



THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

SOUTH AFRICA
YEARBOOK

2010/11

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In 2010, South Africa hosted the world's biggest sporting event. The FIFA World Cup™, held from 11 June to 11 July, saw more than a million foreigners visiting the country over the duration of the tournament.

South Africans opened their hearts to the world and inspired with their unity, humanity, friendliness and warmth. An explosion of national pride accompanied the event as South Africans embraced each other, making the tournament a powerful nation-building tool.

The event was also an opportunity to showcase South Africa's hospitality, its remarkable history, its rich cultural kaleidoscope, its natural beauty, its diverse animal and plant life and its world-class infrastructure.

The land

South Africa occupies the southernmost tip of Africa with a coastline of some 3 000 km. The country stretches latitudinally from 22° to 35° S and longitudinally from 17° to 33° E. Its surface area is 1 219 090 km².

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.

To the west, south and east, South Africa borders on the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Isolated, some 1 920 km south-east of Cape Town in the Atlantic, lie the Prince Edward and Marion islands, annexed by South Africa in 1947.

The country's physical features range from bushveld through deserts and forests, up majestic mountain peaks, and down to wide unspoilt beaches and coastal wetlands.

The oceans

South Africa's largest neighbours are the Atlantic and Indian oceans, which meet at the south-western corner of the continent.

The warm Mozambique-Agulhas current skirts the east and south coasts as far as Cape Agulhas, while the cold Benguela current flows northwards along the west coast as far as southern Angola. The contrast in temperature between these two currents partly accounts for important differences in climate and vegetation between the east and west coasts of South Africa.

It also accounts for the differences in marine life. The cold waters of the west coast are much richer in oxygen, nitrates, phosphates and plankton than those of the east coast. Consequently, the South African fishing industry is centred on the west coast.

The coasts

South Africa occupies the southern tip of Africa. The coastline stretches more than 2 500 km and is an even, closed one with few bays or indentations naturally suitable for harbours.

The only ideal natural harbour along the coastline is Saldanha Bay on the west coast. However, the area lacks fresh water and does not offer natural lines of penetration to the interior.

Rivers and lakes

Most river mouths are unsuitable as harbours because large sandbanks block entry for most of the year. These bars are formed by the action of waves and currents, and by the intermittent flow, heavy sediment load and steep gradients of most South African rivers. The country has no commercially navigable rivers and no significant natural

Estimates by population group and gender

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population
African	19 314 500	79,4	20 368 100	79,4	39 682 600	79,4
Coloured	2 124 900	8,7	2 299 200	9,0	424 100	8,8
Indian/Asian	646 600	2,7	653 300	2,5	1 299 900	2,6
White	2 243 000	9,2	2 341 700	9,1	4 584 700	9,2
Total	24 329 000	100,0	25 662 300	100,0	49 991 300	100,0

Source: Statistics South Africa, *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*

lakes. Several artificial lakes are used mostly for agricultural irrigation.

The Orange River is South Africa's largest river. It rises in the Drakensberg Mountains, traverses through the Lesotho highlands and joins the Caledon River between the Eastern Cape and the Free State. Before it empties into the Atlantic Ocean, it forms the border with Namibia.

Other major rivers include the Vaal, Breede, Komati, Olifants, Tugela, Umzimvubu, Limpopo and the Molopo rivers.

Relief features

South Africa's surface area falls into two major physiographic categories: the interior plateau, and the land between the plateau and the coast. Forming the boundary between these two areas is the Great Escarpment, the most prominent and continuous relief feature of the country. Its height above sea level varies from about 1 500 m in the dolerite-capped Roggeveld scarp in the south-west, to 3 482 m in the KwaZulu-Natal Drakensberg.

Inland from the escarpment lies the interior plateau, which is the southern continuation of the great African plateau stretching north to the Sahara Desert. The plateau itself is characterised by wide plains with an average height of 1 200 m above sea level. The dissected Lesotho plateau, which is more than 3 000 m above sea level, is the most prominent. In general, the escarpment forms the highest parts of the plateau.

Between the Great Escarpment and the coast lies an area which varies in width from 80 km to 240 km in the east and south, and 60 km to 80 km in the west.

At least three major subdivisions are recognised: the eastern plateau slopes, the Cape folded belt and adjacent regions, and the western plateau slopes.

Climatic features

Although the country is classified as semi-arid, it has considerable variation in climate. The subtropical location, on either side of 30° S, accounts for the warm temperate conditions so typical of South Africa, making it a popular destination for foreign tourists. Being in the southern hemisphere, the seasons in South Africa are opposite to those of Europe and North America.

