee Region C
(29 September 1993)

Die Oos-Londense Afrikaanse Sakekamer (23 September 1993)
Mier Inwoners Vereniging (13 September 1993)

Pretoria Regional Services Council: Executive Summary and
Conclusions (01 October 1993)

East Griqualand Regional Development Association
(01 September 1993)

Ixopo Health Committee (10 September 1993)

South African Timber Growers Association (10 September
1993)

Southern Natal Chamber of Business (07 September 1993)

The Alfred County Farmers' Association (09 September 1993)
Southbroom Town Board (10 September 1993)

Durban Regional Chamber of Business (02 September 1993)
Agricultural Committee of the EGRDA (01 September 1993)
Natal Agricultural Union (25 August 1993)

Shelly Beach Publicity Association (09 September 1993)

Natal) Southern Districts Chamber of Commerce (10 September
1993)

Mrs Helen O'Regan, Uvongo (10 September 1993)

Mick McConnell, Howick (10 September 1993)

Mr A M McKenzie and Mrs J M McKenzie, Port Edward
(13 September 1993)

Die Sekretaris, Swaershoek Boerevereniging, Somerset
(15 September 1993)

Natal Municipal Association (16 September 1993)

Community Consultative Committee, Southbroom
(10 September 1993)

Southern Drakensberg Chamber of Business, Underberg
(14 September 1993)

W D Howie, Anerley: Second Submission)

Cedarville & Mvenyane Farmers' Association (07 September
1993)

The Peer - Gajoo Partnership Lawyers (14 September 1993)
Upper Umzimvubu Farmers' Association (06 September 1993)
DP National Head Office (24 September 1993)

Chxgg Justice Supreme Court, Republic of Ciskei (30 September
199

Southern Natal Regional Development Association
(17 September 1993)

1/11/20/441
1/11/20/442
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1/11/20/462
1/11/20/463

12

Southern Natal Joint Services Board (September 1993)

Michael Z Mcetywa ANC Pongola Branch Chairman

P M Miller, Advisor to the Amakhosi District of Umzimkulu
(17 September 1993)

Kareedouw Belastingbetalersvereniging (21 September 1993)
North East Cape Regional Development Association: Region
20

Mr Lebogang A Toolo, Heidedal Location, Bloemfontein
(06 September 1993)

Raymond - Individual (07 September 1993)

Map - Anonymous (September 1993)

Afrikaner Volksfront South Coast Natal (10 September 1993)
Vuyisile Henry Nyamakazi, Matatiele (06 September 1993)
John L Ditabe, Phuthaditjhaba (15 September 1993)

Mrs Mary J Watson, Uvongo (10 September 1993)

Deutsche Gemeinschaft Walfischbucht (September 1993)
Vryheid vir Walvisbaai (September 1993)

D J Visser Acting Director, Regional Development Advisory
Committee Region A (Western Cape) (15 September 1993)

J L Nieuwoudt, Groenrivier Boerevereniging, Garies
(18 September 1993)

Sasol One (30 September 1993)

Gold Fields (01 October 1993)

The National Party of Northern Transvaal on the Inclusion of
the Kruger National Park in the Northern Transvaal Region
(31 August 1993)

Individual opinions/ telephone messages

Democratic Party Northern Transvaal (24 September 1993)
ANC Branch, Sasolburg

Northern Transvaal Regional Political Discussion Forum -

Supplementary inputs

APPENDIX 5
ORAL HEARINGS HELD BY THE TASK FORCE

WELKOM: TUESDAY 21 SEPTEMBER 1993

Regional Development Advisory Committee, Region C (OFS)
City of Bloemfontein

Town Council of Sasolburg

City Council of Zamdele

ANC and SANCO - Sasolburg

Thaba'Nchu Farmers Union

Thaba'Nchu Regional Governor

Thaba'Nchu Taxi Association

Thaba'Nchu Commercial Agriculture

Thaba'Nchu Industrialists Association

Thaba'Nchu Chamber of Commerce

District Development Association - Free State Goldfields
FGF Development Centre, Welkom

