KAROO REGIONAL SMALL TOWN REGENERATION INITIATIVE

CONCEPT DOCUMENT

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Contents

1. Background .......................................................................................................................... 3
2. Characterising the Karoo Region ......................................................................................... 5
3. Foundational Elements of the Karoo STR Initiative ............................................................ 8
4. Policy Alignment, Outcomes and Goals ............................................................................. 11
5. Key Role players and Roles ............................................................................................... 14
6. Short and Medium Term Milestones .................................................................................. 15
7. Challenge.............................................................................................................................. 16
8. Annexures .......................................................................................................................... 17

Table 1: list of role players and roles in the Karoo STR initiative ............................................ 14
Table 2: Milestones for the Karoo STR initiative ................................................................... 15
Table 3: Participating districts, local municipalities and towns ............................................... 17

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With inputs from

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1. Background

**Background**

SALGAs Small Towns Regeneration Programme (STR) was launched in 2013 and is led by SALGA’s Economic Development and Planning Directorate (EDP). The EDP through road shows and workshops in each province shared the conceptual approach of the programme with its focus on the importance and role of small towns in SA’s space economy. As a result, various municipalities opted to participate in the programme particularly in the North West, Mpumalanga, KZN, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and the Northern Cape. SALGA subsequently hosted its inaugural national STR conference in October 2015 (Mangaung, Free State) which focused on the challenges and opportunities within the agriculture, tourism, transport and logistics and mining sectors as they relate to small towns.

Subsequent to the conference, the Central Karoo District Municipality (CKDM) in the Western Cape requested SALGA to host an exploratory dialogue on issues common to the Central Karoo towns and municipalities within the District. It was soon realised that many of the neighbouring municipalities and towns in the Karoo are faced with common threats and opportunities and would therefore benefit from exploring these issues collectively. For this reason the invitation to dialogue was extended to all municipalities in neighbouring the Central Karoo District, spanning four provinces (Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Free State and Northern Cape).

**Establishing the Karoo STR Initiative**

The Karoo dialogue took place on the 7th and 8th of April 2016 in Beaufort West. Representatives from over 13 Karoo municipalities spanning the four provinces as well as selected relevant national and provincial departments attended the event. The dialogue explored matters such as the fracking of shale gas, uranium mining, renewable energy, water, agriculture and tourism in the Karoo. It resulted in a number of resolutions, key of which was the establishment of a dialogue platform to explore legislative mechanisms for collaboration among these municipalities and the merits of developing a Regional Economic and Spatial Development Framework with a possible technical and implementation entity. SALGA was tasked with implementing the resolutions and set up a task team comprising national departments (COGTA, Treasury, DRDLR, CSIR) and the four SALGA provincial offices and EDP from the National office. SALGA is currently responsible for driving the initiative on behalf of its members across the four provinces (see figure 1).

The Karoo STR Initiative convened a second Karoo conference for municipal decision makers on the 10 and 11 of July 2017 in the town of De Aar - Northern Cape. Relevant Provincial and National departments as well as parastatals attended. Key threats to the viability of Karoo towns were raised such as climate change and water scarcity. Responses to the threats such as climate change adaption, weather monitoring technology and water management were discussed. There was also strong political support from the Northern Cape Premier for the initiative. Significant outcomes of the conference included support by key partners (DBSA, DRDLR, GTAC) for the proclamation of a region and development of a regional SDF as well the
development of a regional economic development framework (GTAC). Establishing an horizontal IGR structure and an inter-municipal agreement (horizontal IGR) remain important goals in the coming months.

**Problem Statement and Rationale**

The context for establishing the Karoo STR Initiative includes the following factors:

- The Karoo, is a large semi-arid region with a highly dispersed settlement pattern that spans four provincial boundaries.

- The municipalities (and towns) are dependent on limited economic base, such as mining and agriculture.

- The sparse settlements and low population densities mean that economies of scale are hard to achieve impacting on the cost and viability of economic infrastructure investment.

The working problem statement for the Initiative is as follows:

- The Karoo is a water stressed biologically diverse and sensitive bio-region requiring a careful weighing up of development options.

- Individual municipalities have limited resources (human, financial, technical) in order to deal with factors that affect the entire region; such as, shale gas and uranium mining, renewable energy investment, climate change and adaption, poverty and unemployment.

- Developing a strategic response to the development challenges will have limited impact, without considering the area as a region.

