



PROVINCES

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

South Africa has nine provinces. Each province has its own legislature, premier and executive council.

The country has common boundaries with Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, while Mozambique and Swaziland lie to the north-east. Completely enclosed by South African territory in the south-east is the mountain kingdom of Lesotho.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape, a land of undulating hills, endless sandy beaches, majestic mountain ranges and deep green forests, is the second-largest of the nine provinces.

The region boasts remarkable natural diversity, ranging from the dry, desolate Great Karoo to the lush forests of the Wild Coast and the Keiskamma Valley; the fertile Langkloof, renowned for its rich apple harvests; and the mountainous southern Drakensberg region at Elliot.

A massive business process outsourcing (BPO) park, which is expected to create employment for about 1 500 people, was opened in the Coega Industrial Development Zone in March 2010. This is the first facility of this kind that was built in the Eastern Cape. The BPO park is about 18 900 m² and cost about R173 million.

The province is serviced by airports situated in Port Elizabeth, East London, Mthatha and Bhisho.



Eastern Cape

Capital:	Bhisho
Principal languages:	
isiXhosa	83,4%
Afrikaans	9,3%
English	3,6%
Population:	6 743 800 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
Area (km ²):	169 580
% of total area:	13,9%
% share of total population:	13,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa



2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium, Port Elizabeth

Capacity: 50 000

Matches played:

12 June	Korea Republic – Greece	Score: 2 – 0
15 June	Côte d'Ivoire – Portugal	Score: 0 – 0
18 June	Germany – Serbia	Score: 0 – 1
21 June	Chile – Switzerland	Score: 1 – 0
23 June	Slovenia – England	Score: 0 – 1
26 June	Uruguay – South Korea	Score: 2 – 1
2 July	Netherlands – Brazil	Score: 2 – 1
10 July	Uruguay – Germany	Score: 2 – 3



Free State

The Free State, a province of wide horizons and blue skies, farmland, mountains, goldfields and widely dispersed towns, lies in the heart of South Africa. Between the Vaal River in the north and the Orange River in the south, this immense rolling prairie stretches as far as the eye can see.

The capital, Bloemfontein, houses the Supreme Court of Appeal, a leading university and some top schools.

Mining, particularly gold, is the biggest employer, followed by manufacturing. A gold reef of over 400 km stretches across Gauteng and the Free State. The province accounts for 30% of South Africa's total gold production, and contributes significant amounts of silver, bituminous coal and diamonds.

The Free State Provincial Government aims to develop an eco-park project in the Mangaung area, which will represent the various biomes in the province. The project is expected to

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES



Free State

Capital:	Bloemfontein
Principal languages:	
Sesotho	64,4%
Afrikaans	11,9%
isiXhosa	9,1%
Population:	2 824 500 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
Area (km ²):	129 480
% of total area:	10,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa



2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Free State Stadium, Bloemfontein

Capacity: 45 000

Matches played:

14 June	Japan – Cameroon	Score: 1 – 0
17 June	Greece – Nigeria	Score: 2 – 1
20 June	Slovakia – Paraguay	Score: 0 – 2
22 June	France – South Africa	Score: 1 – 2
25 June	Switzerland – Honduras	Score: 0 – 0
27 June	Germany – England	Score: 4 – 1



generate 120 jobs during construction and 20 full-time positions after it is completed. A cultural village with 40 people permanently living there, is planned for a later stage. The tourism and educational opportunities that will be created is expected to encourage investors and developers to also get involved in the future developments planned for this project.

Gauteng

Gauteng is the economic centre of South Africa and the continent, responsible for over 34,8% of the country's total gross domestic product (GDP), although it is the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces. Gauteng is also the financial-services capital of Africa, as more than 70 foreign banks have their head offices in the province, as do at least the same number of South African banks, stockbrokers and insurance giants. Financial and business services, logistics, manufacturing, property, telecommunications and trade are some of the most important economic sectors.

Johannesburg, nicknamed "Egoli" (Place of Gold), is the capital of the province and a city of contrasts. South of Johannesburg is Soweto.

Most overseas visitors enter South Africa via OR Tambo International Airport.



Gauteng

Capital:	Johannesburg
Principal languages:	
isiZulu	21,5%
Afrikaans	14,4%
Sesotho	13,1%
English	12,5%
Population:	11 191 700 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	22,4%
Area (km ²):	17 010
% of total area:	1,4%

Source: Statistics South Africa



Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Soccer City (First National Bank) Stadium,
Soweto

Capacity: 94 700

Matches played: The stadium hosted the opening ceremony followed by the opening match between South Africa and Mexico, six other games, and the final as well as the closing ceremony.

11 June	South Africa – Mexico	Score: 1 – 1
14 June	Netherlands – Denmark	Score: 2 – 0
17 June	Argentina – Korea Republic	Score: 4 – 1
20 June	Brazil – Côte d'Ivoire	Score: 3 – 1
23 June	Ghana – Germany	Score: 0 – 1
27 June	Argentina – Mexico	Score: 3 – 1
2 July	Uruguay – Ghana	Score: 1 – 1
		(4 – 2 on penalties)
11 July	Netherlands – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



Some 50 km north of Johannesburg lies Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa and home to the Union Buildings.

