

DRAFT
ANC POSITION ON THE DELIMITATION OF REGIONAL
BOUNDARIES

FOR SUBMISSION TO THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

Issues relating to the powers, functions, and boundaries of regions in a future South Africa have been under discussion within ANC circles for some time. In February 1992 a discussion document on 'Ten Regions for a United South Africa', produced by the Constitutional Committee, generated a wide debate both inside the ANC and more broadly.

This was followed by a revised draft discussion document on 'ANC Regional Policy', jointly produced by the Constitutional Committee and the Department of Local and Regional Government in October 1992. In this document a 10-region map and a 16-region map were presented as alternative versions of regional demarcation for a future South Africa.

This draft document on 'ANC Regional Policy' formed the basis of regional workshops culminating in a national conference on regions of the ANC in Johannesburg on 19/20th March 1993. The decision of this conference on the number of regions was that there should be '10 regions or less', and that the four provinces as defined by 1910 boundaries should form the basis of the elections for a Constituent Assembly. In view of the possibility that the 4 provinces might not be acceptable to other parties, our fall back position would be to define the regions for the elections in terms of the longer vision for regions in a future South Africa. The national conference also decided that the ANC should call for the establishment of a Delimitation Commission, which would make recommendations on regional boundaries for elections to the Transitional Executive Authority (TEC), and which would make recommendations on final boundaries to the Constituent Assembly.

Noting the democratic process followed in arriving at our policy, the ANC respectfully makes its submission to the Delimitation Commission.

CONCERNS IN RESPECT OF PROCESS BEING FOLLOWED

At the outset, we would like to place before the Delimitation Commission a number of concerns that we have about the process being followed in delimiting future regions. The difficulties under which the Commission is expected to complete its work makes the process all the more difficult. Pressures of time as well as the broader environment of tension and conflict forces us to raise the following concerns and warnings about the process being followed.

We must note that the substantial international research and analysis completed by the ANC into the delimitation question all suggests that delimitation should preferably not be

undertaken during periods of social and political upheaval. At the same time, we note that boundaries legally defined may persist for some period long after the social forces which created the boundaries have changed. If we recognise that the multi-party forum is not democratic by any stretch of the imagination, a delimitation which is its product could constrain enormously the democratic state likely to emerge after elections. We further note, therefore, that we must be determining boundaries that are soft and flexible.

We would like to state concerns at a number of levels.

1. CONCERNS ABOUT THE RESOLUTION PASSED

The resolution guiding the work of the Delimitation Commission contains a number of problems. Firstly, the resolution clearly results from a separation of powers and functions from boundaries. This could well create serious problems because boundaries don't exist in the abstract: they are defined by the social, economic and political context. Secondly, the resolution suggests more than ten criteria should be used to define the boundaries. Unfortunately, this compendium of criteria creates a further set of problems: they are contradictory and they could never generate a single set of boundaries through any scientific analysis. Thirdly, delimitations are essentially political processes, and this creates a highly charged atmosphere and undue pressure which must be resolved by the Commission.

2. CONCERNS ABOUT THE TIME FRAME

The resolution also suggests a time frame which is too short for any coherent delimitation process. While the time frame might be adequate for recommendations on an electoral framework, the period is too short to ensure that adequate and democratic input from the ground can be generated.

3. CONCERNS ABOUT THE PROCESS

A further set of concerns result from the process to be followed. Firstly, we believe that most of the disadvantaged and disenfranchised communities are completely unaware of the delimitation process and have therefore not requested an opportunity to be heard. Instead, we would venture that it is precisely those organizations and communities who are privileged and have access to substantial resources which will be making oral submissions.

Secondly, we have tried to meet with some communities outside the formal structures of the ANC in order to canvass their opinion. Not only were they completely unaware that they could make an input, but they had some very real fears relating to a concern that the delimitation process would have detrimental consequences for them. Many communities find it difficult to separate out future regions from the present apartheid-based regions.

