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1. BACKGROUND – BRIEF HISTORY

The town of Beaufort West was established in 1818 on the farm Hooyvlakkte at the request of Lord Charles, Somerset, then governor of the Cape. The town was named in honour of his father, the fifth Duke of Beaufort. Beaufort West was originally established as a service centre for rail and road transport and to a lesser degree for rural agriculture.

The *raison d'être* for the town's existence is however the railways. Even though both rail transport and agriculture are in decline in terms of economic opportunities, the town has managed to maintain a significant level of growth due to the high volume of passing road traffic (Beaufort West Municipality, 2006).

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

2.1 Development Issues

Beaufort West is strategically situated approximately 450 kilometres northwest from Cape Town along the N1 route, which connects Cape Town with cities like Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. The town is also situated on the stretch of the N1 where the N12 converges with the route, adding to the town transport potentials.

Beaufort West Municipality includes the towns of Beaufort West, Merweville and Nelspoort. The largest town in the district, Beaufort West, serves as the administrative centre of the district. The Beaufort West Municipality forms part of the Central Karoo District Municipality. The table below indicates the areas in which each of the wards fall.

Table 1: Wards in the Beaufort West Municipality

Ward	Area
1	Hillside, central town, Hospital hill, Nood einde
2	Nelspoort and Merweville
3	Essopville, Toekomrus, Barrake, Hillside 2
4	Kwa Mandlenkosi, The Lande
5	Rustdene, New Town, Parra vlei
6	Rustdene, Prince valley
7	Kwa Mandlenkosi , Rustdene

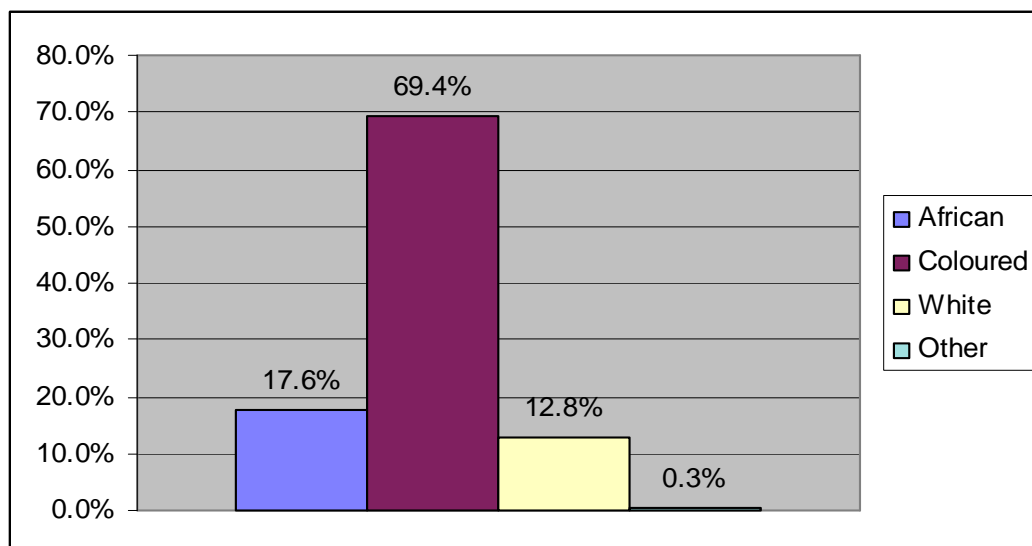
There is a total number of 8 996 households that live in Beaufort West Municipality. Of these households, 82.2% live in urban areas with the remaining 17.8% living in rural areas (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a:2). In 2006, the Beaufort West Municipality's population reached approximately 37 598. The population is expected to grow at a rate of 0.07% between 2006 and 2010. Table 2 indicates that in 2003 the town of Beaufort West made up approximately two thirds of the population of the Beaufort West Municipality with a steady growth trend.

Table 2: Population size of Beaufort West and Beaufort West Municipality

	Population 2001	Population Estimate 2003	Population Estimate 2008
Beaufort West	37107	40054	41952
Beaufort West Municipality	60484	62410	65136

The population is expected to grow at a rate of 0.07% between 2006 and 2010. The Beaufort West Municipality primarily comprises of three population groups - Africans, Coloureds and Whites as is shown in the graph below. The majority of the people that stay in the Beaufort West region are coloured (69.4%) (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a:2).

Figure 1: Population groups that live in Beaufort West region



The Beaufort West Development Plan (IDP) was developed for 2002 – 2006. This plan was reviewed in 2004/5 and implemented in 2006. The Municipal IDP Manager is in process of developing the new plan 2007 - 2011 (Nkungwana, 2007).

The following were issues raised by the community of Beaufort West during Community Participation Processes to develop the reviewed IDP.

Table 3: Priorities highlighted by the community in the reviewed IDP

BEAUFORT WEST PROPOSED PROJECTS				
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	ECONOMIC	SERVICE LEVELS	SKILLS	ENVIRONMENT
Youth facilities Crime reduction programme	Mohair Caravan Park into Truck stop Accommodation at Arts & Craft			
Mandlenkosi				
Jones Avenue Swimming Pool Library Post Office Upgrade Kwa-Mandlenkosi Community Hall Drainage faulty at Smile Avenue Sewage smell Lights Mandlenkosi road Fire brigade services Maintenance of roads Rectify street names and numbers The bridge to the grave yard is very small	Vegetable gardens Reviving Plaza		Development centre Youth centre	Cleaning Kwa-Mandlenkosi (Dump sites)
Merweville				
Clinic Mortuary Play Parks Swimming Pool Shopping centre Crime Prevention Programme TV channels Hospital	Small farming (land) Upgrading of caravan park Clean environment Job creation	Community Hall Upgrading (Voortrekker Street) Street lights Paving/sidewalks		Dust bins River cleaning

BEAUFORT WEST PROPOSED PROJECTS				
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	ECONOMIC	SERVICE LEVELS	SKILLS	ENVIRONMENT
Nelspoort				
Community Bus Service	Regional marketing business (SMME) Development Small Enterprise Support centre Indigenous sheep & Pig farming Micro-livestock enterprise Specialty Cheese yoghurt & Ice cream production Food processing Essential oils cultivation & extraction			

Source: Beaufort West Municipality, IDP Review 2005/6, 2005: 14

The ISRDP Programme, which has been running since 2001, has had a significant impact on the local communities. A variety of projects have been initiated under the auspices of the programme. These project are indicated in Table 4 below.

Table 4: ISRDP projects in Beaufort West Municipality

IDP / Nodal Challenges	Project	Stakeholder Contribution			Status / Progress
		Current / already Involved	Contribution	Potential Stakeholders	
Unemployment.	Abattoir and By-Products.	Local Government, two Existing Abattoirs.	R0	Farmers Associations, DBSA, DEDT, DOL, CKDM, Dept of Agriculture, Eskom, DST, DTI, DLA, WESGRO, ARC, Meat Board.	Planning phase
Unemployment.	Hydroponics.	Beaufort West Municipality, DEDT, DSS, DST, CSIR, CKDM, Dept of Agriculture,	R2 000 000 R2 000 000 R2 400 000	DOL, DTI, ARC, WESGRO.	Second phase under construction
Unemployment.	Essential Oils.	DST, Beaufort West Municipality, CSIR, CKDM.		DOL, DTI, ARC, WESGRO, DEDT.	
Poor / lack of marketing of the region.	Karoo Tourism Gateway.	DEAT, DEDT, CKDM, Local Municipality, Local Tourism Association.	R2 400 000	Dept of Correctional Services, DMO, DTI, DOC.	Planning phase

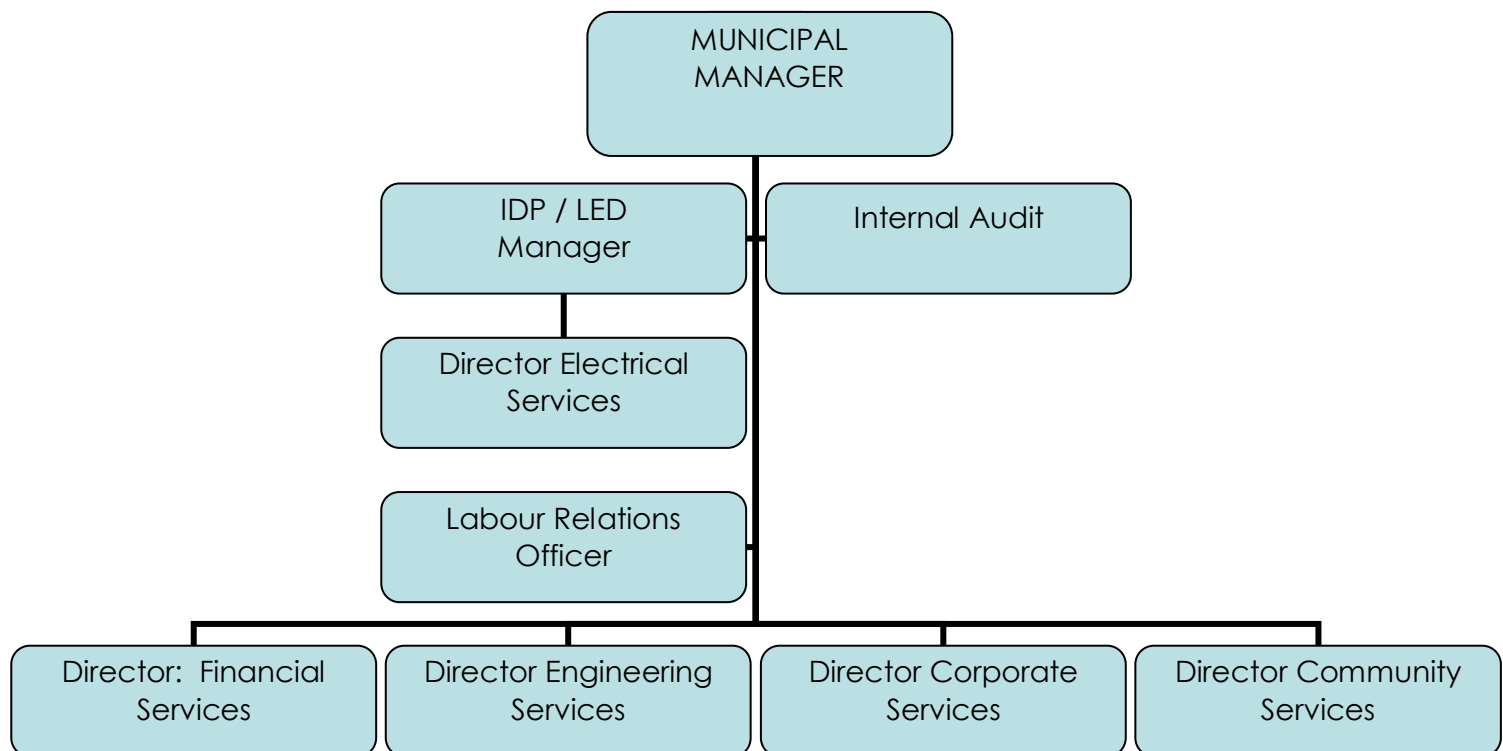
IDP / Nodal Challenges	Project	Stakeholder Contribution			Status / Progress
		Current / already Involved	Contribution	Potential Stakeholders	
Lack of inward investment and Unemployment.	Springfontein Dam Development.	Municipality, CKDM, DEAT.	R80 000	DTI, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Nafcoc, Business Chambers, Smaleda, etc.	Planning phase
Job creation.	Health Spa (Nelspoort).	Casidra, Municipality, Department of Agriculture.		Department of Housing, Spoornet, Department of Health, DTI, Department of Arts and Culture etc.	
Unemployment and Economic Development.	Revival of Business Plaza (Kwa-Mandlenkosi).	Municipality, CKDM.	R0	Human Settlement, DTI, Economic Development and Tourism, Nafcoc, DPLG (MIG), DEAT.	Planning phase
The long distance to be travelled to access government services.	Multi-Purpose Centre (Phase 3).	Dept Social Development, Municipality, ESKOM, GCIS, Home Affairs, Southern Cape College.	R2 000 000 R800 000 R845 000	Public Works, Labour, Dept. of Justice, NGO's and DPLG.	Phases 1 and 2 completed

Source: Beaufort West Municipality, IDP Review 2005/6, 2005: 8

2.2 *Municipal organogram*

A total number of 301 employees are in the service of the Beaufort West Municipality. Certain positions are from time to time filled on a temporary basis and a total number of 34 employees are temporary (See Figure 3 for the organogram).

Figure 2: Basic organogram of the Beaufort West Municipality



Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a:4

The management structure consists of six employees. Furthermore, the Engineering Department employs 170 employees, while 25 members of staff work for Financial Services. Community services host 51 people, Corporate Services 21, Municipal Manager 3 and Electrical Services has 25 employees. The challenge that faces the Beaufort West Municipality is that most of the applications are received from designated groups in terms of race and gender of which the municipality has an over representation. Table 5 gives an indication of the breakdown for the employees in each department in terms of the population group and gender.

Table 5: Number of municipal employees in terms of population group as well as gender

	Black		Coloured		White		
Department	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Financial Services	2	4	6	4	2	8	26
Engineering Services	38	1	120	2	8	2	171
Electro technical Services	5	1	15	1	4	0	26
Community Services	9	0	36	3	1	3	52
Corporate Services	3	1	5	9	1	3	22
Office of the Municipal Manager	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
	58	7	183	19	17	17	301

The Department of Corporate Services consists of management (2 employees), administrative services (9), human resources (1) and libraries (10), bringing the total number of employees to 22. The Community Services department includes management (1 employee), housing (3), traffic (17) and waste management (32), bringing the total number of employees in the directorate to 52. A total of 26 employees work in the Electrical Services department, namely management (3), distribution (15), street lights (2), administration (2) as well as meter readers (4). Altogether 171 people work in the Engineering Services department, i.e. management and support (8), mechanical workshop (7), roads & storm water (43), water and sewerage maintenance (22), water treatment and sewerage works (20), building maintenance (17), parks and recreation (36), building control (2), Merweville satellite office (8) and Nelspoort satellite office (8). The staff complement in the Financial Services department of 26 is made up of management (4), expenditure (6), income (9), administration (6) and financial administration (1) (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 4).

2.3 *Municipal Revenue and Expenditure*

The income and expenditure for the Beaufort West Municipality is by indicating an actual amount for the previous year as well as an actual and a budgeted amount for 2006 in this case. The following is a table of the income and expenditure for the Beaufort West Municipality indicating the actual as well as the budgeted figures for 2006.

Table 6: Municipal Income and Expenditure

ANALYSIS OF OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006			
<i>Actual 2005</i>	<i>INCOME</i>	<i>Actual 2006</i>	<i>Budget 2006</i>
5,069,830	Grants and subsidies	7,341,456	5,160,200
3,898,797	National Government	7,251,774	5,145,000
791,033	Provincial Government	89,682	15,200
380,000	District Municipality	0	0
51,981,032	Operating income	54,680,284	52,553,052
10,652,830	Assessment rates	11,124,469	9,987,230
17,069,949	Sale of electricity	18,478,320	18,253,091
7,233,701	Sale of water	8,084,100	7,779,274
17,024,552	Other service charges	16,993,395	16,533,457
57,050,862	TOTAL INCOME	62,021,740	57,713,252
	EXPENDITURE		
22,459,048	Salaries, wages and allowances	25,483,873	24,229,010
23,751,201	General expenses:	27,685,295	24,553,343
8,532,822	- Purchase of electricity	8,870,032	8,904,800
93,267	- Purchase of water	379,743	425,600
15,125,112	- Other general expenses	18,435,520	15,222,943
4,028,262	Repairs and maintenance	6,311,214	5,846,237
3,357,779	Capital charges	3,248,563	3,086,492
331,605	Contributions to fixed assets	685,419	1,295,805
1,797,504	Contributions	90,000	1,190,000
55,725,399	Gross expenditure	63,504,364	60,200,887
-1,356,432	Less: Amounts charged out	-1,770,705	-2,504,273
54,368,967	NET EXPENDITURE	61,733,659	57,696,614

Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a: 40

From Table 6, it can be highlighted that the operating income the Beaufort West Municipality generates is R54 680 284. The total operating expenditure for the year amounted to R 61 733 659, which is 6.99% more than the budgeted expenditure. The actual income amounting to R 62 021 740 has however increased by 7.45% resulting in a surplus for the year of R 288 801 (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 39). Table 7 indicates the government grants and subsidies received by the Beaufort West Municipality. A total amount of R30 560 187 was received, compared to R23 110 351 received in 2005. The money was also received and used in often contrasting ways in each of the years. Most of the money was received for low cost housing from the Provincial Government of the Western Cape. For the Consolidated

Municipal Infrastructure Programme (CMIP) the Beaufort West Municipality upgraded sports grounds, streets, buildings and water as well as electricity networks. The R734 000 from the Municipal Systems Improvement Programme Grant (MSIG) was used for Project Consolidate (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 39).

Table 7: Government Grants and Subsidies received by Beaufort West Municipality

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	2006	2005
Equitable share	7,251,774	3,893,797
Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme (CMIP)	1,640,205	3,814,660
PAWC : Asset Management	1,845,669	1,784,432
PAWC : Housing	8,613,761	2,719,098
PAWC : Department of Transport	4,679,669	2,078,000
National Lottery	991,908	949,928
Department Mineral & Energy	4,040,000	0
PAWC : Social Services	130,000	630,000
PAWC : Department of Sport & Culture	400,000	490,000
Municipal Systems Improvement Programme Grant (MSIG)	734,000	844,257
PAWC : Department of Environmental Affairs	150,000	425,000
PAWC : Department of Human rights	70,000	0
Central Karoo District Municipality	7,000	659,449
PAWC : Proclaimed roads	6,201	0
National Department of Sport	0	1,289,000
PAWC : Department of Economic Development & Tourism	0	300,000
PAWC : Department of Local Government	0	3,232,730

Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a

The equitable share received almost doubled from 2005 to 2006. All consumers with a household income of up to R 1 640 are regarded as indigent households and qualify for free basic electricity (50 kWh per month) and free basic water (6 kl per month). In addition, they are also subsidised on rates and services based on the household income (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 48). Table 8 indicates the number of indigent subsidies as well as the amount that was spent in 2006.

Table 8: Indigent subsidies in Beaufort West Municipality

FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUBSIDY		
Service	Number	Amount
Electricity	3 403	R 885 117
Water	3 279	R 1 623 663
Sewerage	2 562	R 882 574
Refuse	743	R 161 579
Rates	492	R 33 669
TOTAL		R 3 586 602

Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a: 40

A list of tariff rates was collected from the municipality. Table 9 below underlines some of these tariffs.

Table 9: Tariffs for the Beaufort West Municipality

	Details	Tariff VAT included 2006/2007
CEMETRY <i>Goue Akker</i>	Single grave (bought after death) Reserved plot Grave for still born baby Digging of grave Covering of grave	R20 R32 R72 R40 R12
ELECTRICITY	User deposit (per month) Basic Tariff (per month) Unit – per amp (Household meters)	R44.08 R35.35 R7.90
WATER	User deposit (per month) Basic tariff (per month) Unit tariff (0-6 kl) (7-20kl) (21-50 kl) (51+ kl)	R31.17 R31.17 R2.75 R3.15 R3.45 R3.75
REFUSE REMOVAL	At least 2 removals per week per year	R300.00
TAXES	Tariff per R of value	2.58 c
SANITATION	Private facilities (per flush toilet / urinal) (per year)	R521.40
COMMONAGE	Hire of commonage South of N1 and West of Loxton Road (per small stock)	R3.72

Source: Beaufort West Municipality, 2005

2.4 Social/economic projects

The socio/economic projects for the Beaufort West Municipality for 2005 / 2006 are highlighted in the table below. Table 10 highlights the project details with the donor as well as where the status and the area for the proposed project.

Table 10: Socio/economic projects for 2005/2006 of the Beaufort West Municipality

KPA's	Project	Amount	Donor	Status	Area
<i>Economic Development</i>	1. Composting	R350 000.00	PAWC	Planning	Beaufort West
	2. Abattoir	R10m	No donor	Planning	Industrial Area
	3. Industrial Development Strategy	R50 000.00	No donor	Search for Funding	Beaufort West
	4. Essential Oils	R500 000.00	DST	Planning	Beaufort West
	5. Tourism Gate Way	R2.4m	DEAT	Planning	Beaufort West
	6. Economic Development Potential	R136 126.00	DEAT	Planning	Merweville
	7. Economic Viability Study	R100 000.00	No donor	Search for Funding	Beaufort West
	8. Policy (tourism signs)	R35 000.00	DEAT	Planning	Beaufort West
	9. Feasibility Study CBD	R150 000.00	DEAT	Planning	Beaufort West
	10. LED Committee	R5 000.00	Own funds	Process	Beaufort West

Source: Beaufort West Municipality, IDP Review 2005/6, 2005

Based on the economic potentials, the following key projects are being planned, or have been initiated in the municipal area (Beaufort West Municipality, 2005: 6-8).

- Beaufort West Hydroponics is a Section 21 Company trading in herbs in Beaufort West. Some of the herbs are grown hydroponically (without soil) for the fresh produce markets while other are grown in soil for the essential oils market. In 2003 the Department of Science and Technology, approved funding for the establishment of an Essential Oils Pilot Project in Beaufort West. Launch Date: 1 January 2004 ; Project Cost: R800 000
- In 2003 the Department of Science and Technology, in conjunction with the Provincial Government of the Western Cape, approved funding for the expansion of the (pilot) hydroponics facility into a fully-fledged business. An 18-month pilot project has already been completed. This has proven both the technical and commercial viability of growing herbs hydroponically in Beaufort West. The expansion project is aimed at transferring a full-scale technology-rich solution into an economically depressed area in order to address a market opportunity, thereby creating at least 80 additional sustainable jobs. Launching Date: June 2003; Project Cost: R5 000 000.
- The abattoir and by-product project is designed as an anchor that has a multi-purpose nature that incorporates an abattoir, tannery and leather production. It is anticipated that the abattoir would feed some of its by-products to the tannery and leather projects with raw material for processing and manufacturing of products. The abattoir would be specifically geared for small stock slaughter as well as pigs, cattle, ostriches and various game and should provide employment directly as well as through an additional pre-packaging unit. It is expected that such a facility could achieve premium prices on its

meat because of the reputation already built up for Karoo quality mutton and lamb. The Construction and operation of a multi purpose abattoir would “process” approximately 80 ostriches, 250 livestock and 400 game 100 heads of game per day. By-products would be processed and marketed as a value-adding component to the business. It is estimated that the project would create 60 direct sustainable employment and 25 indirect employment opportunities. Launching Date: May 2005 ; Project Cost: R7 065 000

- Subsequent to the CSIR’s continuous interactions with communities, leather projects have been established in North West and Kwa-Zulu Natal Provinces. During a Rapid Review of selected towns in the Western Cape the CSIR identified the opportunity to establish manufacturing of leather-based products in the Central Karoo.. Utilising existing and currently planned structures such as the ‘Arts and Crafts Centres’ will provide significant local sales outlets for the products. Launching Date: March 2004 ; Project Cost: R4 000 000.

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3.1 Number of social

An alarming feature of the socio-economic conditions in the Beaufort West Municipality is the low average household income. According to the CSIR (Rapid Review, 2002) 43% of all households in Beaufort West have an income of less than R1000-00 per month (compared to R800 per month used by Statistics SA as the yardstick for measuring poverty). Based on the CSIR information it would seem that 27% of the adult population receive some form of welfare grant (excluding the equitable share grants for households) and in total just more than R3.5 million per month is paid in grants to residents in the Beaufort West.