The country also falls squarely within the subtropical belt of high pressure, making it dry, with an abundance of sunshine.

Although Durban (east coast) and Port Nolloth (west coast) lie more or less on the

same latitude, there is a difference of at least 6° C in their mean annual temperatures.

Coastal gale-force winds are frequent, especially in the south-western and southern areas.

Rainfall

South Africa has an average annual rainfall of 450 mm, compared with a world average of 860 mm. About 65% of the country receives less than 500 mm per year, which is generally accepted as the minimum amount required for successful dry-land farming.

South Africa's rainfall is unreliable and unpredictable. Large fluctuations in the average annual rainfall are the rule rather than the exception in most areas.

About 21% of the country, mainly the arid west, receives less than 200 mm per year. Below-average annual rainfall is more often recorded than above-average total annual rainfall. South Africa is periodically afflicted by drastic and prolonged droughts, which often end in severe floods.

In Cape Town, the capital city of the Western Cape, the average rainfall is highest in the winter months, while in the capital cities of the other eight provinces, the average rainfall is highest during summer.

Average temperatures (° C) in South Africa

City	Summer		Winter	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
Bloemfontein	31	15	17	-2
Cape Town	26	16	18	7
Durban	28	21	23	11
East London	26	18	21	10
George	25	15	19	7
Johannesburg	26	15	17	4
Kimberley	33	18	19	3
Mthatha	27	16	21	4
Musina	34	21	25	7
Nelspruit	29	19	23	6
Pietermaritzburg	28	18	23	3
Polokwane	28	17	20	4
Port Elizabeth	25	18	20	9
Pretoria	29	18	20	5
Richards Bay	29	21	23	12
Skukuza	33	21	26	6
Thohoyandou	31	20	24	10
Upington	36	20	21	4

Source: South African Weather Service

Languages according to mother tongue

Language	Percentage	Language	Percentage
isiZulu	23,8%	isiNdebele	1,6%
isiXhosa	17,6%	siSwati	2,7%
Afrikaans	13,3%	Tshivenda	2,3%
Sesotho sa Leboa	9,4%	Xitsonga	4,4%
English	8,2%	Sesotho	8%
Setswana	8,2%	Other	0,5%

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2001*)

Temperatures

Temperature conditions in South Africa are characterised by three main features: they tend to be lower than in other regions at similar latitudes, for example, Australia, due primarily to the greater elevation of the subcontinent above sea level; despite a latitudinal span of 13°, average annual temper-

atures are remarkably uniform throughout the country; and there is a striking contrast between temperatures on the east and west coasts.

Owing to the increase in the height of the plateau towards the north-east, there is hardly any increase in temperature from south to north.

Temperatures above 32° C are fairly common in summer, and frequently exceed 38° C in the lower Orange River Valley and the Mpumalanga Lowveld.

Frost, humidity and fog

Frost often occurs on the interior plateau during cold, clear, winter nights, with ice forming on still pools and in water pipes. The frost season (April to October) is longest over the eastern and southern plateau areas bordering the escarpment. Frost decreases to the north, while the coast is virtually frost-free.

Along the coast, the humidity is much higher than inland and at times may rise to 85%. Low stratus clouds and fog frequently occur over the cool west coast, particularly during summer. The only other area that commonly experiences fog is the "mist belt" along the eastern foothills of the escarpment.

The people

According to Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*, released in July 2010, there were 49 991 300 people living in South Africa.

Languages

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, everyone has the right to use the language and participate in the cultural life of his or her choice, but no one may do so in a manner that is inconsistent with any provision of the Bill of Rights.

Each person has the right to instruction in his or her language of choice, where this is reasonably practicable.

Official languages

The diversity of the unique cultures of South Africa means that there are 11 official languages. Although English is the mother tongue of only 8,2% of the population, it is the language most widely understood, and the second language of the majority of South Africans. However, government is committed to promoting all the official languages, including the Khoi, Nama and San languages, and sign language.