KOKSTAD: WEDNESDAY 22 SEPTEMBER 1993

Messrs WU Nel and PTC Napier (Democratic Party)

KwaZulu/Natal Association of Joint Services Boards, Pietermaritzburg

Upper Umzimvubu Farmers' Association

Mr P Miller - On behalf of the Amakozi to the district of Umzimkulu,
Kokstad and Ixopo

Agriculture Committee of the EGRDA, Kokstad

Borough of Matatiele

Matatiele & District Chamber of Commerce

East Griqualand Regional Development Association .

Association of Mayors/Chairman and Chief Executive Officers of local
authorities on the Natal Lower South Coast

Cedarville Town Board

Dr JP Dosman, The EG Medical Committee

Zwartberg Farmers Association

KOKSTAD: THURSDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 1993

Borough of Kokstad

Mr AMC Mackenzie

Municipality of Shelly Beach

Natal Provincial Administration - Executive Committee
Ixopo Health Committee

Southern Natal Regional Development Association

Natal Agriculture Union and Cedarville Agriculture Union
Kokstad Chamber of Commerce and Industries

East Griqualand Legal Circle of Attorneys

Stock Owners Co-Operative Ltd, Kokstad

Qawukeni Regional Authority

Ncedisizwe Development Organisation

EAST LONDON: FRIDAY 24 SEPTEMBER 1993

Border Business Action Committee

Border Chamber of Business

Aliwal North Business Association

Regional Development Advisory Committee 11, Aliwal North
East Cape Agricultural Union

Democratic Party - Eastern Cape Region

Municipality of Venterstad

Drakensberg RSC

Republic of Ciskei

EAST LONDON: SATURDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 1993

Midland Chamber of Commerce
Task Force members attended a consultative meeting of the Border Kei
Development Forum as observers

VREDENDAL: SATURDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 1993

Namakwaland Onderhandelingsforum and Regional Services Council
Citrusdal Boerevereniging
Citrusdale Municipality - Mayor's Office

Sanddrift

Eksteenfontein

Klawer

Rietpoort

Lambertsbaai

Saldanha

Ebenhaezer

Citrusdal

Steinkopf

Pofadder

Wes Kus Vissersgemeenskap
Concordia

Leliefontein

Northern Richtersveld
Weskusstreksnetwerk
Hopefield belastingbetalers
ANC and Sanco - Saldanha
Womens League Saldanha
ANC - Namaqualand

ANC and SANCO -Lambertsbaai
ANC - Elandsbaai

ANC Citrusdal

ANC Graafwater

ANC Clanwilliam

Namaqualand NUM

CALVINIA: MONDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 1993

KAMBRO (Karoo Mobilisasie Beplanning Rekonstruksie Organisasie)

Municipality of Middelburg

Regional Development Association - Region A

Sentrale Karoo Regional Services Council

President of the Northern Cape Agriculture Union

Municipalities of George, Sedgefield, Knysna and Plettenberg Bay

Municipality of Joubertina on behalf of 20 organisations of the Langkloof

demarcation committee

- Mr Johan Gelderblom, Klein Karoo RSC, on behalf of the Joubertina Community

- Forum: Konsensus Noord Kaap

HARTSWATER - TUESDAY 28 SEPTEMBER 1993

Regional Development Advisory Committee - Region B

Northern Cape Chamber of Business

Kimberley Afrikaanse Sakekamer

ANC - Taung Zone

Kudumane Regional Authority

Kudumane Farmers

Kudumane Urban Council

Christian Democratic Party

Kudumane Churches

Kudumane Business

The Governor of Kudumane

Northern Cape Agriculture Union

KLERKSDORP: WEDNESDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1993

Bophuthatswana Ministers' Fraternal

Christian Democratic Party

Directorate for Development Planning

Republic of Bophuthatswana

Noordweste Onderhandelingsforum (PU vir CHO)

