

**KWAZULU/NATAL**

4. Kwazulu/Natal

Final  
Edt

1) Seabrook  
2) Inshaba  
3) Tables.

INDICATORS	AS PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION
Area (000 sq km)	87,4
Population (000)	7 590,2
Population Growth (%) 1985-1991	1,8
Density (Persons per km <sup>2</sup> )	86,8
Official Urbanisation level (%)	39,4
Growth in Urbanisation (%) per annum (1985-1991)	2,0
Illiteracy rate (Economic active population)	27,8
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) (1988)	17 440,0
Real annual growth in GGP (1970-1988)	1,9
SPR GGP as a percentage of SA's GGP	14,4
GGP per capita (R) (1988)	2 421,0
Personal Income/ GGP (%) (1985)	87,7



Personal Income per capita (1985)	1 971,0
Gender (%)	
Male	47,6
Female	52,4
Age	
under 15	42,3
15-65	54,3
65 and over	3,3
Race (%)	
Black	80,0
White	7,5
Coloured	1,5
Asian	11,1
Languages	
Zulu	83,0
English	15,8
Other	01,2

#### 4.1 Summary of arguments for and against the SPR

*are* There ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> no real objections to the demarcation of KwaZulu/Natal as an SPR. There ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> 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. In this regard there are three ~~claims~~ <sup>points of view</sup>: (i) that EGU as a whole remain in the Eastern Cape/Kei as demarcated by the Commission, (ii) that EGU as a whole be placed in KwaZulu/Natal, (iii) that EG be placed in KwaZulu/Natal and Umzimkulu in the Eastern Cape/Kei (for detail see section 4.3 under 'sensitive areas'). *The second boundary issue is whether* Secondly, whether Simdlangentsha/Pongola in the North should form part of KwaZulu/Natal or the Eastern Transvaal. *In this case,* ~~The issue around Pongola is that~~ (i) Simdlangentsha, a part of KwaZulu, separates two parts of the Piet Retief district in the Eastern Transvaal. There ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> thus two options: include the whole 'Pongola finger' into **either** the Eastern Transvaal **or** into KwaZulu/Natal. *Pongola has not been identified as a sensitive area by the Multi-Party Negotiating Council.*

#### 4.2 Application of Criteria

##### Geographic Coherence

The KwaZulu/Natal SPR covers an area size of 87 400 km<sup>2</sup> and forms a compact geographical unit. The geographic integration of KwaZulu and Natal significantly improves the geographic coherence of the proposed SPR. 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 <sup>could be</sup> 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 urban growth of 2% per annum between 1985 and 1991. The Durban Functional Region is one of the fastest growing urban 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, six 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

*Economic*  
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 1988 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. ? Paul

### Development Potential

*Economic*  
KwaZulu/Natal has considerable development potential. The extent of the SPR's development needs are considerable however, given that 42,3% of the SPR's population is under 15 years old and an official unemployment rate of 18,8; a male absenteeism rate of 14,3 and a dependency ratio of 2,5. These figures are however comparable to other SPRs, like the Eastern Cape, the Northern and Eastern Transvaal. Paul

## Institutional and Administrative Capacity

### Health

This SPR has one major academic hospital attached to the University of Natal Medical School and several other hospitals. There are 4,1 hospital beds per 1 000 people. The SPR has a very low doctor-patient ratio of 0,5 and only 0,17 clinics per

\* which is lower than the national average



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 three universities with five campuses: Unizulu-Kwadlangezwa, Unizulu-Umlazi, Natal-Durban, Natal-Pietermaritzburg and Durban-Westville. The potential for intra-regional co-operation is good.

### Physical Infrastructure

*population* KwaZulu/Natal can be classified as a water rich region, with a total utilizable water figure of over 6500 million m<sup>3</sup>/a. An estimated 25% of the urban and between 35% and 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% and 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. *population*

### 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 (1991), with a population density of 86,8 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. The SPR is second in the country, 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% Black, 11% Asian, 7,5% White and 1,5% Coloured.

Several languages are spoken in this SPR, with Zulu (83%) and English (16%) as the most common. Other languages spoken include Xhosa, Afrikaans, Southern Sotho,

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<sup>1</sup> The data under this section is based on statistics for development region E.



Swazi, Tamil, Hindi, Gujarati and Telegu. A well developed sense of regional belonging, as well as a sense of historical identity, exists.