We believe many communities have not been aware that they could make oral and written submissions. We have invested substantial effort in trying to come to grips with the problems associated with the southern Natal boundary, for example. However, we understand it is only the government-associated and appointed structures which have made submissions to the Delimitation Commission.

Thirdly, the information and data sources available in South Africa are unreliable, unrepresentative and in many cases are not valid measures of the concepts being measured. These problems are exacerbated in the case of statistics for black South Africans. At the same time, we have tried to use the latest census, but not only do the undercounts make for serious problems, but information for the TVBC states is unavailable. At the same time, the statistics which are available are inadequate measures of the criteria.

4. WARNINGS:

The ANC feels it is important to warn the Commission of a number of problem areas.

Firstly, there are a number of technical considerations which must be noted:

(i) the delimitation work to be undertaken is a primarily geographical (that is, an integrating) task, yet the criteria are often treated technically and in isolation from each other. We would respectfully urge that instead of fragmenting the task into hundreds of different technical possibilities, there is a need to adopt an integrated view;

(ii) each criteria suggested for the delimitation process can be measured in many different ways and could even lead to contradictory objectives being fulfilled;

(iii) asking for technical help on each of the criteria separately would lead to a very disjointed and fragmented view, whereas the aim of the exercise is to produce a single geographical delimitation;

(iv) as noted above, there are serious problems with the information sources.

Secondly, there are a number of important principles which emerge out of the international experience and which have direct relevance to the delimitation task:

(i) Boundaries should never cut through densely populated or highly urbanised areas. This is because a number of political problems emerge from such delimitation: such delimitation means there is a continual need for interregional cooperation. In addition, if boundaries cut across densely populated areas, the role of elected bodies as compared with intergovernmental institutions is reduced. In addition, impediments end up only being resolved through deadlock/compromise. This principle is particularly important as some parties suggest Pretoria could be separated out of the PWV. All international evidence indicates this would be very problematic.

(ii) City states should be avoided because: they are historical products and live at the expense of surrounding areas; they disturb the economic whole; they choke themselves particularly if they have narrow boundaries.

(iii) If a country has potentially serious ethnic divisions, one should ensure that the task of getting balance should be in creating regions which do not instrumentalise ethnicity at the cost of the whole.

(iv) The issue of functionality is crucial. At the same time, one should be cognisant that there are different kinds of functionality. While the concept of functionality emerged in 1960s as a recognition of the gradual extension of city to include an even broader area: it emerges in different forms, geographically, such as in the megalopolis (Gottman, 1961); informationally, such as in the urban field (Friedmann and Miller, 1965); economically, such as the functional economic area (Fox and Kunar, 1965); and others such as the daily urban system (Berry and Horton, 1970). Many methods exist to measure functionality.

(v) While we would argue regions should be economically functional, a clear definition of the differences between economic functionality, viability and expediency must be determined.

(vi) There is a need for workable, flexible boundaries in transitional contexts. Delimitation should avoid hard boundaries.

(vii) Delimitation is a fundamentally political process. There is no technically correct region, based on criteria -- regions are manufactured politically and then rationalized later.

At the same, any regionalisation process must recognise that apartheid has created an artificial regional base. This means that any analysis of regional differences in South Africa will inevitably note that:

(i) there are significant inter-regional differences in racial composition;

(ii) the effects of the migrant labour system at a national level may be seen through differences in gender composition, or at a local level through the fact that substantial numbers of black South Africans are daily commuters from either bantustans or townships into the white towns;

(iii) the settlement patterns include a variety of qualitatively different living environments: metropolitan areas, urban areas, small towns, rural concentrations, and rural areas.

ANC POLICY ON CRITERIA AND THE NUMBER OF REGIONS

In defining future regions for a democratic South Africa, the ANC assumed:

(i) all bantustans must be reincorporated into South Africa and a united country created. There is a need for active movement away from apartheid,

overcoming: the enormous fragmentation and inequalities, the harmful ethnic divisions, and the regional imbalances.