Social Grants are paid out once a month in Beaufort West by SASSA (South African Social Security Agency) around the 15th of every month. The grantees can receive their money through the All Pay system (at the Department of Social Development) or receive the money in their bank account which they can access through the ATM in town (Meyer, 2007). Table 11 indicates that there is approximately 13 000 social grants processed every month – the majority being child support and disability grants. There are also four war veterans receiving a grant monthly.

Table 11: Number and type of social grants in Beaufort West since October 2006 to March 2007

Grant Type	March	February	January	December	November	October
Old Age	2367	2364	2366	2385	2375	2393
War Veterans	4	4	4	4	4	4
Disability Grant	3828	3861	3896	3873	3862	3926
Foster Grant	600	579	579	646	640	650
Care Combination	10	10	10	10	10	10
Care Dependency	103	106	106	111	112	112
Child Support	6483	6510	5476	6491	6465	6494
TOTAL	13395	13434	13437	13520	13468	13626

Source: All Pay, 2007

3.2 *Banks and ATMs*

All the Commercial Banks have a branch in Beaufort West – First National, ABSA, Standard, Nedbank. They each have at least one ATM outside of the bank. These banks are all in the main road of the town and therefore also very accessible to the tourists driving through. There is also a branch of the African Bank as well as the Land Bank regional office.

3.3 *Business Types*

There are two malls being constructed in Beaufort West, therefore the business structures could expand. Several of the small town residents around Beaufort West use the town as a base for schooling for the children, shopping for groceries and clothing and many other facilities. Beaufort West is a large town and therefore there are several basic business types. Therefore, Table 12 indicates the number of each of the categories with a few examples. The informal businesses as well as those businesses that do not appear in the telephone book are not reported, therefore the number of business may be fewer than expected.

Table 12: Types and number of businesses in Beaufort West

Category	Examples	Number of businesses
Accommodation	Beaufort Manor, Central Overnight flats, Donkin Country House, Formula 1 Hotel, Hotel Royal Lodge, Karoo National Park, La Paix Selfsorg, Wagon Wheel Country Lodge, Olive Grove Guest Farm, KoKA Tsara Bush Camp	27
Arts & Crafts	Beads and Gifts, Sonneblom Bloemiste, Central Karoo Leather Products, Crafty Kids	7
Bank	Standard, ABSA, FNB, African, Land, Nedbank	6
Book shop, Stationery & Printing	Boeke Depot, Courier Printing, Stationery.com, Bargain Books	5
Bookkeeping	Augustyn Jannie & Kie, Smit, Vlok en Kie	3
Boutique & Salons	Mostert, Alrika, Moderna Meisies, Sovounir, Perfect Bodies	7
Butchery & Biltong	Greater Karoo Butchery, Karoo Lam, Koup Vleis, Primavleis, Goldfinger	12
Cash Loans	Easy Cash Loans, Flash cash	3
Computers	JP Computers, Beaufort Wes Rekenaardienste	2
Couriers & Distribution	NPS Courier, Beaufort Wes Verspreiders	2
Employment Agency	Ikaheng Human Resources	1
Engineering	GJA, Precision Motots	2
Entertainment	Top DVD, Museum, Toeriste Inligting, Beaufort West Gholf Course	6
Estate Agents	CZ, Crawford, SEEF	5
Farmer services	Co-op, Karoo besproeing, Pienaar Wol Fabriek, Melkery	6
Fresh Fruit & Vegetables	Alles Vars, Beaufort Wes Groente Mark	3
Funeral services	AVBOB, Little Woods, Karee N, Nationwide, Booysen	9
Furniture & Second Hand Shop	Oxford, rand vir Rand, OK Furnishers	3
Garage & Service Centre (Cars & Trucks)	Toyota, HB Motors, AA Towing & Workshop, Donkin Motors	28
Insurance Brokers	Old Mutual, Capitec, Jo-Henry Belegers, Beaufort West Brokers	13
Jewelers	Philtin's Jewelers & Horlosie makers	1
Legal	Crawford, Protect a lamb, Beaufort West legal Advisers	6
Liquor store	A&J Liquors, Star Bottle, Beaufort Liquors, Tulbagh Winkelders	8
Medical	Van der Westhuizen, Senekal, Le Roux, Virtual Care Apteek	10
Nursery	Matchbox	1
Restaurants & Take Aways	Pizza World, Steers, Wimpy, Mac Young Restaurant, Pop In, Oppi Dek	22
Retail Stores	Ackermans, JET, PEP Stores, Russels, Truworths, Checkers	32
Security	Beaufort Alarms, Leondale, Stears Sekuriteit	4
Technical services	E-paints, B&B Welding, De Jagers Plumbing, WG Elektries, Radio & Satellite	12
Transport	Hattingh Vervoer, De Klerk Busdiens	3
Wholesalers	Essop Town Café, SSS Powersave, Protea Superstore	15
OTHERS	Gordan Kemp Gas, African Wildlife Taxidermist, Central Cycles, Car Mon Bakery	8

3.4 Tourism

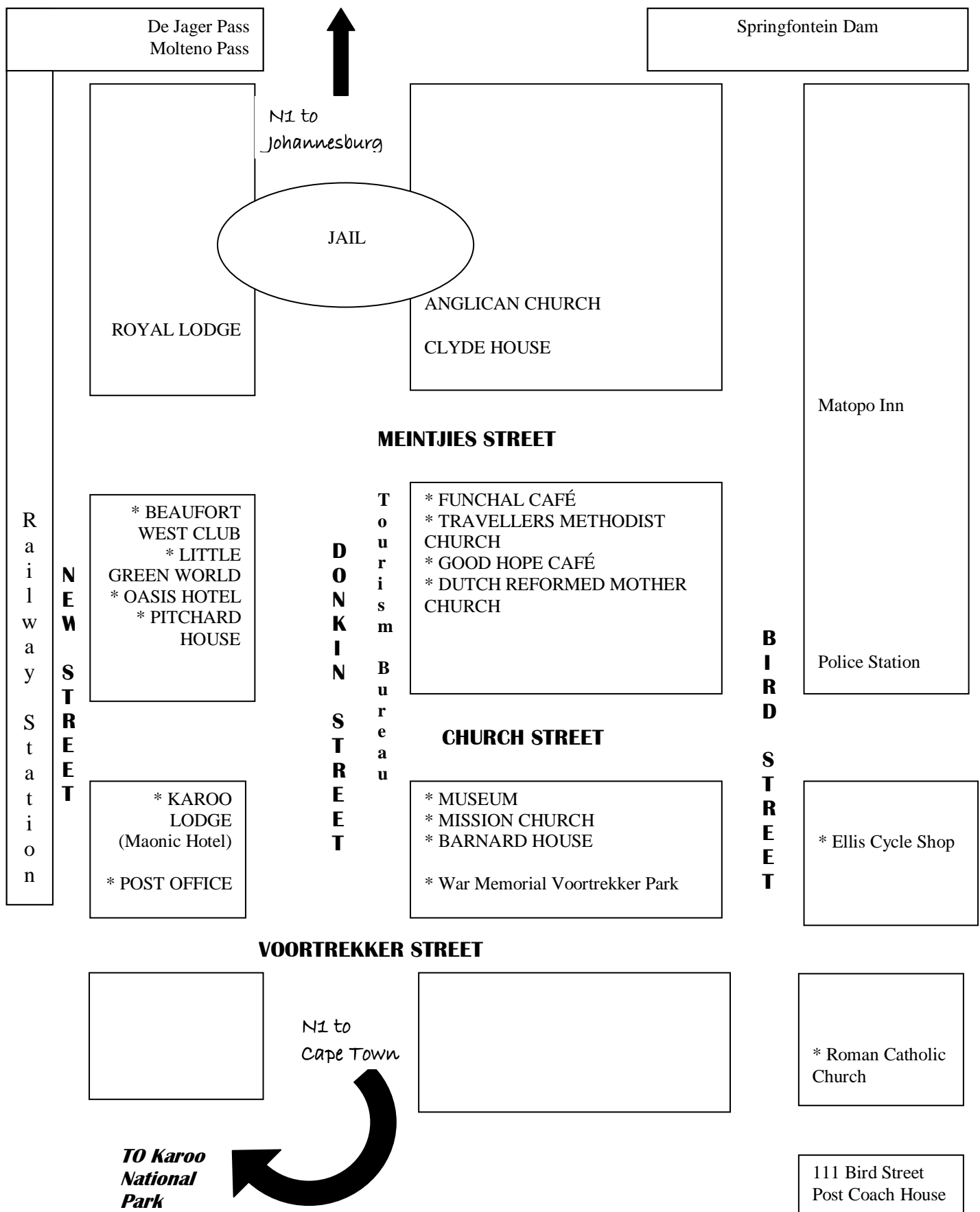
Although most people only drive through Beaufort West or use it as a half way stop between Cape Town and Johannesburg, there are several tourist attractions in this typical “platteland”

town. There is a small tourism bureau in the main road with various brochures, pamphlets and a lot of information on the available accommodation and activities in the surrounding area. The accommodation in Beaufort West varies from R100 to R400 per person. There is four hotels, five guest houses, two game lodges, four guest farms, two overnight rooms, six bed and breakfast and four self catering facilities on the list provided by the Tourism Bureau in Beaufort West (Tourism Bureau in Beaufort West, 2006).

As seen in Table 12, there are 22 restaurants and take away facilities in Beaufort West. The majority of the guest houses and hotels also provide a good meal for the traveller. The Tourist Bureau also provides a list of 34 national museums and places of interest in Beaufort West. Some of these places are highlighted below.

The best way to experience Beaufort West is to stroll through the streets viewing the various architecturally interesting buildings. A very good starting point would be the MUSEUM, founded in 1818 and proclaimed the first municipality of the old Cape Colony on February 3, 1837. The museum complex consists of three buildings, namely the OLD DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH and PARSONAGE and the old town hall that once housed the municipal offices. Figure 4 illustrates all the other historic buildings and places of interest that can be seen in Beaufort West.

On the outskirts of Beaufort West lies the 75 000 ha Karoo National Park. Here two of South Africa's most highly endangered species, the riverine rabbit and the black rhinoceros, have been successfully resettled. The park is also home to a wide variety of indigenous buck, mountain zebra, wild ostrich and five tortoise species, the most in any conservation area in the world. The park has Cape Dutch style chalets, several have been adapted for people with mobility problems. There is a caravan and camping site. The Park has a fully licensed a la carte restaurant, a curio shop, and information centre (Beaufort West Tourism Bureau, 2006).



Source: Beaufort West Tourism Bureau, 2006

Figure 3: The Historic Core of Beaufort West

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

4.1 *Recreational Facilities*

In Beaufort West there are five sporting stadiums. Three are in Kwa Mandlenkosi, Rustdene and New Town. The sport disciplines that are accommodated are soccer, rugby, cricket, athletics, tennis, badminton, volleyball, karate, netball, squash, basketball, hockey, golf and bowls (Smit, 2007). Sport facilities are leased to the different Sport Councils who manage the different sport facilities except the rugby/athletics facility in Voortrekker Sport Centre are managed by the municipality. Though these stadiums are of modern times their limitation is that they are under utilized in terms of a variety of sporting activities (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b: 10). Rustdene stadium is earmarked as a regional stadium which would be development so it be used as one of the offside venues for the word cup soccer world cup. The challenge is to widen the scope of these fields and optimally use them to combat amongst other things crime through sport.

Beaufort West has two swimming pools which are used by the public, public schools and local clubs (Smit, 2007). The swimming pools are also available to the public after hours for social occasions. The Bird Street (main public pool) swimming pool accommodates approximately 8 656 visitors during the year (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 12).

4.2 *Services Available*

According to the Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee reports 2006/07, this municipality has the lowest backlog in electricity provision at 6,8 per cent compared to other municipalities in that Central Karoo District whose backlogs range between 27,4 per cent and 52,0 per cent. Electricity is the largest contributor to own revenue in Beaufort West Municipality (40,0%) and is budgeted at R20,6 million. This represents a growth rate of 11, 8 per cent for 2005/06 (Provincial Government of the Western Cape, 2006: 88).

Table 13: Electricity Statistics for Beaufort West

Number of users	7,222
Units bought	50,101,638
Units sold	45,992,823
Cost per unit bought	34.68c
Cost per unit sold	41.05c

Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a: 52

Water supply to Beaufort West is obtained from the conjunctive use of surface water from Gamka dam and groundwater from 19 boreholes and 2 springs (Smit, 2007). The Beaufort West waste water treatment works is designed to operate at an average dry weather flow of 4 656 kl/day. Due to the limited water resources a capacity of 1 871 000 m³ final affluent is permitted for irrigation of sport field and the golf course (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 12). Beaufort West Municipality had a water backlog of 0,8 per cent in 2001. However, according to the Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee report for 2006/07 water backlog in this region increased to 2,9 per cent although this is considered low when compared to other local municipalities in the Central Karoo District. Approximately R8,9 million has been allocated to this category. Water charges contributed 17 per cent of total revenue in 2006/07 (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b: 28).

Table 14: Water Statistics for Beaufort West

Number of users	7,171
Units bought / purified	2,400,879
Units sold	1,934,693
Cost per unit bought	R 2.65
Cost per unit sold	R 4.34

Source: Beaufort West Municipality Annual Report 2005/6, 2007a: 52

A total number of 23 660 m² of streets have been resealed. A storm water construction contract of 890m has been completed during the year while 3810m of streets were paved in Beaufort West. A total of 124 new connections were constructed by the municipality while 513 new connections (including distribution pipes) were constructed by a private contractor (Smit, 2007). Sixty five sewerage pipelines have been repaired while sewerage blockages are unblocked on a 24 hour basis (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 52).

On average about 9 100 (household and businesses) removal service points are serviced weekly, which makes up an estimated total of 26.3 tons of solid waste per day. The municipality is offering a door to door removal service to its local community (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 12). There are no more buckets in terms of sewerage systems and only 570 vacuum tank loads.

Beaufort West has a total of 194kilometers of road - 94km tarred, 59km gravel and 41km of commonage road (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a: 12).

4.4 *Schools*

Beaufort West municipality has 17 secondary and primary schools, representing 65, 4 per cent of schools in the Central Karoo District. In Beaufort West, 32 per cent of the population over 14 years has had less than 7 years of formal education, compared to an alarming 37,0 per cent of the district. This is coupled with an educator-learner ratio of 36. Both education levels and workload needs attention (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 89).

The average number of people in the Beaufort West municipality had some level of secondary education (33, 4%), which is higher than the average for the Central Karoo District (30, 5%). The percentage of people with higher education in the Beaufort West is 5, 3 per cent compared to Central Karoo District with 5, and 9 per cent. But in terms of occupational skills Beaufort West has a proportion of 17, 1 per cent compared to Central Karoo District with 14, and 2 per cent (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 89). There are also five other educational facilities - Karoo Resources Centre; Karoo Association for Pre-School Training; Beaufort West Community Learning Centre(ABET); South Cape College; National Computer College (Duimpies, 2007; Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b: 6).

4.5 *Transport Modalities*

The state of infrastructure development creates an enabling environment for economic growth. Road infrastructure is one of the major contributors to Beaufort West's economic development as the N1 national road is an important link that provides access to Northern Province, Gauteng, Free State and the Western Cape (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 78). Within Beaufort West the N1 links the region to Leeu-Gamka, Laingsburg and Matsijfontein. The other important routes are N12 that connects Beaufort West to Oudtshoorn, George and the Southern Cape. From the N1 there is also a link to the R61 that goes to Graaff-Reinet and to the north of Victoria West in the Northern Cape. The other important route is the R407 that connects Prince Albert via the N1; this road also connects commercial farms that are on the N12 to manufacturers and markets.

In addition to the N1 there is a railway line that runs parallel to the N1 through Beaufort West, linking the municipality to Cape Town and Johannesburg. The railway way is currently used for transporting passengers and goods. Passing transport remains one of the most important markets of the Beaufort West Local Municipality. There are approximately 7 000 vehicles passing through Beaufort West per day during off peak holiday and this figure doubles during peak holiday. The largest percentage of these is large trucks (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 78).

4.6 *Communication*

The cell phone reception for all the cellular networks is good in Beaufort West. There are no communication support services such as internet cafes, office facilities such as faxing, copying etc. The services of Telkom are also available from the Post Office.

4.7 *Housing*

There were various housing projects since 1994. Between 1998 and 2002 1172 houses were built in Rustdene (Phase I = 1088 and Phase II = 84) A second group of 430 houses were built in Beaufort West. Since 2004 there were two housing projects launched where 156 houses built in Toekomsrust. Currently 513 houses are being built in Hillside and there is another project being planned to continue building 598 in Hillside (Phase II). Therefore, since 1998, a total of 2115 houses have been supplied to the people of Beaufort West. All these houses have been linked to a project subsidy (Nkondo, 2007).

The houses were not built according to the People's Housing Process. There have been various attempts to initiate this programme but there were numerous complications. One of these projects was the Sakumzi Project where 28 houses were built by the people themselves. But “ons bou tien huise saam – as ons begin met my huis sleep ek dan voete as my huis klaar is en dan wil ek jou nie help om jou huis klaar te bou nie (we are going to build ten houses together, if we have completed my house, I will not put all my effort in to complete the other nine houses. I do not want to assist the other people who are part of the project to build their houses once mine has been completed!)” (Nkondo, 2007). Instead there is a project leader that facilitates the building of the houses. There is also a committee in the municipality that measure the erfs and comment on the housing process. The contractor that received the tender of 513 houses is ASLA, specifically Elred Smith (021 845 8552 (f), 021 845 8335 (t), 084 444 3736, elreds@alsa.co.za Groups of people apply to build the houses as sub-contractors.

The municipality also inspects the houses once they have been completed before handing the houses over to the people. The municipality receives money from the Western Cape Province to build the houses, but it is the responsibility of the municipality to complete the project.

There are only approximately 40 shacks in the outskirts of Kwa Mandlenkosi (Nkondo, 2007). There is a community tap for them to obtain water and there have been mobile toilets erected to assist in sanitation but there is no electricity available. There is an area of Kwa Mandlekosi that are still the “paaltjie huise” (XhoXha) where the houses are bigger than those being built currently but they were built with mesh and then stones and rubbish filled in the middle of the mesh. These houses were plastered with clay and therefore they are currently crumbling apart. The state houses built in the late 1970s and early 1980s are in the process of being privatised. The process of the Extended Benefit Discount Scheme (EEDBSS) was used to transfer these houses onto the owners' names. This is a long process because the house has to be transferred onto the original owner's name. People are responding very slowly (Nkondo, 2007). Very few of the original owners live in these houses because they are working in the Cape. The tenants living in the house now also want the house transferred onto their names.

Table 15: Rental housing stock achievements until June 2006

Rental housing stock achievements as of 30 June 2006		
Rental Housing stock	Houses sold transferred	Housing waiting list
1 430	637	3 200

In 2000 there were 3 000 names on the waiting list for a house. According to Census data in 2001, Beaufort West municipality had a housing backlog of 23,0 per cent (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 78). The number of people on the housing waiting list as at 30 June 2006 amounts to 3200 (Nkondo, 2007).

This seems to be a problem because “the list is growing faster than what it is shrinking”. The beneficiaries are those people moving from the surrounding farms, from small towns as well as those living in the backyards of other people. The criteria to qualify to be placed on the waiting list is that the person has to have dependents (children). There are old and young people on the waiting list. The beneficiaries are mostly women that have young children and no husband. They complete a form and then they are listed according to the date. People are then selected by the date they have been entered. Some of the people that are on the list work in the Cape and are therefore difficult to get hold of (Nkondo, 2007). They often lose their chance in the row. It is recommended that the beneficiaries go to the housing office

periodically to check where they are featuring on the list and whether their current contact details are correct.

The amount allocated to land and housing over the period 2006/07 amounts to R14,2 million. Additionally, R3,1million has been allocated for upgrading 160 houses in Beaufort West municipality (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 78). The municipality is currently awaiting approval by the Provincial Department of Housing for the building of 634 houses in Hillside Phase II to commence in the 2007/08 financial year (Makendlana, 2007).

The beneficiaries often complain about the quality of the houses once they have been handed over to them “die huise is nie so lekker nie – baie gatte” (Nkondo, 2007). The houses are not always livable because there are already cracks in the walls, the floor is very uneven and the roof is not always secured because when the wind blows the roof sometimes blows off. These complaints are listed and the municipality attends to it on their own time.

The new houses each have flush toilets and running water in the house. The electricity is also connected to each house (Nkondo, 2007). A negative point is that the roads to and between the houses are sand and gravel with no storm water facilities planned. When it rains the roads are washed away and deep trenches are formed. These houses are built according to the provincial recommendation of 30m². All the materials used are purchased in Beaufort West by the contractors.

The relationship between the municipality and the Western Cape Province is very good. “When we push their buttons, they are here and respond very quickly” (Makendlana, 2007). The feedback from the province is speedily. Sometimes it is a little frustrating because the processes take a long time to get approval.

Currently, an average price for a Karoo House (3 bedroom) in town would be R350 000. In the more affluent areas (Hospital Heuwel) approximately R500 000. The best houses in town are selling for R700 000 which would have been outrageous two to three years ago. In the coloured area (just out of town), there a good 3 bedroom houses for sale at R250 000 (Foster, 2007). Currently, there are approximately 50 houses in the market in Beaufort West.

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

5.1 Orphans

There are not really any ‘orphan homes’ or places of safety in the Beaufort West area for children where both parents are deceased (Meyer, 2007). Children are usually placed with the extended family when this occurs. The data for these children have been noted in Table 16 that explains the children in alternative care in Beaufort West area in terms of orphans, abandonment and misuse.

Table 16: Children in alternative in Beaufort West

Month	Orphans	Abandonment	Misuse	Total
Jan-06	0	0	0	0
Feb-06	2	1	1	4
Mar-06	12	3	3	18
Apr-06	5	3	0	8
May-06	4	0	0	4
Jun-06	2	0	0	2
Jul-06	1	3	2	6
Aug-06	14	4	1	19
Sep-06	4	1	0	5
Oct-06	4	1	2	7
Nov-06	2	1	1	4
Dec-06	10	1	1	12
TOTAL 2006	60	18	11	89
Jan-07	12	0	6	18
Feb-07	11	4	0	15
TOTAL 2007	23	4	6	33

5.2 Government Offices

NATIONAL

There are three National Government Offices in Beaufort West – the Post Office, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and a Magistrate’s Court. Beaufort West has a regional office for the South African Revenue Services to assist the local surrounding areas. Beaufort West municipality has 4 police stations, which represent 44, 4 per cent of all police stations in the Central Karoo District (9). The total number of reported crimes increased between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005, with drug related crime increasing sharply from 94 to 283 during this period

(Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 90). The number of murders and the neglect and ill treatment of children showed increasing trends, while the number of reported rapes declined.

