

MODULE 1 : COMPONENT 1 : GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE EASTERN CAPE

Former President Nelson Mandela, who was born and raised in the Transkei, once said:
"After having travelled to many distant places, I still find the Eastern Cape to be a region full of rich, unused potential."

The Eastern Cape holds all that South Africa has to offer, and has been called an *"all in one province"*. It contains all seven of South Africa's biomes or ecological zones, and offers an unrivalled range of climates, landscapes and cultures.

The Eastern Cape came into being in 1994 and incorporated areas from the former homelands of the Transkei and Ciskei, as well as what was then the Cape Province. The Province is bounded by the Western Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal and Lesotho. Its coastline stretches along the Indian Ocean.

The province is well known for its many men and women who participated in the struggle of which Nelson Mandela, first black president of South Africa, is world-renowned.

Other claims to fame include

- The Wild Coast
- The world's highest bungee jump (Bloukrans Bridge),
- The country's only ski resort
- A big "7" Reserve
- One of the world's top ten surf spots and host to the International Billabong Pro surfing competition.
- The National Arts Festival held in Grahamstown.
- Coega (Close to Port Elizabeth) - the largest infrastructure development in post-apartheid South Africa.

COAT OF ARMS



Motto

Wamkelekile kwiPhondo lweMpuma Koloni
"Development through unity"

Green: Tranquility, renewed and potential growth. It also refers to the fertility of the land and conservation of the environment.

Red: The soil and fertility.

Yellow: Warmth and prosperity.

Blue: Peace and hope.

Heraldic Rising Sun

It represents the pleasant weather and the positive attitude and friendliness of the people.

Leopard Skin Head Ring

The leopard is an animal of strength and represents authority.

The Cape Aloe

An indigenous succulent used for healing purposes and symbolizes strength and perseverance. Unity among the different groups is symbolized by the three flowers on one stem.

Wavy Blue Lines

Points to the splendid coastline of the Eastern Cape.

Eland

It used to be the most abundant of the larger antelope in the province and played a significant role in the first inhabitants, the San's religion. The Bull symbolises magnificence.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Land surface area	169,580 km ² Second largest province ²
% of total land area	13.9%
Population	6 147 244 (Census 1996) 6 278 651 (Census 2001) 6 527 747 (Community Survey 2007) 6 648 600 (Mid-Year Estimates 2009) – 13.5% of SA's total 65% live in rural areas, mostly in the previous ex-homelands (Transkei and Ciskei).
Languages (SA Yearbook 2008-09)	Xhosa (83.4%) Afrikaans (9.3%) English (3.6%)
Races (Community Survey 2007)	Black African (87,6%) Coloured (7.5%) Indian/Asian (0,3%) White (4,7%)
Unemployment (Labour Force Survey)	25,5% (2007) 23,1% (2008)
Capital	Bisho / Bhisho (located 60 km from East London)
Largest city	Port Elizabeth
Premier	Nxolo Kiwiet (ANC) Previously, Nosimo Balindlela (ANC)

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICTS

The Eastern Cape Province is divided into one metropolitan municipality, six district municipalities, which are subdivided into 32 local municipalities

The **NELSON MANDELA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY (NELSON MANDELA BAY)**

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality (NELSON MANDELA BAY)

The only city in the world to have received permission to be named after Nelson Mandela.

MAIN TOWNS

Port Elizabeth

Uitenhage

Despatch

The Cacadu District Municipality

Formerly known as the Western district and is the largest of the districts.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

- Baviaans
- Blue Crane Route
- Camdeboo
- Ikwezi
- Kouga
- Kou-kamma
- Makana
- Ndlambe
- Sunday's River Valley

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

- Aberdene
- Alexandria
- Alicedale
- Bathurst
- Boesmansrivier
- Boknes
- Cookhouse
- Graaff-Reinet
- Grahamstown
- Hankey
- Humandsdorp

- Jansenville
- Jeffreys Bays
- Joubertina
- Kareedouw
- Kenton on Sea
- Kirkwood
- Klipplaat
- Nieu-Bethesda
- Oyster Bay
- Patensie
- Paterson
- Pearston
- Port Alfred
- Riebeeck East
- Somerset East
- Steytlerville
- St. Francis Bay
- Willowmore

The Amatole District Municipality

The district is named after the legendary Amathole Mountains northwest of King William's Town. Two thirds of the district is made up of ex-homeland areas.

LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

- Amahlati
- Buffalo City
- Great Kei
- Mbhashe
- Mnquma
- Ngqushwa
- Nkonkobe
- Nxuba

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

- Adelaide
- Alice
- Bedford
- Butterworth
- Cathcart
- East London / Mdantsane
- Fort Beaufort
- Hamburg
- Hogsback
- Idutywa

- Kei Mouth
- Kei Road
- Keiskammahoek
- Kentani
- King William's Town
- Komga
- Middledrift
- Nqamakwe
- Peddie
- Seymour
- Stutterheim
- Willowvale
- Xhora

The CHRIS HANI DISTRICT

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Emalahleni
 Engcobo
 Inkwanca
 Intsika
 Inxubu Yethemba
 Lukhanji
 Sakhisizwe
 Tsolwana

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

Cala
 Cofimvaba
 Craddock
 Dordrecht
 Elliot
 Engcobo
 Hofmeyer
 Indwe
 Lady Frere
 Middelburg
 Molteno
 Queenstown
 Sterkstroom
 Tarkastad
 Tsomo
 Whittlesea/Sada

The UKHAHLAMBA DISTRICT (Ukwahlamba?)

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Elundini
 Gariep
 Malethswai
 Senqu

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

Aliwal North
 Burgersdorp
 Barkley East
 Jamestown
 Lady Grey
 Maclear
 Mount Fletcher
 Rhodes
 Sterkspruit
 Steynsburg
 Ugie
 Venterstad

The OLIVER TAMBO DISTRICT

LOCAL DISTRICT

Ingquza
 King Sabata
 Mbizana
 Mhlontlo
 Ntabankulu
 Nyandeni
 Port St. Johns

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

Bizana
 Flagstaff
 Libode
 Lusikisiki
 Mqanduli
 Ngqeleni
 Port St. Johns
 Qumbu
 Tabankulu
 Tsolo
 Umtata
 Umzimvubu

The Alfred Nzo District Municipality

This is the smallest district of the province and named for a member of the ANC who has dedicated almost his entire life to the struggle for basic human rights in South Africa.

LOCAL DISTRICTS

- **Umzimkhulu**
- **Umzimvubu**

MAIN TOWNS IN THE REGION

- Matatiele
- Mount Ayliff
- Mount Frere
- Umzimkulu

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

The west is mostly semi-arid Karoo, except in the far south, which is temperate rainforest in the Tsitsikamma region.

The coast is generally rugged with interspersed beaches.

Valleys include the following

- Sundays River
- Gamtoos
- Langkloof
- Baviaanskloof

Mountains

- Tsitsikamma Mountains
- Kougaberg
- Baviaanskloofberg
- Zuurberg
- Great Winterhoek Mountains
- Winterberg
- Sneeuberge ('Snow Mountains')
- Stormberg
- Witteberg
- Amatole
- Drakensberg ('Dragon Mountains') - the highest point in the province is Ben Macdhui at 3001m.

Some of the important Rivers in the province	Tributaries	Major Dams
<p>Bloukrans ('Blue ridges')</p> <p>Forms the border between the Eastern and Western Cape.</p> <p>The Bloukrans bridge carries the N2. It the highest single span arch bridge in the world (216m high).</p>		
<p>Storms</p> <p>Originates in the Tsitsikamma Mountains. Reaches the sea at the eastern end of the Tsitsikamma National Park.</p>		
<p>Gamtoos</p> <p>The Gamtoos River is approximately 50 km long.</p>	<p>The major tributaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kouga • Groot River <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baviaanskloof • Hol River • Lower Gamtoos • Loeriespruit • Kariëga • Sout River 	<p>Beervlei Dam (86 million m³)</p> <p>Built in 1953.</p> <p>Kouga Dam (128 million m³)</p> <p>Settler's Dam</p>
<p>Van Stadens</p> <p>The river mouth is located about 30 km west of Port Elizabeth. The Van Stadens Bridge (where the N2 national highway crosses the river) is known as a suicide location.</p>		