Number of individuals by church

Churches	Number
Dutch Reformed	3 005 698
Zion Christian	4 971 932
Roman Catholic	3 181 336
Methodist	3 305 404
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3 422 749
Anglican	1 722 076
Apostolic Faith Mission	246 190
Lutheran	1 130 987
Presbyterian	832 495
Bandla Lama Nazaretha	248 824
Baptist	691 237
Congregational	508 825
Orthodox	42 251
Other Apostolic churches	5 609 070
Other Zionist churches	1 887 147
Ethiopian type churches	880 414
Other Reformed churches	226 495
Other African independent churches	656 644
Other Christian churches	3 195 477
African Traditional Belief	125 903
Judaism	75 555
Hinduism	551 669
Islam	654 064
Other beliefs	269 200
No religion	6 767 165
Undetermined	610 971
Total	44 819 778

Source: Statistics South Africa (*Census 2001*)

Religion

According to the Constitution, everyone has the right to freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief and opinion.

Almost 80% of South Africa's population follows the Christian faith. Other major religious groups are the Hindus, Muslims, Jews and Buddhists. A minority of South Africa's population do not belong to any of the major religions, but regard themselves as traditionalists of no specific religious affiliation.

The provinces

South Africa is divided into nine provinces, each with its own legislature, premier and executive councils. The provinces, each with its own distinctive landscape, vegetation and climate, are the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Eastern Cape

The Eastern Cape, with its vast natural resources, offers the adventurer and ecotourist a memorable experience.

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.

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

In the Eastern Cape, various floral habitats meet. Along the coast, the northern tropical forests intermingle with the more temperate woods of the south.

The province is home to a number of higher education institutions, including the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, the University of Fort Hare and the Walter Sisulu University of Technology.

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

The people

The Eastern Cape has more than 6,7 million people living on 169 580 km² of land (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*). The majority of the people speak isiXhosa, followed by Afrikaans and English.

Agriculture, fishing and forestry

Rural development and agrarian transformation are strategic priorities in the Eastern Cape Provincial Government's approved Provincial Cooperative Strategy to establish a cooperative development fund.

Industry

The Eastern Cape's provincial economy is dominated by the tertiary sector, also known as the service industry, which accounts for more than 75% of the total economy.

While more than 60% of the province is rural, the primary sector, consisting of extraction such as mining, agriculture, forestry and fishing, contributes less than 3% to the provincial economy.

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
02 July	Netherlands – Brazil	Score: 2 – 1
10 July	Uruguay – Germany	Score: 2 – 3



Eastern Cape

Capital: Bisho

Principal languages:

isiXhosa 83,4%

Afrikaans 9,3%

English 3,6%

Population:

6 743 800 (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*)

Percentage share of the total population: 13,5%

Area: 169 580 km²



The metropolitan economies of Port Elizabeth and East London are based primarily on manufacturing, the most important industry being motor manufacturing. The province is the hub of South Africa's automotive industry.

Several of the world's biggest motor manufacturers, such as Volkswagen, Ford (Samcor), General Motors (Delta) and DaimlerChrysler, have plants in the Eastern Cape.

With two harbours and four airports offering direct flights to the main centres, and an excellent road and rail infrastructure, the province has been earmarked as a key area for growth and economic development.

Environmentally friendly projects include the Fish River Spatial Development Initiative (SDI), the Wild Coast SDI and the East London and Coega industrial development zones (IDZs). Coega, 20 km east of the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolises, was the first IDZ to be established, and is one of the biggest initiatives ever undertaken in South Africa.

The East London IDZ (ELIDZ) launched an innovative multi-Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) model. This model aims to attract and accommodate automotive OEMs which do not currently have a manufacturing presence in South Africa and do not have the volumes to justify an independent manufacturing facility.

This project is the first of its kind in South Africa.

The ELIDZ has taken advantage of opportunities emanating from the emergence of renewable energy as a strategic sector. The zone has been identified as the leading contender for the location of the manufacturing of South Africa's first electric vehicle.

The establishment of research and development (R&D) capability was identified as key to growing the provincial economy. ELIDZ and the Walter Sisulu University are in the process of establishing a technoscience park in East London. The science park will be closely linked to the ELIDZ for

the practical application of science and technology innovations.

The Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs and the Provincial Treasury invested R3 million in this endeavour during the 2009/10 financial year.

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, with Lesotho nestling in the hollow of its bean-like shape. 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, has a well-established institutional, educational and administrative infrastructure, and houses the Supreme Court of Appeal.

Important towns include Welkom, Sasolburg, Odendaalsrus, Kroonstad, Parys, Phuthaditjhaba and Bethlehem, gateway to the Eastern Highlands of the Free State.

The N1, which is the artery between Gauteng and the Western and Eastern Cape, passes through the middle of the Free State.

