

Application For A Sister City Relationship*



City Clerk's Office
 City Hall, Room 205
 200 E. Wells Street
 Milwaukee, WI 53202

PH: (414) 286-2221 WEB: www.milwaukee.gov/sistercities

APPLICANT ORGANIZATION

Name The Business Council, Inc. (TBC)

Mailing Address 756 N. Milwaukee Street, 4th Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53202

Website www.tbc.mmac.org

PERSON IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION

Name (Ms) Devon R. Turner Phone (414) 287-4172

Mailing Address 756 N. Milwaukee, 4th Floor Email dturner@mmac.org
 Milwaukee WI 53202

PROPOSED SISTER CITY

Name Richards Bay, KwaZulu Country South Africa Population

EXISTING OR PRIOR U.S. SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIPS

Existing none Prior none

Please attach the following information:

Information about the proposed sister city:

- A** • Demographics
- B** • Geographic description
- C** • Historical background
- D** • Governmental structure
- E** • Educational system
- F** • Areas of mutual interest and involvement between Milwaukee and the proposed sister city in the areas of culture and business
- G** • Details of communication and consultation with the sister city regarding the proposed relationship
- H** • Information regarding the local organizational structure in the proposed sister city that will support the relationship

Information about the applicant organization:

- A** • Organizational status (e.g. 501c-3). List Board of Directors and attach bylaws
- B** • Number of members and their professional and business background
- C** • Goals of the organization regarding the proposed sister city relationship
- D** • Current activities of the organization in relation to the proposed sister city
- E** • Methods the organization will use to meet the goals of the proposed sister city relationship
- F** • Financial base of the organization and funds available to support the sister city relationship
- G** • Evidence of local community support for the sister city relationship, including additional financial support and interest in exchange programs

**Note: Prior to filing an application, a letter of intent to establish a sister city relationship should be submitted to the Sister Cities Committee.*

A
Internal Revenue Service

Date: October 26, 2007

BUSINESS COUNCIL
% DEVON R TURNER
756 N MILWAUKEE ST
MILWAUKEE WI 53202-3719

**Department of the Treasury
P. O. Box 2508
Cincinnati, OH 45201**

Person to Contact:
Mr. Pillis 17-52659
Customer Service Representative
Toll Free Telephone Number:
877-829-5500
Federal Identification Number:
39-1853515

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to your request of October 26, 2007, regarding your organization's tax-exempt status.

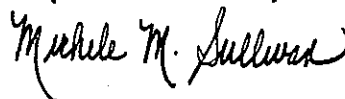
In August 1998 we issued a determination letter that recognized your organization as exempt from federal income tax. Our records indicate that your organization is currently exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that your organization is also classified as a public charity under sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our records indicate that contributions to your organization are deductible under section 170 of the Code, and that you are qualified to receive tax deductible bequests, devises, transfers or gifts under section 2055, 2106 or 2522 of the Internal Revenue Code.

If you have any questions, please call us at the telephone number shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely,



Michele M. Sullivan, Oper. Mgr.
Accounts Management Operations 1

B

The Business Council, Inc.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
2007-2008

Board Chairperson

Carl Brown, President

Red Brown Kle?

840 N. Old World Third Street, Suite #401

Milwaukee, WI 53203

(414) 272-2600

(414) 272-2690 Fax

brown@redbrownkle.com

Edna Abernathy, President

E.R. Abernathy Industrial, Inc.

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(262) 820-9610

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David Aragón, President

SITE Personnel Services, Inc., Suite 200

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Walt Buckhanan

M&I Bank

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Carla Cross, President

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Jerry Fulmer, Director Supplier Diversity

We Energies

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Milwaukee WI 53203

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Earl Hill, President

Hill Monument Company

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Henry Hurt, President

Hurt Electric, Inc.

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arandall@connectionstrategies.com

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Vice President of Urban Affairs-MMAC
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THE BUSINESS COUNCIL
ECONOMICS EQUITY EXCELLENCE

Number of The Business Council, Inc.(TBC) members: 75

Professional and Business background: All members are CEOs.

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C



THE BUSINESS COUNCIL
ECONOMICS EQUITY EXCELLENCE

February 21, 2008

Mr. Phiwo Thango, Chairman of the Zululand Chamber of Business
c/o South African Consulate General
200 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 600
Chicago IL 60604

Dear Mr. Thango:

As chairman of the board of directors of The Business Council, Inc., an ethnically diverse business association in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, I am pleased to inform you that we are interested in establishing a mutually beneficial relationship with your organization, under the confines of a *Sister City Agreement*.

We hope and desire that this agreement will result in a strong relationship between our two cities, as well as our established chambers of commerce, i.e., Zululand Chamber of Business and The Business Council, Inc., and the residents at-large of our two great cities. It is also our hope and expectation that this relationship will lead to mutually beneficial business and economic efforts with and between the participating parties.

We look forward to:

- The opportunity to participate in cultural exchanges.
- Share and learn business orientated best practices.
- Seek and identify mutual investment opportunities.
- Seek to build revenue generating business opportunities in both cities.

If you agree with this direction, we would appreciate it if you would send us written approval of such. As next steps, we suggest, holding a video conference call between the Zululand Chamber and The Business Council to begin a dialogue.

Should you require further clarification, please feel free to contact Devon Turner our executive director at (414) 287-4172.

Sincerely,

Carl A. Brown
Chairman, TBC
President, Red Brown Kle' Marketing Communications

C: Honorable Tom Barrett, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee
Honorable Councilor AZ Mnqayi, Mayor of uMhlatuze Municipality
Mr. Yusuf Omar, Consul General of South Africa for Midwest USA
Alderman Joe Davis, Milwaukee Common Council
Mr. Zamo Gwala, CEO Trade & Investment KZN
Mr. Neville Matjie, GM Trade & Investment KZN
Mr. Charles Manuel, Economic Consul



ZULULAND CHAMBER OF BUSINESS

Buscom Centre, ZCBF Community Park, Guldengracht, Alton, Richards Bay
P O Box 649, Richards Bay, 3900
Tel: +27 35 797 1800 Fax: +27 35 797 3134
info@zululandchamber.co.za www.zululandchamber.co.za

10 March 2008

Mr. Carl A. Brown, Chairman of The Business Council,
200 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 600
Chicago IL 60604

Dear Mr. Brown

Thank you for your letter on the 21st of February, 2008.

As the President of the Zululand Chamber of Business, I agree with the twinning programme with the Business Council, Inc., an ethnically diverse business association in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is also our hope and expectation that this relationship will lead to mutually beneficial business and economic efforts with and between the participating parties.

I confirm and approve the proposed areas of the programme which are :

- The opportunity to participate in cultural exchanges,
- Sharing and learning business orientated best practices.
- Seeking and identifying mutual investment opportunities.
- Seeking to build revenue generating business opportunities in both cities.

I look forward to the suggested next step of holding a video conference call.

Sincerely,


Philwo Thango
President
Zululand Chamber of Business

C: Honorable Tom Barret, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee
Honorable Councilor AZ Mngayi, Mayor of uMhlathuze Municipality
Mr. Yusuf Omar, Consul General of South Africa for Midwest USA
Alderman Joe Davis, Milwaukee Common Council
Mr. Zamo Gwala, CEO Trade and Investment KZN
Mr. Neville Matjie, GM Trade and Investment KZN
Mr. Charles Manuel, Economic Consul
Ms. Magugu Rapuleng, CEO Zululand Chamber of Business
Mr. John Macfarlane, Manager Zululand of Business

Executive Committee

Philwo Thango (President); Nallenie Naidoo (Deputy President); Magugu Rapuleng (CEO); John Macfarlane (Manager); Paul Pereira; Mike Patterson; Ray Chirwa; Thula Mkhwanazi; Sizwe Khumalo; Mlmmmy Zuma; Garth Macarney; Johan Potgelder; Chris Costares



City of uMHLATHUZE

STAD • DOLOBHA

*SERVING : Empangeni • Esikhwini • Ngwelezane •
Nselezi • Richards Bay • Vukundlwa*

5 Mark Strasse, Central Business District, Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900
 ☎ +27 36 907 5000 ✉ +27 36 907 5444/5/6/7 📠 +27 82 233 9016
 Website: <http://www.richemp.org.za> E-mail: reg@richemp.org.za

Your ref:

Our ref:

07 February 2008

Honourable Mayor Tom Barrett
 City of Milwaukee
 Office of the Mayor
 200 E. Wells Street
 City Hall Rm.201
MILWAUKEE
 WI 53202

C/A Ald Joe Davis

001-414-286 3456

cc Consul General Yusuf Omar
 South African Consul General – Chicago
 Mr Neville Matjle

001-312-939 2588

086 501 3022

FAX NUMBER: 001-414 286 3191

Dear Mayor Barrett

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WITH CITY OF MALWAUKEE

As the Mayor of uMhlathuze Municipality, in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, I am writing to request a cooperative agreement with the City of Milwaukee and to officially enter into a Sister City agreement.

In forming the Sister City relationship, it is my intention to build upon the foundation of friendship which our two countries enjoy. Being strategically placed within South Africa, with the only deepwater port in Africa, and being the third largest economy in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, I believe that we will have considerable mutual benefit in establishing a relationship with your municipality.