Sundays Originates in the Compassberg Mountains. 250km long. Empties in the Indian close to the village of Colchester, 40 km east of the city of Port Elizabeth.		Lake Mentz (Darlington Dam) Nqweba Dam (previously Van Ryneveldspas Dam)
Great Fish (Groot Vis) "Great" was added to distinguish it from the Fish River in Namibia. 644 km (400 miles) long. Water from the Orange River system sustains its flow during the dry periods.	Kariega Little Fish Tarka	De Mistkraal Weir (Little Fish) Elandsdrift Weir (Great Fish) Kommandodrif Dam (Tarka) Lake Arthur (Tarka)
Buffalo Originates in the Amatola Mountains. It is 126 km long. It flows eastwards across the coastal plateau before it enters the Indian Ocean at East London harbor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cwengcwe • Izele • Mgqakwebe • Ngqokweni • Yellowwoods 	Bridle Drift Dam (102 million m ³)
Nahoon River (Nxaruni in Xhosa) is situated in the city East London.		
Great Kei It flows for 520 km. Empties in the Indian Ocean at the small town of Kei Mouth. The river serves as the southwestern border of the Transkei region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Kei • Bonkolo • Cacuda • Doring • Gcuwa • Heuning Klip • Hex River • Imvani • Indwe • Klaas Smits 	Bongola Dam <i>It was for years the largest concrete dam wall in South Africa.</i> Bushmanskrantz dam (5 million m ³) Waterdown dam Xonxa Dam Churchill Dam Ncora Dam

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Klippaat• Krom• Kubusi• Kuzitunga• Lesoeyton• Mbakotwa• Ngcongcolora• Oxkraal• Qoqodala• Thomas• Toleni• Tsjana• Tsomo• Tyityabu• Waqu• White Kei• Xentu• Xilinxu	
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CLIMATE

- The interior can become very cold in winter, with heavy snowfalls occurring at times in the mountainous regions between Molteno and Rhodes.
- The lowest temperature in South Africa was recorded at Buffelsfontein in the Eastern Cape in 1996. It was -18.6° C.
- The province is a summer-rainfall region.
 - Highest rainfall along the coast
 - It becomes gradually drier towards the north and west.

	Jan max	Jan min	Jul max	July min
Port Elizabeth	25°C	18°C	20°C	9°C
Molteno & Barkly East	28°C	11°C	14°C	-7°C

NATURE AND CONSERVATION

Rolling grassland dominates the eastern interior of the province. The western central plateau is savanna bushveld. The northern section of the province comprises of succulent Karoo. Along the coast tropical forests and more temperate woods mingle making for interesting forest habitats. Dune forests are found at Alexandra, mangroves along the Wild Coast and age-old forests occur at Keiskammahoek, Dwesa, Port St Johns and Bathurst.

The Eastern Cape is the only province that contains all three of South Africa's global biodiversity hotspots - the Cape Floristic Region, Succulent Karoo and Maputoland-Pondoland-Albany.

It also incorporates portions of all seven biomes, which occur in South Africa.

World Heritage sites

The Baviaanskloof is one of the eight protected areas that falls within the Cape Floral Region World Heritage site.

National Parks (SanParks)

- Addo Elephant National Park
- Camdeboo National Park
- Mountain Zebra National Park
- Tsitsikamma National Park

Ramsar wetlands

None

Eastern Cape Nature Reserves

- Baviaanskloof
- Commando's Drift
- Dwesa
- East London Coast
- Mkhambathi
- Great Fish River
- Hluleka
- Mpofu
- Ford Fordyce
- Oviston
- Silaka
- Thomas Baines
- Tsolwana

ECONOMY

GDPR at current prices in 2004	R112 908 million	% of total GDP: 8,1%
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The provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by an estimated 4.7% in 2006 (from 4.8% in 2005), compared to national GDP growth of 5% in 2006 (5.1% in 2005).

The Eastern Cape has plenty human and natural resources, but remains one of the poorest provinces in South Africa. This can be largely contributed to the poverty in the former homelands where the subsistence agriculture

Agriculture

Langkloof Valley: deciduous fruit orchards

Karoo: sheep farming and Angora wool production

The Alexandria-Grahamstown area: pineapples, chicory and dairy products

Magwa: coffee and tea

Transkei region: subsistence farming including cattle, maize and sorghum-farming.

Stutterheim: Forest centre of the province. The Provincial Government has plans to develop the province's forestry and timber industry by creating up to 100 000 ha of plantations over the next 10 years.

Ostrich exports are flourishing.

The Game industry is also rapidly growing.

New developments

- Canola has been planted on a large scale since the province has been selected as the national pilot for the implementation of biofuels.
- An olive nursery has been developed in collaboration with the University of Fort Hare to form a nucleus of olive production in the Eastern Cape.
- The berry corridor in the Amathole / Amatole area: initially starting with blueberries, will be extended to the entire Eastern Cape. There is a worldwide increase in the demand for blueberries with its high anti-oxidant properties.