**Rationale**

- Regional inter-municipal cooperation is an appropriate scale to achieve sustainable development.

- The pooling of skills and resources at a regional level and sharing risks and rewards can enhance the effectiveness of local government delivering on its development mandate.

- Regional cooperation can mitigate the domination of narrow interests and short term gain and advance the inclusive interest of all Karoo residents.

**Purpose and Outline of Document**

This document attempts to provide an overview and explanation of some of the key elements of the Karoo STR Initiative. It aims to answer questions such as, what is the problem that is being addressed, what are the goals and outcomes, why this geographical area and scale is selected, and what are some of the tools and approaches used to realise the goals. In answering these questions, the rest of this document is outlined as follows:
- the study area: a bio-regional basis for inter-municipal cooperation
- Approach: outlines the approach to regional development
- Policy alignment, outcomes and goals: indicates the policy space within which this initiative locates itself and provides the context for the goals and outcomes and provides a sense of the enabling legislation and tools that will be used to implement the initiative
- Roles and role players: frames the key role players and what their expected roles will be
- Medium term milestones: provides a sense of the medium term goals linked to the medium term
- Challenge: sets out the challenge of the initiative to all role players and makes a call for all relevant stakeholders to contribute via their mandate

2. Characterising the Karoo Region

This sub-section deals with the bio-regional basis for determining the study area for the Karoo regional STR initiative.

**Terrestrial Biomes: Basis for The Karoo Regional-STR Initiative**

Biomes are eco-systems are distinguishable by the dominant vegetation, climate and often their geographical location. Climatic factors are the primary determiner of terrestrial biomes, such as rainfall and temperatures. South Africa comprises a number of biomes as depicted in Figure 1.

The Karoo STR initiative is based on the Succulent and Nama Karoo Biomes. The Succulent Karoo biome can be found in the west coast of the Northern Cape Province and the northern parts of the Western Cape Province. This biome is hot in summer and cold in winter, although the rainfall in this area is very low.¹

Succulent Karoo Biome

According to the World Wildlife Foundation, the Succulent Karoo is home to over 6,000 plant species of which 40% are found nowhere in the world, this unique area truly is a biodiversity treasure. The region’s levels of plant diversity and endemism rival those of rain forests, making the Succulent Karoo an extraordinary exception to the low diversity typical of arid areas and the only arid ecosystem to be recognized as a global biodiversity hotspot. Nearly one-third of the floral species of the region are unique to the hotspot and the region boasts the richest variety of succulent flora in the world (just under one-third of the Succulent Karoo’s flora are succulents). In addition to its floral diversity, the hotspot is a center of diversity for reptiles and many groups of invertebrates. Can we say something about the economy and settlements in this sub-region?

Nama Karoo Biome

The Nama Karoo is the second largest biome in South Africa. It forms the major part of the Northern Cape Province. It is regarded as a semi-desert area receiving very little rain. The summers are very hot and the winters are very cold. The dominant vegetation type is grasses. Droughts are common, and both seasonal and daily temperatures fluctuate considerably. Rainfall is highly seasonal, peaking between December and March and annual rainfall ranges
between 100 mm to 500 mm, decreasing from east to west and from north to south. Variability in inter-annual rainfall tends to increase with increasing aridity (Schulze 1997).

**Participating Municipalities and Towns**

The municipalities and towns which fall (partially or fully) within the two biomes have been selected as the primary focus points of the Karoo STR initiative. The boundaries of these municipalities have been used to map the extent of the Karoo region as depicted in figure 2 below (see full list of affected and participating municipalities in Annex A).

**Figure 2: Karoo STR Initiative boundary**

![Karoo STR Initiative boundary map](source: Municipal Demarcation Board 2017)

**Brief Profile, Significance and Development Challenge of the Karoo Region**

The Karoo is important for biophysical, settlement, economic, social and cultural reasons. Figure 2 captures some of the key features of the Karoo Region.

**Figure 3: Karoo Region - Vital statistics (Rachel: replace with lgdd table and info graphics)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Karoo Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>municipalities</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2 480 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Output as % SA output</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The unique climatic conditions, bio-diversity sparse landscapes and tranquility have lent itself to a unique appeal and cultural identity. The Karoo is also a source of agricultural production, such as lamb and goat meat as well as table fruit. The Karoo has recently seen significant investment in production of renewable energy, both wind and solar energy. Due to its unique characteristics and location, it is also home to scientific exploration in astronomy with projects such as the Square Kilometer Array locating in the Karoo. The region holds reserves of shale gas and uranium for which there is currently significant interest to conduct exploration. The towns in the Karoo are important due to the sparse settlement pattern of the region therefore each plays an important role in providing goods and services to its residents and its hinterland rural communities.