Table 17: Beaufort West, crime statistics, 2002-2005

Crime measures (reported crime)	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Murder	24	30	32
Rape	74	70	62
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	7	6	11
Drug related crime	94	150	283
Total number of reported crimes	4154	4504	4443

Source: Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 90

PROVINCIAL

There are regional district offices for the majority of the Western Cape provincial departments in Beaufort West. These include Agriculture, Internal Affairs, Correctional Services, Education, Land Affairs, Justice, Labour and Social Development. There are also regional provincial administration offices for library services, environmental health services, school health services and traffic. In terms of correctional services, the Beaufort West jail is in the centre of Donkin Road in entering Beaufort West from the north. Prisons are not imprisoned for long periods (less than two years). The crimes are “petty” and the prisoners are all from surrounding areas. Social services have eight staff members only concentrating their attention on the Beaufort West community including probation offices, welfare planners, field workers, community development workers and social workers. The Beaufort West Hospital is considered a provincial hospital and covers all the critical cases in the area. This hospital also services the road accidents on a large part of the N1.

5.3 *Health services*

Central Karoo District expenditure review reported that there are 3 mobile clinics, 5 clinics and 1 Community Health Care centre in Beaufort West Municipality (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 90). Health indicators revealed that the proportion of children under the age of 1 year with first measles immunization was 93 per cent (above the national target of 90%), Tuberculosis prevalence stood at 950 for every 100 000 people, with a cure rate of 74 per cent. The national target for tuberculosis cure rate of 85 per cent has not been met. The patient nurse ratio was 31, lower than the national target of 34 (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b: 11).

Meanwhile, HIV prevalence in the municipality is projected to increase from 1,9 per cent in 2001 to 2,9 per cent in 2005 and by 3,6 per cent in 2010. AIDS related deaths are projected to

increase from 24 in 2001, to 43 in 2005 and 67 in 2010. As a proportion of total deaths, it increases from 7, 4 to 11, 8 to 16, and 7 per cent between 2001, 2005 and 2010 respectively (Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 90).

There is one provincial hospital in Beaufort West, a day hospital and five clinics (Kwa Mandlekosi, Konstitusie, Nieuvelddpark, Correctional Services and Old Age Home) spread across the 7 wards (Du Plooy, 2007). There are critical problems in terms of the capacity of these facilities in terms of dealing with the health challenge of the municipality. In terms of the patient / doctor/nurse ratio, human resource is seriously a problem and moving forward the logical thing would be to increase personnel in hospitals and clinics (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b: 11).

The Beaufort West Provincial Hospital has 57 beds available with an occupancy rate of approximately 70%. A total of 117 staff members work at the hospital that includes six doctors, 46 nursing staff, 12 administrative staff and 18 blue collar workers. The hospital owns 17 vehicles, of which 2 are ambulances. The hospital has a 24 hour emergency facility because they also accommodate all the accidents along the N1. The hospital accommodate

Table 18 displays some of the basic health indicators for Beaufort West and gives a comparison between Beaufort West and the national health targets.

Table 18: Beaufort West Health Indicators

	<i>Beaufort West</i>	<i>National health targets</i>	
Proportion under 1 with 1st measles immunisation	93%	90%	
Percentage births under 2,5kg	21%	<10%	
TB prevalence per 100 000	950		
TB Cure rate	74%	85%	
Patient – nurse workload per day	31	34	
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2005)	2.9	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (2010)	3.6
Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2005)	43	Number of HIV/AIDS deaths (2010)	67

Source: Provincial Government Western Cape, 2006: 90

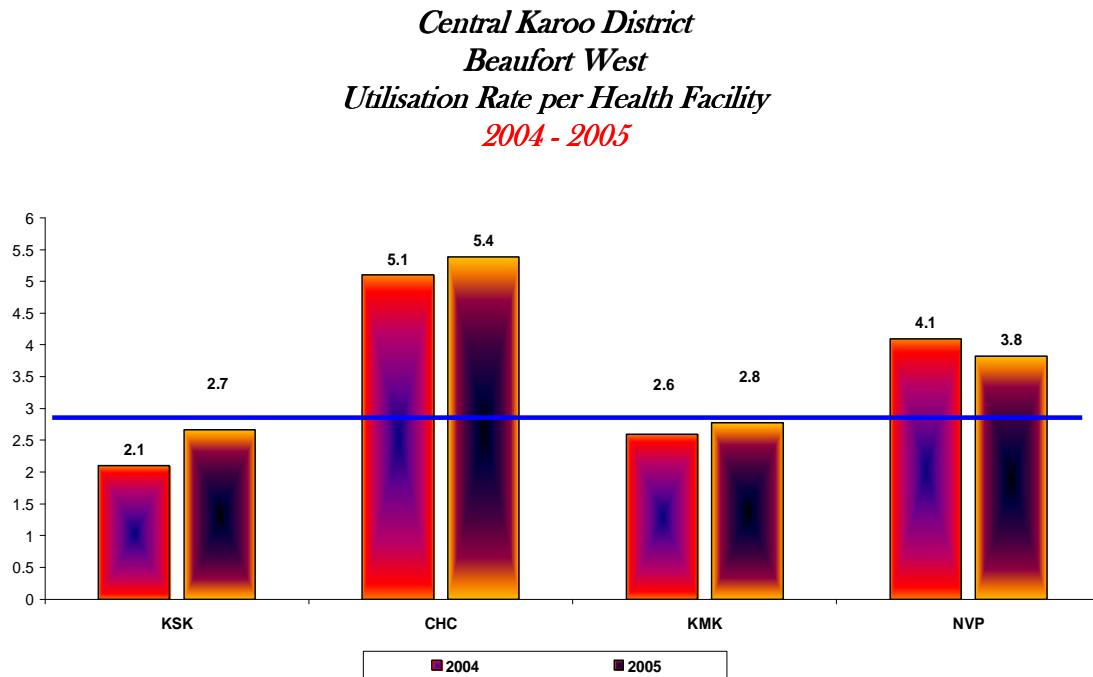
An annual primary health care report is done for each district in the Western Cape and the latest data available for the Central Karoo district is 2004-2005 (Jooste, 2006). A few of these indicators are elaborated on below. The abbreviations in each of the figures indicating the clinics in the Beaufort West area are as follows:

- KSK = Konstitusie Clinic
- CHC = Complementary Health Centre
- NVP = Nieuveldd Park Clinic

- KMK = Kwa Manlenkosi Clinic

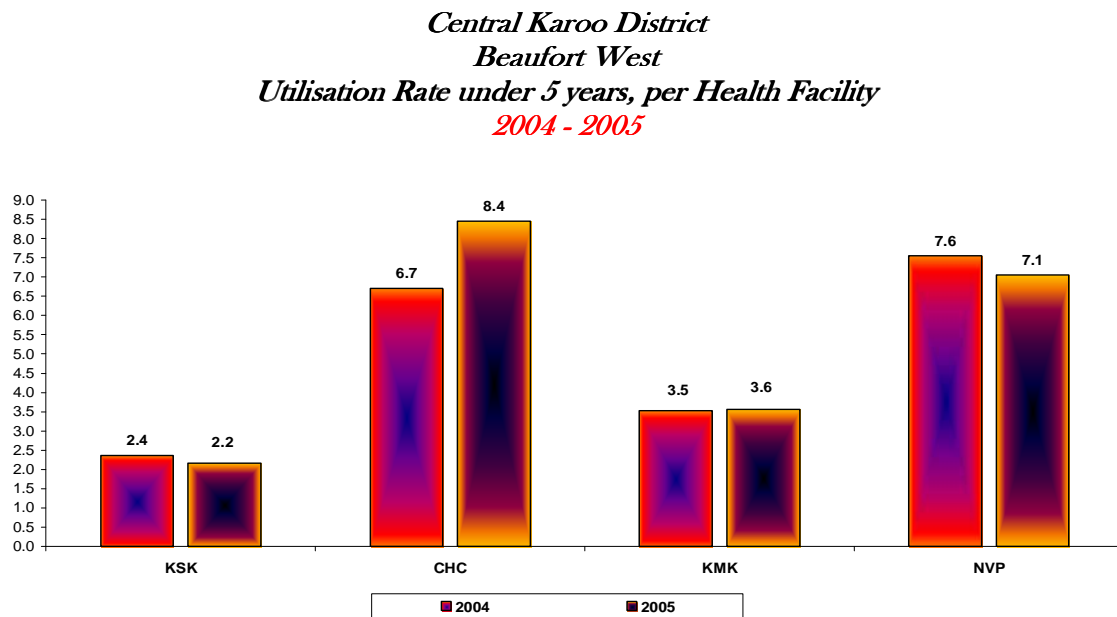
Utilization rate (indicated in Figure 5) is the rate at which services are utilised by the target population, represented as the average number of visits per person per year in the target population.

Figure 4: Utilization rate per health facility in Beaufort West, 2004 - 2005



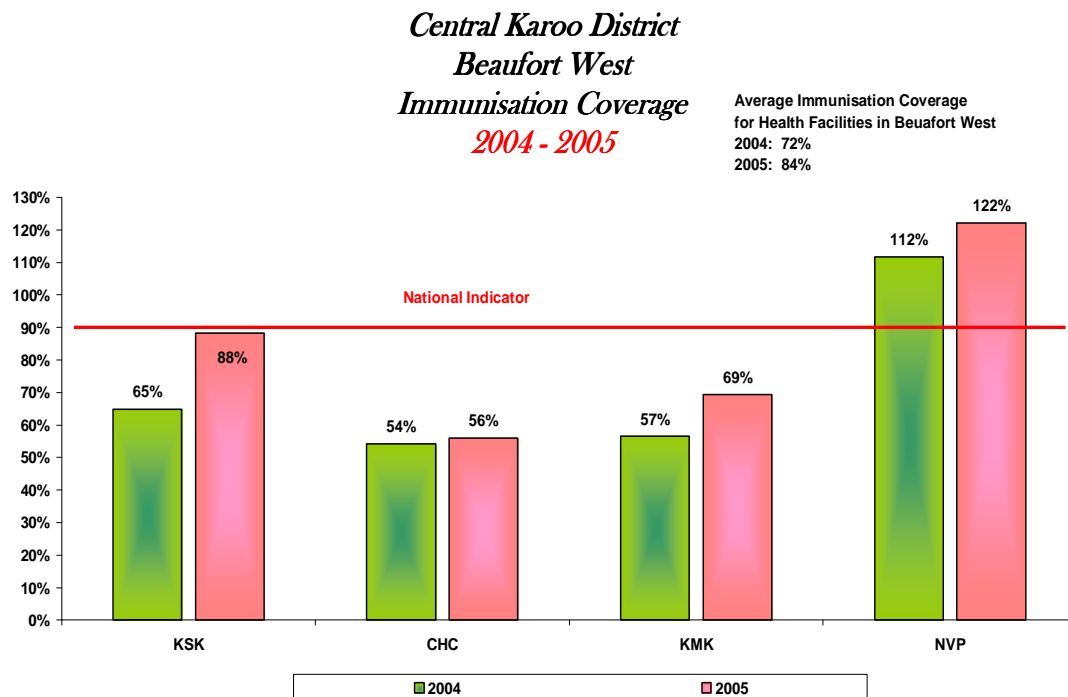
According to Figure 5 the utilization of health services at 50% of health facilities in Beaufort West is higher than the National Indicator of 2,9. Average utilization rate for health facilities in Beaufort West during 2004 and 2005 was 3,5 and 3,7 respectively (Jooste, 2006). This over utilization of health facilities indicates that facilities are accessible to the community. Figure 6 indicates that the utilization rate under 5 years is significantly higher at CHC and NVP, compared to the other 2 health facilities (Jooste, 2006). The high utilization rate of children under 5 at CHC could be due to specialised services (ex. Paediatrician) rendered at CHC for whole Central Karoo District.

Figure 5: Utilization rate under 5 years, per health facility in Beaufort West, 2004 - 2005



Immunisation coverage is the percentage of all children under one year in the target area who complete their course of immunisation. From Figure 7 it is clear that only Nieuvelddpark Clinic reached their annual immunisation coverage target, while the immunisation coverage. Although the other three health facilities showed an increase in immunisation coverage, it was only Constitution Street that came close to the national target of 90% during 2005. The average Immunisation coverage for 2004 and 2005 was 72% and 84% respectively. There was thus a 12% increase in immunisation coverage, but is still short of the national target of 90% (Jooste, 2006).

Figure 6: Immunisation coverage of clinics in Beaufort West 2004-2005



Antenatal coverage is the percentage of pregnant women coming for at least one antenatal visit. The denominator, "expected deliveries in target population", is estimated using Census data.

Figure 7: Antenatal coverage of clinics in Beaufort West, 2004-2005

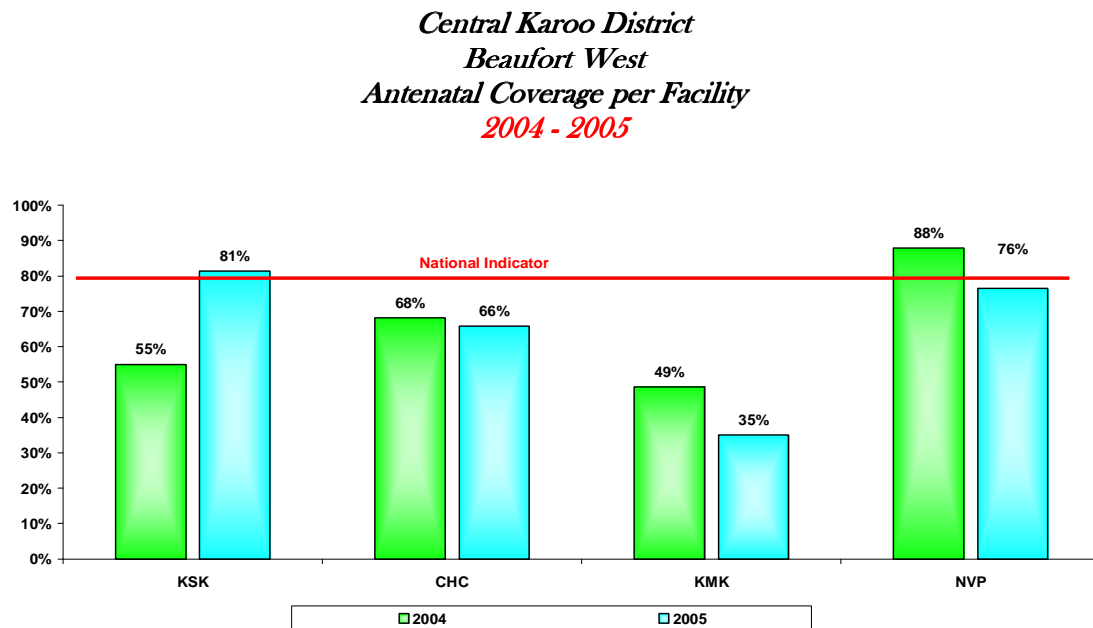


Figure 8 indicates that the average antenatal coverage for 2004 and 2005 in Beaufort West was 65% for both years, which is consistently lower than the national indicator of 80%. Antenatal coverage for Constitution Street Clinic (2005) and Nieuvelspark Clinic (2004 and 2005) met or came close to the national target of 80% (Jooste, 2006). The other two health facilities need to facilitate an awareness campaign targeting pregnant women in their catchment's population.

Chronic care case load is the percentage of clients attending the clinic for chronic conditions. Figures 9 and 10 prove that hypertension is obviously a major problem in the population of Beaufort West. The average prevalence of hypertension for 2004 and 2005 was 66% and 65% respectively. This is a major health problem in Beaufort West and needs urgent attention. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate that all four health facilities have basically the same distribution of chronic cases. Kwa Mandlenkosi Clinic has slightly less hypertension patients (57%) and Constitution Street and Nieuvelspark Clinics the highest incidence of hypertension patients.

Figure 8: Chronic care case load per health facility in Beaufort West, 2004

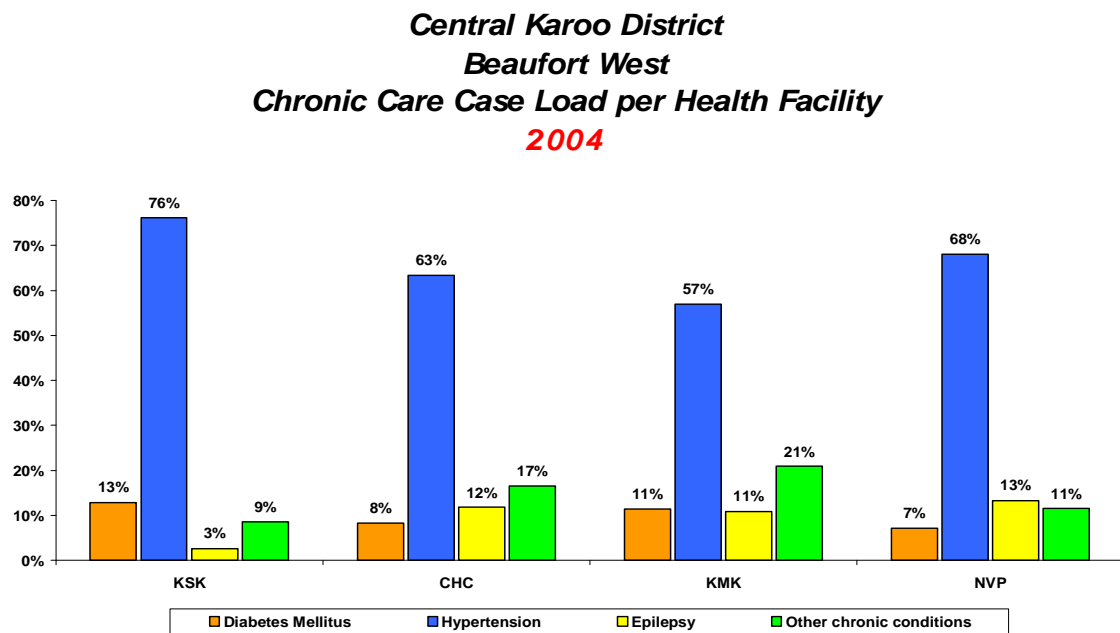


Figure 9: Chronic care case load per health facility, 2005

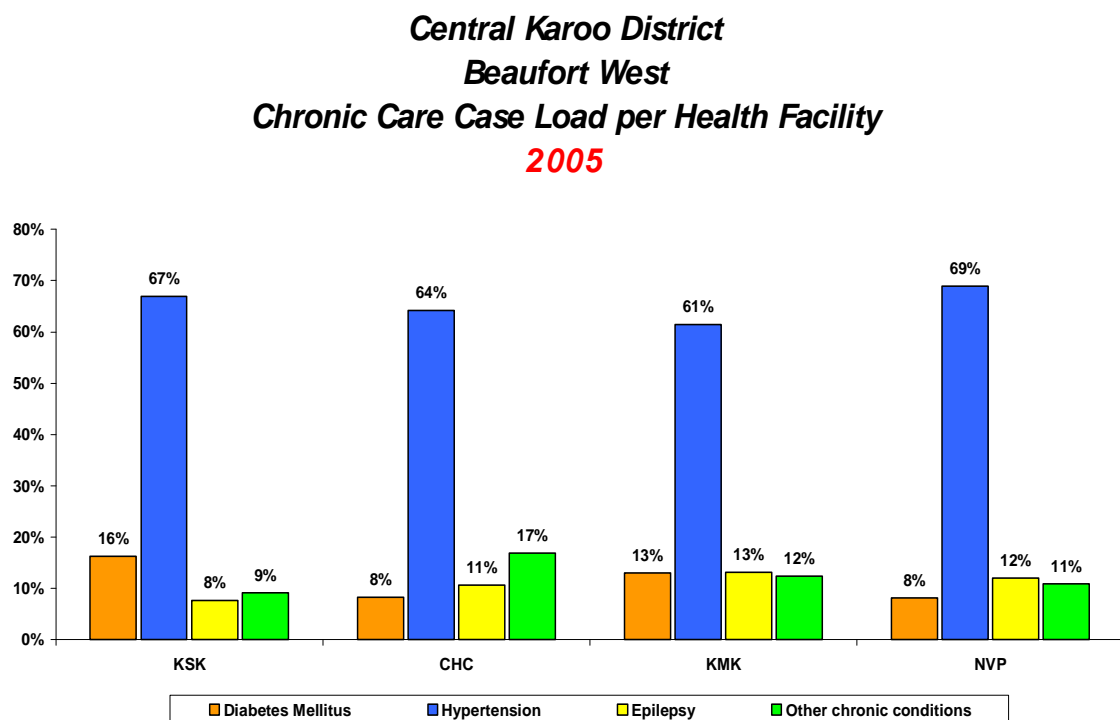


Figure 10: Incidence of tuberculosis in Beaufort West, 2004 - 2005

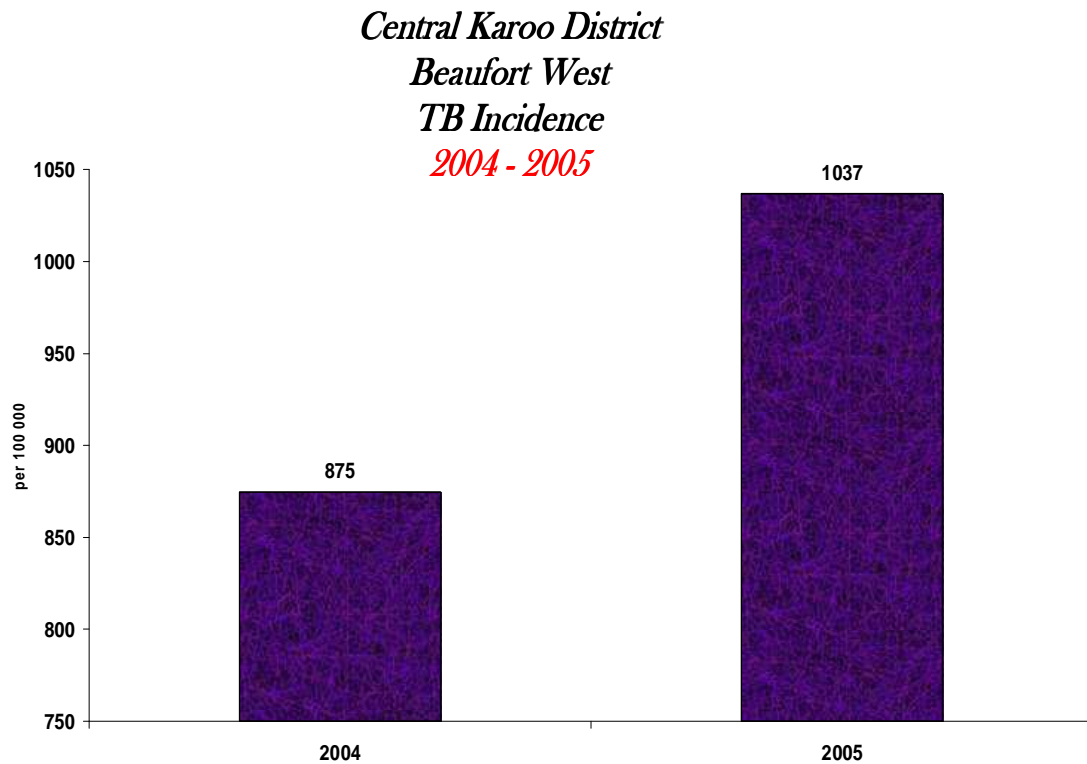
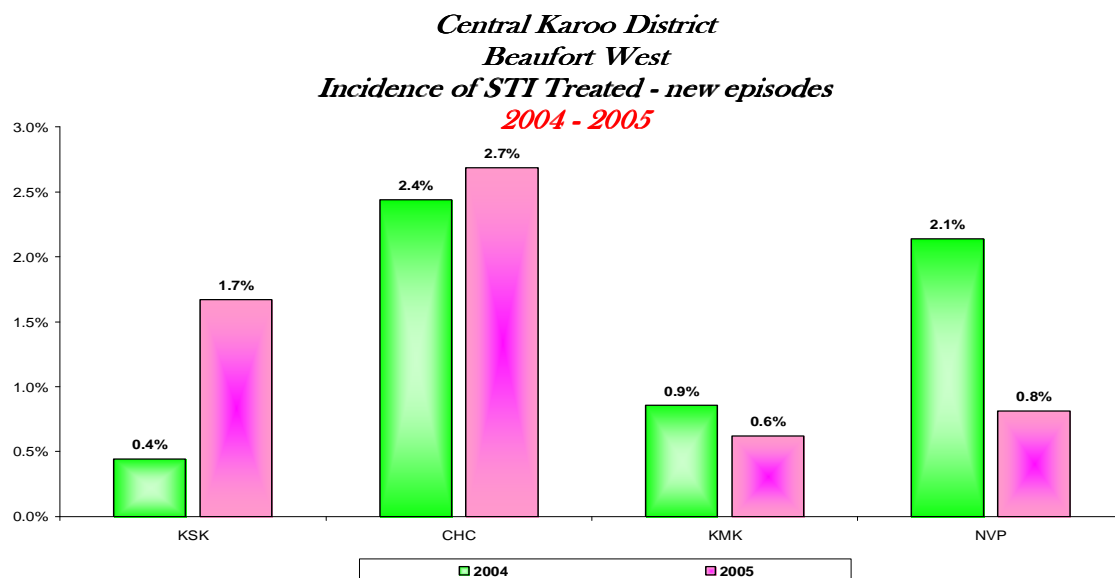


Figure 11: Incidence of sexually transmitted infections = treated (new episodes), 2004 - 2005



As seen in Figure 11, there are many more reported cases of tuberculosis in 2005 than in 2004. At least in 2005, on average there were less new episodes of STI treated patients, except for the Konstitusie Clinic.