(ii) there will be provision in the future constitution for three levels of government: central, regional and local;

(iii) that principles such as the following should guide the process which demarcates the future regions:

*** The regions should be economically and socially functional.** In terms of the former, the regions should be large enough to incorporate those areas which are functionally interdependent with each other, but small enough to ensure coherent planning and administration can occur. Communication links are important here. In terms of the latter, care should be exercised to try and ensure the regions are inclusive of linguistic, ethnic, and other community-related groups so as to give effect to more appropriate planning for the needs of such groups.

*** The regions should allow for balanced urban and rural development.** This point relates to the fact that the regions should be large enough to include the widely divergent, but contiguous, areas presently existing in South Africa.

*** The regions should be compact.** The gerrymandering in South Africa has reinforced a tendency for regions to be disjointed, elongated, etc. Instead, regions should be as compact as is practicable.

*** The regional boundaries should take into account population size and geographic product.** While this principle is less significant, a strong case may be made for trying to ensure regions are approximately equal in size and geographic product. However, this is very difficult to achieve in practice, particularly as one moves towards more regions.

*** The regional boundaries should, wherever possible, take into account existing boundaries.** While this is the least important principle, there are many reasons why we should be cognizant of existing boundaries.

*** Popular acceptance and a sense of rightness should be taken into account.** While this might be a rather subjective criterion, quite a high degree of national consensus has already been achieved.

Overall, the ANC argued for a multiplicity of regions, without this leading to greater bureaucracy. Areas need to be grouped on an integrative, nonracial basis in a way that encourages accountability, local initiative, efficiency in the provision of services and facilities, and a more equitable distribution of the social surplus.

The ANC's policy conference on regions endorsed that there should be no more than ten regions, with the maximum of ten regions being roughly broken down as follows (additional indices are provided in the Appendix):

1. WESTERN CAPE: The Western Cape has a total population of about 3,525 million. Just over 60% of the population has been classified under apartheid laws as Coloured, just over 20% are white and the remainder are African. The dominant language is Afrikaans although within the Cape metropolitan area a high proportion of English-speakers may be found. Xhosa is increasingly being spoken.

Nodes of activity would include: the Cape Town Functional Region, the Namaqualand region, the Beaufort West area and the George area.

2. NORTHERN CAPE (INCLUDING THE WESTERN DISTRICTS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA): The Northern Cape has a total population of 1,465 million. It has a total white population of approximately 8%, an African population of 72% and a Coloured population of 20%. The main languages are Afrikaans and Tswana.

If the 1910 boundaries are followed, then Mmabatho forms part of this region.

Nodes of activity would include: the Kuruman-Vryburg area, Upington and De Aar.

3. ORANGE FREE STATE (INCLUDING QWAQWA AND THABANCHU DISTRICTS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA): The O.F.S. is divided into two regions by the ANC: Northern and Southern Orange Free State. It has a total population of 2,837 million. The total white population for OFS is 13% and 84% of the population is African. The main languages are Sotho and Afrikaans. Xhosa, Zulu and Tswana are also spoken.

If the 1910 boundaries are followed, then Sasolburg will be in the OFS and not in the PWV region.

Nodes of activity would include: Bloemfontein-Botshabelo in the South and Welkom in the North.

4. EASTERN CAPE: The Eastern Cape as an economic region is divided into three regions: Eastern Cape, Border and Southern Transkei.

In our 10-region model, we suggested the creation of a separate region for Border-Transkei-Ciskei, with the northern boundary being fixed according to the 1910 frontier between the Cape Province and Natal.

A provisional estimate of the population size for the revised Eastern Cape is approximately 1.42 million, of which Whites constitute 18% and 56% are Africans. The main languages spoken are Afrikaans, English and Xhosa.