Some of South Africa's most valued San rock art can be found in the Free State. Other key tourism attractions in the province include the annual air show in Bethlehem, the Cherry Festival in Ficksburg, the Phakisa-Nascar event in Welkom, and the Fauresmith International Endurance Ride equestrian event.

The annual Mangaung African Cultural Festival, known as Macufe, is hosted in partnership with the Tourism Authority and the Performing Arts Centre of the Free State.

The people

According to the *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*, there are more than 2,8 million people in the Free State on about 129 480 km² of land. The main languages spoken here are Sesotho and Afrikaans.

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>)	
Percentage share of the total population: 5,7%	
Area: 129 480 km ²	

i The Free State Provincial Government aims to develop an eco-park in the Mangaung area, which will represent the various biomes in the province. The project is expected to generate 120 jobs during construction and 20 full-time positions once it is completed. A cultural village with 40 people living there permanently, is planned for a later stage.

The tourism and educational opportunities that will be created are expected to encourage investors and developers to become involved in future developments planned for this project.

Agriculture

The Free State is a summer-rainfall region, which can be extremely cold during the winter months, especially towards the eastern mountainous regions. The western and southern areas are semi-desert.

In the Free State, almost two million ha are used for agricultural production of which 100 000 ha are under irrigation. Known as the “bread basket” of South Africa, about 90% of the province is under cultivation for crop production. It produces about 40% of South Africa’s total maize crop, 50% of wheat, 80% of sorghum, 33% of potatoes, 18% of red meat, 30% of groundnuts and 15% of wool.

Mining

The Free State contributes 14,1% to the country’s total mining production, which is the fourth highest among all the provinces in South Africa. The province contributes about a third of the country’s gold, which is the most important mining activity. The Free State also has large coal deposits and produces almost 80% of South Africa’s bentonite.

Manufacturing and industry

In terms of the province’s gross domestic product (GDP), manufacturing is the second most important sector. During the 2010/11

financial year, government planned to consolidate work started in 2009 with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Industrial Development Corporation and other funding agencies to raise funds for the following programmes: the Harrismith Logistics Hub, the N8 corridor development and the office park in Batho.

Gauteng

Gauteng is the economic centre of South Africa and the continent, responsible for over 34,8% of the country’s total GDP. Although it is the smallest of South Africa’s nine provinces, Gauteng is the financial-services capital of Africa. 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 province’s 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. Some 50 km north of Johannesburg lies Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa and home to the Union Buildings.

The industrial area of Rosslyn and the townships of Soshanguve and GaRankuwa are situated north of Pretoria. Mamelodi and Cullinan, which is well known for its diamonds, lie to the east. To the west lies Atteridgeville. Other important Gauteng towns include Krugersdorp and Roodepoort on the West Rand; and Germiston, Springs, Boksburg, Benoni, Brakpan and Kempton Park on the East Rand. Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging in the south of the province are major industrial centres, while Heidelberg, Nigel and Bronkhorstspuit, to the east, are of agricultural importance.

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



Gauteng

Capital: Johannesburg

Principal languages:

isiZulu	21,5%
Afrikaans	14,4%
Sesotho	13,1%
English	12,5%

Population:

11 191 700 (Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010)

Percentage share of the total population: 22,4%

Area: 17 010 km²



i

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

The province houses some of the most important educational and health centres in the country. The University of Pretoria is the largest residential university in South Africa, while the University of South Africa, known as Unisa, is believed to be the largest correspondence university in the world. Other universities include the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of Johannesburg and the Medical University of South Africa. There are also several teacher-training colleges, technical colleges and universities of technology in the province.

Gauteng is also home to leading research institutions such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Agricultural Research Council, the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute and the Human Sciences Research Council.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

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

Capacity: 94 700

Matches played: This flagship stadium hosted the opening ceremony, followed by the opening match between South Africa and Mexico; six other games; 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
02 July	Uruguay – Ghana	Score: 1 – 1
	(4 – 2 on penalties)	
11 July	Netherlands – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



The people

Gauteng is the most densely populated province in South Africa. Over 11 million of the country's people (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*) live in this province which covers only 1,4% of the country's land area. The level of urbanisation is 97%.

Manufacturing

Mining dominates the western areas while Gauteng is the hub of the country's manufacturing industry, employing about 600 000 people in over 9 000 enterprises.

These include basic iron and steel, fabricated metal products, food, machinery, electrical machinery, appliances and electrical supplies, vehicle parts, accessories and chemical products.

Technology

More than 60% of South Africa's R&D takes place in Gauteng.