My belief is that the foundation of the relationship with the City of Milwaukee will be entrenched on the following elements:

- Economic development which will include the promotion of trade and investment in our two cities
- Sports (South Africa will be hosting the 2010 Soccer World Cup)



- Tourism and cultural promotion and exchanges (also youth and women)
- Possible transfer and exchange of skills and development of government officials
- Promotion of exchanges of enterprises and non-governmental relations
- Development of technology transfer
- Promotion of education and health.

The City of uMhlathuze also had the privilege to host, the Honourable Aid Joe Davis during his visit to our province, where we had extensive discussions on the possible relationship between our two esteemed localities. These discussions indicated to me that there is most certainly a match on the key sectors we focus on as well as a number of initiatives that we focus on.

South Africa's representative, the Honourable Consul General Yusuf Omar has been continuing in the representation of our interests in discussions with your municipality and the business community. I know that our Chamber of Commerce, Zululand Chamber Foundation is also initiating partnerships with your respective chambers.

In the spirit of mutual friendship, I am requesting that you consider this request favourable and that we develop this relationship further.

Yours sincerely



CLR A Z INQAVI
MAYOR OF UMHATHUZE MUNICIPALITY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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THE BUSINESS COUNCIL INC.
ECONOMICS EMPOWERMENT EXCELLENCE

Activities

On January 14, 2008, The Business Council and the Milwaukee World Trade Association along with We Energies hosted a delegation from Richards Bay (uMhlathuze) South Africa at the We Energies Business Center. At that time a video conferencing session allowed ethnically Diverse Business Owners from Milwaukee to meet and converse with members of the Zululand Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided at that time that further communication would take place. On February 21, 2008, Chairman of The Business Council, Mr. Carl Brown sent a letter proposing further activity between the two organizations (see enclosed letter).

The proposed future activity was accepted and a future video conferencing as well as one-on-one-meeting between business owners from the Zululand Chamber of Commerce and The Business Council are planned for April/May of this year.

F



THE BUSINESS COUNCIL INC.
ECONOMICS EQUITY EXCELLENCE

Methods

The TBC plans further video conferencing, phone calls, emails and one-on-one meetings when possible to further the relationship and enhance economic opportunity for both cities if possible.



THE BUSINESS COUNCIL INC.
ECONOMICS LODIHY EXCELLENCE

Financial

F The TBC is funded by membership dues, annual fundraisers and in-kind services from it's affiliate organization, the MMAC.

Evidences

G The Milwaukee World Trade Association and We Energies co-sponsored the first meeting along with the TBC.

We understand that there are federal funds available to support such exchanges and members would pay for any excess expenses should they wish to seriously develop these relationships.

H

Key statistics On the Umhlathuze municipal area

Municipal Land area

Area	Km ²	%	Area	Km ²	%
Richards Bay	289,9966	36,5	Nseleni	1,3325	0,2
Empangeni	28,9386	3,6	Felixton	2,7835	0,3
Esikhawini	6,2304	0,8	Vulindlela	0,8464	0,1
Ngwelezane	3,7001	0,5			
5 Tribal Authority areas, 21 rural settlements and 61 farms				462,1426	58,0
Total municipal land area:				795,9707	100,0

Population groups

	Richards Bay	Empangeni	Esikhawini	Nseleni	Other areas	Total
Black African	17204	11583	62916	12475	152066	256244
Coloured	1811	409	62	25	259	2566
Indian / Asian	9081	919	16	0	62	10078
White	18944	8376	6	0	125	27451

- The population distribution of the municipal area is a reflection of the national population distribution in South Africa.

Population density

Suburb / area	Persons per km ²
Felixton, farmland and forestry areas	2 - 525
Empangeni, Richards Bay (excluding Aquadene and Brackenham)	526 - 1192
Vulindlela, Brackenham and Aquadene	1193 - 2084
Ngwelezane	2085 - 3989
Nseleni urban, Nseleni rural and Esikhawini urban	3899 - 6421
Total average for entire municipal area	372

Population growth

	1996	2003	2008	2013	2018	2023
Population growth rate		2,14%	1,44%	0,96%	0,58%	0,08%
Municipal population	196183	296339	318299	332617	346271	347658

- Based on the severe impact of HIV/AIDS, a steady decline in the average annual compound population growth rate is expected over the next 20 years.

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF UMHLATHUZE (2003)

Area	Suburb	Population (N)	Households (N)
Richards Bay	Sub-total	47400	12200
	Meerensee	7255	2973
	Mzingazi Village	3580	668
	Brackenham and Aquadene	9726	2469
	Arboretum, Veldenvlei, Wildenweide and Birdwood	22384	5337
	Mandlazini	4455	753
Empangeni		21408	5605
Felixton		1200	210
Ngwelezane urban		18000	unknown
Esikhawini urban		63000	5605
Nseleni urban		12500	1728
Vulindlela		5500	
Total urban areas		169008	
Esikhawini rural nodes		36497	9047
Nseleni rural node		18786	6065
Ngwelezane rural nodes		15895	3452
Port Durnford		3520	608
Balance of rural and tribal areas		51849	unknown
Scattered farmland		784	unknown
Total rural areas, tribal areas and farmland		127331*	unknown
Total City of uMhlathuze		296339	estimated 70031
Total number of registered voters in municipal area		119931	
Total District Council		924921	
Total Province of KwaZulu-Natal		9833767	

- * Census 2001 estimates the rural population at 127331. Based on voting statistics this figure should be closer to 170 000 persons.
- More than 40% of the residents in the municipal area reside in the nonurban (rural and tribal authority) areas outside Empangeni and Richards Bay, and is indicative of a densely populated rural area. More people reside in Richards Bay than Empangeni, although Richards Bay is a younger town, indicating that this town grew at a faster rate than Empangeni.

Dominant home language

Home language	% of population	Home language	% of population
iSizulu	85%	Afrikaans	5,4%
English	8,4%	Other	1,3%

Population distribution by age and gender

Age	Female	Male	Population (N)	Population (%)
0 – 4 years	16002	16002	32004	10,8
5 – 14 years	33190	32597	65787	22,2
15 – 34 years	62824	57786	120610	40,7
35 – 64 years	35560	34079	69639	23,5
Over 65 years	5334	2963	8297	2,8
Total (N)	152910	143427	296337	
Total (%)	51,6%	48,4%		

- The population is also relatively young, with 33% being under the age of 15 years. The young population is indicative of future population growth and a high demand on social services. 64% of the population is between 15 years and 65 years of age – approximately 65% of the total population has to provide for the remaining 35%.
- The population distribution by gender is fairly equal, although there are slightly more females than males. This could be attributed to migrant workers, who leave their wives and families behind in townships while they work at mines or farms outside the municipal area.

Level of education

Highest Level of Education attained by over 20 year olds	Persons	%
No Schooling	30966	18,5
Some Schooling	22697	13,5
Complete primary	8171	4,9
Some Secondary	45147	26,9
Grade 12 / Standard 10	42261	25,2
Higher / Tertiary education	18208	10,9
Total (N)	167720	

- Close to 18% of the population over 20 years old has no form of formal education, which would make it difficult for these people to find employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. Only 11% of over 20 year olds has a tertiary education and 25% has completed secondary school, indicating that education levels in the area are quite low

Type of dwelling

Type of dwelling	% of total households
Formal	77
Informal	8
Zulu traditional	15

Household size

<i>Suburb / area</i>	<i>Persons / household</i>
<i>Farmland</i>	0,86 – 2,28
<i>Felixton, Empangeni, Meerensee, Birdswood, Veldenvlei, and Vulindlela</i>	2,29 – 3,71
<i>Arboretum, Brackenham, Aquadene, Wildenweide, and Ngwelezane</i>	3,72 – 4,79
<i>Mzingazi Village, Mandlazini, Nseleni urban and Esikhawini urban</i>	4,80 – 5,98
<i>Nseleni rural, Esikhawini rural and tribal areas</i>	5,99 – 7,47

LABOUR MARKET STATUS (2001)

	<i>Richards Bay</i>	<i>Empangeni</i>	<i>Esikhawini</i>	<i>Other areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Economically active</i>					
• <i>Employed</i>	18666	9252	11082	28391	67391
• <i>Unemployed</i>	3711	1218	6894	34242	46065
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	17%	12%	38%	55%	41%
<i>Total Labour Force</i>	22377	10470	17976	62633	113456
<i>Not economically active*</i>	9666	4587	10359	48251	72863
<i>Total Labour Market</i>	32043	15057	28335	110884	186319

* *Includes students, homemakers, the disabled, those too ill to work and anyone not seeking work.*

- Unemployment levels in the area are high in comparison to world standards. However, the unemployment levels relate to employment in the formal sector and does not reflect the true situation. For instance, economic activity in tribal areas such as production for own use, arts and crafts, and informal sales are generally disregarded and creates the impression that tribal folk are without a source of income and the means to survive from day to day. This is not the case as the quality of life experienced in tribal areas are preferred by many people provided that the amenities associated with urban areas such as water, electricity, schools and clinics, are available.
- There are still very few economic opportunities and formal employment in the former township areas.

FORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (2001)

<i>Economic Activity</i>	<i>% of formal employment</i>	<i>Economic Activity</i>	<i>% of formal employment</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	24	<i>Construction</i>	8
<i>Community Services</i>	16	<i>Transport</i>	7
<i>Trade</i>	13	<i>Households</i>	6
<i>Finance</i>	10	<i>Mining</i>	5
<i>Agriculture</i>	9	<i>Other</i>	2

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

- The local economy does not exist in isolation but forms an integral part of the international and national economies. The presence of a number of huge exporting and importing industries, notably Billiton's aluminium smelters, Richards Bay Minerals, Mondi Kraft, Foskor, Bell Equipment, Ticor, Richards Bay Coal Terminal, agricultural activity (sugar cane and timber) and the port of Richards Bay, means that the welfare of the region is influenced by international and national market movements.
- 88,6% of economic activity is vested in Richards Bay, Empangeni and Felixton.
- The area is 3rd most important in the province of KwaZulu Natal in terms of economic production, contributes 7,6% of the total Gross Geographic Product and 5,5 % of total formal employment.
- The provincial economy makes up 15% of the national economy.
- GGP per capita in 2001 was R24 618. GGP per capita in urban areas forms 98,7% of the overall GGP for the area.
- Between 1986 and 1995 the average annual economic growth rate for the Uthungulu region was 3,77% and was substantially higher than the province at 1,45% per annum and the national rate of 1,19% per annum.
- In 2002, the growth rate was 3,0%.

Business

- The population is served by 5 business districts with 20 shopping centres and a combined total of 195 227m² commercial floor space.
- There are 4 847 businesses in the municipal area.
- The area has 8 post offices, 27 bank branches, 35 government organisations and offices, 5 cinemas, 11 hotels and 64 registered bed and breakfast establishments / guesthouses.
- Industrial floor space totals 476 131m².

Industrial output

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Products</i>	<i>Annual output (tonnes)</i>
<i>Bayside Aluminium</i>	<i>Primary Aluminium</i>	<i>180 000</i>
<i>Hillside Aluminium</i>	<i>Primary Aluminium</i>	<i>534 205</i>
<i>Mondi Kraft</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pulp and whitetop kraftliner</i>	<i>575 000</i>
<i>RBCT</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>68 310 000</i>
<i>Foskor</i>	<i>Phosphoric acid based products</i>	<i>3 000 000</i>
<i>Felixton Sugar Mill</i>	<i>Crushed sugar cane</i>	<i>2 175 081</i>
<i>Ticor</i>	<i>Titanium slag</i>	<i>250 000</i>

Sectoral Contribution to GGP in 2002

<i>Economic Activity</i>	<i>% contribution GGP</i>	<i>Economic Activity</i>	<i>% contribution GGP</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	55	<i>Construction</i>	3
<i>Community Services</i>	10	<i>Transport</i>	9
<i>Trade</i>	9	<i>Households</i>	3
<i>Finance</i>	7	<i>Mining</i>	3
<i>Agriculture</i>	3	<i>Electricity</i>	1

Traditional agriculture

- Traditional farming and cultivation of crops are characterised by communal land ownership in predominantly tribal areas.
- Food security crops are cultivated on approximately 20% of the arable tribal land. During winter vegetables are produced and during summer maize, beans, pumpkins and sweet potatoes, mainly under dry land conditions.
- Approximately 80% of the arable tribal land is used for cattle and goat grazing. The major reason for keeping livestock is for cultural reasons and not for a profit motive.
- Farming activities are left in the hands of women, older men and in some cases children. Remittances sent home by migrant workers (mainly men) act as an economic cushion and militate against farming productivity and efficiency.
- According to estimates provided by the Department of Agriculture's regional offices, 60 % of rural households have access to rainfed arable land holdings. The majority (53%) have less than 1 hectare, 11% have between 1 and 2 hectares, 5,5% have between 2 and 3 hectares whilst only 3% have more than 3 hectares.

Formal agriculture

<i>Agricultural activity</i>	<i>Area in hectares</i>	<i>% of Total Agricultural Land</i>
<i>Grazing and mixed farming</i>	496,3	0,12
<i>Bananas</i>	130,5	0,03
<i>Fruit orchards</i>	68,4	0,02
<i>Sugarcane</i>	340336,7	85,41
<i>Other crops</i>	693,2	0,17
<i>Forestry</i>	56749,5	14,24
<i>Total agricultural land in municipal area</i>	398474,6	100,0

- Sugar cane is by far the single most important field crop being produced, as it represents 85,41% of the cropped land of formal agricultural land. It is also the largest single agricultural activity in terms of land area used.
- Banana growing covers an insignificant extent of the total agricultural land at 0,03%, but indications are that it is on the increase. Most of it is also under irrigation.

Man-made features

<i>Dams and Canals</i>	<i>189,1 ha</i>
<i>Harbour</i>	<i>2353,0 ha</i>

Natural features

<i>Lakes and Pans</i>	<i>28147,0 ha</i>	<i>Estuary</i>	<i>3912,5 ha</i>
<i>Rivers</i>	<i>771,7 ha</i>	<i>Foredune</i>	<i>142,8 ha</i>
<i>Shore</i>	<i>8,8 ha</i>		

Developed land

<i>Farm estates</i>	<i>477,3 ha</i>	<i>Rural and peri-urban settlements</i>	<i>1072782,6 ha</i>
<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>43105,4 ha</i>	<i>Urban development</i>	<i>49944,2 ha</i>

Broad vegetation types

Vegetation type	Area in hectares	Vegetation type	Area in hectares
<i>Acacia Karroo vegetation</i>	<i>1424,4</i>	<i>Mangroves</i>	<i>3795,1</i>
<i>Alien vegetation</i>	<i>2102,1</i>	<i>Marsh vegetation</i>	<i>7755,2</i>
<i>Aquatic vegetation</i>	<i>87,4</i>	<i>Mudflats</i>	<i>807,2</i>
<i>Coastal Forest</i>	<i>1627,3</i>	<i>Riverine vegetation</i>	<i>1516,6</i>
<i>Cropland and sugarcane</i>	<i>341228,8</i>	<i>Savanna</i>	<i>713,9</i>
<i>Dry Forest</i>	<i>131,3</i>	<i>Shrubland</i>	<i>287,0</i>
<i>Dune Forest</i>	<i>7511,4</i>	<i>Swamp Forest</i>	<i>1489,9</i>
<i>Forestry</i>	<i>56749,5</i>	<i>Valley Bushveld</i>	<i>3112,8</i>
<i>Grassland</i>	<i>4674,2</i>	<i>Mangroves</i>	<i>3795,1</i>
<i>Hygrophilous Grassland</i>	<i>267,4</i>		

Energy sources

- 70,3% of all households use electricity as energy source for cooking and 86,0% use it as a lighting source. 18,9% of households uses gas or paraffin for cooking. Solar power is used by 0,3% of all households for cooking and lighting.
- 115 households have access to free basic electricity services.
- An average of 31 903 498 kilowatt electricity is used per day within the municipal area.
- 92,6% of the municipality's 28 231 electricity customers has prepaid meters.

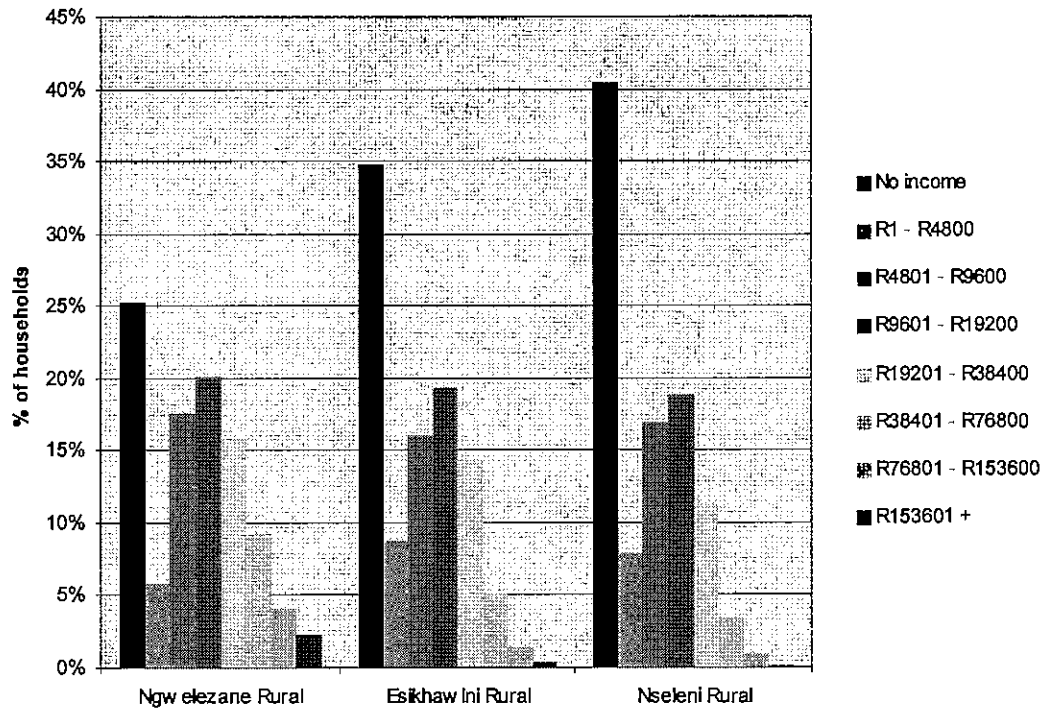
Telecommunication

- 42,5% of all households has a normal telephone or cellular telephone in the dwelling.
- Only 4,4% of all households do not have access to a telephone near the dwelling.