#### **4.3 Sensitive Areas: East Griqualand/Mount Currie and Umzimkulu**

The area of East Griqualand/Mount Currie and Umzimkulu (EGU) has been identified as a sensitive area by the Commission and the Negotiating Council. 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, stretching from the Umzimkulu river in Southern Natal to the Umtata river in central Transkei. The following two sections capture the divergence in perspectives on the EGU from the written submissions and oral hearings.

##### **4.3.1 Arguments to include EGU in KwaZulu/Natal as reflected in the submissions**

- Strong economic linkages exist between EGU and Natal, including markets, roads, railways and employment. Business relies on Natal for their supplies.
- Durban and Pietermaritzburg serve as important administrative centres, ie. revenue offices, courts, etc.
- The distance between EG and Pietermaritzburg/Durban is 240 km, compared to 400 km to East London.
- Umzimkulu residents spend their money (including VAT) in Natal, but do not benefit from this directly. Being part of Natal they could lay claim on their taxes.
- 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.
- Durban and Pietermaritzburg are important sources of employment for Umzimkulu and Northern Transkei residents.
- Agriculture currently 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.
- 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.



- Language and cultural ties exist with Natal, ie. that (black) people in the EGU practice the same cultural rituals and speak Zulu.

#### 4.3.2 Arguments to include EGU in the Eastern Cape/Kei as reflected in the submissions

- Functional economic linkages exists **within** the EGU 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. Workers commute daily from the Northern Transkei to Kokstad.
- In employment terms, the Northern Transkei has equally strong economic links with the PWV as with Natal. Northern Transkei is one of the main net suppliers of male migrants to the PWV. Employment links do thus not constitute sufficient grounds to place Umzimkulu or other parts of Northern Transkei into Natal.
- Transportation linkages do exist between Umtata and Kokstad, in the 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  $\pm$  200 km, which is much the same as to 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. Continuing this trend would not be conducive to the development of the EGU.
- The East Griqualand/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.



### 3.3 Application of 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 linkages **between** the EGU and the Durban-Pietermaritzburg metropole exist, in the form of commuter patterns, trade and employment links. Economic analyses on the other hand also 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 economies of the EG and Northern Transkei are 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 utilises the **hospitals** in Umzimkulu, Ixopo and Kokstad. An estimated 1 500 to 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 43 586, comprising 33 521 (77%) Blacks, 4 640 Whites, 5 388 Coloureds and 37 Asians. 58% of the population of EG is rural and 33% is under 15 years. The gender breakdown is even.

The total population of Umzimkulu is 133 938, more than three times the size of the EG population. The racial breakdown for the area is overwhelmingly Black. 96% of the Umzimkulu population is rural and 48% is under the age of 15 years. Furthermore, 59% of the population is female.

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%, with Afrikaans second at 12,5% and English third at 9,7%. In Umzimkulu Xhosa is spoken by 77% of the population, and 21,8% speak Zulu.

There are contested understandings of the sense of cultural identity that exists in the EGU area (see section 4.3). The data provided above indicates a preponderance of Xhosa-speaking inhabitants in the EGU, but it is not a sufficient measure of cultural identity.

## 4.4 Evaluation

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 indicate that the EGU is strongly contested from both sides with considerable divergence in opinion by race. The Steyn Commission of 1976 found that the majority of Coloureds wanted East Griqualand to remain in the Cape Province, while most of the white population in the area wanted it to be placed in Natal. The oral hearings of the Commission revealed a similar divergence. The majority of the white population identifies with Natal, while the black majority express strong sentiments towards the Cape and/or Transkei.

**Geographically** it would be difficult to separate EG from Umzimkulu and place only the EG into KwaZulu/Natal, because Umzimkulu is encapsulated in the current Natal region. The more rural area of Umzimkulu is also dependant and interlinked with the neighbouring urban area of East Griqualand.

In terms of **economic functionality** it is difficult to separate Umzimkulu and Northern Transkei from East Griqualand. Such a separation 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** the EG/Southern Natal/Northern Transkei subregion and the Durban/Pinetown/Pietermaritzburg metropole and the **nodality 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, <sup>the</sup> which reflects ~~the~~ the economic pull of the developed 'white' areas.

In terms of **institutional and administrative infrastructure**, the existing linkages in the EG are with Natal and in Umzimkulu with the Transkei/Cape. As far as language and cultural ties are concerned, there are conflicting claims. The official language statistics demonstrate that the dominant language in both areas is Xhosa. The issue of **socio-cultural** identity remains difficult to assess, given conflicting claims and the fact that there is no unilinear correlation between language usage and cultural identity.