From June 2011, the Gautrain will carry at least 40 000 passengers hourly between Johannesburg and Pretoria — stress-free and in less than 40 minutes.

Gauteng offers high bird diversity, as it straddles the transition between several different biomes. About 350 species are regularly present, and many more have been recorded. Gauteng offers the visitor 60 endemic species or near endemics to the southern African region.

2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Loftus Versfeld, Pretoria

Capacity: 50 000

Matches played:

13 June	Serbia – Ghana	Score: 0 – 1
16 June	South Africa – Uruguay	Score: 0 – 3
19 June	Cameroon – Denmark	Score: 1 – 2
23 June	USA – Algeria	Score: 1 – 0
25 June	Chile – Spain	Score: 1 – 2
29 June	Paraguay – Japan	Score: 0 – 0
		(5 – 3 on penalties)



Stadium: Ellis Park, Johannesburg

Capacity: 61 000

Matches played:

12 June	Argentina – Nigeria	Score: 1 – 0
15 June	Brazil – Korea DPR	Score: 2 – 1
18 June	Slovenia – USA	Score: 2 – 2
21 June	Spain – Honduras	Score: 2 – 0
24 June	Slovakia – Italy	Score: 3 – 2
28 June	Brazil – Chile	Score: 3 – 0
3 July	Paraguay – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

KwaZulu-Natal



KwaZulu-Natal

Capital:	Pietermaritzburg
Principal languages:	
isiZulu	80,9%
English	13,6%
Afrikaans	1,5%
Population:	10 645 400 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	21,3%
Area (km ²):	92 100
% of total area:	7,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa



2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Moses Mabhida Stadium, Durban

Capacity: 70 000

Matches played:

13 June	Germany – Australia	Score: 4 – 0
16 June	Spain – Switzerland	Score: 0 – 1
19 June	Netherlands – Japan	Score: 1 – 0
22 June	Nigeria – Korea Republic	Score: 2 – 2
25 June	Portugal – Brazil	Score: 0 – 0
28 June	Netherlands – Slovakia	Score: 2 – 1
7 July	Germany – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



KwaZulu-Natal is one of the country's most popular holiday destinations. This verdant region includes South Africa's lush subtropical east coast. Washed by the warm Indian Ocean, it stretches from Port Edward in the south, and northwards to the Mozambique boundary.

In addition to the magnificent coastline, the province also boasts sweeping savanna in the east, and the majestic Drakensberg mountain range in the west.

Visitors to KwaZulu-Natal can disembark at the King Shaka International Airport, which opened in April 2010. Alternatively, they can make use of the extensive national road network.

The forestry, wood and wood products sector enables KwaZulu-Natal to participate in various associated businesses such as furniture. This industry employs about 462 000 people and is worth R34,6 billion.

Limpopo



Limpopo

Capital:	Polokwane
Principal languages:	
Sesotho sa Leboa	52,1%
Xitsonga	22,4%
Tshivenda	15,9%
Population:	5 439 600 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	10,9%
Area (km ²):	123 910
% of total area:	10,2%

Source: Statistics South Africa



Limpopo, South Africa's northernmost province, borders onto Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, making it the ideal entrance to Africa. Named after the Limpopo River that flows along its northern border, the province is rich in wildlife, spectacular scenery and a wealth of historical and cultural treasures.

This province is in the Savanna Biome, an area of mixed grassland and trees, which is generally known as bushveld. The province's natural resources include more than 50 provin-

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

cial reserves, as well as several private game reserves. The largest section of the Kruger National Park is situated along the eastern boundary of Limpopo with Mozambique.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

Stadium: Peter Mokaba Stadium, Polokwane

Capacity: 46 000

Matches played:

13 June	Algeria – Slovenia	Score: 0 – 1
17 June	France – Mexico	Score: 0 – 2
22 June	Greece – Argentina	Score: 0 – 2
24 June	Paraguay – New Zealand	Score: 0 – 0



Lake Fundudzi in Limpopo is possibly the world's only freshwater lake formed by a landslide.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga means “Place where the Sun Rises” and people are drawn to the province by the magnificent scenery, the fauna and flora and the saga of the 1870 gold-rush era.

The area has a network of excellent roads and railway connections, making it highly accessible.

Because of its popularity as a tourist destination, Mpumalanga is also served by a number of small airports, such as the Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport.

Nelspruit is the capital of the province and the administrative and business centre of the Lowveld. Other important towns are Witbank, Standerton, Piet Retief, Malelane, Ermelo, Barberton and Sabie.

Mpumalanga falls mainly within the Grassland Biome. The escarpment and the Lowveld form a transitional zone between this grassland area and the Savanna Biome.