Nodes of activity would include: Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage.

5. BORDER-KEI (INCLUDING CISKEI, TRANSKEI AND EAST GRIQUALAND): The Border-Kei region consists of the Ciskei, Transkei and East Griqualand areas. The population is approximately 4.717 million with 2% white and 96% African. The overwhelming majority of people living here speak Xhosa, while English and Afrikaans are also spoken.

Nodes of activity would include: East London, Umtata and Aliwal North.

6. NATAL: Natal has approximately 7.59 million people, with approximately 80% Africans, 8% Whites and 11% are of Indian origin. The borders here are defined according to the 1910 boundaries. The main languages spoken are Zulu and English.

If regions become important for purposes of representation at a national level, consideration might be given to counting Natal as more than one region.

Nodes of activity would include: the Durban Functional region, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Empangeni, Port Shepstone-Matatiela.

7. EASTERN TRANSVAAL (INCLUDING KANGWANE): This region has a total population of approximately 2,029 million. The total White population for the region is 13% and the African population is 86%. The main languages spoken are Swati and Afrikaans. Zulu, Tsonga, Pedi and Ndebele are also spoken.

Nodes of activity would include: Nelspruit and Ermelo.

8. NORTHERN TRANSVAAL (INCLUDING LEBOWA, GAZANKULU, VENDA): This region has a population of approximately 4,3 million of which 4% are Whites and 96% Africans. The main languages are Pedi, Venda, Tsonga and Afrikaans. This is a heavily populated region with hardly any industrial infrastructure and no major urban areas.

Nodes of activity would include: Pietersburg and Messina.

9. PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING (INCLUDING KWANDEBELE AND THE ODI 1 AND MORETELE DISTRICTS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA): This region has a total population of approximately 8.5 million with 36% being Whites and 58% Africans. All the languages of South Africa are spoken here.

If the 1910 boundaries are followed, then Sasolburg will not be in this region but in the OFS.

Nodes of activity would include: Central Rand, West Rand, East Rand, North Rand.

10. WESTERN TRANSVAAL (INCLUDING THE REST OF BOPHUTHATSWANA): The total population of this region is 1,8 million of which 25% are White and 71% are African. The main languages spoken are Tswana and Afrikaans. Xhosa and Sotho are also spoken.

If, as we propose, the 1910 boundaries are used, then Mmbatho will not form part of this region but will be in the Northern Cape.

Nodes of activity would include: Klerksdorp and Mmabatho

ANC POSITION ON THE NUMBER OF REGIONS

AREAS OF DEBATE:

At the ANC's policy conference, it was decided that there should be '10 regions or less'. However, a number of questions are outstanding in relation to our position on the number and the demarcation of regions. These would include the following:

*** THE BORDER-KEI \ E CAPE.**

The question as to whether the Border-Kei should be joined to the Eastern Cape is one which remains to be resolved. Those supporting such a fusion have pointed out that the economic indicators for Border-Kei are such that this region is not economically viable, and would have a problem in terms of the poverty of its industrial and tax base were it to be a separate region.

Those supporting a separate Border-Kei region, on the other hand, have argued that, even if not viable in terms of its tax base, the region is economically functional in relation to the flow of labour, goods and services, and is functional in terms of development planning. They have argued further that responsibility for ensuring the adequate distribution of resources to poorer regions should be a function of central government, and should not have to rely too heavily on their own tax base. Clearly the question of whether these regions should be separated or not is linked to the question of what powers of taxation are exercised by the regions as opposed to the centre in a future dispensation. (See document on "Criteria for the Demarcation of Regions' for more on this debate.)

Our view is, however, that at least for the purposes of elections, there should be a single Eastern Cape-Border-Ciskei-Transkei region.

*** THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION**

A similar set of arguments exist in considering the Northern Cape and Western Transvaal. Not only are both of these regions quite small, but their separation raises more problems than it contains. These include not only the debates over whether or not Mafekeng should be in the Northern Cape, but the reintegration of Bophuthatswana would be facilitated if most of its regions constitute part of a larger whole. But more importantly, the regions are functionally interlinked. Not only this, but the regions are quite small and with their combination would then mean that no region would be smaller than 2 million people in size. One could list a number of economic, social, administration and political reasons for creating a single region.

AREAS OF AGREEMENT:

Apart from the above two questions there appears to be general agreement within the ANC on the framework for regional boundaries in a future South Africa. These areas of agreement would include:

*** NATAL**

There is general acceptance that Natal should be a single regional unit, although the question of its southern boundary with the Border-Kei remains unresolved. The ANC position until now has been that the 1910 provincial boundary between the Cape and Natal should be used. This would see East Griqualand- Umzimkulu falling into the Border-Kei. There are arguments, however, to the effect that this area has greater economic linkages with Natal than does towards the present Transkei, and the post-1977 provincial boundary should be used in order that East Griqualand \ Umzimkulu should go to Natal. A possible solution to this issue would be a local referendum among the residents of this area to determine their preference.

*** OFS**

There has been a proposal emerging from the regional conference in which the S OFS and N OFS regions were participating, that the OFS should be divided into these two regions in future South Africa. There appears, however, to be little general support for this and the acceptance of the OFS as a single region would be part of our proposal. What needs to be borne in mind, however, is that this need not mean any changes in how the ANC regions are organised, and N OFS and S OFS ANC regions would continue to exist as is the current situation.

*** PWV**

The economic dominance of the PWV region has been acknowledged in all our debates, but it has not been possible to arrive at any satisfactory solution to this. The cutting up of the PWV region would violate all key principles of delimitation and could create more problems than it solves. Our proposal would leave the PWV region intact.

*** NORTHERN TRANSVAAL AND EASTERN TRANSVAAL**

In our discussions the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Transvaal have always been accepted as distinct regions, although the economic indicators for Northern Transvaal are as bad as those for Border-Kei. Our proposal nevertheless would reflect the predominant view that these should be distinct regions, as combining them does not address the economic functionality needs. While the Northern Transvaal might be economically disadvantaged, it is economically functional and quite distinct from the Eastern Transvaal. In addition, each region is relatively large (both in terms of population and size).

*** WESTERN CAPE**

The concept of a W Cape region has not been questioned, except for the proposal for smaller regions, which would have seen a separate Cape Town metropolitan region, and a Namaqualand region. This proposal was, however, rejected at the national conference, and our proposal to the Commission would contain a single large W Cape region.

OPTIONS FACING THE ANC

If the above positions are accepted the choice facing us as at the present moment is between 8, 9 or 10 regions. If the E Cape is joined to Border-Kei, and the W Tvl is joined to N Cape, we have an 8 region proposal. If neither of these fusions is followed then we will be back to the 10 region proposal, and if only one is followed then we are looking at 9 regions.

For purposes of the present delimitation, the ANC has proposed eight regions:

Western Cape
Northwest region: Northern Cape/Western Transvaal
Eastern Cape/Border/Ciskei/Transkei
Natal
Orange Free State
Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging
Northern Transvaal
Eastern Transvaal

At the same time, we must urge that

- * the Constituent Assembly should be the vehicle to act on any recommendations in respect of proposed regional delimitations;
- * in cases where some of the regions could be combined or in areas where there is some controversy (e.g. Eastern Cape combined with Border-Kei), the actual boundaries should be determined through both a delimitation commission receiving inputs from affected communities and/or through local referendums.
- * there should be a de-linking of the electoral regions for the Constituent Assembly from the possible future regions for a democratic South Africa.

In short, the boundaries of the electoral regions should be flexible until finally adopted by the Consutuent Assembly. The Delimitation Commission will need to hear both written and oral evidence from people in areas where boundaries are in dispute.

POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR BOUNDARY DETERMINATION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS:

Ideally, what is required for boundary determination is a process involving people at a community level as well as political, economic and social inputs. In addition, data and information which is reliable, valid and representative is required.

Unfortunately, such data are unavailable. The ANC has therefore taken as its point of departure (and because of its close correspondence to the ANC's model) the economic development regions.

BACKGROUND

In 1982 nine economic development regions were created to facilitate economic development within South Africa (including the TVBC governments). These regions have been used for planning purposes since then and the Development Bank of South Africa operates with this framework. The nine regions are:

- A. Western Cape
- B. Northern Cape including the Western districts of Bophuthatswana
- C. Orange Free State including QwaQwa and ThabaNchu district of Bophuthatswana
- D. Eastern Cape and Border including Ciskei and South Western Transkei
- E. Natal including KwaZulu and Northeastern Transkei and Umzimkulu.
- F. Eastern Transvaal including Kangwane
- G. Northern Transvaal including Lebowa, Gazankulu, Venda
- H. Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging including KwaNdebele and the Odi 1 and Moretele districts of Bophuthatswana
- J. Western Transvaal including the rest of Bophuthatswana

Some of the advantages of such an existing legal framework are:

- * it is based on fairly neutral economic criteria and even disregards existing bantustan boundaries.
- * it has been used for planning purposes only and so does not have a history of being used to administer apartheid.
- * it was developed and is used by the South African Government, all the bantustan structures (TVBC and the self-governing), and the Development Bank of South Africa.
- * it is reasonably close to the ANC's regions and has the advantage of being an existing, acceptable legal framework.
- * it has largely been accepted by the various state institutions.

Some of the disadvantages would be that

- * the major division of the Transkei into a north and south is fairly arbitrary.
- * the precise demarcation of the boundaries has not been researched and affected communities consulted.

Such a demarcation would have the added advantage in that except for the Transkei that no parcel of land presently administered by any of the various bantustan or national governments is split. Rather the mosaic of regions created under apartheid would more properly be reorganized into compact and economically functional regions.

Basic information on the Development regions is provided in the table below.

	DENSITY	AREA	POPULATION	% AFR.	% WHI	% COL.	*IND.
A	13.47	259573	3522690	16	24	59	1
B	3.8	287346	1077081	61	11	28	1
C	19.47	130213	2515732	84	13	3	1
D	41	168737	6957222	89	5	6	1
E	85	96742	8211257	82	7	1	9
F	27.66	76037	2078979	85	13	1	1
G	38.18	122377	4700814	97	3	1	1
H	274.52	29223	7993801	68	27	3	2
J	28.4	61769	1750019	86	12	2	1

NOTE:

1. We will hopefully be able to get data soon for the TVBC areas which will allow us to look at indices such as education levels, income, age.
2. The unavailability of data lends further credence to our argument that we cannot determine final boundaries now.
3. TVC data here are preliminary census figures.
4. B data is based on Development Bank.

BOUNDARY POSSIBILITIES:

There are a number of problem areas with respect to the existing Development Region boundaries. Our analysis and research suggests the following options must be considered:

1. NATAL/EASTERN CAPE BOUNDARY:

Two boundaries suggest themselves:

Option 1: the boundary between Natal and Eastern Cape should revert back to the 1910 boundary. This means that the magisterial districts of Umzimkulu and Mount Currie will become part of the Eastern Cape region.

Option 2: the boundary between Natal and Eastern Cape will follow the existing Natal border and Transkei's region of Umzimkulu will be incorporated into Natal for the purposes of elections:.

The African National Congress accepts Option 1, but stresses that a process of meeting local groups who are affected by this decision must be undertaken and a form of local referendum held.