RDAC

ANC

Organised Agriculture

W-Tvl Black Councillors association

Tvl Local Government Association

Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut

SACOB

Klerksdorp Mine Management Association

Mine Managers Association of the Western Districts
Golden West Forum

Thabazimbi Community

Small Business Development

KWANDEBELE - WEDNESDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1993

Âç

His Majesty King Mayisha II
His Majesty King Mayisha II
King Makhosoke Mabena
Sub-Chief JS Mahlangu
Sub-Chief Somphali Mahlangu
Sub-Chief J Tlou

Headman Boy Mahlangu
Sub-Chief Mashego

Sub-Chief Mashgo

Sub Chief Titwana Mahlangu
Sub-Chief Elias Mahlangu
Sub-Chief MJ Mahlangu
KwaNdebele Parliamentary Committee on Regional Demarcation
Intando Ye Sizwe Party
Makopane Tribal Authority
Individual, Mr D Mduli - Karino

PRETORIA: THURSDAY 30 SEPTEMBER 1993

Regional Development Advisory Committee - Region G
Regional Political Discussion Forum (N-Tvl)
City Council of Pretoria

Administrator of Odi - Odi Regional Authority
Mabopane Town Council

Winterveldt Community Authority
Bakgatla-Ba-Makau Tribal Authority
Education Council - Jericho, Mabopane and Garankua
Odi Chamber of Commerce
Bakwena-Ba-Mogopa

Odi Regional Taxi Association

Odi Farmers Association

Bushveld Development Forum

Moretele Region

Govenor MP Manyapelolo

SS Khalo

EM Mokgoko

AM Mabela

LJ Nawa

IS Maloka

SM Kgafela

MG Rakumakog

EM Mokgoko

PS Shambane

LK 3K IR IR BE BE BE B B J

National Regional Development Advisory Committee (NSOAR)
Democratic Party Northern Transvaal

Democratic Party Head Office

Mr Molobela, Eastern Tvl Central Lowveld Community

WORLD TRADE CENTRE: SATURDAY 2 OCTOBER 1993

National Party

African National Congress

Afrikaner Volksunie

Dikwankwetla Party

Inyandza National Movement

Afrikaner Volksfront

Mr Gert Kotze, MP Malmesbury

Labour Party of South Africa

siestee e o e e e dedle e e

&

4 OKTOBER 1993

4

PARK PROKLAMASIE

STAATS PROK DATUM OPPV.

