

South Africa

Energy challenges in SA



South African Provinces



Area: 1219 090 km²

A Brief History Of South Africa

- 1488 the Cape was discovered by Bartolomeu Dias
- 1652 Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape of good hope. Commissioned by the Dutch East Indian Company to establish a base
- Dutch settled in the Cape followed by immigrants from all over Europe
- 1688 the French Huguenots immigrated to the Cape
- KhoiKhoi inhabited south-east corner of Africa



- 1835-1840 the Dutch (Boers) left the Cape colony and traveled north
- Fighting between the Xhosa and Dutch
- 1795 the Cape colony was taken over by the British
- 1835 nearly 10000 Boers left the Cape colony (“Voortrekkers”)
- 1838 the Battle of Blood River between the Zulus and Voortrekkers
- British colonies (Natal and the Cape)
- Boer Republics (Orange Free State and South African Republic)
- 1899-1902, Anglo-Boer War



- 1911 - Mines and Works Act
- 1913 - Native Land Act
- 1923 - African National Congress (ANC) was founded
- 1948 - National Party elected to power. Legally institutionalized the segregation of races
- 1958 Hendrick Verwoerd was leader of the National Party
- Black population divided into ethnic nations that were declared as semi-autonomous homelands (Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and KwaZulu)
- 1989 F.W. de Klerk was head of the National party. Facilitated the end of the apartheid era
- 1994 - First democratic elections were held

- Nelson Mandela - first black president to be elected (1994)
- Black Economic Empowerment Act of 2003
 - Previously disadvantaged groups were given opportunities not previously available to them
- BEE includes
 - employment preference
 - skills development
 - ownership of companies
 - management in companies
 - socioeconomic development
 - preferential procurement via the government tender system



Government in South Africa

- SA has three capitals
 - Pretoria (administrative)
 - Cape Town (legislative)
 - Bloemfontein (judicial)
- Constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary
- National, provincial and local levels of government
- Parliament consists of two houses
 - National Assembly
 - National Council of Provinces

South African Population

- Population estimated at 50.59 million with 52% of the population being female
- Culturally diverse: Black (79.5%), White (9%), Coloured (9%) and Indian/Asian (2.5%)
- Gauteng province comprises of 22.39% of the population
- KwaZulu Natal comprises 21.39% of the population
- Northern Cape contains the lowest with 2.17% of the population

Cultural Diversity

- Five major groups: Black, White, Coloured, Indian and Asian
- 11 official languages of South Africa

Afrikaans	(13.3%)
English	(8.2%)
IsiNdebele	(1.6%)
IsiXhosa	(17.6%)
IsiZulu	(23.8%)
Sesotho sa Leboa	(9.4%)
Sesotho	(7.9%)
Setswana	(8.2%)
siSwati	(2.7%)
Tshivenda	(2.3%)
Xitsonga	(4.4%)
Indigenous creoles and pidgins	(0.5%)

Cultural Diversity

- Black population comprises of:
 - Nguni group: Zulu, Xhosa, Ndebele and Swazi people
 - Sotho-Tswana which include the Southern, Northern and Western Sotho: Tswana people
 - Tsonga
 - Venda



Cultural Diversity

- Khoikhoi native to the south-west corner of Africa. Practiced pastoral agriculture
- San are indigeneous to Southern Africa. Traditionally were hunters and gatherers



Cultural Diversity

- Coloured population is mainly situated in the Western Cape. Their origins stem from European, Khoikhoi, San, East Asian and Malay and black races
- Majority of Whites in South Africa either English or Afrikaans speaking. Origins come from the Dutch, German, French Huguenots, English, Jewish and other European settlers



Cultural Diversity

- Indian population mostly situated in and around KwaZulu Natal. During the 19th and 20th century Indians were brought into South Africa as laborers on the sugar plantations in Natal



Religion

- 79.8% of the population are Christians
- Other religions are Islam (1.5%), Judaism (0.2%) and Hinduism (1.2%)
- Other beliefs (0.6%), no religion (15%) and undetermined (1.4%)

Economy of South Africa

- Ranked as an upper middle income economy
- GDP US\$ 408.2 billion (25th largest in the world)
- GDP growth rate (second quarter 2012): 3.2%
- Currency is the Rand