- Currently the Agave industry in the Karoo is focused on producing tequila, which only utilises a small portion of the plant. Research is being conducted as to how to extract fiber in order to produce paper products, thus utilizing the whole plant.

Fishing industry

- The fishing industry generates about R200 million a year.
- The squid industry contributes about R150 million a year, providing about 3,000 jobs.
- Some recreational and commercial fishing for line fish.
- The collection of marine resources
- Line-catches of hake.

Industry

The two major industrial centers are at Port Elizabeth and East London.

The province is the hub of South Africa's automotive industry:

The province is the hub of South Africa's motor industry.

- DaimlerChrysler, Delta Corporation (formerly General Motors) and Volkswagen are the Big Three international vehicle assemblers based in the Eastern Cape.
- Ford (Samcor) engines are also produced here.
- Some 150 component suppliers operate from the Eastern Cape.
- The province manufactures half of South Africa's passenger vehicles
- It also provides 51% of South Africa's vehicle exports.
- Other major industries in the province include agriculture, textiles and clothing, tourism, wool, timber and transport.
- Over 80% of the Eastern Cape's exports in 2001 were of manufactured goods.

The province is implementing two spatial development initiatives (SDI's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish River SDI • Wild Coast SDI
It is also in the process of developing two Industrial Development Zones (IDZ's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Bank IDZ (East London) • Coega IDZ (located at the Port of Ngqura – SA's and Africa's largest deepwater port)

Mining

Mining is the smallest productive sector of the province's economy, although numerous stone quarries are linked to the construction industry and limestone is used to make cement.

Tourism

Although tourism is still under developed, the province has the potential to become one of the prime destinations in South Africa. It not only offers over 800km of unspoilt tropical beaches, but also a variety of outdoor experiences ranging from game fishing, mountain hikes and snow skiing, to nature and game reserves.

Other important sectors include finance, real estate, business services, wholesale and retail trade, and hotels and restaurants.

EDUCATION

In 1993 the Eastern Cape had the highest pupil/teacher ratio (39:1) in South Africa and the second largest number of pupils in school. As a result, the literacy rate, at 72%, is well above the national average.

Universities

- Rhodes University (Campuses: Grahamstown and East London)
- University of Fort Hare (Alice)
- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
- University of the Transkei (UNITRA) in Mthatha
- Walter Sisulu University of Technology and Science (Campuses: Buffalo City, Butterworth, Mthatha and Queenstown)
- Some of South Africa's oldest schools are in the province.

SPORTS

	Team
Soccer	Bay United F.C. (Port Elizabeth)
Cricket	Chevrolet Warriors (Port Elizabeth)
Rugby	Mighty Elephants (Port Elizabeth) Border Bulldogs (East London) Southern Kings (Port Elizabeth)

2010 Fifa World Cup Stadiums

The Nelson Mandela Bay Stadium (Port Elizabeth) will host the match for third place, and a quarter-final amid a total of eight matches during the FIFA World Cup.

Gross capacity is 48 000

Buffalo City – Absa (10 000) and Bhisho Stadium (20 000) will serve as training venues.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Harbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Elizabeth • East London • The Ngqura (20 km north of Port Elizabeth) <p>These container ports are of the highest international standard but are under-utilised.</p>
Major airports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Elizabeth • East London • Mthatha (Umtata)

- The Provincial 2010 Public Transport Plan was implemented to make the Eastern Cape more accessible, including air, road, rail, maritime, taxi and bus operations.
- In 2008/09 considerable resources were invested in the road network.
- The N2 from Kei Mouth to Port St Johns (Wild Coast Meander) will be extended over a distance of 248 kilometer. It will not only boost tourism, but facilitate economical activities and access to police stations, clinics and police stations.
- The Bhisho Airport was upgraded at a cost of R78 million.
- Mthatha Airport are being upgraded at a cost of R60 million.
- The railway from Mthatha to East London was refurbished as well. (SA Year 2008/09.)

MAIN ROUTES

N2	Coastal road from Cape Town, along the Garden Route. The national road turns inland towards Mthata from East London, from where it crosses the provincial border with KwaZulu Natal.
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N6	East London to interior, and also known as " the Friendly N6 ".
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N9	Tsitsikamma to Graaff-Reinet (alternative route from George to Gauteng)
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N10	From Port Elizabeth to the interior.
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RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

Community Survey 2007

Labour Force Survey

SA Yearbook 2008/09

WEBSITES

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Compiled by M.L.Kruger 2010