2. WESTERN CAPE/NORTHERN CAPE-WESTERN TRANSVAAL BOUNDARY:

Option 1: the boundary follows the existing development region boundary. This means that the Western Cape will include as its northern and eastern boundaries the magisterial districts of: Namakwaland, Calvinia, Walliston, Fraserburg, Victoria West, Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale, Knysna:

Option 2: the boundary is located even further to the north and includes as its northern and eastern boundaries the magisterial districts of: Namakwaland, Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Philipstown, Colesberg, Noupoort, Richmond, Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale, Knysna:

The ANC proposes Option 2 here as it will make the North-West region more manageable.

REGIONAL OPTIONS

Based on this there are three options for consideration by the ANC. Our recommendation is that Option 3 below is accepted and the enclosed map indicates what this would make the proposed regions look like.

OPTION 1: USE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT BANK AREAS, EXCEPT:
 (I) THE ARBITRARY BOUNDARY DIVIDING TRANSKEI IS CHANGED SO THAT PRESENT DAY NATAL BORDER IS USED.
 (II) THE NORTHERN CAPE AND WESTERN TRANSVAAL REGIONS ARE COMBINED.

	DENSITY	AREA	POPULATION	% AFR.	% WHI	% COL.	*IND.
A	13.47	259573	3522690	16	24	59	1
B	8.1	349115	2827100	76	12	12	1
C	19.47	130213	2515732	84	13	3	1
D	41	168737	6957222	89	5	6	1
E	85	96742	8211257	82	7	1	9
F	27.66	76037	2078979	85	13	1	1
G	38.18	122377	4700814	97	3	1	1
H	274.52	29223	7993801	68	27	3	2

OPTION 2: USE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT BANK AREAS, EXCEPT:
 (I) THE ARBITRARY BOUNDARY DIVIDING TRANSKEI IS CHANGED SO THAT PRESENT DAY NATAL BORDER IS USED.
 (II) THE NORTHERN CAPE AND WESTERN TRANSVAAL REGIONS ARE COMBINED, BUT THE BORDER BETWEEN THIS REGION AND WESTERN CAPE IS CHANGED SO THAT WESTERN CAPE IS ENLARGED.