HOUSEHOLD income

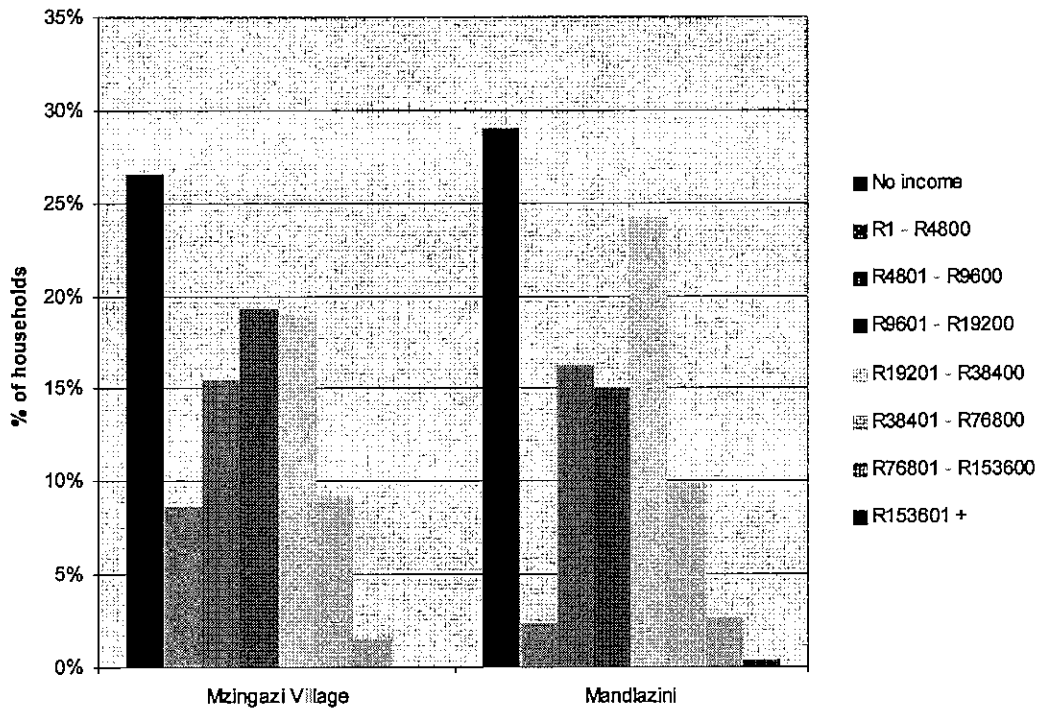
The comparison between annual household income is done according to typical rural, periurban and urban areas. Analysis of the overall average annual household income will be misleading as it is directly related to the geographical position and developmental level of a particular area.

Annual Household Income in Rural Areas



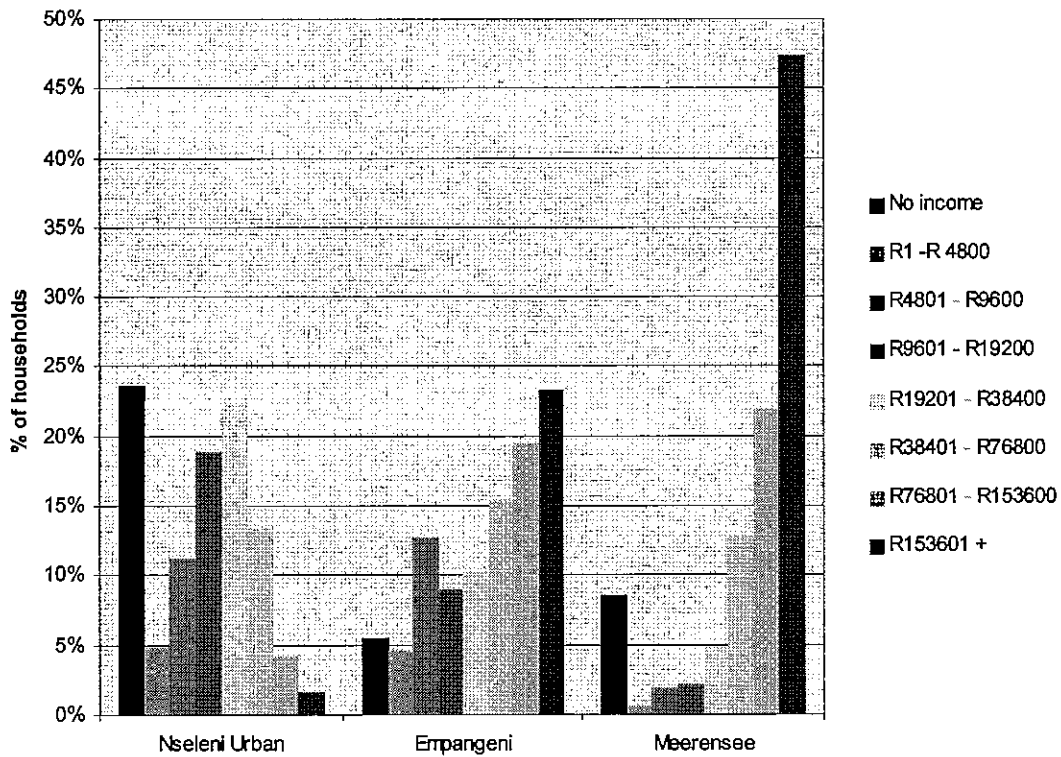
- The above chart indicates that the annual household income in the Nseleni rural area is the lowest as over 40% of all households have no income.
- Close to 20% of households in the Ngwelezane, Esikhawini and Nseleni rural areas earn between R9601 and R19200 per annum.

Annual Household Income In Peri-urban Areas



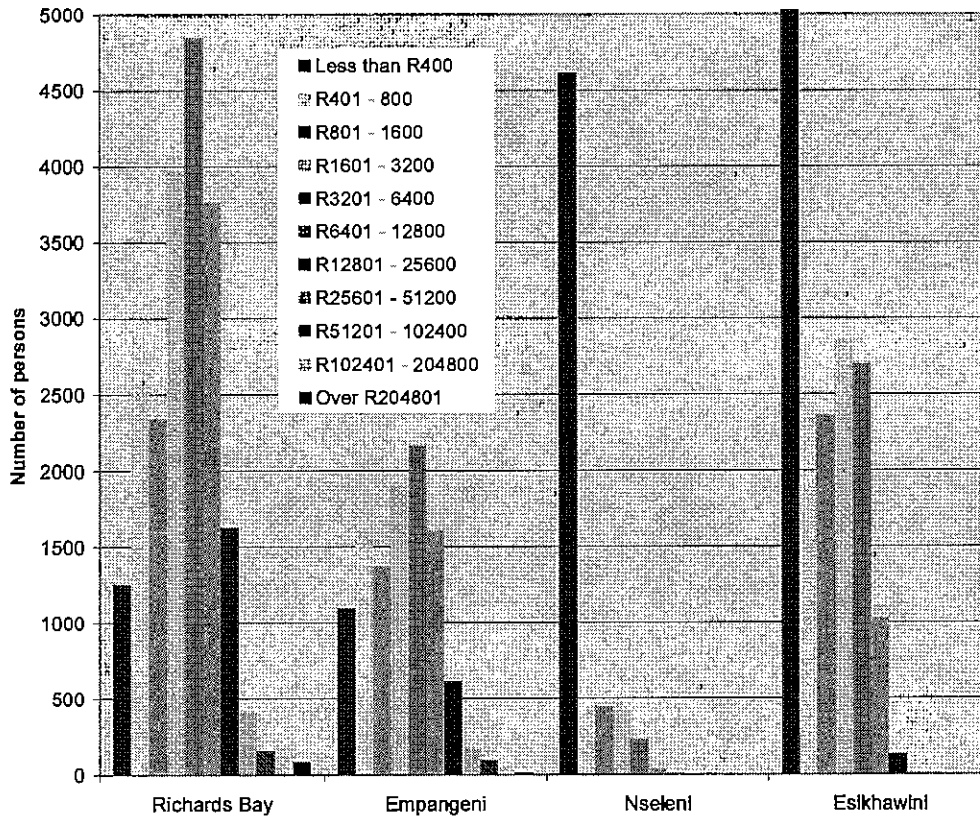
- 27% of households in Mzingazi Village and 29% of those in Mandlazini earn no income. A large portion of the households in these areas earn between R4801 and R38400 per annum.
- On average, the income distribution between households in Mzingazi Village and Mandlazini is similar between the R4801 and R76800 income brackets.