However the Karoo also poses some important development challenges, it is a water scare region with high levels of unemployment, low skilled populations, dependence on social grants and high levels of HIV/AIDS on the one hand. Economic opportunities in the energy and extractive industries that can potentially contribute to national economic growth, job creation and energy sustainability and diversity compete for scarce resources (water, infrastructure investment, etc)

In sum, the Karoo is important from an economic point of view, where it can contribute to energy sustainability for the country, development for the Karoo region job creation and potentially foreign exchange earnings for South Africa. It is a water scarce environmentally diverse and sensitive area. The natural environment is important component contributing to its character, and identity. Therefore the municipalities of the Karoo face a developmental challenge; one of cooperating to face common threats facing the region but also development opportunities both of which cannot be effectively responded to by any municipality in isolation. For this reason, the Karoo STR initiative is important inter-municipal and regional cooperation undertaking supporting municipalities to play a greater role in shaping a sustainable and shared future.

3. Foundational Elements of the Karoo STR Initiative

The development approach comprises a few key fundamentals: it is a bottom-up initiative, meaning the individual municipalities have initiated and drive the agenda. While bottom-up it is also relies heavily on inter-municipal cooperation to achieve development outcomes; not
only cross-municipal but also cross district and provincial cooperation, the form of the cooperation follows an economic logic rather than administrative boundaries and units (see figure 4).

The initiative adopts a **regional economic approach** to guide and identify regional trends, threats and opportunity which the individual municipalities need to respond to collectively. It also guides which municipalities need to cooperate and for what reasons. The nature of the issues determine the reasons and institutional form of cooperation; whether partnerships will suffice, or more hardwired commitments are required to facilitate development over the medium to long term. The regional scale affords a lens wide enough to identify larger trends and dynamics, it is also at the local or **small town scale** at which intervention takes place. In other words, small towns are the places for intervention based on the identification of opportunity or risk identified at the regional level. Lastly the initiative adopts a distinct spatial and economic planning component as the basis to effect long term sustainability planning.

**Bottom-Up Initiative**

Both the regional development initiative and town level programmes adopt a bottom-up approach. The regional initiative is bottom-up in the sense that the impetus for a regional cooperation has emanated from municipalities (district and local) and not provincial or national spheres of government.

As far as the small town regeneration programme, the development thrust originates from town inhabitants while facilitated by municipalities who invariably bring in other stakeholders such as business, the non-governmental sector, provincial and national government among other stakeholders. It should be noted that despite both levels and scales of the Karoo STR and RED being bottom-up it does not mean the programme is exclusive in any way, that is, all stakeholders are welcome to participate in the programme at any scale where relevant.

**Cross-Boundary Inter-municipal cooperation**

The Karoo STR and Regional Economic Development Initiative is firstly a regional development endeavour initiated by the municipalities located within the Nama Karoo eco-region. As a result, it covers the four provincial boundaries of the Northern Cape, Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape.

At a regional level, municipalities have identified issues which require regional cooperation such as 1) the exploration and mining of shale gas, 2) uranium mining exploration, 3) renewable energy production and coordination of Independent Power Producer (IPP) funding, 4) regional dynamics such as town growth and decline as a result of any of the above 5) equitable and sustainable development 6) environmental and natural resources conservation (e.g. water, 7) climate change mitigation, adaption, resilience and 8) adequate disaster risk
management plans, resources and responses 9) economic development 10) and social cohesion

Figure 4: Key elements of the Karoo STR initiative

Regional Development

In keeping with recent development thinking in regional development (OECD, 2009) the Karoo initiative is underpinned by institutions such as SALGA, the Karoo Development Foundation, local leadership (political leaders), the role of innovation (key catalytic projects such as SKA, renewable energy), human capital development and endogenous growth. At the regional and local level there is a deliberate attempt to focus on the local context (features of the Karoo), resources (natural and human) and indigenous knowledge. In other words, the approach taken is very much tailored to the unique elements of the local people, area specificities, seeking out untapped value in local attributes, while building on existing value generating assets. The initiative will use partnerships between and among various sectors of society (private sector, civil society and government) to achieve the development outcomes determined by local people and regional representatives.