The Innovation Hub in Pretoria is Africa's first internationally accredited science park and a full member of the International Association of Science Parks. Its community has become a regional centre of innovation and knowledge creation, linked to the fast-moving world of global interconnectivity, and made up of small, medium and micro-enterprises and multinational companies, employing in excess of 1 000 people.

2010 FIFA World Cup™

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 – United States of America (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
03 July	Paraguay – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



Agriculture and industry

A large area of the province falls within the so-called "Maize Triangle". Gauteng is an integrated industrial complex with major areas of economic activity in three sub-regional areas, namely the Vaal Triangle; the East, West and Central Rand; and Pretoria. Johannesburg houses the JSE Limited, the largest securities exchange in Africa.

Over the next three years, the Gauteng Provincial Government plans to spend R34 billion on infrastructure development to boost the province's industrial activity.

KwaZulu-Natal

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 new King Shaka International Airport, which opened in April 2010. Alternatively, they can make use of the extensive national road network.

The ports of Durban and Richards Bay are among the busiest in South Africa. Richards Bay is an important coal-export harbour.

The KwaZulu-Natal coastal belt yields sugar cane, wood, oranges, bananas, mangoes and other tropical fruit.

The province is also well known for its active conservation activities.

There are several reserves in the province such as the Royal Natal National Park, Giant's Castle and the Kamberg Nature Reserve.

The province boasts several universities of technology, universities and other educational institutions, including the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the Durban Institute of Technology.

KwaZulu-Natal is the only province with a monarchy specifically provided for in the Constitution.

The people

KwaZulu-Natal has more than 10 million people living on 92 100 km² of land (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*).

KwaZulu-Natal

Capital: Pietermaritzburg

Principal languages:

isiZulu 80,9%

English 13,6%

Afrikaans 1,5%

Population:

10 645 400 (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*)

Percentage share of the total population: 21,3%

Area: 92 100 km²



Industry and agriculture

During the last quarter of 2009, KwaZulu-Natal boasted above-average growth of 3,7%. The sectors that contributed to the growth were: manufacturing, which registered 9,5%; mining 67,5%; general government services 6,7%; community, social and other personal services 3,2%; and financial services 1%.

The clothing and textile industry is historically one of the province's biggest employers. However, the impact of the global recession necessitated government to enter into an agreement to reduce bulk imports to provide relief to local business.

The province spent R30 million on implementing the provincial Clothing and Textile Revitalisation Strategy in 2009/10, which resulted in the establishment of 19 hubs around the province to support 414 co-operative members from 141 cooperatives with a R1 543 947 turnover.

Richards Bay is the centre of operations for South Africa's aluminium industry. An amount of R56,9 million was set aside in 2010 to help the Richards Bay IDZ fulfil its strategic mandate of positioning the town as a preferred investment location with unparalleled opportunities enhanced by the strategic business location. With the Richards Bay IDZ having been granted an operator's permit, it is expected that investors will seize the opportunities it offers.

The Richards Bay Coal Terminal is instrumental in securing the country's position as the world's second-largest exporter of steam coal.



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

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
07 July	Germany – Spain	Score: 0 – 1



Richards Bay Minerals is also the largest sand-mining and mineral-processing operation in the world.

The province has undergone rapid industrialisation owing to its abundant water supply and labour resources.

Industries are also found at Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Durban, Hammarsdale, Richmond, Pietermaritzburg and Mandeni.

The sugar-cane plantations along the Indian Ocean coastal belt form the mainstay of the economy and agriculture of the region.

The coastal belt is also a large producer of subtropical fruit, while the farmers in the hinterland concentrate on vegetables, dairy and stock farming.

Another major source of income is forestry in the areas around Vryheid, Eshowe, Richmond, Harding and Ngome, which is also known for its tea plantations.

The summer-rainfall coastal regions of this province are hot and humid with a subtropical climate.

The KwaZulu-Natal Midlands between the coastal strip and the southern Drakensberg escarpment is drier, with extremely cold conditions in winter and snow on the high-lying ground.

In the north, the subtropical strip extends around Swaziland to the edge of the escarpment.

Limpopo

Limpopo, South Africa's northernmost province, borders onto Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Botswana, making it the ideal gateway 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.

The province is linked to the Maputo Development Corridor through the Phalaborwa SDI, which is a network of rail and road corridors connecting to the major seaports, opening up Limpopo for trade and investment. This is complemented by the presence of smaller airports in centres such as Phalaborwa and Musina, as well as the Gateway International Airport in Polokwane, the capital city, which lies strategically in the centre of the province.