Figure 12: Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV in 2004

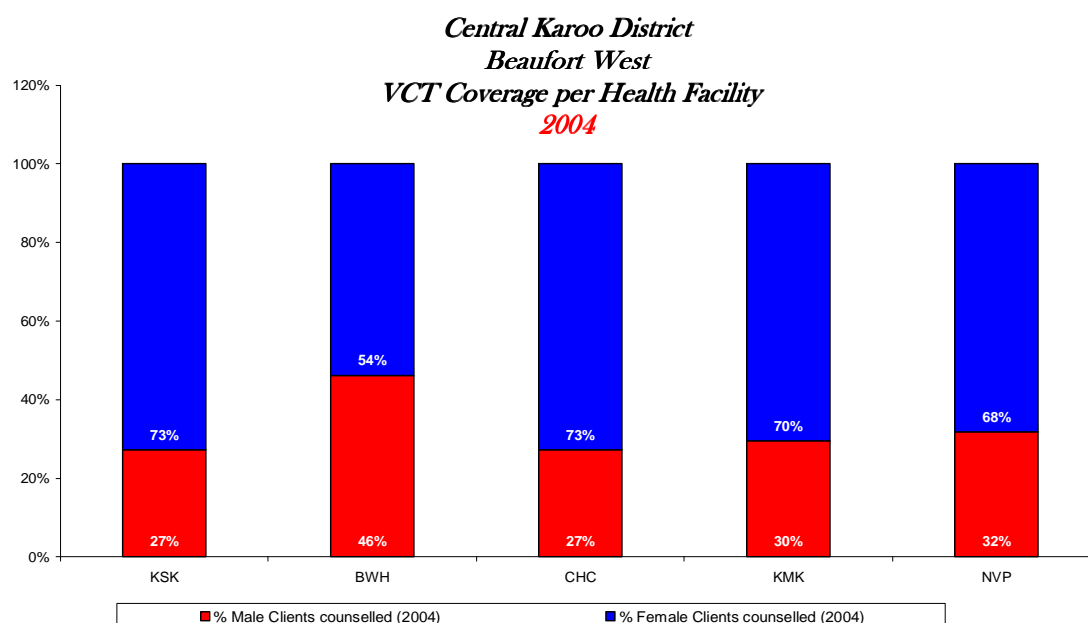
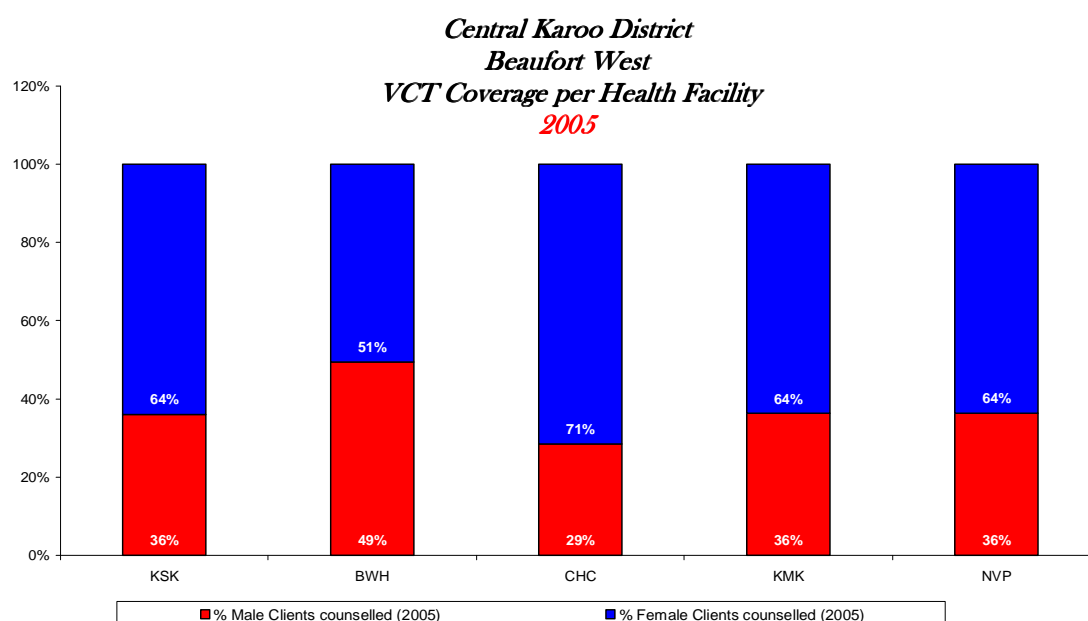


Figure 13: Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV in 2005

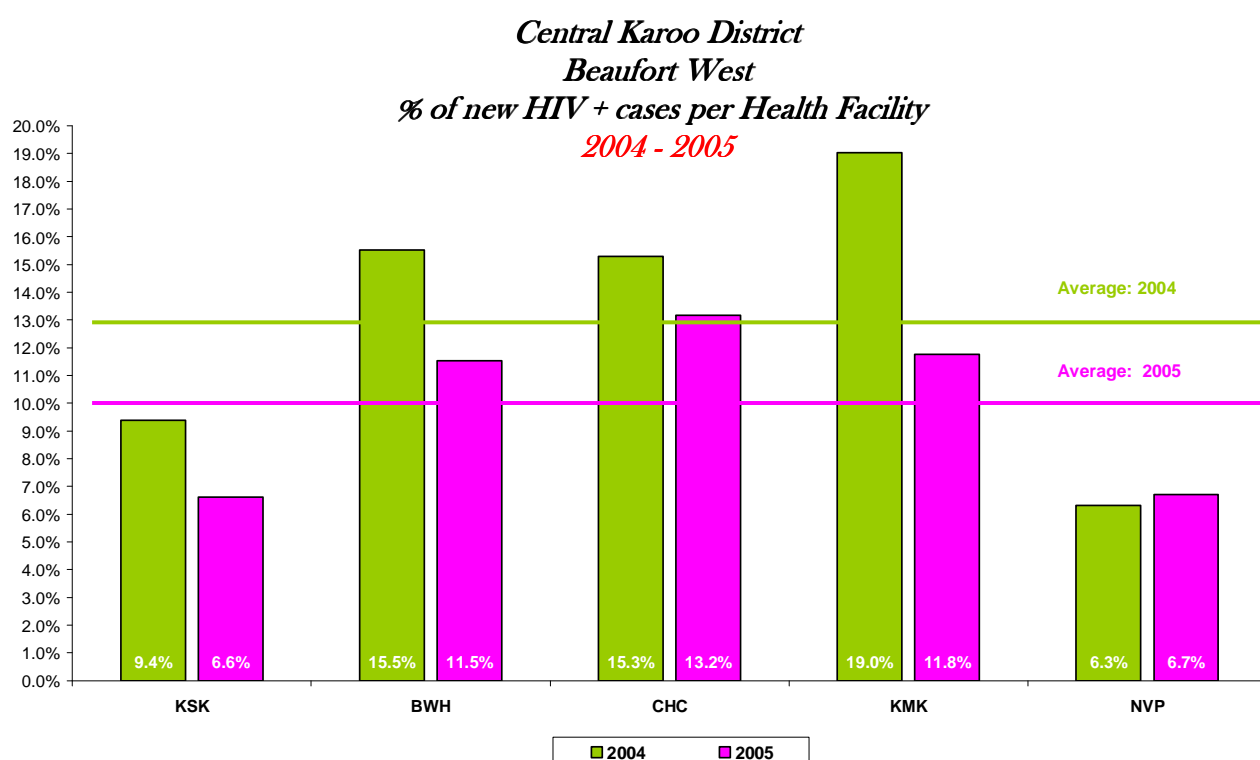


Figures 13 and 14 illustrate that two thirds of people receiving HIV pre counselling at the four health facilities are women, with the exception of Beaufort West Hospital. The reason for the higher counselling session for men at BWH could be attributed to the higher incidence of medical referrals in the hospital (Jooste, 2006). Although there was a 5% increase in male clients receiving HIV pre counselling, it is still much lower than that of

women. Average VCT counselling for all the clinics in Beaufort West during 2004 and 2005 was 7% and 6% respectively. Self referrals for HIV testing are much higher at Nieuvelpark, Kwa Mandlenkosi and Constitution Street Clinics than what was experienced at the Community Health Centre and Beaufort West Hospital. This occurrence could be attributed to the fact that during 2004 no medical officer rendered a service at the above mentioned clinics, but only attend sessions at the Community Health Centre and the hospital (Jooste, 2006). There is a slight increase in medical referrals versus self referrals (Jooste, 2006).

According to Figure 15, an average of 13.1% and 10% (2004 and 2005 respectively) of people tested HIV positive, with the highest incidence of *new* HIV positive cases at Kwa Mandlenkosi Clinic (19%), and the lowest at Nieuvelpark Clinic (6.3%) during 2004. During 2005 the highest incidence of *new* HIV positive cases was diagnosed at Community Health Centre (13.2%) and the lowest at Constitution Street Clinic (6.6%) (Jooste, 2006).

Figure 14: Percentage of new HIV+ cases in Beaufort West, 2004-2005



A high positive rate at Beaufort West Hospital (15.5% and 11.5%) is because of medical referrals and illnesses. As seen in Figures 16 and 17, of the people testing HIV positive, 11% and 17% (2004 and 2005 respectively) were pregnant women taking part in the Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission programme, 5.9% and 7.5% (2004 and 2005 respectively)

were tuberculosis patients, and 66% and 75% (2004 and 2005 respectively) falls into the “other” category (Jooste, 2006).

Figure 15: Percentage of HIV+ cases in 2004 in PMTCT and TB programme

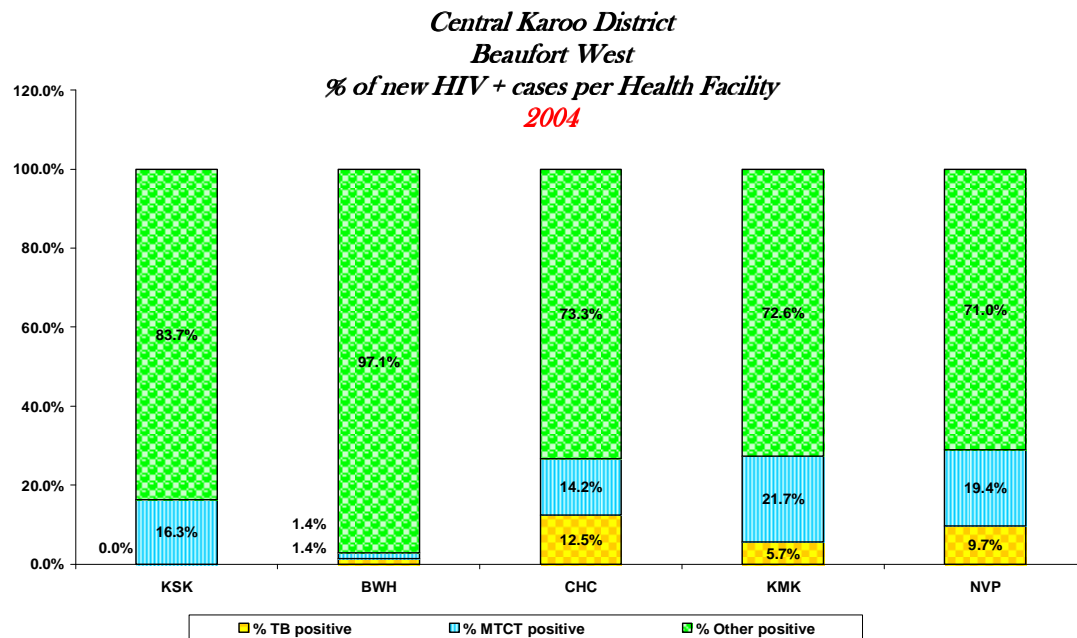
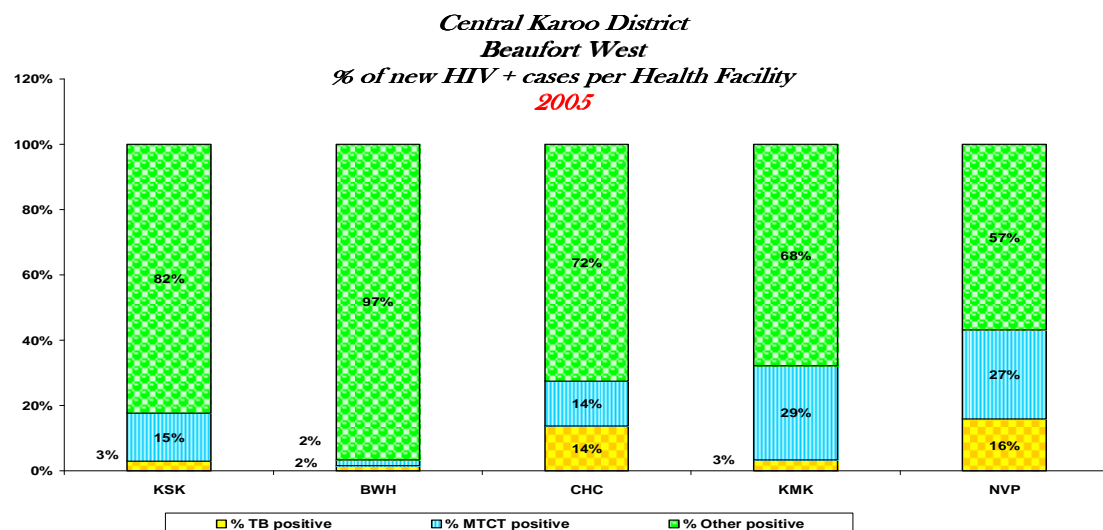


Figure 16: Percentage of HIV+ cases in 2005 in PMTCT an TB programme



Figures 16 and 17 also illustrates that Kwa Mandlenkosi Clinic experienced the highest HIV + rate, with more than a fifth (21,7% and 29%) of pregnant women testing positive, with Nieuveidpark Clinic close behind at 19,4% and 16% (2004 and 2005 respectively) (Jooste, 2006). On average 5.9% and 7.5% (2004 and 2005 respectively) of people taking part in the VCT Program are TB patients. This figure presents 36.8% of the TB Case Findings for 2004,

of which 19.7% tested HIV positive. During 2005 this figure presents 27.1% of the TB Case Findings, of which 20.6% tested HIV positive (Jooste, 2006).

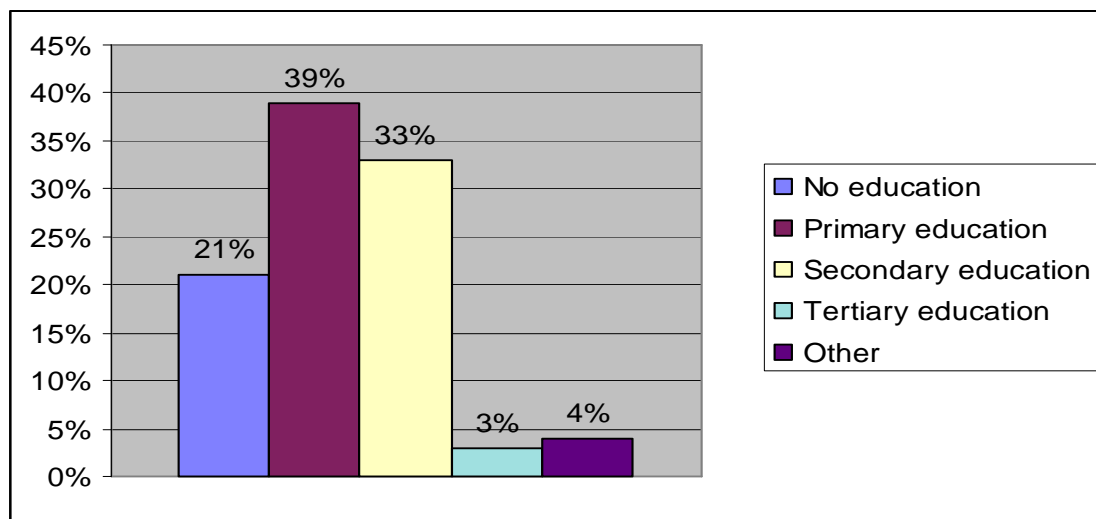
5.4 *Mortality*

The Beaufort West Municipality has a total of 12 cemeteries under its control and 8 cemeteries which are allocated to different church groups. Only 5 of the cemeteries under the control of the municipality have burial sites available while the sites of the other 7 are either occupied or have been reserved. A total of 5 034 burial plots are available in Beaufort West cemetery which are adequate for at least the next nine years. A total of 472 burials took place during 2005/06 (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007a).

5.5 *Education*

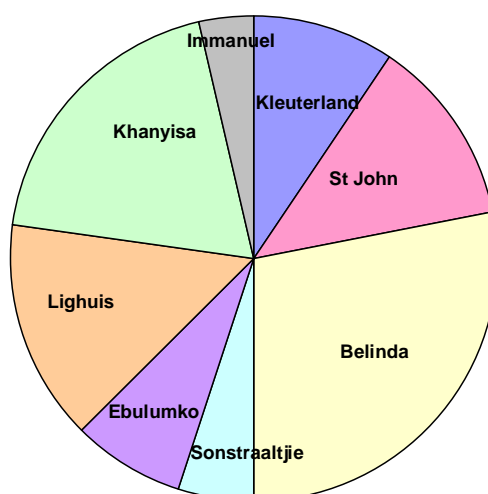
The majority of residents in Beaufort West have at least a primary or secondary education (72%) but there are still 21% that have no education (Figure 18).

Figure 17: Level of education



There are nine pre-primary facilities in Beaufort West with a total of 810 Grade R pupils. Belinda (228), Khanyisa (154) and Lighuis (120) have the most children (See Figure 19).

Figure 18: Distribution of pre-primary pupils in the different facilities

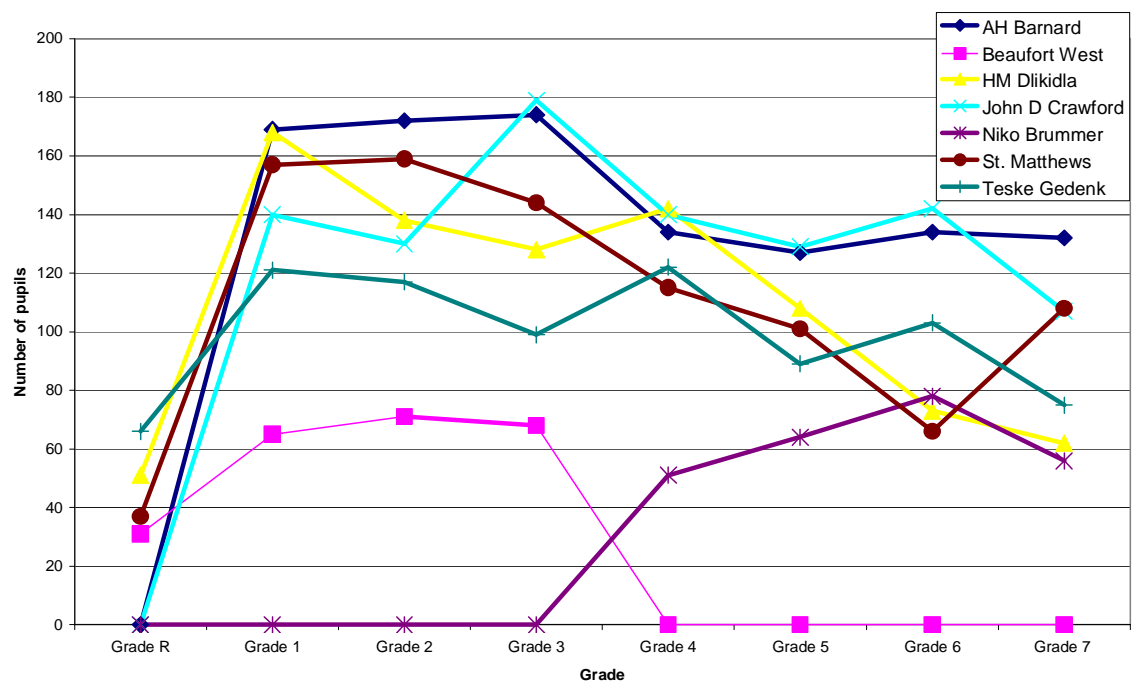


Klawervlei and Layton are two farm schools catering for Grade 1 until Grade 7 pupils. They have a total of 78 and 49 pupils respectively (Duimpies, 2007). Beaufort West has seven primary and four secondary schools. There are a total of 4944 primary and 3044 secondary school pupils in Beaufort West. According to Table 19 the teacher/pupil ratio is approximately 1:35. There are four Afrikaans and three dual medium (2 English/Afrikaans and 1Xhosa/ English) primary schools.