NO KOERANT

Uitgevaardig 194 1576 1926-09-02

Eerste Wet vir 1926-09-15

Inwerkingtreding 197 1578 1926-09-10

Nasionale Krugerwildtuin 197 1578 1926-09-10 vir

1926-09-15 1 948 528 ha

Addo-Olifant Nasionale Park 243 1963 1931-07-03 11 718 ha

Kalahari-Gemsbok Nas. Park 243 1963 1931-07-03 959 103 ha

Bontebok 1, Bredasdorp 243 1963 1931-07-03 -â\200\224--

Bergkwagga Nasionale Park 112 2452 1937-07-02 6 536 ha

Bontebok 2, Nasionale Park 86 6653 1961-03-24 3 236 ha

Golden Gate Nasionale Park 259 599 1963-09-13 11 633 ha

Tsitsikammabos en Seekus NP 324 963 1964-12-04 54 845 ha

Augrabieswaterval Nas. Park 216 1506 1966-08-05 88 218 ha

Groenkloof Nasionale Park 78 2025 1968-03-26 6 ha

Wilderness (Oorsp) 90 - 1977-05-13

(Tans) 69 10211 1986-05-02 10 600 ha

Karoo Nasionale Park 201 6648 1979-09-07 32 792 ha

Zuurberg Nasionale Park 35 9689 1985-04-12 34 683 ha

Weskus Nasionale Park 138 9904 1985-08-30 23 220 ha

Knysna Nasionale Meergebied 224 10036 1985-12-13 15 000 ha

Tankwa-Karoo Nasionale Park 1934 10442 1986-09-19 27 064 ha

Vaalbos Nasionale Park 1933 10442 1986-10-01 22 697 ha

Richtersveld Nasionale Park 1969 13457 1991-08-16 162 445 ha

Kransberg (Marakele) 35 000 ha

3 447 324 ha

Vel
 SOUTH AFRICA/AFRIQUE DU SUD
 Summary/Sommaire
 Category\CatÃ©gorie | 39,000
 Category\CatÃ©gorie II 13 3,055,361
 Category\CatÃ©gorie IV 160 3,198,168
 Category\CatÃ©gorie V 4 17,250
 Total 178 6,309,779
 Strict Nature Reserves/RÃ©serves strictes de nature
 Prince Edward Islands I 39,000
 Cape Province/Province de Cap
 National Parks/Parcs nationaux
 Addo Elephant 11 8,879
 Addo Elephant (Suurberg extension) I 20,788
 Augrabies Falls | 9,415
 Bontebok 1 2,786
 Kalahari Gemsbok I 959,103
 Karoo 1 27,011
 Mountain Zebra Il 6.536
 Tsitsikamma Forest and Coastal IT 3,318
 Nature Reserves/RÃ©serves de nature
 Akkerendam v 2,301
 Andries Vosloo Kudu v 6,493 Â°
 Cape of Good Hope v 7,675
 Commando Drift ' LA\ 5,983
 De Hoop v 17,846
 De Vasselot v 2,560
 Doornkloof v 8,765
 Femkloof v 1,446

155

1948

1931

1985

1966

1931

1979

1937

1964

1962

1973

1939

1978

1956

1974

1981

1971

Parcs nationaux et aires protégées

Gamka Mountain
Gamkapoort
Goukamma
Greyton
Hester Malan
Karoo
Ladismith-Klein Karoo
Liule Karoo
Mont Rochelle
Montagu Mountain
Nietgenaamd
Oviston
Paarl Mountain
Rolfontein
Silvermine
Somerset East-Bosberg
Spitskop
Storms River
Table Mountain
Thomas Baines
Vrolijkheid
Ystemek
Wildemness Areas/Aires de nature sauvage
Groendal
Mountain Catchment Arcas/Bassins versants de montagne
Anysberg/Klein Swartberg

Cedarberg

Groot Swartberg/Swartberg East
Groot Winterhoek
Hawequas

Hottentots Holland
Kammanassie
Kouga/Baviaanskloof
Langeberg East
Langeberg West
Matroosberg
Outeniqua
Riviersonderend
Rooiberg :

Sederberg
Tsitsikamma Mountains
Indigenous Forests/Forêts indigènes
Knysna
Tsitsikamma
State Forests/Forêts publiques
Alexandria
Bathurst
East London Coast
Otterford
Sandveld

2322222322233333333234

2332232 22 2222232223322333322 2 324

St Lucia
Umfolozi
Wildemess Areas/Aires de nature sauvage
Mdedelelo
Mkhomazi
Mzimkulu
Niteadeka
Parks/Parcs
False Bay
St Lucia
Tembe Elephant
State Forests/ForÃ©ts publiques
Drakensberg

Dukuduku
Sodwana/Cape Vidal
Weza (part)

157

National Parks and Protected Areas
v 21,121 1896
v 1895

9322 232 23322 3333232 2 2222222333222 <Ã¢3< =

7.118

8,856

3,012
2,928
6,845
12712
2247
25,896
2232
3984
1,102
2,831
1,541
22,751
1,809
4,562
3,137
1,159
2,189
2,929

23,700

34,638
23,067
30,503
10,117

1,200
36,826
47,753

27,000
48,600
28,340

5230

2247
12,545
29,878

190,000
15,055
57,954

9,000

1916
1975

1975
1948
1954
1973
1951
1953

1968
1984
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1983

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1956
1904

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Parcs nationaux et aires protégées