Small Town Regeneration

All the municipalities identified in the Nama Karoo would participate in broader issues that affect the well-being of the entire region. However, at a town or settlement level municipalities and town’s inhabitants will decide whether to enlist their town in the SALGA STR programme. The STR process involves identifying reasons for town decline and within the regional context identify strategies for town growth and development. The STR process includes social and enterprise level initiatives, public realm improvement, involvement of the
business sector, government, the NGO sector and the public. It is inclusive, adopts a rights based approach, it is medium to long term and focusses heavily on inclusive participation including women, youth, and the marginalised.

**Development Planning: Spatial and Socio-Economic Planning**

A significant component of the initiative comprises the development of a regional economic development plan and spatial development framework. In keeping with the regional and town scale implementation of the initiative, the town level regeneration plan should be aligned to and informed by the regional economic dynamics in the Karoo. Likewise, a spatial plan should indicate the desired land use patterns based on the identity of the area, the environmental and social features that are integral to the region. The factoring in of cultural preservation, inclusion of women, youth and the disabled will form a thread throughout the planning and implementation of the programme.

4. **Policy Alignment, Outcomes and Goals**

The development outcomes for the Karoo STR must align to national priorities and policy objectives, such as the NDP, NSDP and IUDF, but reflect regional and town specific conditions, developmental challenges and opportunities. The strategic goals should respond to the problems identified, remain informed by the rationale for intervention and reflect the key elements of the regional conceptual approach of this initiative.

**Policy and Strategy Alignment**

*National Development Plan, National Spatial Development Perspective and Integrated Urban Development Framework*

The Karoo STR initiative focuses on both a small town and regional scale, allowing development priorities at each scale to inform the development priorities of the other. The initiative aims to improve economic growth and diversification at local level through identification of regional economic opportunity and competitiveness. It promotes spatial and social transformation at regional and local levels. It aims to plan for infrastructure at both town and regional scale in order to achieve improved economic outcomes, including greater employment. In this manner, the initiative aligns with the NDP, NSDP and the IUDF.

More specifically, through attempting to deal with the urban (towns) and rural and using spatial and infrastructure planning for more resilient and productive towns, and through developing governance at town and regional level, it is hoped that the vision and goals of the NDP and IUDF will be achieved.
SALGA Strategic Framework

SALGA’s strategic framework - 2017-2022 - emphasises spatial transformation and inclusive and sustainable economic growth as a key focus for the period. The vision aligns with the NDP, NSDP and IUDF. The strategy advocates for utilising regional economic strategies and innovative land use management tools to give effect to spatial transformation and sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Development Outcomes

The anticipated outcomes for the Karoo Regional STR initiative are as follows:

- The development potential and role of the towns and the region within the national space economy is fulfilled
- **Sustainable development** (social, environmental, economic) in the long term for the region as a whole (including all settlements) is realised
- **Inclusive economic growth** and spatial transformation at the regional and town scale including the hinterlands is achieved

Strategic Goals and Functions

The Karoo Regional STR initiative through its structures and platforms (see institutional arrangements below) will perform certain and functions and hopefully realise the strategic goals. Realising the goals and performing the functions should lead to the desired outcomes for the initiative (if the assumptions hold true).

The **strategic goals** are to:

- Establish appropriate institutional platforms to steer development
- Develop a regional spatial development framework and regional economic development strategy
- Develop town-level regeneration plans in line with regional planning frameworks

The **strategic functions** are to:

- Anticipate and respond to long term macro trends impacting on the region and towns (economic, social, political, environmental)
- Identify and galvanise a response to shared and common risk;
- Facilitate inter-municipal cooperation
- Coordinate the implementation of the regional spatial development plan and town regeneration plans and ensure that it:
- Steer and guide development planning that:
  - aligns to national, regional and local priorities,
  - is inclusive of all stakeholders in order to derive short, medium and long term priorities;
  - makes required trade-offs;
allows for the coordination of development and investment across municipalities in a strategic and integrated manner.

Institutional Arrangements
The enabling legislation which makes provision for the institutional and planning tools include:

a) The Intergovernmental Relation (IGR) Act 13 of 2005;
   - The basis for political oversight and coordination IGR structures
   - inter-municipal cooperation IGR platforms

b) The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 16 of 2013,
   - Enables promulgation of a region and gazetting of a regional spatial development framework

   - Creates the platform for municipal technical and implementation entities

Institutional and Planning Tools
In order to realise regional and in particular cross-boundary development goals, certain IGR structures are required for oversight, cooperation and planning.