Economy of South Africa

- Industries in SA
 - Agriculture (wheat, corn, sugarcane, citrus and deciduous fruit). Due to the aridity of the land, only 13.5% can be used for crop production, and 3% is considered high potential land.
 - Contributes around 10% of formal employment
 - Forestry and fishing
 - Mining and quarrying (diamonds, gold, platinum, manganese, titanium)
 - Manufacturing

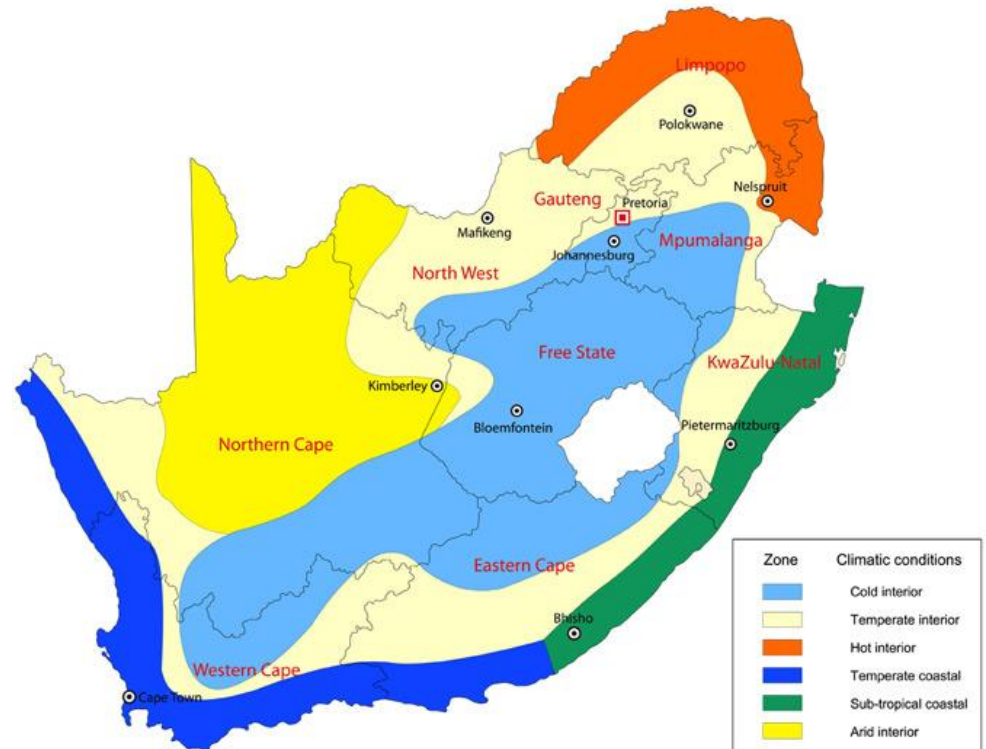


Sport in South Africa



Climate in South Africa

- Mediterranean climate (wet winters and hot and dry summers) in the southwestern region
- Moderate in the interior plateau
- Subtropical (hot humid summers and cool dry and sunny winters) on the eastern coastline and northeastern interior
- A small region in the northwest has a desert climate



Flora in South Africa

- 8 terrestrial biomes in South Africa:
Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo,
Fynbos, Forest, Thicket, Savanna,
Grassland and Desert
- SA has 1 of the 6 floral kingdoms in
the world (Cape Floral kingdom)
- Forests only cover 1% of SA territory
- Grasslands cover the largest area of the
country



Wildlife in South Africa

- The Big Five: elephant, lion, rhino, leopard and buffalo
- Found in the bushveld and savanna regions in SA



Challenges in South Africa

- Poverty and unemployment. Unemployment rate of 23.9%
- Crime and corruption
- Illegal immigration
- HIV epidemic
 - 5.38 million people are living with HIV
 - 16.6% of the adult population aged 15-49 years is HIV positive
 - 63600 new HIV infections for 2011 would occur among children aged 0-14 years
 - 316900 new HIV infections would occur among individuals aged from 15 and older
 - 2.01 million AIDS orphans

- Life expectancy is estimated at 54.9 years for males and 59.1 years for females
- Infant mortality rate estimated at 37.9 number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live babies
- Total fertility rate is 2.35
- Growth rate for the population has declined from 1.33% in 2001 to 1.1% in 2011