Orange Free State/Etat libre dâ\200\231Orange
National Parks/Parcs nationaux
Golden Gate Highlands
Nature Reserves/RÃ©serves de nature
Erfernis Dam
Hendrik Verwoerd Dam
Kalkfontein Dam
Koppies Dam
Rustfontein
Sandveld
Soetdoring
Game Reserves/RÃ©serves de faune
Willem Pretorius
Other areas/Autres aires
Tussen-die-Riviere Game Farm

Transvaal
National Parks/Parcs nationaux
Kruger
Nature Reserves/RÃ©serves de nature
AFB Hoedspruit
Abe Bailey
Barberspan
Bloemhof Dam
Blouberg East
Blouberg West
Blyde River Angling Waters
Blyde River
Boskop Dam
Bronkhorstspuit Dam
Doomdraai Dam
FC Erasmus Trust Forest
Fanie Botha
Hans Merenskey
Hans Strijdom
Happy Rest
Hartebeespoort Dam
Jericho Dam
Langjan
Lekgalameetse
Loskop Dam
Mangombe
Messina
Nooitgedacht Dam
Nylsviey
Ohrigstad Dam
Percy Fyfe
Pongola
Potlake

158

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2339333333333 3332333233333333332 =~

6,241

3,808
47,201
5,263
4,325
2,170
37,735
6,173

12,005

22,000

1,948,528

4236

1,888

3,086

22,072

6848

4,450

1,800

22,664

3,160

1,285

7,229

6,600

2,638

5,282

3618

1,585

2,500

1,453

4,774

18,125

14,800

3,000

357

3,420

3,121

2,563

2,986

6,222

2,928

1963

1977

1979

1971

1976

1974

1980

1978

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1972

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1977

LES

Wolwespruit
me Reserves/RÃ©serves de faune
Manyeled
ictuaries/Sanctuaires
Melkbos Houtbay (Lobster)
Saldanha Bay Rock (Lobster)
St Helena Bay Rock (Lobster)
ie Forests/ForÃªts publiques
Ceylon
Entabeni
Morgenzon
Nelshoogte/Berlin
Serala (including Wolkberg WA)
Uitsoek
Woodbush/De Hoek

phuthatswana

ional Parks/Parcs nationaux
Borakalalo
Pilanesberg

ikei

ure Reserves/RÃ©serves de nature
Cata Forest
Dontsa Forest

ne Parks/Parcs de gibier
Tsolwana

tected Arcas/Aires proÃ©gÃ©es
Cwengcwe Forest
Izeleni Forest
Piric Forest
Rabula Forest
Zingcuka Forest

anskei

-ure Reserves/RÃ©serves de nature
Cwebe
Dwesa

159

National Parks and Protected Areas

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2232222 2232 2 2322233332443

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=2

1,667
1,358
4257
3,663
1,600
13,337
1,873
6,055
2,503
1,488
2,333

22,772

83,400

83,400

14,000

3,500

1,924

1,264

3,500

21,998

2,270

6,626

7,380

50,000

1,592

1,209

7,557

3276

1,330

5,239

3,884

3,731

2,140

3.900

1977

1954

1967

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1975

1975

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Parcs nationaux et aires protégées

Venda
National Parks/Parcs nationaux
Nwanedi

3,200

1980

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21 (a)

1/11/20/4

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1/11/20/7

1/11/20/10

1/11/20/16

1/11/20/19

1/11/20/22

1/11/20/49

1/11/20//95

1/11/20/193

1/11/20/262

1/11/20/268

1/11/20/271

1/11/20/275

1/11/20/284

1/11/20/316

1/11/20/320

SUBMISSIONS SHOWING WISH TO REMAIN IN NORTHERN CAPE
(VS) WESTERN CAPE.