The Great North Road, running through the centre of the province, strings together a series of interesting towns such as Bela-Bela, with its popular mineral spa; Modimolle with its beautiful Waterberg mountain range; Mokopane; Polokwane; Makhado at the foot of the Soutpansberg mountain range; and Musina, with its thick-set baobab trees. The crossing into Zimbabwe is at Beit Bridge.

Other important Limpopo towns include the major mining centres of Phalaborwa and Thabazimbi; and Tzaneen, producer of tea, forestry products and tropical fruits.

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 provincial nature 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.

Several museums and national monuments bear testimony to the ancient people and fearless pioneers who braved the unknown. Living museums include the Bakone Malapa Museum near Polokwane, where Bapedi tribespeople practise age-old skills for the benefit of visitors; and the

Limpopo

Capital: Polokwane

Principal languages:

Sesotho sa Leboa 52,1%

Tshivenda 15,9%

Xitsonga 2,4%

Population:

5 439 600 (Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010)

Percentage share of the total population: 10,9%

Area: 123 910 km²





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

Tsonga Open-Air Museum near Tzaneen. Mapungubwe ("Place of The Jackal") Hill, some 75 km from Musina, is a world heritage site. It served as a natural fortress for its inhabitants from about AD 950 to 1200.

The people

According to the *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*, more than 5,4 million people live on about 123 910 km² of land in Limpopo.

Agriculture

Limpopo produces 43% of the R2 billion annual turnover of the Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market. As the largest producers of various crops in the agricultural market, Limpopo contributes 6,7% to the national GDP. The province is exploiting this capacity as a resource for agritourism.

For instance, the Modimolle Grape Festival is celebrated in January.

The bushveld is cattle country, where controlled hunting is often combined with ranching. About 80% of South Africa's hunting takes place in this province.

The Limpopo Agricultural Development Strategy adapted the concept to develop agricultural hubs – areas with the greatest

potential to increase land availability for agricultural production while enhancing their broader economy.

Two of the five hubs identified are Nandoni in the Vhembe District, and Nebo Plateau in the Sekhukhune District.

The province recently undertook the revitalisation of the Tshivhase Tea Estate in the Vhembe District.

Extensive forestry plantations of hard wood for furniture manufacturing have also been established.

Industry and mining

The province is rich in scarce minerals. Mining activities planned for the future could make Limpopo the richest province in South Africa. Major international mining operations contribute 20% to Limpopo's economy, making mining the primary driver of economic activity.

The province is also the world's largest producer of antimony, which is a strategic element used in alloys and medicine.

Mpumalanga

Mpumalanga means "Place where the Sun Rises" and people are drawn to the province by its magnificent scenery, fauna and flora, and the fascinating remnants 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, including 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.

The Maputo Corridor, which links the province with Gauteng and Maputo in Mozambique, heralds a new era in terms of economic development and growth for the region.

Over the past five years, the provincial economy achieved an average growth of 4,7%. With a surface area of only 79 490 km², the second-smallest province after Gau-

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



Mpumalanga

Capital: Nelspruit



Principal languages:

siSwati	30,8%
isiZulu	26,4%
isiNdebele	12,1%

Population:
3 617 600 (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*)

Percentage share of the total population: 7,2%

Area: 79 490 km²

teng, Mpumalanga has the fourth-largest economy in South Africa.

The people

Mpumalanga is home to just over 3,6 million people, according to Stats SA's *Mid-year Population Estimates, 2010*.

Agriculture and forestry

Agriculture in Mpumalanga, which holds 17% of the medium-potential arable land in South Africa, is characterised by a combination of commercialised farming, subsistence and livestock farming and emerging crop farming. Higher demands for agricultural products are expected to boost this sector in future.

The province is a summer-rainfall area divided by the escarpment into the Highveld region with cold frosty winters, and the Lowveld region with mild winters and a subtropical climate.

The Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Crops is situated in Nelspruit, the second-largest citrus-producing area in South Africa.

Groblersdal is an important irrigation area, which yields a wide variety of products such as citrus fruit, cotton, tobacco, wheat and vegetables. Carolina-Bethal-Ermelo is mainly a sheep-farming area, but potatoes, sunflowers, maize and peanuts are also produced in this region.

Industry and manufacturing

The trade sector employs 25,7% of the population, followed by the community and social services sector, which includes government, at 17,9%; manufacturing at 8,9%; and the agriculture and mining sectors at 7,5% and 5,7%, respectively.