Annual Household Income In Urban Areas



- The comparison of annual household income between typical urban areas reveals that whereas 47% of households in Meerensee and 23% of households in Empangeni earn more than R153601 per annum, only 2% of households in Nseleni Urban earn this annual income.
- 23% of households in Nseleni Urban do not earn any income.
- Overall, annual household income is the highest in Meerensee, although some 8% of households in this area earn no annual income.

Individual Monthly Income in Typical Urban Areas



- The above chart indicates that individual monthly income is, on average, higher in Richards Bay than in Empangeni, Nseleni or Esikhawini.
- A large number of individuals in Nseleni and Esikhawini earn less than R400 per month.

Water and sewage

- 88,5% of households has access to running water, and 68,0% of households has piped water to the dwelling or inside the yard.
- The length of water pipes in the municipality adds up to 630 km in urban areas and 1295 km in rural areas. The reservoir capacities add up to 211,5 mega-litres.
- 13 724 mega-litres sewerage were purified in 2003; the length of sewer pipes in the municipal area adds up to 643 km.
- 46 054 of all households have access to free basic water services.
- 53.2% of all households have a flush or chemical toilet on the premises.
- There are 21 504 water meters for households, and 2 500 for businesses.

Waste removal

- There are 30 517 waste collection points for households and 1000 for businesses. The municipality collected 8384 loads of waste in 2003.
- 58% of the population has access to waste removal services; approximately 2 500 tons of waste is collected on a weekly basis. 47,6% of waste collected is domestic waste and 12,3% is garden waste.

Transport

- It is estimated that some 250 000 persons commute daily within the municipal area; close to 40 000 of these commuters are from outside the municipal boundary.
- The number of minibus taxis is estimated at 3900 and the number of buses at 130. During 2003, 23802 light passenger vehicles, 1527 motorcycles and 1805 minibuses were registered within the municipal area.
- There are 733 bus routes and 142 800 bus commuters.
- On average 400 freight trucks enter and exit the municipal area on a weekly basis.
- Spoornet provides a freight service of close to 750 trains per week, linking the city to Durban and Gauteng; there are 320 km of railway track.
- There are 128 km of tarred national roads and 850 km of tarred secondary roads in the municipal area. 529 km of tarred roads and streets are maintained by the municipality.
- The Port of Richards Bay consists of 2 157 hectares of land and 1 495 hectares of water area.
- Distance to closest international airports: Maputo (Mozambique) – 465 km and Durban (South Africa) – 180 km.

ALTITUDE AND COORIDINATES

- Richards Bay is situated at latitude 28°48' OS and longitude 32°06' OE
- Average altitude above sea level: Richards Bay – 20m, Empangeni – 69m, Felixton – 92m, Esikhawini – 39m and Nseleni – 29m.

Tourism statistics for the province

- 45,8% of land arrival tourists visited the province for holiday purposes, 21,9% for shopping and 6,5% for business.
- The air arrival market primarily visited the following destinations: Durban 72%, Drakensberg 43%, Zululand/Maputaland 31%, Pietermaritzburg/Midlands 37%, North Coast 23%, and Battlefields 8%.
- 70,4% of the air arrival market engaged in game viewing in a nature reserve whilst in the province, and 75,8% of this market engaged in beach activities such as surfing, sunbathing and swimming.

Sport and community facilities

	Cricket	Hockey	Basketball	Netball	Volleyball	Tennis	Softball	Athletics	Soccer	Rugby	Korfball	Squash	Jukskei	Swimming	Bowls	18 hole golf	Roller skate
Richards Bay:														1 o			
Central Sports Complex	1 f	2 f	1 f	8 f	4 f		2	1 f	5 f	2							
Vejdenvlei Sports Complex						4 f					4 f	3 f	5 f				
Richards Bay Country Club						4 f								1	2	1	
Fabricius Park	1 f									2 f							
Brackenham				1					1								
Aquadene				1 f		1 f											
Esikhawini J1-Section:				1	1	2			1 f								
Esikhawini H2-Section:				1	1 f	2			1 f								
Vulindlela:				1 f		1			1								
Nseleni:				2					2 f								
Ngwelezane:	1		2	1		2			3	1							
Empangeni:														1 o			
Erico Park									2								1
Addison Park	1	2															
Mick Kelly Park										2 f		2					
Empangeni Country Club												3			2	1	
Port Durnford:									1 f								

Key: 1 = number of fields or courts, f = floodlights, o = Olympic size

- There are 809 sport clubs in the municipal area, with amongst others specific facilities for equestrian sport, polocrosse, aerolites, angling, yachting, paddling, and radio flyers.
- Within the municipal area there are 4 hospitals and 23 health clinics, 4 cemeteries, 6 public libraries, 15 community halls, 102 schools, and 3 tertiary educational institutions including a university.
- There are 1,7 police officers per 1000 persons of the population, 5 police stations and 4 law courts.

Climate

- An idyllic subtropical, maritime climate prevails almost throughout the year at the coast, seldom lower than 12° or 14°C in winter and reaching 32 - 35°C during summer months. Summers are hot and humid, and experience majority of annual rainfall, while winters are warm and dry with occasional frost in interior.
- Average daily temperature in summer is 28°C and 22°C in winter.
- Winter sunshine averages almost 7 hours a day, some of the highest in the country. Humidity levels can be high in certain parts. Bathers can enjoy sunshine and beaches throughout year.
- The long term average annual rainfall for the Richards Bay area is approximately 1 200mm decreasing to approximately 1 000mm inland towards Empangeni with most of the rainfall occurring between January and May.
- The area has experienced two periods of prolonged drought (1981-1983) and (1992-1994) in the last 30 years, and has been subjected to the destruction of extreme floods generated by the cyclones Demoina and Mboa in 1984 followed by flood disasters in 1987 and 2000.
- Prevailing winds are north-easterly and south-westerly.

Port of Richards Bay

- Richards Bay has the country's largest exporting port, handling more than half of all cargo passing through South African ports. The port occupies 2157 ha of land area and 1495 ha of water area at present making it the largest port in the country in terms of area, with the potential of increasing both as required making it potentially one of the largest ports worldwide.
- There are currently 21 berths in service including those at the privately operated Richards Bay Coal Terminal, but excluding the dredger and tug berths.
- The largest ship handled in the port so far was the 372,201DWT Brazilian Pride, which had a length of 363.7m, a beam of 63.4m and a maximum draught of 21.8m. The largest shipment of coal was lifted onto the 206,258DWT bulk carrier Ocean Vanguard.
- In 2002 the Port handled a total of 1673 ships, consisting of 1570 ocean going, 102 coasters and one miscellaneous. The port handled a total of 90675995 tonnes of cargo, of which 85697436 tonnes were exports.
- The Dry Bulk Terminal handles some 12 million tonnes of cargo annually. Current range of commodities handled include:

Exports:

*Andalusite, Chrome, Copper Concentrate,
Ferro Fines, Fertiliser, Rock Phosphate, Rutile,
Titanium Slag, Vanadium Slag, Vermiculite,
Woodchips, and Zircon*

Imports :

*Alumina, Coking Coal, Fertiliser
products, Metallurgical Coke, Petcoke,
Rock Phosphate, Salt, and Sulphur*

- The Multi-Purpose Terminal has an annual cargo throughput of 5,6 million tonnes. Commodities handled include Ferro alloys, Granite, Pig Iron, Containers, Steel, Pitch Coke, Aluminium, Loose Bulk, Scrap Steel, Forest Products, Project Cargo and General.

H



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South Africa Geography - 2007

http://www.allcountries.org/wfb2007/south_africa/south_africa_geography.html

SOURCE: 2007 CIA WORLD FACTBOOK

Location:

Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Geographic coordinates:

29 00 S, 24 00 E

Map references:

Africa

Area:

total: 1,219,912 sq km

land: 1,219,912 sq km

water: 0 sq km

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Area - comparative:

slightly less than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 4,862 km

border countries: Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 967 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline:

2,798 km

Maritime claims:

territorial sea: 12 nm

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

continental shelf: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

Climate:

mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain:

vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Njesuthi 3,408 m

Natural resources:

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investment
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want today.
Yahoo.com

gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Land use:

arable land: 12.1%
permanent crops: 0.79%
other: 87.11% (2005)

Irrigated land:

14,980 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards:

prolonged droughts

Environment - current issues:

lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage outpacing supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic-Marine Living Resources, Antarctic Seals, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography - note:

South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

NOTE: The information regarding South Africa on this page is re-published from the 2007 World Fact Book of the United States Central Intelligence Agency. No claims are made regarding the accuracy of South Africa Geography 2007 information contained here. All suggestions for corrections of any errors about South Africa Geography 2007 should be addressed to the CIA.