Noordweste Streeksdienste Raad Calvinia
Stadsraad en Gemeenskap Calvinia.

Noordweste Streekdienste Rade (including 21 Communities)
Noordweste Leiersforum.

Noordwes Kaapland Ontwikkelingsvereniging also submissions
1/11/20/14 and 1/11/20/15 and 1/11/20/90.

Benede Oranje Streekdiensteraad also Submission 1/11/20/18.

Bo Karoo Streekdiensteraad, including i.a. Colesberg, Philipstown,
v.d. Kloof, Britztown, Mziwabantu & Coloured Management
committee Vosburg (also 1/11/20/30); Noupoot, EurekaVille,
Kwazamuxolo, Hanover, Marydale, Hopetown, Steynsville, Prieska,
Nthembe, Strydenburg, de Aar, Petrusville, Niewoudtville,
Noordweste toeristevereniging.

Sentrale Karoo Boere-Unie - including Loxton, Victoria West,
Carnarvon (also 1/11/2/50)

Northern Cape Agricultural Union including Beaufort West.
Municipality Upington

Kimberley Afrikaanse Sakekamer (10 chambers of commerce including
Indians & Blacks.

Clanwilliam, Piketberg, Hopefield, Vredenburg (by individual P.van
Zyl)

Noordweskaap Ontwikkelingsvereniging Calvinia with 41 affiliations,
(See also 1/11/20/10 & 1/11/20/90)

Dr Jooste - Vredendal to Northern Cape.

Private people's (6) petition Vredendal Northern Cape.
Namaqualand in Northern Cape.

Avstig (Afrikaanse Vryheidstigting from Pretoria) Saldhanabaai &
Vredendal to Northern Cape.

Ratepayers Association, Beaufort West (Municipality did not consult
's).

1 (b)
1/11/20/326
1/11/20/339

1/11/20/341

1/11/20/97

1/11/20/410

1/11/2/456

with them.

Citrusdal- On basis of Community meeting.

Northern Cape Agricultural Union

Middelburg from Eastern Cape to Konsensus Northern Cape Noordkaap. In this submission a number of instances indicated that they wish to change from previous submissions i.e. Namaqualand Streeksontwikkelingsraad (See 1/11/20/35 & 1/ 11/20/36), Masinyusane, Steinkopf.

Elsenburg - summer rainfall area - Northern Cape.

City of Cape Town: Namaqualand and & Van Rijnsdorp to Northern Cape.

Garies : Groenrivier Boerevereniging - to Northern Cape.

2(a) SUBMISSIONS SHOWING PREFERENCE FOR THE WESTERN CAPE

1/11/20/32

1/11/20/32

1/11/20/61

1/11/20/196
1/11/20/212

1/11/20/308

1/11/20/324
1/11/20/325

1/11/20/327

Beaufort West Municipality & Richmond Municipality.

Weskus Streekdienste Raad including Olifantsrivier Municipal Consortium (see also 1/11/20/67 and 1/11/20/96), Municipality Lambertsbaai. Clanwilliam, Municipality Graafwater Administrator of Cape Province.

Sentrale Karoo Streekdiensteraad ten behoeve van Victoria West & Richmond (See also 1/11/20/338) Elsenburg Winter rainfall area - West Cape Joubertina (from Eastern Cape)

Knysna (Is placed in Western Cape)

Namagqualand Council of Churches.

Surplus Peopleâ\200\231s Project (Map of 24 Communities in West Coast - Namagqualand to be included in Western Cape (see also 1/11/20/385)

Steinkopf inwonersvereniging (SPP)
Leliefontein Bestuursraad (SPP)

Ebenhaezer (SPP)

1/11/20/328
1/11/20/329
1/11/20/330
1/11/20/331
1/11/20/333
1/11/20/333
1/11/20/334
1/11/20/335
1/11/20/336
1/11/20/337

1/11/20/338

1/11/20/342

1/11/20/410

3 (a)

1/11/20/191
1/11/20/198
1/11/20/202
1/11/20/270
1/11/20/293

1/11/20/342

Pofadder (SPP)

Weskus Raad van Kerke Hopefield.