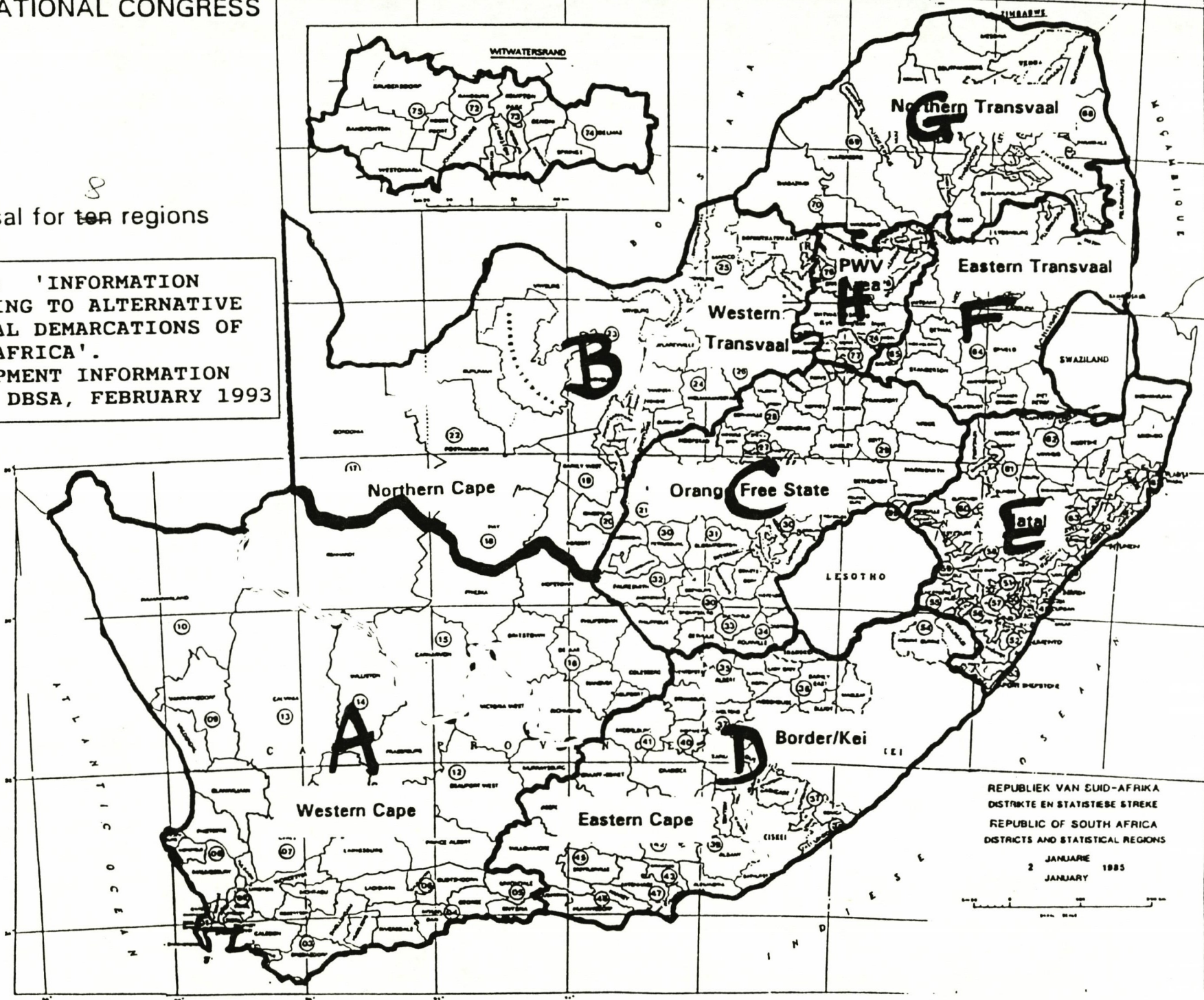
	DENSITY	AREA	POPULATION	% AFR.	% WHI	% COL.	*IND.
A	9.9	368818	3649410	16	24	59	1
B	11.3	239870	2700380	79	12	10	1
C	19.47	130213	2515732	84	13	3	1
D	41	168737	6957222	89	5	6	1
E	85	96742	8211257	82	7	1	9
F	27.66	76037	2078979	85	13	1	1
G	38.18	122377	4700814	97	3	1	1
H	274.52	29223	7993801	68	27	3	2

OPTION 3: USE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT BANK AREAS, EXCEPT:
 (I) THE ARBITRARY BOUNDARY DIVIDING TRANSKEI IS CHANGED SO THAT THE 1910 BOUNDARY IS USED.
 (II) THE NORTHERN CAPE AND WESTERN TRANSVAAL REGIONS ARE COMBINED,
 (III) THE WESTERN CAPE REGION IS ENLARGED AS ABOVE.

	DENSITY	AREA	POPULATION	% AFR.	% WHI	% COL.	*IND.
A	9.9	368818	3649410	16	24	59	1
B	11.3	239870	2700380	79	12	10	1
C	19.47	130213	2515732	84	13	3	1
D	41	175300	7254515	89	5	6	1
E	88	90179	7913964	81	7	1	10
F	27.66	76037	2078979	85	13	1	1
G	38.18	122377	4700814	97	3	1	1
H	274.52	29223	7993801	68	27	3	2

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Proposal for ten regions

SOURCE: 'INFORMATION ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE REGIONAL DEMARCATIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA'. DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION GROUP, DBSA, FEBRUARY 1993



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ANNEXURE 7: MAP OF THE 10-REGION PROPOSAL

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
DISTRKTE EN STATISTESE STREKE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
DISTRICTS AND STATISTICAL REGIONS
2 JANUARE
JANUARY 1985