Table 19: Names and types of schools in Beaufort West, 2007

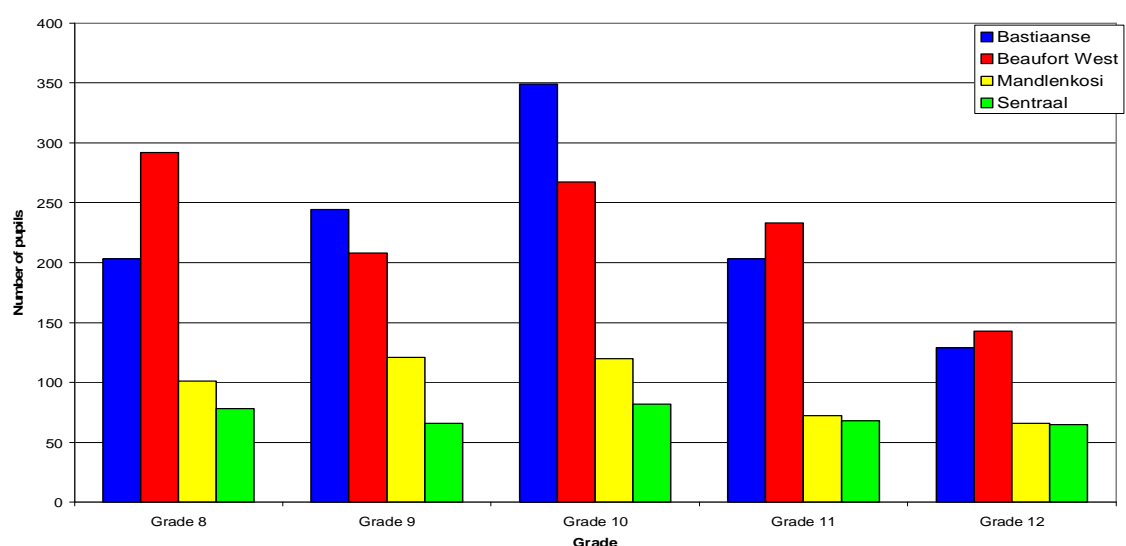
Name	Type	Learners	Capacity	Staff	Ratio	Grades	Language
AH Barnard	Primary	1049	1599	27	1:38	Gr 1-7	Afrikaans
Bastiaanse	Secondary	1108	1320	33	1:33	Gr 8-12	Afrikaans
Beaufort West	Primary	208	507	6	1:34	Gr R-3	Afr/Eng
Beaufort West	Secondary	1127	1089	34	1:33	Gr 8-12	Afrikaans
HM Dlikidla	Primary	870	936	25	1:34	Gr R-7	Xhosa/Eng
John D Crawford	Primary	967	975	30	1:32	Gr 1- 7	Afrikaans
Mandlenkosi	Secondary	452	627	13	1:34	Gr 8-12	English
Niko Brummer	Primary	242	780	6	1:40	Gr 4-7	Afr/Eng
Sentraal	Secondary	361	693	11	1:32	Gr 8-12	Afr/Eng
St. Matthews	Primary	862	1248	22	1:39	Gr R-7	Afrikaans
Teske Gedenk	Primary	742	975	19	1:39	Gr R-6	Afrikaans

Figure 19: Distribution of pupils in each of the primary schools in Beaufort West



According to Figure 20, Barnard and Crawford Primary have the most children in each standard (approximately 125 each). AH Barnard has a class of 17 children with special needs. Similarly, in Figure 20 Beaufort West and Bastiaanse Secondary Schools have the majority of pupils in each grade (± 227).

Figure 20: Distribution of pupils in secondary schools in Beaufort West



6. NATURAL CAPITAL

6.1 *Commercial farming*

The district has approximately 1 651 894ha of farmland (Theron, 2007). There are a total of 262 farmers in the area, the majority farming with sheep but there are a few moving over to game farming. The agriculture sector contributes nearly 8 per cent of total regional GDP of the Beaufort West Municipal region, with sheep- (wool and mutton), goat- (mohair and meat), game- (venison) and ostrich farming being the main activities. Each of the commercial farms are approximately 5 000ha with around 150 000 dorpers (meat) or 50 000 merino (wool) sheep or even 60 000 angora goats on it. The cost per hectare for each of the farms range from R700 to R1700 in the better areas (Theron, 2007). There are three abattoirs in Beaufort West servicing the surrounding areas.

6.2 *Commonage and Emergent farmers*

The town of Beaufort West has a large municipal commonage. A number of municipal facilities including the solid waste site, waste treatment works and municipal golf course are situated on the commonage. The commonage is also used by small farmers for grazing goats, sheep and donkeys. Problems are experienced with farmers exceeding their quotas for numbers of live stock which has resulted in overgrazing of the commonage. Even though camps are rotated, and despite average annual rainfalls in the recent years, the quality of the veld deteriorated significantly as a result of overgrazing (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b).

There are currently three farms being handed over to groups in terms of the Land and Rural Agricultural Development Programme (LRAD) (De Jager, 2007). The government will be helping them with infrastructure to establish their farm in the Beaufort West area. Eight farms have already been handed over and five farms are still in process (Theron, 2007). These farms are usually 40-50km out of town and are on average 2500 – 3000ha. All these farms are run by the trustees (family groups). There is no advertising necessary, people from the area place their names on a waiting list and if they can make a contribution and work together with a few other families the farmland is granted to them (de Jager, 2007). Unfortunately, there is not that much land available that can be purchased by the government for this purpose.

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

7.1 Churches

Religion plays a very important role in a small community and therefore most of the residents belong to a certain church denomination. There are approximately 100 different churches in Beaufort West (Beaufort West, 2007b). Some of these include the Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Anglican, 7th Day Adventist, Ethiopian, Evangelist, African Mission and Assembly of God. The Beaufort West Municipality has a mailing list of all these churches and usually keep the churches up to date with the important information for the community and therefore this information is filtered through to the people quite well.

7.2 Political parties

Beaufort West has an Independent Electoral Commission that serves the surrounding areas. Table 19 shows changes in political governance between 2000 and 2006. A newly formed party, Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa (ICOSA), is made up of defectors from different parties. In 2006, the African National Congress (ANC) tied with ICOSA with 5 seats each. Democratic Alliance (DA) won two seats in Beaufort West Municipality while in Central Karoo District Municipality ANC won 3 seats in 2006 with ICOSA winning 2 seats and DA 1 seat (Beaufort West Municipality, 2007b).

Table 20: Changes in political governance, 2000 and 2006

TOTAL	BEAUFORT WEST		CENTRAL KAROO DM	
PARTY	2006	2000	2006	2000
ANC	5	5	3	1
DA	2	2	1	0
ICOSA	5	0	1	0
ID	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	7	6	1

In the 2006 Local Government Elections, 18 906 voters were registered in the Beaufort West Municipality. Only 11 506 of these votes were valid (321 spoilt votes) – an average of 62.36% turnout for each of the wards.

7.3 NGOs

There are a total of 12 Non-Government Organisations in the Beaufort West District. These include BADISA, Association for Physically Disabled, NICRO, AIDS Action Group, Karoo Resource Centre and Multi Purpose Centre. Social Work services are provided by the NGOs,

correctional services, and the social workers in SAPD. All these organisations meet regularly to provide the best services to the community possible (Meyer, 2007).

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Victoria West

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1. BACKGROUND – BRIEF HISTORY

The town of Victoria West was founded in 1843, when the Dutch Reformed Church bought a portion of the farm Zeekoegat from the estate of Mr. J.H. Claassens. The history of the Dutch Reformed Church, consecrated in 1850, is set out in a display in the Victoria West Museum consisting of documents, photographs, old maps, Bibles, items of the first Communion Service and the church's first organ. The church was declared a National Monument in 1992 (Victoria West Tourism, 2006: 1).

The town was named after Queen Victoria, but to avoid confusion with an Eastern Cape district of the same name, the "West" was added at a later stage (Victoria West Museum, 2004). This town marks the beginning of the Diamond Way, lying on the main route from Cape Town to Kimberley. In 1866 diamond fever sparked with the discovery of the gem at Hopetown and then Kimberley.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

2.1 Development Issues

Victoria west, situated on one of the main routes (N12) to and from the Northern Cape (360 kilometres from Kimberley) to Cape Town (600 kilometres), is the head office of the Ubuntu Municipality (meaning 'humanity') along with the towns of Richmond and Loxton. Transnet still owns Merriman and Hutchinson that also fall in the Ubuntu Municipality region. The Ubuntu Local Municipality forms part of the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality. The vision of the Ubuntu Municipality is "provision of efficient, sustainable and affordable services to the inhabitants of Ubuntu within a safe environment" (van Rooy, 2007: 26).

Figure 1: Map of where Victoria West is situated



The town is divided into four main “neighbourhoods”. Firstly, there is the old original town with old Karoo houses and the main church. Secondly, a modern neighbourhood was established between 1970 and 1990 where mostly the white farmers established houses in town. Next to this neighbourhood is the old coloured community settlement (Sunrise). There exists an even greater divide because, across the main road (N12) is the mainly black settlement of Masinyausane. On the outskirts of Sunshine and Masinyausane (Mandela Square), informal areas have established.

The table below highlights the racial differences in Victoria West and Masinyausane. It can clearly be seen that the coloured group constitutes the majority (73.85%) of the population.

Table 1 : Population group breakdown of Victoria West and Masinyausane

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	TOTAL
Masinyausane (Ward 4)	895	461	-	-	1 356
Victoria West (Ward 2)	138	3770	27	438	4 373
TOTAL	1033	4231	27	438	5 729

Source: Statistics SA Census 2001

The main development issues in this small town is unemployment and therefore also all the problems that are added to this problem like poverty, drunkenness and petty crime (Jacobs, 2007; Schutz, 2007; Haas& Jo-Jo, 2007, van Rooy, 2007). According to the Integrated Development Plan (Stabilis Development, 2006: 31-33), needs and priorities were developed during workshop session by the Community Forum. They are divided into the following sub-sections:

- *Local Government and Institutional*
 - Structuring Human Resources
 - A well organized and effective administrative system
 - An effective financial system which includes the budget
 - Co-ordinated service delivery to communities
 - Functional infrastructures e.g. buildings and equipment
- *Community Development*
 - Poverty relief and job creation
 - Capacity building
 - Empowerment
 - Sport and recreational facilities
 - Community halls
 - Cemeteries
 - Health and emergency service
- *Infrastructure and Housing*
 - Provision of basic services like water, sanitation, transport, electricity, telecommunication and housing
- *Spatial Development and Land Reform*
 - A land usage plan as well as an environmental management plan is priority issues that can provide direction for future development needs
 - More land has been identified for use by the emerging farmers
- *Environment*
 - A need for a comprehensive environmental management plan was identified
- *Economic Sector*
 - The agricultural sector highlighted the following:
 - * Training and capacity building of every farmer
 - * Cooperation between emerging and commercial farmers
 - * Maintenance of infrastructure
 - The tourism sector suggested the following:

- * Integrated Tourism Plan
- * Completion of the Apollo Project
- *Poverty Relief and Empowerment*
 - Provision of basic services like sanitation and domestic water
 - Job creation

From this list of priorities goals and strategies were established and furthermore projects were analyzed in terms of costs, activities and possible funders. The table below illustrates a comprehensive summary of these projects. Only those projects that were proposed in Victoria West are highlighted.

Table 2: List of planned projects for Victoria West (Part of Ubuntu Municipality)

Project	Action Date	Complete Date	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	PROJECT TOTAL	Funder
INFRASTRUCTURE							
WATER SUPPLY							
Reservoir & gas chlorination	Jul-05	Jun-07	323333	2490000		2813333	DWAF/MIG
Install water softeners	Jul-05	Jun-07	188308	1452500		1640808	DWAF/MIG
Replace water network / meters	Jul-05	Jun-08	2460000	2471000	3548999	11000000	DWAF/MIG
HOUSING							
Housing & services	Apr-04	Jun-08	1645332	1645332	1645332	4935996	DPLG
Survey of sites	Apr-04	Jul-05	256952			256952	DPLG
Emergency housing	Apr-04	Jul-07	1600000			1600000	DPLG
TRANSPORT, ACCESS ROADS & STREETS							
Public transport plan	Jun-05	Jun-06	100000			100000	UBUNTU/DBSA
Access roads to town	Jun-04	Jun-09	4125000	4125000		8250000	MIG
Upgrading of internal streets	Jun-04	Jun-09	4166668	4166668	4166668	12500004	MIG
SANITATION							
Replace bucket system	Jul-06	Jun-07	1564000	1564000	782000	3910000	MIG
Upgrading of sewer pump station	Jul-06	Jul-07	700000	700000		1400000	MIG
Upgrading oxidation pump (aerator)	Jun-06	Jun-07	144000	1056000		1200000	MIG
STORMWATER DRAINAGE							
External drainage	Jul-06	Jun-08	486575	480000	480000	1446575	MIG
Internal drainage	Jul-06	Jun-08					
SOLIDWASTE MANAGEMENT							
External dumping site	Jul-05	Jun-06	113000	950000		1063000	MIG
Internal service upgrading (dust bins)	Jul-04	Jun-06	400000	400000		800000	UBUNTU
Brandoomde	Jul-08	Jul-09	1000000	1000000		2000000	Dept. Environ

Project	Action Date	Complete Date	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	PROJECT TOTAL	Funder
ELECTRICITY							
Area lighting at towns	Jul-05	Jun-06	1266668	1266668	1266668	3800004	MIG
Upgrading of high voltage line	Jul-04	Jun-06	275000	275000		550000	MIG
Upgrading of telemetry system	Jul-04	Jun-05	80000	40000		120000	MIG/DWAF
Install prepaid meters/connections	Jul-04	Jun-06	275000	275000		550000	UBUNTA/DBSA
Street lighting	Jul-06	Jun-07	250000	250000		500000	MIG
AGRICULTURAL							
Upgrading of infrastructure (commonage)	Jul-05	Jun-07	1000000	1000000		2000000	UBUNTA/DBSA
COMMUNITY SERVICE							
Extension to cemetery	Jul-06	Jul-07	150000	150000		300000	UBUNTU
Upgrading of sport facilities	Apr-05	Jun-07		2300000	2255000	4555000	LOTTO
Compile AIDS plan	Jul-05	Jul-09	50000			50000	DPLG
Compile disaster manage plan	Jul-05	Jul-06	50000			50000	UBUNTU
Training and capacity building	Jul-05		80000	20000		100000	UBUNTU
Job creation	Jul-05		100000	100000		200000	UBUNTU
Upgrading of community halls	Jul-05	Jul-07	350000	350000		700000	LOTTO
INSTITUTIONAL							
Local Economic Development Plan	Jul-05	Jul-06		100000		100000	DBSA

Short term

Source: IDP 2006 Ubuntu Municipality

2.2 *Municipal organogram*

The staff at the Ubuntu Municipality is divided into 3 departments, namely the Departments of Corporate Services, Financial services and the infrastructural services. Each of the departments are administered by a manager. Furthermore, each of these departments are subdivided. The Corporate services is composed of an administrative and library services (Victoria West, Loxton and Richmond) section, primary health care (Victoria West, Loxton and Richmond) and environmental health. Income (Victoria West, Loxton and Richmond)

and expenses, as well as the testing station are managed by the Department of Financial Services. Lastly, the Department of Infrastructural Services is broken up into the technical services (Victoria West, Richmond and Loxton) and the electricity division. The table below illustrates a summary of the white and blue collar workers from each department as well as an indication of the vacant positions.

Table 3: Summary of workers in the Ubuntu Municipality

	Manager	White collar (Office workers)	Blue collar (General workers)	TOTAL POSITIONS	Vacant Positions
Municipal manager's Office	1			1	
Corporate Services	1	10	4	15	5
Finance	1	13	1	15	2
Infrastructure	1	1	48	50	10
Total	4	24	53	81	17

As it can be seen from the table above, most of the workers are blue collar workers (65.4%) and in the Department of Infrastructural Services (61, 7%). There is a total of 17 vacant positions available, which are mostly in the Infrastructure section.

2.3 *Municipal Revenue and expenditure*

The revenue and expenditures for the Ubuntu Municipality is compiled as a single set of figures with projections for the following years. Each department then draws a separate budget that is made up of the following section: personnel expenditure; general expenses; maintenance and repairs; capital costs; capital ex income; and income. A summary of the expenditures are indicated in the table below and a summary of the income from each department is also indicated in the next table.

Table 4: Summary of expenditure of Ubuntu Municipality for 2006/2007

DEPARTMENT	Manpower & Allowance	General Expenses	Repairs& Maintenance	Capital Cost	Contributions	TOTAL EXPENSES
Health	109 698	9 450	700			119 848
Public Works: Roads	2 751 340	436 712	128 800			3 316 852
Traffic & Licences	348 930	23 900	10 000			382 830
Administration	688 432	304 603	40 000			1 033 035
Cemetery			70 000			70 000
Main Roads & Storm Water Drainage	168 660	4 310	123 200			296 170
Nature Reserve		1000	8100			9 100
Airstrip		10 650	5 000			15 650
General expense of the council		2 203 850				2 203 850
Abattoir		9 810				9 810
Rates, taxes and levies		25 000			376 817	401 817
Management	491 206	139 500	2 000			632 706
Finance	1 780 540	2 589 700	8 000			4 378 240
Fire Brigade		53 820	36 700			90 520
Public Libraries	333 916	59 700	1 000			394 616
Parks & recreation		59 250	5 500			64 750
Sewerage network	478 855	3 147 174	106 100	340 633	149 400	4 222 162
Municipal buildings	164 460	127 850	40 000			332 310
Commonage	17 150	50 000				67 150
Sanitation	805 610	1 041 350	35 800		195 00	2 077 760
Electricity	352 100	2 437 274	251 500		195 000	3 235 874
Water Service	369 965	3 394 467	59 000		280 000	4 103 432
Municipal Staff Housing		8 650				8 650
TOTAL	8 843 712	16 105 170	981 499	340 633	1 196 217	27 467 132

Source: Budget 2006/2007 Ubuntu Municipality

Table 5: Summary of income generated from each department in the Ubuntu Municipality

Department	Details	Amount (R) Budgeted for 2006/07
Health	Rent from buildings, subsidies	130 300
Public Works: Roads	Building schemes & plans, encroachments, erfs sales, hire of municipal vehicles & machinery, Sand & stone sales, wood sales,	222 929
Traffic & Licences	Traffic fines, duplicate registration certificate, motor registration, vehicle licenses, permits	2 170 649
Administration	Fax, photocopies, diverse income, measurements	33 353
Cemetery	Grave sales	14 400
Main Roads & Storm Water Drainage	Hiring of vehicles and machinery	1 100
Nature Reserve	Net for Wild animals	2 200
Airstrip	Landing fees	1 000
General expense of the council	Subsidy	416 194
Abattoir	Rental for abattoir,	6 066
Rates, taxes and levies	Property taxes	2 443 500
Finance	Financial Management allocation, Indigent allocation, Rental from MTN tower, Informal traders, valuation certificates, interest on investment, Municipal Support Programme	8 374 723
Fire Brigade	Fees	11 620
Public Libraries	Fines, rental on hall,	2 500
Parks & recreation	Camping fees	6 500
Sewerage network	Services of tanks, levy for sewerage	3 677 757
Municipal buildings	Rental for municipal buildings, town hall and houses	82 200
Commonage	Rental of commonage, grazing fee,	208 750
Sanitation	Garden refuse, black bag sales, household refuse removal	1 649 500
Electricity	Electricity sales, connections, meter tests, prepaid meters, private repairs	3 318 174
Water Service	Water availability fee, connection, sales	4 683 017
Municipal Staff Housing	Rental for municipal housing	12 000
TOTAL INCOME		27 467 132

A list of tariff rates was collected from the municipality. The table below underlines some of these tariffs.

Table 6: Tariffs for the Ubuntu Municipality

	Details	Tariff VAT included 2006/2007
CEMETRY	Plot for grave	R100
AIRSTRI Landing	Fees for year Single engine aeroplane Double engine light aeroplane Double engine heavy aeroplane	R160 R15 R20 R35
ELECTRICITY	User deposit Basic Tariff (per month) Unit – per kWh (Prepaid) (Household meters)	R420 R43 R0.5200 R0.5055
WATER	User deposit Basic tariff (per month) Unit tariff (0-6 kl) (7-15 kl) (16-30 kl) (30+ kl)	R45 R29 R2.49 R2.86 R3.50 R4.35
TAXES	Tariff per R of value	R0.03205
0%	Household refuse Buckets (per month) Suction sewerage (per load) Flush sewerage (per month)	R60.50 R42.00 R60.50 R60.50
COMMONAGE	Grazing per cow, horse and donkey Grazing per sheep or goat	R10 R7

Source: Budget 2006/2007 Ubuntu

Municipality

The amount that the municipality receives for the equitable share is R5 956 923. An amount of R73 400 was also received for the Management Support Programme (Ubuntu Municipality, 2006/07).

According to Ubuntu Municipality Credit Control and Indigent Subsidy Policy (n.d: 6), households that earn less than R1280 per month, qualify for an indigent subsidy. This group is further sub-divided according to the following:

- If a household earns less than R1 100 per month, 100% of the fees payable to the municipality is covered.
- If the household earns less than R1600, only 50% of the costs of their basic service are covered by the municipality (Jacobs, 2007).

These services include 50kWatt electricity per month, 6 kl of water per month, free sewerage and refuse removal. If the household does not have electricity supplied to the house, the household receives five litres of paraffin, a packet of candles and a box of matches every month. There are 1 423 households that have processed the necessary applications and appear on the indigent list.

2.5 *Social/economic projects*

Socio/economic projects are highlighted under Community Services in the IDP of the Ubuntu Municipality (See Table 2 above). These projects are proposed to be in operation in Victoria West, Loxton and Richmond. The projects that were suggested in the IDP are the Upgrading of sports facilities, Compiling an AIDS plan, and Compiling a disaster management plan. The total cost of these projects add up to R4 655 000. The Ubuntu Municipality has also funded training and capacity building as well as job creation projects to the value of R300 000. The Development Bank of South Africa has also funded R100 000 for developing a Local Economic Development Plan for the Ubuntu Municipality.

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3.1 *Number of social grants*

Social Grants are paid out once a month in Victoria West by SASA (South African Social Security Association) around the 15th of every month. The grantees can receive their money through the All Pay system (in the Kappertjie Straat Hall) or receive the money in their bank account which they can access through an ATM in town. The Development Social Security Officer assists the community in completing the necessary forms to be able to qualify for a social grant. There are approximately 498 grants paid out every month. There are no specific numbers for each type of grant available but the majority of these grants are either old age grants or child support grants (Brown, 2007).

3.2 *Banks and ATMs*

Victoria West has an ABSA, Standard Bank and a First National Bank (FNB). Standard Bank has an ATM outside their branch and FNB have mobile tellers inside three of the prominent businesses in town (Co-op, AB Handelaars and Spar).

3.3 *Business Types*

Victoria West has the following businesses, according to certain categories in the table below.

Type of business	Names of businesses	Number
Technical services	Grib & Vos Joinery O&D Windpompe Tok In Repairs	3
Professional services	Eberezer Funeral services Karoo Vleis Boer	2
Retail Stores	Pep Lewis Spar Lucky Seven	4
Vehicle service stations/Garages	Bester Auto Fanie Swaarvoertuie Victoria West Toyota Victoria West Tyres & Electrical Zama Zama Garage	4
Lawyers	Kempenen & Kempenen PH de Toit & Vennote	2
Liquor Stores/ Pubs	Vorentoe Drankwinkel Ali's Tavern (Black owned) Rabbits Den Tavern (Black owned) The Village Pub (Black owned)	4
Butchery & Fish	Dreyer Vissery Karoo Vleisboere Slaghuis Victoria West Butchery Karoo Gold (Specialise in export)	4
General Stores, Supermarkets & Café's	AB Handelaars KVB Cooperation Aroma Algemene Handelaars (Black owned) Kontantwinkel N12 Mini Mark Indraf Algemene Handelaar Dreyer Nic's Shop (Black owned)	8
Art/ Antiques	Kontrei Gallery Trading Post Ant teik De Oude Stoep	4

Source: Northern Cape Telephone Directory

At the end of November 2006, a businessman started building a biltong factory just outside the town to be able to produce large quantities of biltong. Peter Wernich has years of experience in the biltong industry (supplying to Pick 'n Pay and Checkers). Victoria West apparently has the ideal weather conditions (dry) to produce more biltong than closer to Cape Town. According to the schedule the factory should start production in April 2007 (Werniech, 2007). It is proposed that locals be employed at the factory – 40 people per shift of five crews (200 employees). All the workers will own 34% of the company and therefore no Black Economic Empowerment Partner will be taken on board. The factory will supply markets in Johannesburg and Cape Town and is envisaged to penetrate the export market.