Most of the manufacturing production in Mpumalanga occurs in the southern Highveld region, especially in the Highveld Ridge where large petrochemical plants such as Sasol II and III are located.


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



Large-scale manufacturing occurs especially in the northern Highveld area, in particular chrome alloy and steel manufacturing.

In the Lowveld subregion, industries are concentrated around the manufacturing of products from agricultural and raw forestry material. The growth in demand for goods and services for export via Maputo will stimulate manufacturing in the province.

Mpumalanga is very rich in coal reserves. The country's major power stations, including the three largest power plants in the southern hemisphere, are situated in this province.

The recommissioning of three power stations in the province by Eskom is another important ongoing investment project that has presented opportunities to municipalities.

One of the country's largest paper mills is situated at Ngodwana, close to its timber source. Middelburg produces steel and vanadium, while Witbank is the biggest coal producer in Africa.

Northern Cape

The Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa. It is slightly bigger than the surface area of Germany – taking up almost a third of the country's total land area.

i At over three billion years old, the rocks around Barberton in Mpumalanga are some of the most ancient in the world.

The province is noted for its San rock art, mineral resources, 4X4 safaris and varying topographies.

The province lies to the south of its most important asset, the mighty Orange River, which provides the basis for a healthy agricultural industry.

Its major airports are situated at Kimberley and Upington, and the province has an excellent road network, which makes its interior easily accessible from South Africa's major cities, harbours and airports.

Sutherland is host to the southern hemisphere's largest astronomical observatory, the multinational-sponsored Southern African Large Telescope.

The Northern Cape has been shortlisted as one of two sites to host the Square Kilometre Array, a giant next-generation radio telescope being developed by scientists from 17 countries. By February 2010, all the environment impact assessments had been finalised, the construction of the support base and on-site complexes had been completed and four of the seven Karoo Array Telescope dishes had been installed.

The largest part of the Northern Cape falls within the Nama-Karoo biome.

The province has several national parks and conservation areas, namely the:

- Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park
- Ai-Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Park
- Augrabies Falls National Park.

The people

The Northern Cape is sparsely populated and houses just over 1,1 million people on 361 830 km² of land (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*).

About 68% of the population speaks Afrikaans. Other languages spoken widely in the province are Setswana, isiXhosa and English.

The last remaining true San (Bushman) people live in the Kalahari area of the Northern Cape.

The area, especially along the Orange and Vaal rivers, is rich in fossils and San

rock engravings. A good collection can be seen at the McGregor Museum in Kimberley.

Agriculture and industry

The Northern Cape is enjoying tremendous growth in value-added activities, such as game farming, food production and processing for the local and export markets.

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

The Integrated Provincial Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise (SMME) Strategy allows the province to implement effective second-economy interventions to address poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation.

Mining

The Northern Cape is rich in minerals. The country's chief diamond pipes are found in the Kimberley district, which is often referred to as the "Diamond Capital of the World".

Alluvial diamonds are also extracted from the beaches and the sea between Alexander Bay and Port Nolloth.

The Sishen Mine near Kathu is the biggest source of iron ore in South Africa, while the copper mine at Okiep is one of the oldest mines in the country. Copper is also mined at Springbok and Aggeneys.

The province is rich in asbestos, manganese, fluorspar, semi-precious stones and marble.

North West



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 sub-continent 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 gross domestic product per region (GDPR) of the province is generated.

The people

Of the 3,2 million people living in the North West, 65% live in the rural areas (Stats SA, *Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*).

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

i

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 in the provincial structure, although the legislation regarding indigenous communities had not yet been finalised.

Mining

Mining is responsible for more than a third of the province's GDP. Platinum comes from the Rustenburg and Brits districts, which produce more platinum than any other single platinum-production area in the world. Diamonds are mined at Lichtenburg, Koster, Christiana and Bloemhof. Fluorspar is exploited at Zeerust. Granite and marble are also mined, and copper and nickel by-products yield substantial earnings annually.

Manufacturing

The sectors that contributed most to the provincial annual growth between 2005 and 2008 were mining, community services, finance and trade. In 2008, the North West economy was valued at R152 067 million in nominal values, which translates into R73 202 million in constant 2000 prices. The contribution of North West to the national economy in 2008 was 6,7%.

In 2008, North West occupied the seventh economic position in the country followed by the Free State and the Northern Cape.