Development Action Group (Same as 1/1 1/20/212 but elaborated).
ANC Citrusdal Branch (SPP)

Steinkopf (see 30: 324)

Lekkering list of signatories.

Lambertbsbaai (SPP)

Namaqualand Streekdiensteraad.

Namaqualand Onderhandelings forum.

Bruingemeenskap Williston

Sentrale Karroo Streekdieresteraad : Prefer Victoria West and
Richmond & Masinyasane in Western Cape (see also 6.61)

Kambro : Coloured Community in Calvinia - (ANC).

City of Cape Town : Vredendal and Clanwilliam to come to Western
Cape.

NORTHERN CAPE - WESTERN CAPE (ONE REGION)
(NORTHERN BORDERS HOWEVER DIFFER)

National Regional Advisory Council (Development Regions A + B.
Beaufort West Karroo Resource Centre.

Surplus Peoples Project (Athlone Cape)

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce (Border up to Orange River).
ANC Western Cape Region (ANC Proposal).

SOAK-A want to retain regional development Borders.

4 (a)

1/11/20/23 .

1/11/20/36

1/11/20/209

1/11/20/264

1/11/20/268

1/11/20/345

1/11/20/346

1/11/20/347

1/11/20/348

1/11/20/349

5 (a)

1/11/20/85

1/11/20/86

1/11/20/87

1/11/20/88

1/11/20/89

SUBMISSIONS ASKING INCLUSION IN NORTHERN
CAPE RATHER THAN NORTH WEST.

Griekwaland wes ontwikkelingsvereniging : (Membership list (53
Organisations) Hartswater, Kuruman, Postmasburg

* Municipality Postmasburg

Bo Karroo Streekdiensteraad

Vaalhurts Boere Unie

Municipality de Aar.

Dept National Health and population development.

Yskor Bpk - Kathu

Kathu Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce.

* %X Â¥ X * *

Administrator Cape Province on behalf of S.0V 18.
Afstig Philipolis to Northern Cape.
Danielskuil Municipality.

Northern Cape development - Postmasburg and Kuruman to be
included in Northern Cape.

M.de Jager : Vaalharts should be in Northern Cape, contrary to
history to put it in North West.

A.P. Kimberley in Northern Cape.
Hartswater to Northern Cape : Northern Cape S.0.V.
Northern Cape Chamber of Commerce.

Kimberley Chamber of Commerce.

PREFER TO BE INCLUDED IN THE NORTH WEST.

ANC Women\200\231s League - Northern Cape.
S.A Churches Northern Cape.

Helen Joseph Women's Development Centre.
Labour Party Of South Africa.

Office of Governor (Kurumane)

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1/11/20/91
1/11/20/92
1/11/20/93

1/11/20/99

1/11/20/206

1/11/20/219
1/11/20/221
1/11/20/254
1/11/20/254
1/11/20/309
1/11/20/310

1/11/20/351

1/11/20/355

1/11/20/357

Northern Cape Region .'

North Western Cape Education Research and Resource Centre Project.
South African National Civic Association (Northern Cape).

Lesedi Community Advice Centre (1/11/20/85 - 1/11/20/99 exactly
the same submission showing Kenhard Prieska the southern border of

North West.

North West S.A.R and H Workersâ\200\231 Union, Kimberley & de Aar in
Northern Cape.

ANC Youth League (25 Communities in Taung)
ANC Youth League.

Kudumane : Bop Ministers Fraternity.

Sasco (Exactly same as 1/11/20/219).

National Union of Mine Workers.

ANC list of organisations supporting the merger of Northern Cape and
Werstern - Transvaal.

The ANCâ\200\231s Submission for the North West Region.

Noordweste Aksiekomitee Postmasburg and Kuruman in the
Noordweste.