3.4 *Tourism*

The Karoo is unique in that it can offer the city dweller some peace and quiet with a slightly different lifestyle. The Ubuntu Tourist Centre is in Church Street. Next to the centre is a local crafts centre. Here, products from the locals are sold like feathers, beads, leather and traditional products. Unfortunately, the centre is in Church Street, the main road of the town but not on the main route (N12) through town. There are 23 (two are black owned) accommodation facilities registered at the Ubuntu Tourism Centre in Victoria West. Each of the guest houses permanently employs approximately 5 permanent workers (Schutz, 2007). There are also many guest farms in the surrounding area which also offer game hunting. The most well known are Travalia and Melton Guest Farms (Makwena, 2007). There are a total of 320 people that can be accommodated in Victoria West. The busiest time for tourism in Victoria West is in December. A Greek family from Cape Town has recently bought the Victoria West Hotel and will be spending R2, 7 million to make it into “spa” (Van Heerden, 2007).

There are three coffee shops in town (Kontrei Gallery, Victoria Trading post and De Oude Stoep) that are open during the day for small meals. The Diamond Route Café and Restaurant also provides tourists with small meals and drinks during the day. Take Aways are available at Spot 4 U and N12 Mini Market. Spot 4 U also has a bar and a small area where the meals are served all day. The Merino Restaurant has been the only full scale restaurant and bar in town that is open all day. The hotel can also provide a meal for the traveller.

There are also numerous tourist attraction and historical sights in and around Victoria West (Victoria West Tourism, 2007). All these attractions are listed below.

- *Apollo Theatre*

This is the last remaining art deco theatre in South Africa, not only unique in its historical importance, but it is also of great architectural importance. It was built in the late 1920s and the Apollo Development Association (ADA) has restored the building since 1998 as a multifaceted facility for national and local cultural enrichment (Martens, 2007). During 2001 the Apollo Development Association registered as a Section 21 Company with the Registrar of Companies and a non-profit organization with the Department of Social Development. It was managed by a board of 10 members and 3 directors, chosen from the ranks of the board. The UBUNTU Municipality had three permanent seats on the board. The ADA has 6 permanent staff members of which one was acting as CEO (van Rooy, 2007). A film festival (end September) is held annually where South African films and documentaries are screened

to visitors (Makwena, 2007). This is a platform to showcase local creations and do marketing. This provides economic benefits to the local economy of more than R300 000 per annum.

- *Moonlight Hill Koppie Trail*

This trail runs along the Moonlight Hill and Ribbokplato ridges. The trail is approximately 4km and takes about an hours walk. The vegetation along the trail is part of the rich floral diversity of the Karoo.

- *Victoria West Museum*

The museum contains exhibits of history, archeology and fossils, reminding the visitor that Karoo was an inland sea. One part of the museum displays the growth of the population of the town and the other concentrates on the prehistory of the Karoo and features a display of the fossil fish (250 million years of *Atherstonia seeleyi* found in the district)

- *Victoria Trading Post & Mannetjies Roux Museum*

Tourists can view souvenirs of the former Springbok Rugby player, Mannetjies Roux as well as shop for curios in a small shop located in the old Victorian Trading Post.

- *Karoo Printing Press*

The printing press started operating in 1876, when the first edition of the Victoria West Messenger was printed. The printing press consists of two mechanical “dinosaurs”, an original Heidelberg press and a Linotype setting machine. The Victoria West Messenger is also one of the oldest still existing weekly newspapers in South Africa.

- *Victoria West Nature Reserve*

This reserve is the habitat to the Riverine Rabbit, which is nearly extinct and very rare to find. Other animals in the park are Gemsbuck, Springbuck, Zebra's and a variety of birdlife. Mr. Kierie Botha's bird farm could add to this attraction. Mrs. Mandie van Heerden also has a bird breeding project which tourists can visit.

- *Noblesfontein (Karoo Water)*

A tourist can discover the wonder of pumping fresh mineral water out of the ground. The factory where this water is bottled is on the site as well. The bottling factory produces 500 000 litres of water per month and bottle 860 000 bottles of water. The owners have recently signed a contract with Woolworths and are in negotiations with American Health products to sell the mineral water to them (Roux, 2007).

- *The Powder Magazine*

This structure was built in 1851 as an ammunition store during the Anglo- Boer War. In March 1984, boxes of ammunition, detonators and a number of coils of ignition fuse were found in the magazine.

- *Victoria West Primary School*

The primary school, currently a B&B named De Oude Scholen, was built in 1891.

- *St Johns Anglican Church*

The church dates back to 1869 and was designed by Sophia Grey, the wife of the first Bishop of Cape Town. It houses a lead glass window designed to commemorate the victims of the 1871 flood. Thirty four mudstone houses were destroyed and 62 people were killed in the flood.

- *Methodist Church*

It was built in 1860 as a public library. The Jewish community then used it as a synagogue. In the late 1960s it was taken over by the Methodist Church. This is now owned by Charlotte Roux and is used as an antique shop.

- *Dutch Reformed Church*

The church, inaugurated in 1859, has been declared a Historic Monument. It was originally built with a thatched roof which was replaced with corrugated iron in 1881.

Further opportunities for tourism include wildlife, Karoo sky and bird and a wildlife park (Conroy, 2007). The meerkat is also an interesting animal that could be used as a tourist attraction. There is a very healthy game farming industry starting in the area. The Karoo has such vast open spaces and clear skies that Victoria West could also be used as a potential star gazing area. A local farmer has been building a Bird and Wildlife Park on his farm for the past 10 years. He is currently funding this project himself and therefore it is a slow process (Botha, 2007). He has already acquired several wild cats and birds that he rehabilitates from being injured or abandoned in the wild.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

4.1 *Recreational Facilities*

Recreational facilities are divided into those facilities controlled by the schools, those governed privately and those hired out by the municipality. The Victoria West Academia School controls the town pool (hired out to public until last year), a gymnasium as well as the rugby and athletics field (other schools are also allowed to make use of this facility). The golf club and the bowling club are owned and maintained privately. The municipal tennis courts are rented out to the club on a monthly basis. The municipality also has a squash hall. The Apollo Theatre is also used as a recreational facility because periodically there are movies shown and community projects run in the theatre (Makwena, 2007; Martins, 2007).

4.2 *Derelict Facilities*

The stadium that was built in the coloured area of town was upgraded (tennis courts, soccer and rugby fields and netball courts) but severely vandalised three years ago and has not been

in use ever since. Another stadium with soccer field and facilities in Masinyausane has been a white elephant since it was built. Apparently the community was not consulted in the design and building process of the stadium and therefore refuse to make use of the facility (Jacobs, 2007).

4.3 *Services Available*

There are very few houses still making use of the bucket system. All the other houses in the coloured and black areas are “suigputte” and flush toilets. In town there are flush toilets being used. The bucket system is being phased out in the Mandela Square area. On the Northern end of town there are approximately 160 squatters where the bucket system is still being used. The “nag wa” (sewerage truck) collects all the sewerage every morning from these areas. There was a problem with water two years ago but pipes have been laid and water is bought from a farmer in the area. A new borehole has also been established and now the town no longer has water shortages (Jacobs, 2007). Every house has a tap in their yard, but the areas (Sunshine) where the squatters are located have many taps within 200m radius of the each shack. They are allocated areas where refuse can be left and this is picked up by municipality – certain areas, certain days (Jacobs, 2007).

The main roads in town are all tarred and in good condition. In the residential areas, the road is tarred into the area but these then become dust roads between the houses. These roads are not really kept in good condition.

4.4 *Schools*

There are three schools and three crèches in Victoria West - a high school (Victoria Wes/t Hoërskool/ High School - situated in the coloured area), the Akademie of Victoria West (in town catering for pupils from Grade 1 until Grade 12, John Rossouw Primary, Wiekie Wessie (in town), Kabouterland (Sunshine area) and Lukhanyo (in Masinyausane). There are four small farm schools in the surrounding area as well – Biesiespoort, Bombietersfontein, Pampoenpoort and Melton World (Victoria West Tourism, 2007).

4.5 *Transport Modalities*

Victoria West is on the main road from the Northern Cape to Western Cape (N12). The R63 also passes through the town to other smaller towns like Murraysburg, Loxton and Carnarvon. Currently, the road to Hutchinson is also being re-tarred. The neighbourhoods are within

cycling or walking distance of the town and therefore there is no need for a large bus or taxi service. There are however three large cars that drive the old and fragile to town from the outskirts , a trip that costs between R5 and R10. There are three other taxi services that travel long distances to take people to Kimberley or Cape Town.

The railway system does not pass through Victoria West but the train stops at Hutchinson which is 13 kilometres away. There is a passenger train that travels through Hutchinson daily from Western Cape to Kimberley. There are also several goods trains that pass through (Jacobs, 2007).

4.6 *Communication*

The cell phone reception for all the cellular networks is good in Victoria West. There are no communication support services such as internet cafes, office facilities such as faxing and copying. The services of Telkom are also available from the Post Office.

4.7 *Housing*

Between 1994 and 1998, 2 500 subsidy houses were built. In 2005, there were 315 new erven released. All the new erven have only been allocated for the building of subsidised housing. Two hundred of these have been serviced to be able to build houses. Fifty emergency houses are being built with plans for a further 150 (Jacobs, 2007). The other 115 erven will be serviced and houses will also be built here by 2010.

The People's Housing Process was used to a certain extent because the community was employed in the construction of the houses. The people that own the houses do not build them but the community are empowered with construction skills in building these houses. The contractor was Jomar Construction from Kimberley that built the previous 200 houses and the latest 50 houses are being built by a local construction worker (Sekonjalo Builders). The contractor has a team of nine builders – five qualified builders (including the management, carpenters and plumbers) and four in training (three men and one woman) (Hanni, 2007). The municipality purchases all the building materials and transports it to the building site and therefore qualifies as the developer. The contractor only needs to build the houses at a cost of R6 500 per house (Hanni, 2007). The contractor sometimes has a problem with transporting the building materials. The municipality only has one truck that has to do all the transportation of materials for the entire municipal area and the contractor often has to wait for the materials or have to transport the loads of sand per wheelbarrow to the far ends of the construction site (Hanni, 2007).

The Northern Cape Housing Department provided the funding for the project. It also sends inspectors to examine the contractors' work and comment on the tidiness of the workmanship. The municipality encounters problems with regards to the construction of the new houses is that there are not enough experienced local artisans to do the work. The construction is often not done well, (roofs are very loose), inferior materials are used and are often stolen from the building site and the old houses were 32m² and there were complaints that they are too small – the new houses being built are all 42m² (7X6). The new houses all have running water in each yard and flush toilets in each house. There is also electricity (Prepaid) in each house and the storm water system is well established in the new area. The roads are gravel but have been scraped. There will be a high mast lighting erected in the middle of the area to provide enough street lighting. The Department of Housing in the Northern Cape is very involved in the housing project because it sends inspectors once a month to investigate the quality of the construction but the one month delay in the payment for the project is frustrating because a small municipality like Ubuntu does not have sufficient funds to carry the project for the month ahead (Jacobs, 2007). The materials with which the construction was done was obtained through a tender system within the municipality but the materials were all purchased locally (Dreyer, AB Handelaars, Farmers Co-operation, Indraf Algemene Handelaar) (Hanni, 2007).

There are two areas where informal settlements “hutte” (shacks) have been established. On the outskirts of Sunrise, there are approximately 160 “hutte” (squatters). In the new formed settlement of Mandela Square in Masinyausane, there are also approximately 176 “hutte”. There are also approximately 100 informal lean-to's attached to the house or an informal house in the back yards of Sunrise and Masinyausane (Jacobs, 2007).

Currently there are more than 600 people on the housing waiting list. The names on the waiting list are mostly women with children or very old people from the surrounding farms. The houses that are built are given to the people that the council think need it the most such as 38 households living in hazardous conditions in the “Witblokke” (old compound type flats that are falling apart), those living in the flood line in Sunshine (10 households), and subsequently the people that are next on the list. These people pay R1 for the transfer costs of their new homes.

There are 739 old houses which are referred to as “Bonanza huise”. These houses have been privatised and handed over to the people who have been living in them (Jacobs, 2007). The

state has paid the transfer fees for these people to be able to own these houses (Jacobs, 2007). In 2006 11 new building applications were approved (Jacobs, 2007).

There are four property estate agents in Victoria West - Pam Golding, SEEF, STF, GDO. As mentioned already, there are two parts of the main town - old Karoo town and the “Bo-dorp”. In the old part of town there has been ten houses sold in the last three years and the property prices have sky-rocketed in the following way (van Heerden, 2007).

- 1990 R200 (Coloured moved into town)
- 1994 R5 000
- 2006 R80 000 (Old Karoo house)
- 2007 R320 000 Re-sold house of R80 000 (restored)

In the newer (“Bo dorp”) part of town an average three bedroom house was sold for R200 000 in January 2006. In June 2006, the same house was sold for R250 000 and is in the market again for R300 000. In 2004, a house in this area on two stands with four bedrooms, two bathrooms, two garages, an extra flat and a dam on the stand sold for R170 000 with furniture included and this house was sold in January 2007 for R550 000. In this area, seven houses have been sold in the last three years. There has been no sale of houses in Sunrise or Masinyausane areas.

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

5.1 Orphans

The Victoria West Academy estimated that there are only three orphans in the school (Spaargaren, 2007), John Rossouw Primary recorded 14 orphans (Smith, 2007) and Victoria West High School produced excellent statistics on the number of learners whose parent(s) are deceased. The table below elaborates on these statistics.

Table 7: Number of learners whose parent(s) are deceased (Victoria West High School)

Grade	Only Mother	Only Father	Both parents
Grade 7	9	10	5
Grade 8	20	28	13
Grade 9	8	16	3
Grade 10	15	13	4
Grade 11	13	7	18
Grade 12	3	2	2
TOTAL	68	76	45

Source: Keyser, 2007

The table above illustrates that of the total of 601 pupils in Victoria West High School, 45 (7.5%) have lost both their parents and 144 (24%) either a mother or father (Keyser, 2007).

According to the District Development Social Welfare Co-coordinator at the Social Services and Population Development there are 110 children that can be classified as an orphan in Victoria West (Fiellies, 2007). Therefore, the ratio of the orphans to the town's population (5 729) is 1: 52. These children are absorbed into the extended family or the larger community.

5.2 Government Offices

NATIONAL

There are three National Government Offices in Victoria West – the Post Office, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and a Magistrate's Court. There are 300 post boxes in Victoria West and five employees working in the Post Office (two tellers, one branch manager and two assistants).

The SAPS handles approximately 200 cases per month. Their priority crimes (majority of the crimes that are reported and therefore are targeted as priority) are general assault, assault to do bodily harm, and theft (housebreaking, business and livestock). There are 67 employees at the SAPS ranging from Station Commissioner, Community Service Centre Officers, Detectives, and Constables to Student Constables. There are eight vehicles available for them to do their work effectively (Karlse, 2007).

Three administrative clerks and one magistrate service the magistrate's court in Victoria West. There were 101 cases that were brought over from 2006. On average, the court gets about 100 new cases every month and finalises between 60 and 70 (Gqalane, 2007). The majority of cases that are handled are assault with intent to cause harm; house breaking; domestic violence; caught for using dangerous weapon (knife); and drunkenness in public. Most of the time, the offenders are given a fine, community service or correctional supervision. As a last resort, the offenders are sent to the local correctional service prison (Victoria West). If the sentence is for longer than 1 year, the offender is usually sent to De Aar.

PROVINCIAL

The four Provincial Government offices that are present in Victoria West are Social Services and Population Development, Correctional Services, Agriculture and Health. A District Development Social Welfare Co-ordinator, a Development Social Security Officer and two Community Development Workers serve the community in the Social Services and Population Development office. There is also a social worker from Carnarvon that visits the town once a week to assist the development workers (Brown, 2007). A new social worker as

well as a probation officer is expected to be stationed in Victoria West in March 2007 (Fiellies, 2007).

There is a small prison in Victoria West where the Department of Correctional Services operates. There are 33 employees (Probation officer, social worker, prison guards and administrative clerks) working in the prison. The prison can handle 69 prisoners at full capacity. These prisoners usually have to serve a sentence of two to three years. Prisons are from surrounding areas (Loxton, Carnavon, Vosburg, Vanwyksvlei and Victoria West) (Olivier, 2007). The staff of the prison initiated a poverty alleviation programme among themselves where they make a donation of goods (tinned food, blankets, clothes) to the community once a month. The prisoners engage in a few basic construction courses (building, welding, paving, tiling, bricklaying) to empower them with skills once they leave the prison. The prison also administers various programmes for the prisoners like religion, alcohol and drug abuse, HIV/AIDS and ABET.

The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture has a satellite office in Victoria West. There is an extension officer, an administrative officer and a cleaner working in the office. This office acts as the mediator between the local farmers and the government. They service other small towns like Loxton, Richmond, Carnavon and Vosburg – therefore the extension officer is only in the office in Victoria West twice a week (2007).

5.3 *Health services*

There is a hospital in Victoria West, and the clinic is on the same premises. There are officially only 15 beds in the BJ Kempenen Memorial Hospital but they often make use of 23 beds. The hospital has 84% bed occupancy (Stoltz, 2007). They have a 24 hour emergency service for any accident or emergency that might take place (because they cover a large area of the main route between Kimberley and Johannesburg). They have maternity, children, male and female wards. They also have an operation theatre for emergencies but do very few operations. The hospital utilises or organizes a plane to take the critical patients to De Aar. There are 5 vehicles that the hospital can make use of (including two new ambulances)

There is a total of 42 staff members at the hospital (Matron, ambulance drivers, cleaners, nursing staff, administrative officer, physiotherapist, occupational therapist and a pharmacist) (Stoltz, 2007). The occupational and physio-therapists work inside the hospital with patients referred to her from the hospital/clinic/schools in surrounding areas. The occupational therapist specialises in child development, perceptions, children with septic hands or alcohol

syndrome, and stress, but also visits the ACVV old age home once in two weeks. They each see approximately 900 to 1 000 patients annually (Loots, 2007). The physiotherapist mostly treats patients with back and shoulder problems because most of the people in the surrounding area are farm workers doing hard physical labour (Duimpies, 2007). On Tuesdays and Thursdays, the occupational therapists visits Richmond, Vosburg, Carnavon and Vanwyksvlei and every fortnight the physiotherapist joins her. The dentist, dietitian, and speech therapist visit Victoria West once a month. The radiologist visits Victoria West on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Optometrists (from De Aar) visit the private doctor's offices in Victoria West every second Friday of the month.

There are two private doctors at one practice in Victoria West - Drs. van Zyl & Dr Lochner and they also have a dispensing pharmacy. Every Tuesday and Thursday the Doctor visits the Loxton and Fraserburg area. Medicine is delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and the blood samples are taken to De Aar twice a week. The Doctor charges R120 per visit and this includes the medicine because there is no pharmacy in town (Lochner, 2007). There are four people employed (typist, pharmacy assistant, receptionist, cleaner) at the doctor's consultancy. The doctor has a contract with the Northern Cape Health Department and he has to work for three hours per day at the public health service. He does his rounds at the clinics and the hospitals in the area (Lochner, 2007).

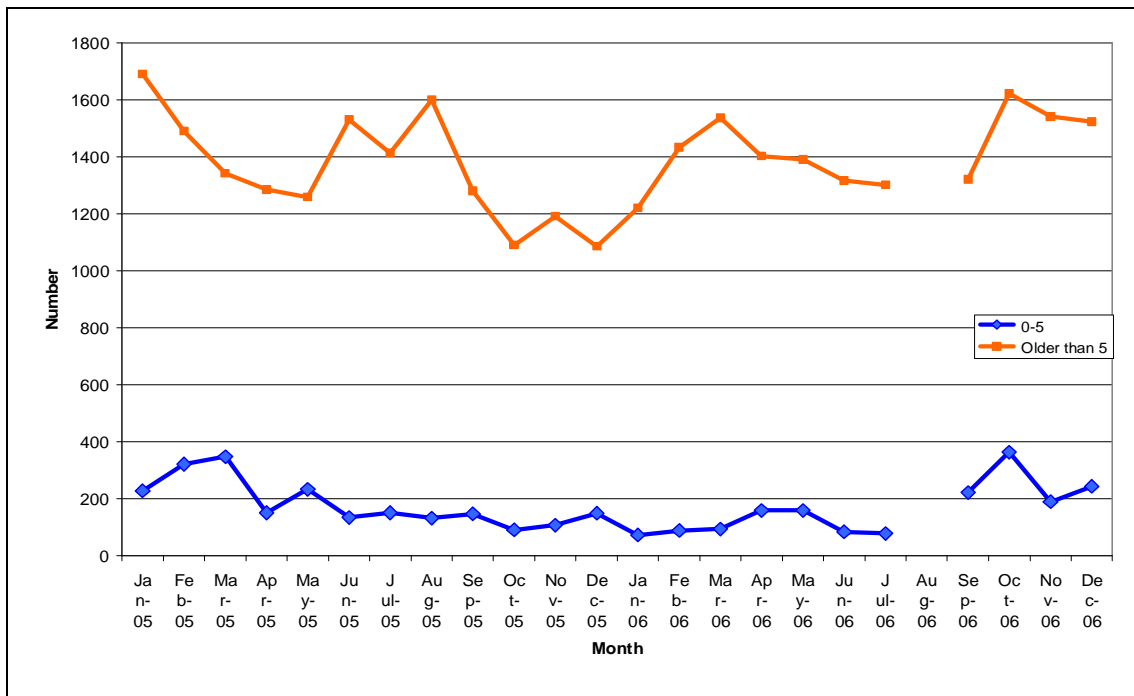
Five sisters administer the clinic, which specialises in ARV, psychiatric care, immunisation, general care, and tuberculosis (Botha, 2007). The private doctor visits the clinic once a week for those patients referred to him by the nurses with more serious ailments. In 2005, the clinic had an average of 1 536 visitors per month. This decreased in 2006 to 1 445. This could be due to the fact that more people visit the doctor in town to get better consultation and medicine as well or it could merely be due to ineffective reporting systems from the sisters. The table below shows the breakdown of visitors to the clinic between children below 5 years old and patients above five years old and the figure illustrates how the numbers fluctuate every month.