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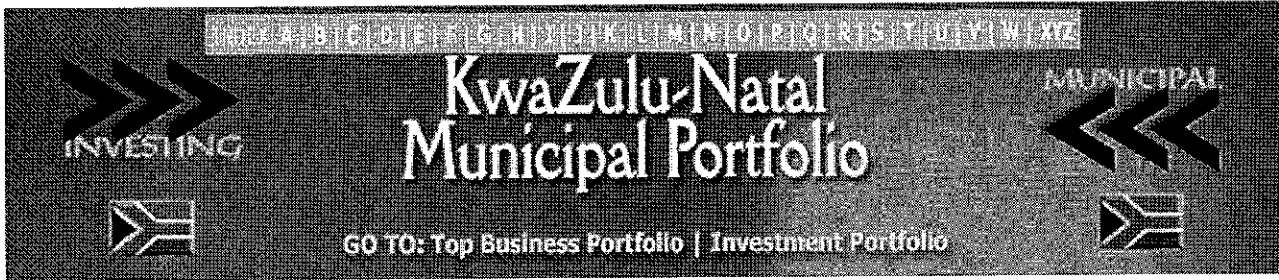
http://www.allcountries.org/wfb2007/south_africa/south_africa_geography.html

Revised 12-Mar-07

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5



CITY OF UMHLATHUZE

View Our Video:
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Tel: (035) 901-5000,
Fax: (035) 901-5444

Private Bag X1004,
Richards Bay,
3900

5 Mark Strasse,
Central Business District,
Richards Bay,
3901

E-mail: reg@richemp.org.za,
Website: www.richemp.org.za

Municipal Motto: Vision in Action

Towns within the municipal boundaries: Alton, Empangeni, Enseleni, Esikhawini, Felixton, Hartlow, Ichubo, Matshana, Ngwelezana, Nkonjane, Richards Bay

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Richards Bay

Richards Bay was named after Rear Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards. In 1906 Zululand Fisheries was founded and the first oxwagon track to Empangeni was pioneered. In 1828 a hotel and store were built. Long before Richards arrived, the local populace generally knew the area as Echwenbeni. Another name used by locals was Mandlazini, who was one of the ancestors of the Mthiyane people that inhabited the area north of the Mhlathuze Lagoon. In February 1996 Richards Bay amalgamated with the neighbouring towns of Esikhawini, Enseleni and Vulindlela.



Empangeni

The locality of Empangeni is extremely important to the Zulus as this area was inhabited by the Nguni tribe and the Mthethwa before Shaka.

The development of Empangeni began when, in 1887, Herman Sjothun established the first trading store on the banks of the Mpangeni River. He was followed quickly by Thor Martin, who built the Luftheim Pioneer trading store in 1894.

Empangeni was declared a village on 19 June 1906.

uMhlathuze took its name from the Mhlathuze River. The name of the river means 'forceful' and probably refers to the havoc when it is in flood.

Municipal Demarcation Board Code:
KZ282

CURRENT SITUATION

uMhlathuze Municipality was established on 5 December 2000 after a demarcation process and local government elections. The uMhlathuze Municipality covers an area of 796 sq km and incorporates Richards Bay, Empangeni, Esikhawini, Ngwelezane, Enseleni, Felixton and Vulindlela as well as the rural areas of Amakhosi Dube, Mkhwanazi, Khoza and Zungu.

Location of Head Office:
Richards Bay is 180 km north of Durban and is 40 km east of Empangeni Municipal Area

(km²):789.64

Contributes to:
[uThungulu District Municipality](#)

Municipal Budget:
2002/3 Operating - R525 562 330
2002/3 Capital - R91 242 630

Empangeni originally grew as two separate nodes, one associated with the sugar mill and the other around the rail terminal. The residential expansion eventually married the two, joining the CBD and the industrial areas to the south. The outward growth of Empangeni is to a certain extent restricted by the surrounding sugar-cane fields, focusing further expansion to the north, north-western and eastern periphery of the town.

Population:
Total 196 183
African 153 202;
Coloured 1 478;
Indian 8 054;
White 28 377;
Other 5 072

The settlement of Richards Bay developed slowly, but saw a complete transformation in 1968, when it was decided to develop a deep-water harbour and a rail link to the Witwatersrand. This resulted in the development of Richards Bay as a modern and dynamic port town, one of the few urban centres of the country which has continued to grow despite serious periods of national recession, international economic pressures and nation-wide political uncertainty.

Empangeni is situated on two major transport links, namely the north-south road from Durban to St Lucia as well as the linkage through Vryheid with Gauteng, the economic hub of South Africa. It is well connected to the rest of the country by means of other links, such as major railroad lines converging at Richards Bay, as well as an airport.

In terms of regional context, Empangeni used to be the most prominent town in the area, but due to the stimulation of Richards Bay as a port city the latter is playing an increasingly important role in the region. Empangeni and Richards Bay form the urban focus in a predominantly semi-urban / rural hinterland. This hinterland is densely populated, especially within the former proclaimed KwaZulu towns in close proximity to these urban nodes, which function as satellite or dormitory townships.

Richards Bay has developed around the harbour, as the main function, with heavy industries associated with the harbour characterising the town. Empangeni functions as a service centre with higher-order commercial, retail, administrative, social, business transportation, storage, institutional and light industrial uses. Traditionally there used to be a clear distinction in function between these two centres, although the commercial and residential sectors in Richards Bay have expanded to the extent that the distinction is no longer clear. By the same token, Empangeni has realised the potential of heavy industrial development and is capitalising on this opportunity. This implies that symbiosis between these two centres should be sought to avoid competition to the detriment of either centre. The fact that Empangeni continued to grow in the past, despite the considerable financial injections into Richards Bay, was an indication of its comparative locational advantage. This aspect needs to be built upon to ensure its continued regional function and status. The unification of Empangeni and Richards Bay into one jurisdictional area, namely the City of uMhlathuze, is expected to have a synergistic effect in terms of unifying the two towns to become a metropolitan area. This was augmented by the adoption of city status for the area. This was done specifically with the intention of attracting investment and development to the area.

KEY DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

Community upliftment and empowerment of rural areas – Settlement patterns and particularly the physical segregation of areas should be improved to make the area more economically viable; Transportation in the region should be improved; Alternative transportation should be considered for the rural areas, such as the use of bicycles and more appropriate standards for the rural areas; Optimal use of the rail system for public transport and cargo transport; Stimulating development in all settlements in the area; Water provision to farms and rural areas; Provision of agricultural centres; Reasons for ongoing urbanisation should be explored.

Maintenance of development standards in urban areas – Security in all its facets should be addressed - crime, tenure and personal; A dedicated environmental management unit should be established in the municipality; Focus should first be on improving the infrastructure in the city, then on replacing and then on upgrading; Maintenance of green areas and vacant land is essential to combat crime; The MOSS should be protected; Fresh water lakes are an asset and should be protected; Provincial authorities should be encouraged to ensure that the standards of health and education facilities are maintained and approved; Tertiary education facilities should be encouraged to locate in the city; Implementation of by-laws and law enforcement is essential; Maintenance and upgrading of the beach is essential for tourism and recreation; Improving the quality of fresh water systems is very

Number of Households:
38 344

Employment by Main Industries:

Farming 2 497;
Mining 1 926;
Manufacturing 5 866;
Utilities 614;
Construction 2 927;
Trade 4 992;
Transport 3 774;
Business Services 3 013;
Social Services 9 518,
Diplomatic 5

Local Business Organisations:

Zululand Chamber of Business
(035) 797-3133,

Afrikaner Sake kamer
(035) 797-4221

Educational Institutions:

102 Schools

Medical Facilities:

Empangeni Clinic, Empangeni School Health, Empangeni Youth Health, Forderville Clinic, Lower Umfolozi Hospital, Ngwelezane Clinic, Ngwelezane Hospital, Ngwelezane Mobile Service, Enseleni Clinic, Richards Bay Clinic, The Bay Hospital, Thokozani Clinic, Vulindlela Clinic
Police Stations: Empangeni, Esikhawini, Richards Bay

Law Courts:

Empangeni, Enseleni

Prison:

Empangeni Prison

Agricultural Activities:

Sugar-cane and forestry

Tourism Office:

Richards Bay Tourism Office,
Ms Sue Vorster,
PO Box 102500,
Meerensee,
3900,

Tuzi Gazi,
Waterfront,
3901,
Tel: (035) 788-0039,
Fax: (035) 788-0040,
E-mail: rbtour@uthungulu.co.za,
Website: www.zululandzlgzag.co.za/rbta/

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Municipal Manager: Dr AW Heyneke

Mayor: Mr DJB Moffat

Fax Number: 035-901 5444

Tel Number: 035-901 5000/4

Manager Cell: 083 320 5940

Mayor Cell: 082 453 2628

Postal Address: Private Bag X1004

Suburb Name: Richards Bay

Postal Code: 3900

Physical Address: Cnr Mark Strasse and

East Streets, Central Arterial

Suburb Name: Richards Bay

Postal Code: 3900

important, particularly with all the industries in the area.

E-mail: theyneke@richemp.org.za

Economic development and attraction of investment – Spin-offs from service delivery and development should be promoted; Input from the primary industry should be optimised - use local resources; Attract investors on service sector side; Optimise positive attributes and retain an attractive environment; The port and other infrastructure should be optimally used; Safety and security are essential to attract investment - a metropolitan police force was suggested; Opportunities associated with the coastal environment, lakes and natural features should be explored; Entrepreneurship should be encouraged among children; The opportunities and socio-economic benefits associated with sport and recreation should be explored; Continue to attract industrial investors; Facilities that attract people should be promoted, such as educational facilities to attract students.