Institutional Tools
- Political IGR platforms allowing national, provincial and local government representation and oversight
- Inter-municipal cooperation platforms including technical cooperation platforms or implementation vehicles

Planning Tools
- Regional Spatial Development Framework
  - Identify long term spatial vision
  - Capital investment framework
- Regional Economic Development Strategy (long range plan)
  - Industry selection
  - Value chain analysis and optimisation
  - Capital investment priorities
- Regional IDP frameworks (multi-sectoral regional planning)
- Coherent land use schemes that facilitate development at regional and local level
- Small Town Regeneration plans emphasising the role and function of towns within their regional context
The **mechanisms** and **approaches** used to implement development will include but are not limited to:

- pooled and shared skills and resources to meet the needs of individual municipalities and towards reaching regional goals and targets.
- Ensuring inclusive representation and participation in development initiatives (women, youth, disabled, marginalised).
- Including the private sector and civil society in planning and implementation of shared plans.
- Provision of training and capacity building especially with respect to STR implementation.
- Implement a monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure effective implementation for the initiative, in areas such as:
  - Coordinating inputs
  - Development processes
  - Reaching outputs within agreed upon timeframes and
  - Reaching development outcomes.
- Ensure an effective knowledge management strategy is in place and implemented.

This section set out the outcomes, goals as well as the enabling legislation, tools and approaches that would most likely play a role in giving effect to the Karoo Regional STR Initiative. The next section deals with the key role players who are required to give effect to the goals and outcomes.

### 5. Key Role players and Roles

The primary stakeholders are the municipalities, who are the drivers and conduits of development in the interest of the citizens within their jurisdictions. Organised local government is also an important stakeholder acting as an intermediary between municipalities, but also between government and municipalities. Line departments, their agencies and state owned enterprises are important resource coordinators and investors in region. The private sector, civil society and academia will be brought on board in a sequenced manner at both local level and at a regional level once the public sector IGR platforms have been established; notwithstanding the roles that all stakeholders are already playing in the region. Below is an outline of the indicative role of each of the role players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Players</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipalities</td>
<td>- Leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Governance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Short and Medium Term Milestones

The Karoo Regional STR initiative has been operating for over year, two conferences have been held and numerous stakeholders have been consulted. The National Task Team, chaired by SALGA, has developed a more detailed programme and plan, contingent on the proclamation of the region and the gazetting of a regional SDF. However, the most important milestones for the medium term are set below.

Table 2: Milestones for the Karoo STR initiative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Milestone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 1</td>
<td>Institutionalisation and Gearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(July 2017 – June 2018)</td>
<td>- IGR platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Inter-municipal cooperation agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Technical Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organised local government</td>
<td>- Facilitate planning processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Lobby stakeholders to perform their mandate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Facilitate establishment and maintenance of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>governance structures (including technical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>governance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line departments, Agencies, state</td>
<td>- Fulfil respective mandates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owned enterprises</td>
<td>- Develop and tweak policy to regional needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Invest according to regional plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Crowd in investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical IGR platforms</td>
<td>- Political oversight and political intermediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal Governance structures</td>
<td>- Anticipate the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Scenario planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Long range planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Lobby and advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Exercise governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academia</td>
<td>- Research and knowledge production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>- Invest and respond to public sector incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>- Accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Programme implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Representative function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- STR training conducted, programme institutionalised within the municipality, council resolution
- Baseline study conducted. Proposed Region agreed to be proclaimed
- Karoo Region Tourism Strategy Initiated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Planning Phase and Consolidation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finalise the Regional SDF and tourism strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STR strategies developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On-boarding local and regional private sector/civil society stakeholders at regional and local level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Implementation Phase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical platform takes responsibility for planning coordination and implementation, inclusion of proposals in IDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IGR meets and holds IMC, and other stakeholders accountable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMC takes responsibility for driving the programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Challenge

The Karoo Regional STR Initiative has set itself an ambitious target of setting up a four-province regional economic development initiative requiring robust administrative and political coordination structures platforms to ensure its success. This initiative could hold insights and play a seed a new model for regional and sub-national development in South Africa in what is a complex institutional environment. SALGA therefore calls all stakeholders and role players to bring their role and resources to bear on this important and ground-breaking initiative.
8. Annexures