Table 8: Clinic visits for 2005 and 2006

Clinic visits	0-5 years old	Older than 5 years old
2005 Total	2 182	16 251
Average per month	181	1 354
2006 Total	1 744	15 600
Average per month	145	1 300

Source: Statistics from the clinics

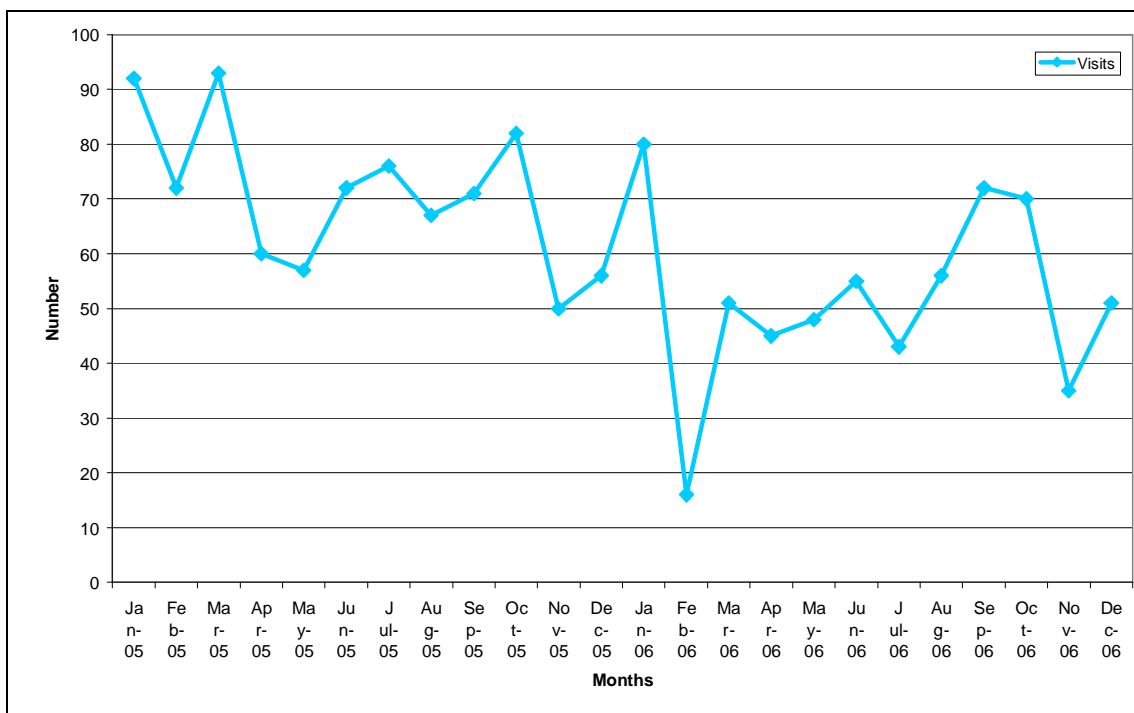
Figure 2: Monthly clinic visits in 2005 and 2006



Source: Statistics from the clinics

The total number of antenatal that the clinic took care of in 2005 was 848, this figure also decreased to 622 during 2006.

Figure 3: Antenatal visits to the clinic in 2005 and 2006



Source: Statistics from the clinics

From the figure above it is clear that the antenatal visits dropped drastically during February 2006. This could possibly be due to the fact that data capturing is only a small part of each of

the nurse's job, caring for their patients is their main priority, or this could also be the fact that more people possibly visit the private doctor (because he also has a dispensing pharmacy).

With regards to tuberculosis, 116 new patients were seen between 2004 and 2005. There were 44 re-treatments and only seven patients passed away. The table below provides data for each of the years.

Table 9: Number of tuberculosis patients attended to during 2004 to 2006

TB Prevalence	New	Re-treatment	Died
Total 2004-2006	116	44	7
Total 2004	41	16	4
Total 2005	35	11	0
Total 2006	40	17	3

Source: Statistics from the clinics

The statistics for HIV and AIDS are very low. The table below notes that these statistics are divided into antenatal patients, patients below five years of age and those that are older than five years old that are HIV positive.

Table 10: Statistics on HIV+ patients in the clinic for 2005 and 2006

HIV +	Antenatal HIV+	0-5 years HIV+	Older than 5 HIV+	TOTAL
2005 Total	4	3	48	55
2006 Total	8	5	47	60

5.4 Mortality

There are three cemeteries administered by the municipality (one full, another almost full and one that is not used as often because it is a lot older). It is cheaper to book a stand in this cemetery (R6 compared to R100) but then the grave has to be dug by the family themselves and not the municipality (because the ground is so hard). The United Reformed Church (VGK), Roman Catholic as well as the Anglican Church have their own cemeteries. The average number of burials that have been registered in the municipal cemetery between 2004 and 2006 are 121 (115 in 2004, 130 in 2005 and 119 in 2006) (Jacobs, 2007). The death certificates are obtained through the hospital and they recorded that in 2004 there were 150 death certificates issued, 145 in 2005 and in 2006 there were only 110 (Stoltz, 2007).

5.5 Education

As mentioned above there are three schools and three crèches in Victoria West (Jacobs, 2007). There are also four small farm schools in the surrounding area as well – Biesiespoort, Bombietersfontein, Pampoenpoort and Melton World (Victoria West Tourism, 2007).

The pupils that attend the three crèches are indicated in the table below.

Table 11: Number of pupils attending the crèches in Victoria West

	Wiekie Wessie	Kabouterland	Lukhanyo
Number of pupils	36	54	169 (38 Grade R)
Number of classes	2	2	3
Number of staff	4	4	8

Source: Numbers given by each of the crèches

In the table above, it is clear that the Lukhanyo Day Care Centre has many more children to look after each day than any of the other crèches. They operate with very little funding.

John Rossouw Primêre School (in Sunshine) accommodates pupils from Grade R till Grade 6. There are three to four classes (Grade 2 has five) for each of the grades. Each class ranges of between 35 and 43 pupils. Twenty eight staff members serve the pupils, three of which are paid by the governing body of the school. The majority of the pupils are coloured and the language that they are educated in is Afrikaans (Smith, 2007). There are a total of 933 pupils in the school.

Grade 1 till Grade 12 pupils can attend the Victoria Wes Akademie (in town), which has a total of 397 students. There are two classes for Grade 1 till Grade 3 and only a single class for the rest of the grades. The racial divide is more or less equal – white (29.22%), black (34.76%) and coloured (36.02%) because the language of education is Afrikaans and English and for the Grade 1 – 3, Xhosa is available as a second language instead of Afrikaans/English. There are 18 teachers and one administrative worker that are working at the Akademie (Spaargaren, 2007). The Karooland Hostel allows the surrounding farm children to stay in the town. Currently, there are 44 scholars (19 boys and 25 girls) in the hostel. The hostel can cater for 120 pupils. There are eight staff members (teachers and kitchen staff) working in the hostel. A part of the hostel has been set aside for the Progress Flight Academy students. Approximately 15 students stay in the hostel for three week periods.

Lastly, the Victoria West High School (in Sunshine) has a total of 615 pupils, the majority of which are coloured (88%) and only 12% of the pupils are black (Keyser, 2007). The classes are divided as follows: Grade 7 (two classes); Grade 8 (four classes); Grade 9 (three classes); Grade 10 (three classes); Grade 11 (two classes) and Grade 12 (only 42 pupils in a single class). The language of education is Afrikaans. There are 22 staff members including one administrative officer and two general workers, working at the school which includes

The Progress Flight Academy that has been training people for their Private Pilot Licenses (PPL) in Port Elizabeth for many years decided in July 2006 to move to Victoria West because the skies are clear on most days, there is not much wind and the airspace is fairly clear. The old airport, used in the 1960s for refueling between Cape Town and Johannesburg (closed down in the 1970s) was revamped and is now in use by the Flight Academy. The doctor in town has his own private plane and the academy uses of his hanger for their planes as well (Lochner, 2007). There are four instructors and the Flight Academy makes use of basic Piper Warrior planes. The students make up flying time for three months and then return to Port Elizabeth to complete their theoretical course. There are usually 16-18 students doing the course at a time (Oelofse, 2007). Currently, Kenyan Airways send their cadets to the academy. The students live in the Karooland School Hostel (section set aside for the flight school) because the accommodation is cheaper.

6. NATURAL CAPITAL

6.1 *Commercial farming*

The Victoria West district gets between 300mm-350mm rain per year. Much of this water is lost due to the high degree of evaporation (van Rooy, 2007:33). Because of the decrease in river flow, the field recovery re-grow of the bush is very slow. Sheep farming has formed the backbone of the Karoo economy since the 1880s. Many farming families have been part of the sector since 1880, like the Conroys of Hutchinson (13 kilometres from Victoria West) (Conroy, 2007; van Rooy, 2007:33).

The area specialises in small livestock farming especially Merino (wool) and Dorper (meat) sheep. The size of the commercial farms are between 7 000 and 15 000 ha. A 7 000ha farm can keep approximately 1 800 sheep. These farms cost approximately R800 - R1 000 per hectare (Lekgatshne, 2007). Many farmers of the area are abandoning some of their farms and

are leasing it out because of escalating costs. Victoria West is far from markets, and increases in the price of diesel and decrease in the price of wool is economically detrimental to farmers.

6.2 *Emergent farmers*

In Victoria West there are two types of emerging farmers. One group is managing a farm and the other is farming in a few camps (van Rooy, 2007: 33)

In 2003, as part of the National Government's Reconstruction and Development Programme, a farm (Mardeck) was made available to a number of emerging black farmers in Victoria West. The 400 ha farm was subsidised (even implements were included). The Black Farmers Association was formed to manage the farm under supervision of a prominent white commercial farmer. He left the farm because of "uneasiness" about his presence (Lekgatshne, 2007). Under a cloud of allegations of mismanagement, many of the implements had to be sold off and some debts settled. The Black Farmers Association collapsed. Between 2005 and 2006, five remaining farmers formed the Masibambani Association and took over the farm. Only three are currently actively farming. The three remaining farmers have to incur all the cost of running the farm. They are not receiving any financial assistance from the Provincial Government or any institution and this is mostly because of outstanding debts. The only form of help comes from a commercial farmer and the official at the Department of Agriculture in the area (Lekgatshne, 2007; Kay, 2007). This is mostly in the form of advice on health management and selling of the livestock. The farm is home to 100 sheep, 50 goats and 30 pigs. According to the Chairperson of the Masibambani Association, the carrying capacity of the farm is being extended and overgrazing is taking place. The Association was promised commonage land by the Ubuntu Municipality but the land was hired out to a commercial farmer because of the revenue made out of this (Kay, 2007).

The "camp farmers" are made up of 39 small emerging farmers that are on the commonage land. However, only a few are actively farming. (Beginsel, 2007). The farmers receive little help from provincial and local government. There is no subsidy from the provincial government although sheep are bought from the government at a reduced price. A few camps were allocated by the local authority but because sheep, goat and even cattle numbers are growing, overgrazing is a growing problem (van Rooy, 2007: 34)

The assistance of the local authority and advice of commercial farmers can go a long way to get emerging farmers on their feet and ultimately make a living out of farming. The

municipality is planning to assist the emerging farmers because on 15 December 2006 the council took a decision that all commonage land will be made available to the emerging farmers but a management committee should be set up. The municipality does not want to deal with individuals but rather groups. This land will be handed over on 26 January 2007 and contracts will be processed. The Department of Agriculture will assist by restoring all infrastructure (such as fences and boreholes) in the commonage (Jacobs, 2007) and develop a management plan (rotational grazing) (Lekgatshne, 2007). Cheaper rentals will also be negotiated for these farmers. Currently the leasing rate is R10 per large livestock (cattle, donkey and horses) and R6 per small livestock (sheep and goats).

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

7.1 Churches

In a small community like Victoria West, it is astonishing that there are 20 different denominations of churches. They are listed as follows: three Zionist churches – Gethsemane, Holy, Japu; United Reformed Church (VFK); Utopian Church of SA; Prespetarian; Methodist; AME (Methodist); Seven day Adventists; Old Apostolic; New Apostolic; Roman Catholic; Anglican; Griqua; Christian Congregation; Full Evangelists; Jehovah; Dutch Reformed and Maranata for all nations. The Dutch Reformed Church (NGK) is in Church Street in the middle of the town which is attended primarily by the white residents. The church was declared a National Monument in 1992. The history of the Dutch Reformed Church, consecrated in 1850, is set out in a display consisting of documents, photographs, old maps, Bibles, items of the first Communion Service and the church's first organ in the Museum of Victoria West.

7.2 Political parties

The African National Party (ANC), Democratic Alliance (DA), African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP), Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa (ICO) and the United Independent Front (UIF) participated in the 2006 Local Government elections in Victoria West. In Ward 2 (Victoria West), 2 458 people were registered on the Voters Roll and there was a 64% voter turnout. Whereas in Ward 4 (Masinyausane), there were 2 260 people registered with a voter turnout of 63%. It is clear that the ANC won the majority votes in both wards (1 102 and 749), followed by the DA with 447 and 474 votes in these wards respectively. The ANC obtained a total of five seats (1 Proportional Representative and 4

Ward), whereas the DA received only three proportional representative seats in the Local Government Elections in 2006.

7.3 *NGOs*

There are five NGOs operating in Victoria West: People against Misuse, Makakani Care Centre, “Bejaarde sorg” (Aged care), Love Life and Hospice. The majority of these NGOs are non-racial. A few concerned residents from Masinyausane have started a soup kitchen in an old garage in town. They provide for the poverty stricken residents of Victoria West every morning. All the ingredients are donated by the community (Haas & Jo-Jo, 2007).

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1. BACKGROUND – BRIEF HISTORY

Sutherland is famous for its cold climate. Sutherland gets frost on an average of 88 nights every year with an average minimum temperature of 3°C and a maximum of 20°C (Karoo Hoogland, 2004).

Sutherland originated on the farm De List and was named after Rev. Henry Sutherland, who annually came to the Roggeveld from Worcester for church services. In 1855 it was decided to establish a congregation here (Sutherland Tourism, 2006). On 8 November 1858, 30 of 50 plots were sold. The very first farm, Uitkyk, was set out by the government as far back as 1746 for farmer Geele van der Walt, the father of the famous Commander Tjaart van der Walt. The farmers had many sheep and the only way to look after them was on horseback. Due to the extreme cold and harsh conditions, a strong bloodline horse was needed. The Arabic horses seemed to cope well with these conditions. Today, farmer Piet Frick is carrying on in this tradition and has 33 mares for breeding (Sutherland Info, 2003).

In 1900, the town was involved with the Anglo Boer War when General J B M Hertzog launched an attack in the Cape Colony. Horses and mules were used by the government in counter-attacks against the enemy. In 1901, the British troops invaded the local church for 8 months.

The growing of tulips in South Africa was pioneered by Rev M B Brink. In 1925 he arrived in Sutherland during a snowstorm. After studying for several years in Holland, he realised that the climate in Sutherland was approximately the same as in Holland, therefore ideal for tulip growing. He requested a friend of his to send him 75 tulip bulbs. He stayed in Sutherland and for a period of twenty five years, he distributed one hundred thousand yellow tulip bulbs throughout South Africa. It can be said that he made the Dutch tulip also a well known South African flower (Sutherland Tourism, 2006). Today tulips are mainly cultivated in Sutherland to produce bulbs for the market.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

2.1 Development Issues

The Karoo Hoogland Municipality is situated in the most southern portion of the Northern Cape Province and forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality. The municipality is made up of four wards:

Ward 1 - Williston

Ward 3 - Nuweveld/Sakrivier rural area

Ward 2 - Fraserburg

Ward 4 - Sutherland/Roggeland rural area

There is only one tarred road into Sutherland. This is the R354 (112km) from Matjiesfontein which joins Sutherland to the N1 – the main road to Cape Town (355km away). There are also gravel roads to Fraserburg (110km) and Williston (145km). These are not in very good condition.

Figure 1: Map of the Sutherland region



Sutherland consists of 1051 households with 542 residential units and 83 informal settlements (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 20). The majority of informal housing is made up of “shacks” within the yards of the formal structures. The average household size is 6.0 (See Appendix 1 for Map of Karoo Hoogland Municipality).

The table below highlights the racial and age proportions in Sutherland. It can clearly be seen that the coloured group constitutes the majority (77.52%) of the population. There are very few aged people (7.3%) and most of the population are in the economically active group (55.6%), but still a large proportion (37.1%) are dependent children (Karoo Hoogland, 2004:18).

Table 1 : Population breakdown of Sutherland

Details	N	%
POPULATION GROUP		
Black	47	1.29
White	749	20.53
Coloured	2 828	77.52
Other	24	0.66
TOTAL	3 648	100
AGE GROUPS		
0-19	1 331	37.11
20-34	849	23.67
35-64	1 145	31.92
65+	262	7.30
TOTAL	3 587	100.00

Source: Karoo Hoogland 2004

An Integrated Development Plan was developed in 2002 and has been revised four times (2003/2004; 2004/2005; 2005/2006 and 2006/2007). The Karoo Hoogland Municipal vision is:

“Karoo Hoogland sal ‘n ekonomiese groeipunt in en vir die Noord-Kaap wees en sal gekenmerk word deur ‘n aktiewe deelnemende gemeenskap. Die Raad sal ‘n omgewing fasiliteer wat bevorderlik is vir ekonomiese groei met spesifieke fokus op die verligting van armoede deur die skep van direkte en indirekte werkseleenthede. Alle inwoners sal gelyke toegang hê tot basiese minimum dienste en ‘n kultuur van betaling vir dienste sal gevestig word. Gefokusde programme op lewensvaardighede, aanvaarbare en bekostigbare infrastruktuur en ‘n kultuur van leer sal die bevordering van ‘n ekonomies-groeiende gemeenskap aanvul. Karoo Hoogland sal ‘n gemeenskap word waar sy mense in ‘n veilige en gesonde omgewing kan woon en werk.” (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 42)

To reach this dream, development goals were identified to meet the needs and priorities of the community. The following goals were formulated according to different divisions:

- * Municipal finances
 - Financially sound municipality
- * Municipal infrastructure
 - Affordable effective service for all the residents;
 - Develop the infrastructure backlog
- * Economic development
 - Development of the municipal area as an economic node by empowering the local community

- * Socio-economic development
 - Development of the municipal area as a mentally healthy environment where the community is uplifted
- * Environment
 - Conservation of holistic environment, especially the scarce resources
 - Ecological sustainable development
- * Institutional development
 - Development of the municipality as an inclusive development agent
- * Spatial development
 - Development of environment that will take place in an ordinary manner
 - Environmentally sustainable development practice

Development goals indicate what should be done whereas development strategies illustrate how this development should take place. From this list of priority goals, strategies were drawn up and projects were analyzed in terms of activities and possible funders. The table below illustrates a comprehensive summary of each directorate's projects that have been highlighted in the fourth revised version of the IDP (2006/2007).

Table 2: List of planned projects for Karoo Hoogland Municipality

DIRECTORATE ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES				
Strategic Goals	Project	Details of project	Type of funding	Ward
Effective administration	Efficient financial administration	Electronic decision register	MSIG	
	Policies	Review of existing policies / Draft new policy as needs originate	-	
	Delegation of capabilities	Draft of delegation policy	-	
	Power and functions	Co-ordinate yearly revision of demarcation board	-	
	Libraries	Expansion of Williston Library	Library development fund	
	Land use and planning	Review spatial development plan	MSIG	
		Verify deviation from land use	-	
	Communication	Quarterly news letters	-	
		Investigate radio station	-	
	Emergency disaster management	Draft emergency disaster plan	-	
		Acquiring fire fighting unit	Unknown	
Effective human resource management	Job descriptions	New job descriptions for all employees	MSIG	
	Job evaluations	Evaluate all positions	-	
	Performance management system	Initiate PMS	MSIG	
	Training	Arrange training	LGSETA & MSIG	

DIRECTORATE FINANCES				
Strategic Goals	Project	Details of project	Type of funding	Ward
Effective administration and financially sound municipality	Rates and taxes accounts	Rectification of service accounts	-	
		Review of service accounts format	-	
	Credit control	Improve cash flow and reduce debtors	-	
	Valuations	Valuation of all property	MSIG	
		Implementation of valuation role	-	
	Property tax: Rural area	Obtain information regarding new legislation	-	3&4
	Centralise treasury function	Centralise income and expenditure functions	Unknown	
	Transfer of project houses	Complete outstanding transfers	-	
	Financial statements	Complete by August 2006	-	
	Internal audit	Appoint internal audit	Own funding	
	GRAP	Implement GRAP prescriptions	-	
	Internships	Appointments	FMG	

DIRECTORATE CIVIL & ELECTROTECHNICAL SERVICES				
Strategic Goals	Project	Details of project	Type of funding	Ward
Development of infrastructure and delivery of affordable services	Efficiently functioning department	Focus on discipline & productivity	-	
	Water monsters	Regularly testing water	DWAF	
	Buildings	Maintenance & upgrading of council property (eg. Air conditioning)	Own funding	
	O&M programme	Extend programme to include electricity	-	
	Streets and storm water	Upgrading roads (possibly paving)	EPWP	
		Rural road network	NDM	3
		Storm water drainage	MIG	
	Water service plans	Finalisation of plans and implementation	DWAF	
	Upgrading / tarring of entrance routes	Fraserburg/Sutherland	Department of Transport	
		Sutherland/Williston		
		Sutherland/Calvinia		
		Williston/Fraserburg		
	Aerodrome	New job descriptions for all employees	Own funding	
	5 year capital programme	Find funding for infrastructure projects	-	
	Sport facilities	Complete upgrade	Lotto	
		Provision of swimming pool facilities	-	2
	Embellishment of towns	Upgrading / expansion of Christmas lighting	Own funding	1
		Develop programmes in collaboration with ward committees	DWAF	
	Environmental health	Focus on awareness programmes	-	
	Vehicles	Maintenance & replacement of vehicles	Own funding	
	Housing	Identify needs and apply provincially	Department of Housing	
	Water provision	Developing new source	MIG	1
		Rehabilitation of network	-	2

DIRECTORATE CIVIL & ELECTROTECHNICAL SERVICES				
Strategic Goals	Project	Details of project	Type of funding	Ward
	Electricity provision	Prepaid meters	DBSA	1
		Complete new networks	Own funding	2
		Special streetlights: Light pollution	Eksom	4
	Oxidation dams	Expansion (07/08)	DWAF	1 & 4
	Graveyards	Expansion & Memorial Wall	Own funding	1
	Showgrounds	Upgrading arena	Own funding	1
	Safety	Speed limits in Lutz Street	Own funding	1
		Additional lighting in Amandelboom	Own funding	1
		Road safety traffic signs and street names	Own funding	1
Development of infrastructure and delivery of affordable services	Sewerage	Gotz Street project	Own funding	1
	Database of services	Complete database of farm workers	Own funding	3
	Sanitation	Replace dry put system because of sand formation	Own funding	4

Source: Karoo Hoogland, 2006

2.2 *Municipal organogram*

The Karoo Hoogland Municipality consists of four directorates that are currently run by 102 staff members of which 60 are blue collar workers. These directorates are Administration (Office of the Municipal Manager and the Office of the Mayor); Financial Management; Civil and Electro-technical Services and Economic Development and IDP (Karoo Hoogland, 2004:31). Each of the departments are administered by a manager. Corporate Services is further subdivided into another eight sections (cleaning services, museums, administrative support, economic development, tourism, library services, human resource management and disaster management) with a total of fifteen staff members.

The Financial Services Department administers the credit control, income and expenditure sub-divisions. Each of the towns (Williston, Fraserburg and Sutherland) has a credit controller, an income clerk as well as a cashier. This department employs twenty staff members. Lastly, the Infrastructure Services Department has an electrical and a technical section. Each town has its own technical team of twenty employees.