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Improve municipal management and service delivery - Maintain a healthy financial situation; Deliver services effectively in urban and rural areas.

Improve the socio-economic situation – Address poverty; Address the severe impact HIV/Aids is having on the local population, specifically economically active individuals. Improve and strengthen infrastructure – Address water backlogs in rural areas; Upgrade informal settlements around urban areas; Address sanitation backlogs in rural areas.

Overcome social development inadequacies – Improve health care services; Provide shelter / places of safety for those in distress; Provide permanent accommodation for orphans; Provide multi-purposes community halls in densely populated areas.

Manage the environment and environmental issues effectively – Place future industry with low / no air pollution in buffer zones between heavy industry and sensitive areas; Conduct a health study to understand impact of current air pollution; Upgrade existing facilities.

HISTORICAL & OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

Empangeni

Sites of First Mission Churches; KwaBhekitunga Stewarts Farm Cultural Village; Jabulani Handcrafts; Mfuli Game Park; Enseleni Game Reserve; Windy Ridge Game Park.

Richards Bay

Crocodile farm; Small craft harbour; Beaches; Yacht club;

Bird watching; Fishing; Shopping centre.

MUSEUMS & ART GALLERIES

Empangeni

The Empangeni Art and Cultural History Museum

(TEACH)

Richards Bay

Tuzi Gazi Art Gallery

TOURISM AIMS, PROJECTS & PLANS FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS

Facilitating integration of various tourism bodies.

MESSAGE FROM THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The City of uMhlathuze is a progressive seaport city located in an attractive and sensitive environment. The city functions as the major industrial / commercial employment growth centre in the region. uMhlathuze Municipality was established on 5 December 2000 after a demarcation process and local government elections. The municipal area covers 789 sq km and incorporates Richards Bay, Empangeni, Esikhawini, Ngwelezane, Enseleni, Felixton and Vulindlela as well as the rural areas under Amakhosi Dube, Mkhwanazi, Khosa and Zungu. Richards Bay is considered to be the industrial hub of the area, Empangeni the commercial hub and Esikhawini the largest suburb.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

I am very proud to be Mayor for the City of uMhlathuze, which incorporates the towns of Richards Bay and Empangeni. These towns complement one another in their unique way and as for the city, the area is an attractive metropolis for trade and investment. Our city is poised for economic growth and our main strength is our trading and industrial capacity. The city is financially sound and offers investors and tourists first-class facilities, services and infrastructure. A very exciting addition to services is the facility to offer investors a raw bulk water supply. Because of the city's strategic location, R50 billion has been invested in the area since 1976 and more than R6,6 million worth of development is still in the pipeline. The City of uMhlathuze boasts world-class industries like Billiton Aluminium, Richards Bay Minerals, Bell, Iscor Heavy Minerals, Mondi Kraft, Indian Ocean Fertiliser, and the largest deep-water harbour in Africa. The Port of Richards Bay exports most of South Africa's coal and steel as well as a variety of other bulk materials. Plans are also in place to deal with the existing socio-economic backlogs in the former neglected rural and township areas which now constitute the greater uMhlathuze area. uMhlathuze is the gateway for exploration of 100 square metres of lakes, lagoons, swamps, mangrove forests, high coastal dunes, barrier and coral reefs and pristine wilderness.

The tourism industry is indeed flourishing and the commercial and industrial development on uMhlathuze has been a bonus for sophisticated tourists and holidaymakers.

Besides the investment and tourism opportunities Council also has a common focus, and works for the good of the city and its residents in ensuring a prosperous, crime-free and clean environment.

MISSION

We aspire to develop uMhlathuze as the industrial, commercial and administrative centre within the natural beauty of the region, providing a range of efficient municipal services, thereby ensuring economic development, dynamic growth and the improvement of quality of life for all.

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

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South Africa Government - 2007

http://www.allcountries.org/wfb2007/south_africa/south_africa_government.html

SOURCE: 2007 CIA WORLD FACTBOOK

Country name:

conventional long form: Republic of South Africa

conventional short form: South Africa

former: Union of South Africa

abbreviation: RSA

Government type:

republic

Capital:

name: Pretoria (administrative capital)

geographic coordinates: 29 12 S, 28 10 E

time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

note: Cape Town (legislative capital); Johannesburg(judicial capital)

Administrative divisions:

9 provinces; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape, Western Cape

Independence:

31 May 1910 (from UK); note - South Africa became a republic in 1961 following an October 1960 referendum

National holiday:

Freedom Day, 27 April (1994)

Constitution:

10 December 1996; this new constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996, was signed by then President MANDELA on 10 December 1996, and entered into effect on 3 February 1997; it is being implemented in phases

Legal system:

based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch:

chief of state: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16 June 1999); Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23 June 2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Thabo MBEKI (since 16

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June 1999); Executive Deputy President Phumzile MLAMBO-NGCUKA (since 23 June 2005); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president
elections: president elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held 24 April 2004 (next to be held April 2009)
election results: Thabo MBEKI elected president; percent of National Assembly vote - 100% (by acclamation)

Legislative branch:

bicameral Parliament consisting of the National Assembly (400 seats; members are elected by popular vote under a system of proportional representation to serve five-year terms) and the National Council of Provinces (90 seats, 10 members elected by each of the nine provincial legislatures for five-year terms; has special powers to protect regional interests, including the safeguarding of cultural and linguistic traditions among ethnic minorities); note - following the implementation of the new constitution on 3 February 1997, the former Senate was disbanded and replaced by the National Council of Provinces with essentially no change in membership and party affiliations, although the new institution's responsibilities have been changed somewhat by the new constitution

elections: National Assembly and National Council of Provinces - last held 14 April 2004 (next to be held NA 2009)

election results: National Assembly - percent of vote by party - ANC 69.7%, DA 12.4%, IFP 7%, UDM 2.3%, NNP 1.7%, ACDP 1.6%, other 5.3%; seats by party - ANC 279, DA 50, IFP 28, UDM 9, NNP 7, ACDP 6, other 21; National Council of Provinces - percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NA

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court; Supreme Court of Appeals; High Courts; Magistrate Courts

Political parties and leaders:

African Christian Democratic Party or ACDP [Kenneth MESHOE, president]; African National Congress or ANC [Thabo MBEKI, president]; Democratic Alliance or DA [Anthony LEON, president]; Freedom Front Plus or FF+ [Pieter MULDER, president]; Inkatha Freedom Party or IFP [Mangosuthu BUTHELEZI, president]; Pan-Africanist Congress or PAC [Motsoko PHEKO, president]; United Democratic Movement or UDM [Bantu HOLOMISA]

Political pressure groups and leaders:

Congress of South African Trade Unions or COSATU [Zwelinzima VAVI, general secretary]; South African Communist Party or SACP [Blade NZIMANDE, general secretary]; South African National Civics Organization or SANCO [Mlungisi HLONGWANE, national president]; note - COSATU and SACP are in a formal alliance with the ANC

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, BIS, C, FAO, G-24, G-77, IAEA, IBRD,

ICAO, ICC, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITU, ITUC, MIGA, MONUC, NAM, NSG, ONUB, OPCW, PCA, SACU, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNMEE, UNWTO, UPU, WCL, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Barbara Joyce Mosima MASEKELA

chancery: 3051 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

telephone: [1] (202) 232-4400

FAX: [1] (202) 265-1607

consulate(s) general: Chicago, Los Angeles, New York

Diplomatic representation from the US:

chief of mission: Ambassador Eric BOST

embassy: 877 Pretorius Street, Pretoria

mailing address: P. O. Box 9536, Pretoria 0001

telephone: [27] (12) 342-1048

FAX: [27] (12) 342-2244

consulate(s) general: Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg

Flag description:

two equal width horizontal bands of red (top) and blue separated by a central green band which splits into a horizontal Y, the arms of which end at the corners of the hoist side; the Y embraces a black isosceles triangle from which the arms are separated by narrow yellow bands; the red and blue bands are separated from the green band and its arms by narrow white stripes

NOTE: The information regarding South Africa on this page is re-published from the 2007 World Fact Book of the United States Central Intelligence Agency. No claims are made regarding the accuracy of South Africa Government 2007 information contained here. All suggestions for corrections of any errors about South Africa Government 2007 should be addressed to the CIA.



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Education in South Africa

South Africa has 12.3-million learners, some 386 600 teachers and 26 292 schools, including 1 098 registered independent or private schools. Of all schools, roughly 6 000 are high schools (grade 7 to grade 12) and the rest primary (grade 0 to grade 6).

In government-funded public schools, the average ratio of scholars (known as "learners" in terms of the country's outcomes-based education system) to teachers ("educators") is 32.6 to one, while private schools generally have one teacher for every 17.5 scholars.

The national Department of Education is responsible for education across the country as a whole, while each of the nine provinces has its own education department.

The central government provides a national framework for school policy, but administrative responsibility lies with the provinces. Power is further devolved to grassroots level via elected school governing bodies, which have a significant say in the running of their schools.