Annex A

Table 3: Participating districts, local municipalities and towns²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>District municipality</th>
<th>Local municipality</th>
<th>Towns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>Central Karoo</td>
<td>Beaufort West</td>
<td>Beaufort West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Murraysburg</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nelspoort</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Merweville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laingsburg</td>
<td>Laingsburg</td>
<td>Matjiesfontein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prince Albert</td>
<td>Prince Albert</td>
<td>Leeu Gamka</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Klaarstroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Welgemoed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eden Municipality</td>
<td>Kannaland</td>
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<td>Calitzdorp</td>
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<td>Ladismith</td>
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<td>Vanwyksdorp</td>
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<td>Zoar</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oudtshoorn</td>
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<td>Oudtshoorn</td>
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<td>Witzenberg</td>
<td></td>
<td>De Doorns</td>
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<td>Rawsonville</td>
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<td>Touws River</td>
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<td>Worcester</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Langeberg</td>
<td>Ashton</td>
<td>Bonnievale</td>
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<td>McGregor</td>
<td>Montagu</td>
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<td>Robertson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Matzikama</td>
<td>Bitterfontein</td>
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<td>Doring Bay</td>
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<td>Ebenhaezer</td>
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<td>Klawer</td>
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<td>Lutzville</td>
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<td>Nuwerus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rietpoort</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Strandfontein</td>
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<td>Vanrhynsdorp</td>
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<td>Vredendal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cederburg</td>
<td>Lamberts Bay</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Clanwilliam</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Wupperatal</td>
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² See growth of towns studies, PGDS, other.
| Free State         | Swellendam       | Lamberts Bay  
|                  |                  | Clanwilliam  
|                  |                  | Wuppertal    
|                  | Xhariep DM       | Zastron, Smithfield & 
|                  |                  | Rouxville    
|                  |                  | Trompsburg, Gariep Dam, 
|                  |                  | Springfontein, Phillipolis, 
|                  |                  | Jagersfontein, Fauresmith, 
|                  |                  | Edenburg & Reddersburg    
|                  | Letseemeng LM    | Koffiefontein, Jacobsdal, 
|                  |                  | Luckhoff, Oppermansgronde, 
|                  |                  | Petrusburg & Farmland    
| Northern Cape     | Namakwa DM       | Williston, Fraserburg and 
|                  |                  | Sutherland    
|                  |                  | Khai Ma LM     
|                  |                  | Aggeneys, Pella, Pofadder    
|                  |                  | Nama Khoi LM   
|                  |                  | Bulletrap, Carolusberg, 
|                  |                  | Concordia, Kleinzee, 
|                  |                  | Komaggas, Nababeep, O'Kiep, 
|                  |                  | Springbok, Steinkopf    
|                  | Pixley Ka Seme   | Campbell, Douglas, 
|                  |                  | Griekwastad, Riet River, 
|                  |                  | Schmidtsdrif    
|                  | Siyancuma LM     | Copperton, Marydale, 
|                  |                  | Niekerkshoop, Prieska    
|                  | Siyathemba LM    | Kareeberg LM    
|                  |                  | Carnarvon, Vanwyksvlei, 
|                  |                  | Vosburg    
|                  | Ubuntu LM        | Hutchinson, Loxton, 
|                  |                  | Richmond, Victoria West    
|                  | Emthanjeni LM    | Renosterburg LM    
|                  |                  | Petrusville, Philipstown, Van 
|                  |                  | der Kloof    
|                  |                 | Thembelihle LM    
|                  |                  | Hopetown, Strydenburg    
|                  | Umsobomvu LM     | ZF Mgcawu DM    
|                  |                  | Kai Garib LM     
|                  |                  | Eksteenskuil, Kakamas, 
|                  |                  | Keimoes, Kenhardt    
<p>|                  | Kheis LM         | Brandboom, Groblershoop    |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eastern Cape</th>
<th>Sarah Baartman Municipality</th>
<th>Dr. Beyers Naude</th>
<th>Graaf Reinett Willowmore; Aberdeen; Jansenville; Steytlerville; Kliplaat</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Crane Route</td>
<td>Somerset East, Pearston, Cookhouse</td>
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<td>Chris Hani DM</td>
<td>Inxuba Yethemba</td>
<td>Cradock, Middelburg</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Enoch Mgijima</td>
<td>Tarkarstad; Hofmeyer</td>
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