North West's manufacturing sector is centred around the municipalities of Brits, Rustenburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Mafikeng, which account for more than 50% of total manufacturing production in the province.

The industries in Brits concentrate on manufacturing and construction, while those in Klerksdorp are geared towards the mining industry, and those at Vryburg and Brits, towards agriculture.

In the manufacturing arena, automotive parts, electrical machinery, electronic, and audio and medical equipment are being

North West

Capital: Mafikeng

Principal languages:

Setswana 65,4%

Afrikaans 7,5%

isiXhosa 5,8%

Population:

3 200 900 (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*)

Percentage share of the total population: 6,4%

Area: 116 320 km²



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



manufactured in the province using local materials and resources.

Agriculture

Agriculture is of extreme importance to the North West. It contributes about 2,6% to the total GDP-R and 19% to formal employment.

Some 5,9% of the South African GDP in agriculture and 16,96% of total labour in agriculture are based in North West (*Provincial Economies, 2004*). The province is an important food basket in South Africa. Maize and sunflowers are the most important crops, and North West is the country's major producer of white maize.

Some of the largest cattle herds in the world are found at Stellaland near Vryburg, which explains why this area is often referred to as the "Texas of South Africa". Marico is also cattle country. The areas around Rustenburg and Brits are fertile, mixed-crops farming land.

Western Cape

The Western Cape's natural beauty, comple-

i

In March 2010, the North West Human Settlements Department handed over 200 houses to historically disadvantaged families in Mogwase in the Moses Kotane Municipality.

The families who benefited had been living in inhabitable areas next to the local railway line without basic services or amenities. The Mogwase Housing Project will directly benefit over 1 000 people.

mented by its hospitality, cultural diversity, excellent wine and colourful cuisine, make the province one of the world's greatest tourist attractions.

The cold Atlantic Ocean along the west coast is a rich fishing area, while the warmer Indian Ocean skirts the province's southern beaches.

Cape Town houses Parliament and is the country's legislative capital. Visitors to the Western Cape can disembark at Cape Town International Airport, George Airport or at the ports of Cape Town, Mossel Bay or Saldanha. A network of roads also leads to Cape Town, fondly known as the "Mother City".

Covering an area of more than 553 000 ha, the Cape Floristic Region World Heritage Site comprises eight separate protected areas stretching from the Cape Peninsula to the Eastern Cape.

The people

More than 5,2 million people live in the Western Cape on 129 370 km² of land (*Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2010*). Afrikaans is spoken by the majority, with isiXhosa and English being the other main languages.

Agriculture and marine fisheries

Agriculture brings in 40% of all export revenue and employs 200 000 people in the Western Cape.

The Western Cape is rich in agriculture and fisheries. The sheltered valleys between the mountains provide ideal conditions for the cultivation of top-grade fruits, such as apples, table grapes, olives, peaches and oranges.

In the eastern part of the Western Cape, a great variety of vegetables is cultivated. The area around the Cape Peninsula and the Boland, further inland, is a winter-rainfall region with sunny, dry summers.

The Western Cape is known as one of the world's finest grape-growing regions. Many of its wines have received the highest accolades at international shows.

The inland Karoo region (around Beaufort West) and the Overberg district (around Bredasdorp) produce wool and mutton, and pedigree Merino breeding stock.

Other animal products include broiler chickens, eggs, dairy products, beef and pork. The Western Cape is the only province with an outlet for the export of horses. This earns the country millions of rands in foreign revenue.

The province has also established itself as the leading facilitator in the export of ostrich meat to Europe. In addition to meat, fine leatherware and ostrich feathers are also exported to destinations all over the world.



The west coast of the province is considered to be one of the world's richest fishing grounds and is protected from over-fishing by foreign vessels by means of a 300 km commercial fishing zone and a strict quota system.

Industry

The backbone of the Western Cape's economy are SMMEs. Many of South Africa's major insurance companies and banks are based in the Western Cape.

The majority of the country's petroleum companies and the largest segment of the printing and publishing industry are located

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>)	
Percentage share of the total population: 10,4%	
Area: 129 370 km ²	

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
03 July	Argentina – Germany	Score: 0 – 4
06 July	Uruguay – Netherlands	Score: 2 – 3



in Cape Town. Information and communications technology is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the province, and operations are rapidly being expanded to other provinces.

Cape Town is the economic hub of the province, encompassing industrial areas such as Epping, Montagu Gardens, Parow and Retreat. Along the west coast, the Saldanha Steel Project has led to increased economic activity.

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

Acknowledgements

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