The national Department of Education is responsible for higher education. Private schools and higher education institutions have a fair amount of autonomy, but are expected to fall in line with certain government non-negotiables - no child may be excluded from a school on grounds of his or her race or religion, for example.

Three bands of education

South Africa's National Qualifications Framework (NQF) recognises three broad bands of education: General Education and Training, Further Education and Training, and Higher Education and Training.

School life spans 13 years or grades, from grade 0, otherwise known as grade R or "reception year", through to grade 12 or "matric" - the year of matriculation. General Education and Training runs from grade 0 to grade 9. Under the South African Schools Act of 1996, education is compulsory for all South Africans from age 7 (grade 1) to age 15, or the completion of grade 9. General Education and Training also includes Adult Basic Education and Training.

Levels of education in South Africa

BAND	SCHOOL GRADES	NQF LEVEL	QUALIFICATIONS
HIGHER		8	Doctor's degree
		7	Master's degree
			Honours degree
			Postgraduate diploma
		6	General first degree
			Professional first degree postgraduate
			Bachelor's degree
		5	First diploma
			Higher certificate
			Certificate
FURTHER	12	4	Diplomas
	11	3	Certificates
	10	2	
GENERAL	9	1	Grade 9 / Adult Basic Education and Training level 4
	8		
	7		
	6		
	5		
	4		
	3		
	2		
	1		
R.			

(Source: Department of

Education)

Further Education and Training takes place from grades 10 to 12, and also includes career-oriented education and training offered in other Further Education and Training Institutions - technical colleges, community colleges and private colleges. Diplomas and certificates are qualifications recognised at this level.

The matric pass rate, which was as low as 40% in the late 1990s, continues to improve each year, reaching 68.3% in 2005.

- A parent's guide to schooling

Higher Education and Training, or tertiary education, includes education for undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, certificates and diplomas, up to the level of the doctoral degree.

A matric endorsement is required for the study of university degrees, with a minimum of three subjects passed at the higher, rather than standard, grade, although some universities set additional academic requirements. A standard school-leaving South African senior certificate is sufficient for technical qualifications and diplomas.

South Africa has a vibrant higher education sector, with more than a million students enrolled in the country's 24 state-funded tertiary institutions: 11 universities, five universities of technology, and six comprehensive institutions.

These have recently been integrated, with the country's former 36 universities and "technikons" being amalgamated into larger tertiary institutions. Higher education is also offered at hundreds of private institutions, which are registered with the Department of Education to confer specific degrees and diplomas.

Many of South Africa's universities are world-class academic institutions, at the cutting edge of research in certain spheres. Although subsidised by the state, the universities are autonomous, reporting to their own councils rather than government.

- South Africa's universities

Spending and challenges

Compared with most other countries, education gets a really big slice of the pie - usually around 20% of total government expenditure. In the 2006 Budget education received R92.1-billion, amounting to 17.8% of total spending.

More money is always needed to address the huge backlogs left by 40 years of apartheid education. Under that system, white South African children received a quality schooling virtually for free, while their black counterparts had only "Bantu education".

Education was viewed as a part of the overall apartheid system, which included the "homelands", urban restrictions, pass laws and job reservation. The role of black Africans was as labourers or servants only. As HF Verwoerd, the architect of the Bantu Education Act of 1953, conceived it: "There is no place for [the African] in the European community above the level of certain forms of labour. It is of no avail for him to receive a training which has as its aim, absorption in the European community."

Although today's government is working to rectify the imbalances in education, the apartheid legacy remains. The greatest challenges lie in the poorer, rural provinces like the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Schools are generally better resourced in the more affluent provinces such as Gauteng and the Western Cape.

Illiteracy rates are high at around 24% of adults over 15 years old (6- to 8-million adults are not functionally literate), teachers in township schools are poorly trained, and the matric pass rate remains low.

While 65% of whites over 20 years old and 40% of Indians have a high school or higher qualification, this figure is only 14% among blacks and 17% among the coloured population.

The government is in particular targeting education for the poorest of the poor, with two notable programmes. One is fee-free schools, institutions that receive all their required funding from the state and so do not have to charge school fees. These have been carefully identified in the country's most poverty-stricken areas, and will make up 40% of all schools in 2007.

The other is the National Schools Nutrition Programme, which feeds 1.6-million schoolchildren every day, including all those attending primary schools in 13 rural and eight urban poverty nodes. Under the programme, the Department of Education has also established 1 924 school gardens with the support of the Department of Agriculture, local government structures and a number of NGOs.

Other priorities include early childhood development, HIV-Aids awareness programmes in schools, and adult basic education and training.

A mix of public and private

Like so much else in South Africa, our education system is characterised by diversity: schools and universities vary greatly in terms of quality, financial

resources, ethos and size. Top-quality schools and universities are to be found in both the state and the private education sector.

Most institutions fall under the auspices of the state, but due to an emphasis on local or community-based governance, and a strong and growing private school and higher education sector, the educational landscape is colourful.

Most state schools are state-aided to some extent: the government provides the minimum, and parents contribute to basics and extras in the form of school fees. Fees vary considerably, depending on factors such as class size, facilities and the quality of teaching offered.

Although private colleges and universities are a more recent phenomenon, South Africa has had private for centuries. There are around 1 098 registered private schools, catering for some 340 000 students - 2.8% of the total schooling population.

Many private schools chart a path of excellence, adopting cutting-edge trends, or offering solid, religious-based education since their origins as mission schools. But there are many outstanding state-aided schools, on a par with some of the top private institutions.



SouthAfrica.info reporter. Updated November 2006.



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Message from the CEO, Ms Magugu Rapuleng

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Ms Magugu Rapuleng, CEO ZCB

The role of Chamber traditionally, is that of providing a voice through which businesses are able to have their concerns raised. The ZCB is extremely active in this role through the Richards Bay and Empangeni Divisions who have their own committees who look specifically at issues affecting business in their localities. The ZCB has a number of subcommittees looking into specific issues surrounding training, environment, local economic development, SMME support etc. The ZCB has gone through a lot of transformation and we are still transforming even today, which is good news!

The overall aim of the Zululand Chamber of Business (ZCB) is to foster an environment conducive to the development and growth of business. The Chambers' advocacy and lobbying role is perhaps its most important.

The membership of the ZCB is growing steadily with members enjoying a full range of services and benefits offered by the organization as well as a range of activities that support and create opportunities for local SMME's.

Large Business in the area supports the ZCB and the aim is to align all the internal and external stakeholders in order to be the only voice of business in Zululand. The focus will be on information sharing to business to understand how BEE works and how to put this into practice.

The ZCB will be resuscitating other divisions in areas like Kwambonambi, Mtubatuba, Eshowe, Melmoth and Pongola. We are looking up to the leadership of those areas to address the agendas of their communities. We need leadership that is looking into economic emancipation of all communities and the ZCB will play a supporting role in order for these divisions to succeed to give a service to the entire Zululand region.

My sincere thanks goes to Bongani Mqaise, the outgoing CEO, Garth McCartney, the outgoing President of ZCB and Phlwo Thango, the outgoing Chairman of the SMME Committee. Your input and transfer of knowledge, on a voluntary basis, is much appreciated.

I am hoping for a new executive committee which is energetic, passionate, focused to work with us to take the ZCB to new heights.

Our struggle is now an economic one!

Zululand Chamber of Business 2007

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About the ZCB

The ZCB is a membership driven, non-profit organisation which aims to foster an environment conducive to the development and growth of business.

Through the ZCB a myriad of services are available to the Zululand business community and the general public. Members of the Chamber have the most to gain from the services of the organisation which provides a platform through which they can raise concerns and address issues that affect local business.

The ZCB also facilitates and manages a broad spectrum of development initiatives in conjunction with the Zululand Chamber of Business Foundation (ZCBF). The primary focus of the ZCB in the last two years has been on the creation of employment opportunities and to this end a working relationship, has been established with local government and the IDZ to assist in attracting both local and foreign investment to the region.

In Association With



History of the ZCB

The ZCB was founded in 1926 as the Zululand Chamber of Commerce. It evolved over the years and changed with the times. In the late 1980's, when floods devastated the region, the local business community, through the Chamber, contributed towards the establishment of the Rural Foundation to assist the victims of the disaster.

In 1992 the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industry merged and became the Chamber of Business (ZCB). In the mid 1990's, the Rural Foundation became the Zululand Chamber of Business Foundation (ZCBF). Together, the ZCB and the ZCBF established the Business Development Centre. Business Against Crime Zululand was also established as a result of an initiative of the Chamber in response to community and business needs.

Today, the four have joined forces to form one powerful organisation with a wealth of development experience and networks to draw from in the implementation of the innovative and ambitious projects the ZCB tackles.



The Staff at the Zululand Chamber of Business (20 Aug 2007)

Zululand Chamber of Business 2007



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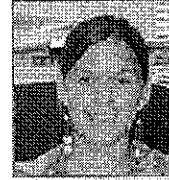
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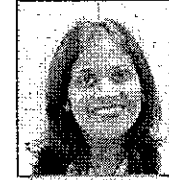
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