Mpumalanga

Capital:	Nelspruit
Principal languages:	
siSwati	30,8%
isiZulu	26,4%
isiNdebele	12,1%
Population:	3 617 600 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	7,2%
Area (km ²):	79 490
% of total area:	6,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa



2010 FIFA World Cup™

Stadium: Mbombela Stadium, Nelspruit

Capacity: 46 000

Matches played:

16 June	Honduras – Chile	Score: 0 – 1
20 June	Italy – New Zealand	Score: 1 – 1
23 June	Australia – Serbia	Score: 2 – 1
25 June	Korea DPR – Côte d'Ivoire	Score: 0 – 3



Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

The rocks around Barberton in Mpumalanga are some of the most ancient in the world – over three billion years old.



Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is noted for its San rock art, diamond diggings, 4X4 safaris and the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. It is a vast stretch of semi-desert land. The distance from the capital, Kimberley, on the eastern border to Springbok in the west, is more than 900 km. It is a large, dry region of fluctuating temperatures and varying topographies.

The Northern Cape lies to the south of the Orange River, which provides the basis for a healthy agricultural industry. Away from the Orange, the landscape is characterised by vast arid plains with outcroppings of rock piles.

The province is renowned for its spectacular display of spring flowers, which, for a short period every year, attracts thousands of tourists.

Agriculture is one of the mainstay sectors of the Northern Cape's economy and is therefore critical in the economic planning.

In April 2009, the Northern Cape Provincial House of Traditional Leaders was inaugurated, with eight of its members representing the Khoisan communities. This province was the first to include these communities into the provincial structure



Northern Cape

Capital:	Kimberley
Principal languages:	
Afrikaans	68%
Setswana	20,8%
isiXhosa	2,5%
Population:	1 103 900 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	2,2%
Area (km ²):	361 830
% of total area:	29,7%

Source: Statistics South Africa



although the legislation regarding indigenous communities had not yet been finalised.

North West



North West

Capital:	Mafikeng
Principal languages:	
Setswana	65,4%
Afrikaans	7,5%
isiXhosa	5,8%
Population:	3 200 900 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	6,4%
Area (km ²):	116 320
% of total area:	9,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa



North West boasts a year-round sunny climate, exciting wildlife destinations like the Pilanesberg National Park and Madikwe Game Reserve, various cultural and historical attractions as well as popular tourist destinations, such as Sun City.

Also known as the “Platinum Province”, North West is centrally located on the subcontinent with direct road and rail links to all southern African countries, and with its own airport near the capital city, Mafikeng.

Most economic activity is concentrated in the Southern Region (between Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp), Rustenburg, and the Eastern Region, where more than 83,3% of GDP per region of the province is generated.

In March 2010, the North West Department of Human Settlements handed over 200 houses to deprived families in Mogwase in the Moses Kotane Municipality. The families who benefited had been living in uninhabitable areas next to the local railway line without basic services. The Mogwase Housing Project will benefit over 1 000 people.

Pocket Guide to South Africa 2010/11

PROVINCES

2010 FIFA World Cup™



Stadium: Royal Bafokeng, Rustenburg

Capacity: 42 000

Matches played:

12 June	England – USA	Score: 1 – 1
15 June	New Zealand – Slovakia	Score: 1 – 1
19 June	Ghana – Australia	Score: 1 – 1
22 June	Mexico – Uruguay	Score: 0 – 1
24 June	Denmark – Japan	Score: 1 – 3
26 June	USA – Ghana	Score: 1 – 2



Western Cape

The Western Cape's natural beauty, complemented by its hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine and colourful cuisine, make the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions.

Cape Town, the legislative capital, is one of the world's most beautiful cities and is a must-see for tourists. Other important towns in the province include Worcester and Stellenbosch, known for their winelands; George, renowned for indigenous timber and vegetable produce and for its world-class golf courses; and Oudtshoorn, known for its ostrich products and the celebrated Cango caves.

The Cape Town Film Studio, Africa's first modern high-technology film complex, opened in 2010. It was built at a cost of R400 million and covers 200 hectares.





Western Cape

Capital:	Cape Town
Principal languages:	
Afrikaans	55,3%
isiXhosa	23,7%
English	19,3%
Population:	5 223 900 (<i>Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010</i>)
% share of the total population:	10,4%
Area (km ²):	129 370
% of total area:	10,6%

Source: Statistics South Africa



2010 FIFA World Cup™

Stadium: Green Point Stadium, Cape Town

Capacity: 70 000

Matches played:

11 June	Uruguay – France	Score: 0 – 0
14 June	Italy – Paraguay	Score: 1 – 1
18 June	England – Algeria	Score: 0 – 0
21 June	Portugal – Korea DPR	Score: 7 – 0
24 June	Cameroon – Netherlands	Score: 1 – 2
29 June	Spain – Portugal	Score: 1 – 0
3 July	Argentina – Germany	Score: 0 – 4
6 July	Uruguay – Netherlands	Score: 2 – 3