Table 3: Summary of staff members in the Karoo Hoogland Municipality

	Manager	White collar (Office workers)	Blue collar (General workers)	TOTAL POSITIONS
Municipal manager's Office	1	1		2
Mayor's Office	1	1		2
Corporate Services	1	10	4	15
Finance	1	19		20
Infrastructure	2	5	56	63
Total	6	36	60	102

One councillor is based in Sutherland (Clr J. de Wee). He has an office in the Karoo Hoogland Municipal building in Sutherland three days a week and the rest of the time he visits individuals and groups in the community (de Wee, 2007). The table below illustrates a summary of the white and blue collar workers from each department.

As it can be seen from the table above, most of the workers are blue collar workers (59%) and in the Department of Infrastructural Services (55%).

2.3 *Municipal Revenue and Expenditure*

The revenue and expenditure for the Karoo Hoogland Municipality is compiled as a single set of figures with projections for the following years.

The following is a table of the income and expenditure for the Karoo Hoogland Municipality from July 2006 until June 2007:

Table 4: Municipal Income and Expenditure

Details	Income	Expenditure	Surplus	Shortage
Property taxes	2 452 590	164 513	2 288 077	0
Rural areas	0	100 000	0	100 000
Council	2 491 967	1 777 705	714 262	0
Health	34 000	101 200	0	67 200
Administrative services	0	1 016 157	0	1 016 157
Financial services	789 400	2 313 688	0	1 524 288
Economic development	0	971 985	0	971 985
Roads and public works	0	1 137 397	0	1 137 397
Street lights	0	5 000	0	5 000
Cemetery	5 300	239 015	0	233 715
Public library	48 600	320 181	0	271 581
Commonage	380 000	185 530	194 470	0
Parks, Sport and recreation	60 900	582 363	0	521 463
Town hall and buildings	22 000	146 943	0	124 943
Television network	0	31 900	0	31 900
Sanitation	3 223 992	2 764 865	459 127	0
	9 508 749	11 858 442	3 655 936	6 005 629
SHORTAGE	2 349 693	0	0	0
	11 858 442	11 858 442	3655 936	6 005 629
<u>Trade Services</u>				
Water	2480 813	1 137 558	1 343 255	0
Electricity	3 783 692	2 777 125	1 006 567	0
	6 264 505	3 914 683	2 349 822	0
Surplus	0	2 349 822		
	6 264 505	6 264 505	2 349 822	0
Total General	9 508 749	11 858 442	3 655 939	6 005 629
Total Trade	6 264 505	3 914 683	2 349 822	0
	15 773 254	15 773 125	6 005 757	6 005 629
Surplus / Shortage	0	129		129
	15 773 254	15 773 254	6 005 757	6 005 757

Source: Budget 2006/2007 Karoo Hoogland

Municipality

From Table 4, it can be highlighted that the total income that the Karoo Hoogland Municipality generates is R9 508 749. The municipality also generates income from trade

services (water and electricity) for the amount of R6 264 505 during the period of June 2006 and July 2007. The municipality received a Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) of R734 000 and a Financial Management Grant of R500 000. The only Municipal Infrastructure Grant received was that of R3,5 million for the upgrading of the water system in Williston. There was an application of R2,6 million made for the upgrade of the oxidation dams in Sutherland that was not granted. A list of tariff rates was collected from the municipality. The table below underlines some of these tariffs.

Table 5: Tariffs for the Karoo Hoogland Municipality

	Details	Number	Tariff VAT included 2006/2007 (R)
ELECTRICITY	Amp connection (0-15 amps)	177	20.15
	Amp connection (16-25 amps)	153	33.40
	Amp connection (26-50 amps)	308	58.00
	Amp connection (>50per amp)	222	2.10 per amp
	Availability fee	7	
	Prepaid	290 640	27.60
	Standard users	5 079 942	0.48 0.47
WATER	Basic rates	2 294	31.00
	Availability fee	232	28.00
	Water use (0-6 kl)	101 279	2.02
	Water use (7-15 kl)	86 156	2.58
	Water use (16-50 kl)	78 343	2.86
	Water use (50+ kl)	79 175	3.30
PROPERTY TAXES	Valuation		
	Street valuation	R18 027	0.024
	Private property (R80 000 – R15 000)	900	0.0185
	Private property Other	R31 061	
	Building clause	300	0.020 0.045
		R71 095 700	
SANITATION	Refuse removal – Residential	1 993	45.50
	- Business	75	79.50
	- Government	22	79.50
	Buckets		
	Dry sanitation	925	28.00
	Garden refuse	200	45.50
	Suction tanks	1 024	45.50
	Suction tanks – Sutherland		
	Business	75	79.50
	General rates (Government)	17	240.00
	Hostel	5	590.00

Source: Budget 2006/2007 Karoo Hoogland
Municipality

The amount that the municipality receives for the equitable share is R2 106 960

(R941 304 for sanitation, R640 656 for water and R525 000 for electricity). This revenue is mainly utilised for indigent subsidies.

There are three types of people that pay their municipal bills – those that pay regularly, those that cannot afford to pay (indigents) and those that do not pay for certain other reasons. The table below indicates the percentage of households from each town that pays their municipal accounts and also the percentage of the households in the town that have made successful applications as indigents. There are a total of 500 indigent households in Karoo Hoogland Municipality. To be able to qualify for this, the household should earn less than R1640 (twice a government pension of R820) (van Schalkwyk, 2007). These services include 50kWatt electricity per month, 6 kl of water per month, free sewerage and refuse removal. There is a mentor in each town that should check whether the data that the municipality has is up to date and include those that qualify as indigents.

Table 6: Percentage of households that pay their municipal account and the indigent applicants that have been successful

Town	% of households that not indigent (pay electricity bills)	% of applicants that have been successful applicants
Williston	80	48,5
Fraserburg	78	41
Sutherland	69	41
Average	75,7	40,2

Source: Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 15

2.4 Social/economic projects

The socio/economic projects for the Karoo Hoogland Municipality are highlighted in the table below. These projects fall under the Directorate of Economic Development and Tourism. The table highlights the project details with the implementing agent as well as where the funding comes from.

Table 7: Current socio/economic projects of the Karoo Hoogland Municipality

DIRECTORATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM				
Project	Details	Implementing agent	Funding	Completed
SKEP	Hiking trails	Sutherland Unemployment Forum	CEPF: R95 000	May-07
	Tour guides: Sutherland	Sutherland Unemployment Forum	Skeppies: R70 000 ¹	Dec-07
	Tour guides: Fraserburg	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	External	Dec-07
	Tour guides: Williston	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	External	Dec-07
NDA	Venus Sisters	Venus sisters	NDA: R538 000	Dec-07
	Kamammas Sutherland	Sutherland Unemployment Forum	NDA: R399 000 (project & contribution for building)	Dec-07
	Kamammas Fraserburg	Fraserburg Unemployment Forum	JCT Funds: R473 000 (building)	Dec-07
	Screenprinters	Williston Unemployment Forum	NDA: R256 000 (project)	Dec-07
Arts & Crafts	Arts & Crafts Centre	Sutherland Unemployment Forum	National Department of Arts & Culture: R500 000	Dec-07
	Arts & Crafts Centre	Fraserburg Unemployment Forum	National Department of Arts & Culture: R500 000	Dec-07
	Arts & Crafts Centre	Williston Unemployment Forum	National Department of Arts & Culture: R500 000	Dec-07
Lotto	Lotto project	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	Lotto: R1,5million	Continuous
NDM	Carwash/Salon/Laundry	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	NDM: R100 000	Dec-07
	Internet Café: Sutherland	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	NDM: R50 000	Dec-07
	Internet Café: Fraserburg	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	NDM: R50 000	Dec-07
	Gym: Fraserburg	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	NDM: R50 000	Dec-07
	Upgrading housing: Fraserburg	Karoo Hoogland Municipality	NDM: R40 000	May-07
SAAO	Stakeholders meeting	SAAO/KHM/SALT		Continuous
BEE	Draft of policy	Karoo Hoogland Municipality		Jun-07
Environment & tourism	Draft of presentation: Walking with ancestors	Municipality	Presentation will determine budget	Feb-07
	Cultural attraction: Fraserburg & Williston	Municipality	Presentation will determine budget	Feb-07
GCIS	Mass Economic Opportunities of Government	Municipality		Apr-07
Marketing	KHM Shows/External Indabas/SMME	Municipality	External	Continuous
	NCTA Board meetings (Quarterly)	Municipality NCTA	Municipality NCTA	Continuous
	Design of marketing material	Municipality	External (SMME)	Continuous
	SKA	Municipality		Continuous

¹ This refers to the Succulent Karoo Environmental Programme (SKEP), which makes small grants available.

DIRECTORATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM				
Project	Details	Implementing agent	Funding	Completed
SA Host Customer Service Training	Training of client services	Municipality THETA	Municipality THETA	Continuous
Tourism month	Embellishment of towns	Municipality	NDM: R15 000 NCTA	Continuous
	Tourism packages	Municipality	NDM NCTA	Continuous
	Star parties	SAAO/KHM/SALT	NDM NCTA	Continuous
	BMW bike tour	KHM/Local community	NDM NCTA	Heritage Weekend
	School competition	DTEC / KHM	DTEC	Sep-07
Computer facilities	Computer facilities for schools	KHM	Parliament	Waiting for feedback
Palaeo area	Conservation & upgrade of fossil exhibition	Municipality	Walking with ancestors	Feb-07
Land reform	Economic development project arising from land reform	Municipality	-	Continuous
Museums	Transformation: Fraserburg	Municipality	Municipality External	Dec-07
	Establish Sutherland Museum - Research	Municipality	Municipality	Dec-07
	Indigenous population history: Williston	Municipality	Municipality	2009
Recipe book	Kontrei stories & recipies	Municipality	Seek funding	Dec-07
Website	Maintenance & expansion	Municipality	Municipality	Continuous
Imbizo's	Exposure for SMMEs & future entrepreneurs	Municipality	Seek funding	Continuous

Source: IDP Karoo Hoogland Municipality (Fourth Revised Version – 2006/2007)

A very interesting project that needs to be mentioned is the National Development Agency (NDA) funded projects where the Unemployment Forum of each town has started a Kamammas. This is a coffee shop / restaurant run by five community members that work in shifts. They provide cooked food, birthday cakes and their venue can be hired for special occasions. These ladies have received training from the Department of Labour in business skills, catering, book keeping and first aid. These community members each receive R700 monthly.

Mama se Werkswinkel is another project that was initiated by the ACVV Sutherland Hulpvereniging in 1996. There have been various donations for the group to purchase sewing machines, stoves, kettles, wool etc. Six ladies and a manager work two days a week for R40 per day. They started off by baking cookies and making dolls' clothes but have expanded to include tracksuits, rusks and birthday cakes. There is not much more room for expansion because the market is not as big as the desired vision. The products are made on request and also sold in two of the small shops in town.

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3.1 *Number of social grants*

Social Grants are paid out once a month in Sutherland by SASSA (South African Social Security Agency) around the 15th of every month. The grantees can receive their money through the All Pay system (in the school hall) or receive the money in their bank account which they can access through the ATM in town (De Wee, 2007). The Development Social Security Officer assists the community in completing the necessary forms to be able to qualify for a social grant on the same day when the grants are paid out. The SASSA office in Calvinia takes care of the grantees in Sutherland. There are 566 (16% of population) grantees in Sutherland, of which 433 grants are paid out for the children (child support, dependency) (33% of ages group 0-19 years) (Jooste, 2007).

3.2 *Banks and ATMs*

Sutherland only has one bank – a Standard Bank with an ATM. The only other credit card facility is available at the Kambro Kind Bed and Breakfast. Cash has to be used at all the other guesthouses as well as the shops and restaurants.

3.3 *Business Types*

Most of the households that have private transport available, do their shopping in the Western Cape in towns like Worcester, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch and Touwsriver. Those individuals that do not have transport available, trade locally and because of the distance that the service providers have to cover, the goods are expensive.

The largest providers of employment opportunities in Sutherland are Sutherland Verbruikers (10 employees), Andre's Kafee (8), Sutherland Landboukoooperasie (8), Mamma se werkwinkel (8) and Roggeveld Handelaars (5). The surrounding farms are where most of the residents work. There are a total of 13 small traders as well as eight informal traders in Sutherland (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 23). Other businesses in Sutherland are indicated in the table below:

Table 9: Businesses in Sutherland

Type of business	Names of businesses
General	Sutherland Verbruikers Lanboukoperasie
Vehicle service stations/Garages	CMW Cloete Boerdery Herstelwerk
Lawyers	Coetzee Johannes G & Seuns Prokureurs Groenewald & Symington Prokureurs & Afslalers
Liquor Stores/ Pubs	Miernes Drankwinkel Jupiter Bistro
Butchery	Kanolfontein Vleis Sutherland Slagtery
General Stores, Supermarkets & Café's	Andres Kaffee Roggeveld Handelaars Trommel Magda se winkel

There are two liquor stores in Sutherland as well as 10-12 Shebeens (referred to as “*smokkelhuise*” by the local residents). This is the cause of alcoholism - one of the main social problems in Sutherland. There is not much entertainment for the local residents. The result is that those residents who do want to make a change in their lives, prefer to move away to the larger towns (de Villiers, 2007).

3.4 Tourism

The people who visit Sutherland search for an undisturbed, simple break-away; and are eager to indulge in stargazing, fossil-searching, hiking, taking on difficult but beautiful 4x4 trails, and finding rare animals and plants..Approximately 5% of the visitors are foreigners (Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Russia).and 85% of the visitors travel from the Western Cape for a breakaway (Wageer, 2007). There is a small tourist centre in the main road with various brochures, pamphlets and a lot of information on the available accommodation and activities in the surrounding area. There are 18 guest houses and 12 guest farm accommodation facilities listed at the Sutherland tourist centre with a total of 164 rooms available in Sutherland. Approximately 200 people can be accommodated in town (Wagener, 2007). The rates range from R60 to R450 per person. The owners of the Kambro Kind Guesthouse also have a small caravan park outside of town (Sterreland) where three caravans and another seven other camp sites are available. The busiest time for tourism in Sutherland is in winter where tourists would like to experience the coldest place in South Africa where temperatures could decrease to minus ten degrees celcius. The most popular guest house in town (Kambro Kind) can accommodate 27 people every night and it receives 70-90 visitors per week during the winter (Wagener, 2007).

Parlmans is the only licensed restaurant in town. The Jupiter Guesthouse also has a pub and small restaurant. “Hel Sê Kom Eet” is a coffee shop connected to the largest guest house (Kambro Kind). The hotel can also provide a meal for the traveller. Most of the guest houses provide their own meals as well.

There are numerous tourist attraction and historical sights in and around Sutherland (Karoo Hoogland Tourism, 2007). All these attractions are listed below.

- *South African Astronomical Observatory*

Eighteen kilometers outside of Sutherland, South Africa and its international partners have joined forces to build the largest single optical telescope in the southern hemisphere, with a hexagonal array 11 meters across, sensitive enough to detect the light of a single candle on the moon. With its giant mirror, the South African Large Telescope (SALT) will be able to record the scale and age of the universe, distant stars, galaxies and quasars a billion times too faint to see with the unaided eye (Sutherland Tourism, 2006). The Karoo highlands is an ideal venue for stargazing because there is no light pollution and most nights are cloudless. An average of 865 visitors per month paid a visit to the observatory in 2006. The busiest months being July – 1677 visitors - (for the winter experience) and September – 1350 visitors - (when the Succulent Karoo flowers bloom) (Govender, 2007).

- *NG Church*

The church was designed by Charles Freeman. During the Anglo Boer War the church was invaded for 8 months by the British troops. It has the capacity to seat 1200 people.

- *Louw Museum*

The two very famous Afrikaans poet's writers, N.P. van Wyk Louw and W.E.G. Louw, were born in this house. Together, they achieved six Hertzog prizes for literature. The Louw museum houses several items of interest such as the old lykswa (hearse) which was used from 1912 to 1950 (Sutherland Info, 2003). The was built in 1861 but was not restored in its original form. Behind the house is a large yard where a water tank and a stable for the two cart horses and stallion belonging to their father Molkie Louw were kept. At present the house is used as a literary museum, and also to honour Sutherlanders who have left their mark in society.

- *English Cemetery*

Several soldiers who died during the Anglo Boer War are buried here. One famous soldier by the name of Barnett drowned in the dam outside town. (Sutherland Info, 2003).

- *Jewish Cemetery*

There were a number of Jews resident in the area. The most well known was Pearlman who had the local shop. He was a wealthy man in his time. His daughter who only lived three hours is also buried there. Nathan Cohen was a shop owner on the farm Elandsberg (Kersop) (Sutherland Info, 2003). Several other well kept graves are also to be seen.

- *Fransplaas*

Fifty kilometers in the direction of Calvinia, is the first dairy farm in South Africa to produce cheese from sheep milk. It has been operational since 1997. Fransplaas is the only place in South Africa where sheep are milked for the production of cheese, and the range comprising Sweet Milk, Feta, and Pecorino Romano, is marketed under the brand name Terranova. Fransplaas currently has 230 ewes for the dairy production and each ewe provides an average of 220 days milk per annum. Of the approximate 2000 litres of milk produced each month, 500 litres are used for feta, 500 for pecorino, and the remainder for their biggest seller, sweet milk cheese (van der Merwe, 2007). Their current total cheese output is 500kg of finished product each month.

- *Koornlandskloof Tulips*

The growing of tulips started many years ago by a Dutch Reform Reverend Ds Brink. Today the farm Koornlandskloof is the largest tulip farm operation in the area. Normally the bulbs are planted at the end of April. Tulips flower in September. Because of the extreme cold, little or no pest control is needed. The beautiful flowers are cut off and not used - only the bulbs. The flowers are sold locally to people who market cut flowers.

- *Planetary Highway*

In 2002 the Karoo-Hoogland Municipality decided to show the connection between Sutherland and the South African Observatory with a visual display. A creative project was started in Piet Retief Street, the main street (previously Voor Street). Using local building stone, pedestals were chiseled and put along the street. On each pedestal, the size of the sun is represented by a black disc and the size of the planet is represented by a small disc in the middle (Sutherland Info, 2003). This project is generally known as the "sterremyl" (Mile of stars)

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

4.1 *Recreational Facilities*

An active sport forum operates in Sutherland. There are eight sport clubs: Soccer, rugby, netball, jukskei, tennis and golf (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 27). The facilities are not all in the best condition but can be used and are all used often. Roggeveld High School maintains most of the sport facilities. There is also a stock car club with facilities outside of Sutherland with 14 members that congregate once a month. Twice a year, external clubs like Bredasdorp are invited for a competition – this is usually a big event in town and the money collected is donated to the Johenco Old Age Home. The municipality is planning to erect an Activity Centre in town that will accommodate a visitors' centre, municipal offices, library, indoor sports facilities and SMME² training facilities (Wagener, 2007).

4.2 *Services Available*

According to Karoo Hoogland (2004: 16), there are 1051 households in Sutherland, of which 92.1% are formally constructed.³ Only 63.7% of the households use electricity in their homes, 39% have running water in their home and 34% have flushing toilets. Three hundred households still need to make use of the bucket system and only 50% use the oxidation dams effectively. There are officially no squatter or informal settlements in Sutherland, but there are a few informal houses built in the back yards of formal houses for family that has moved to Sutherland. The only tarred road is the main road into town from Matjiesfontein (Piet Retief Street) and the road to the Observatory. The other roads are sand and gravel.

4.4 *Schools*

In Sutherland there are two crèches, a primary school and a high school (Karoo Hoogland, 2004). Those parents that can afford it, have placed their children in hostels in the Western Cape in towns like Worcester, Paarl, Wellington, Stellenbosch and Touwsriver. Their weekly shopping is then also done when the children are fetched from school.

4.5 *Transport Modalities*

² Small, medium and micro enterprises.

³ Built using bricks or stone.

There is only one tarred road into Sutherland. This is the R354 (112km) from Matjiesfontein which joins Sutherland to the N1 – the main road between Cape Town and Johannesburg. Cape Town is 355km away. There are also gravel roads to Fraserburg (110km) and Williston (145km). These are not in very good condition. The closest city area is Worcester (200km). The closest train station is at Laingsburg which is 138km away. There are no taxi services available in town because everything is within walking distance. Those residents that do not have private transport, depend on their fellow residents or farmers for transport to the main routes (de Wee, 2007).

4.6 *Communication*

The cell phone reception for all the cellular networks is available in Sutherland and within a 10km radius around the town. There are no communication support services such as internet cafes, office facilities such as faxing, copying xedra in town. The services of Telkom are also available from the Post Office.

4.7 *Housing*

In the Karoo Hoogland Municipality, each of the towns⁴ get a turn for housing projects when housing subsidies are allocated annually. Sutherland received 150 houses in 2005. In Sutherland there is a waiting list of approximately 150 people (de Wee, 2007). The municipality ran the project. The People's Housing Project approach was initially used, but there were too many problems with co-operation and skills. Consultants are now contracted to build the houses (de Wee, 2007). The houses were built without ceilings, but they were slightly larger than the officially stipulated size. The municipality usually co-ordinates the building process and purchases the supplies. These supplies are acquired through the local farmers' co-operative. The Department of Housing pays the money to the municipality in phases. This money is usually received quite late and the municipality is rather small and poorly funded, and therefore does not always have sufficient funds to pay the consultants upfront (van Schalkwyk, 2007). An inspector from the Provincial Department of Housing regularly investigates whether the contractor is still on track and whether the building regulations are adhered to. The houses that were built in Sutherland are 40m², with water in each yard, electricity and VIP⁵ toilets in the houses (de Wee, 2007). The street lighting is negotiated between the Observatory and Eskom because special lighting systems are used.

⁴ Sutherland, Williston and Carnarvon.

⁵ Ventilated Improved Pit toilets.

There are no official informal settlement areas in Sutherland. “Hutte” (shacks) are built in people’s yards for extended families or as an extension of the owner’s house (de Wee, 2007)..

There are currently many estate agents that are active in Sutherland, but there are only two estate agents (Pam Golding and Jurg Properties) that have local representatives who live and work in Sutherland. In 2002, a little house for sale in the main road of Sutherland cost a mere R5 500. In 2004, a three-bedroom house could be purchased between the value of R100 000 and R200 000. In 2006, the asking price for such a house increased to R300 000. In 2007, the cheapest property in this range is R450 000. There is a luxury five-bedroom home on the market presently for R1,3 million in Sutherland (Wagner, 2007).

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

5.1 *Orphans*

There are no orphans that are recorded in the town because if their mothers or fathers pass away, the community and family absorb these children into their own families (van Wyk, 2007a; Schlee bush, 2007).

5.2 *Government Offices*

NATIONAL

There are three National Government Offices in Sutherland – the Post Office, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and a Magistrate’s Court. There are 50 post boxes in Sutherland and only a single employee working in the Post Office.

There are three police vehicles available. The force is constantly changed and trainee police officers are placed in Sutherland. The SAPS were not very helpful when they were approached for information (Combrink, 2007).

Two administrative clerks and one magistrate work at the magistrate’s court in Sutherland. The magistrate from Williston visits Sutherland every second Wednesday to handle cases. Sutherland Magistrate’s Court processes 8-10 cases every second week, and two cases are added to the roll every month (Combrink, 2007). The majority of cases that are handled are

assault with intent to cause harm; rape; domestic violence; and drunkenness in public. Most of the time, the offenders are given a fine, community service or correctional supervision.

PROVINCIAL

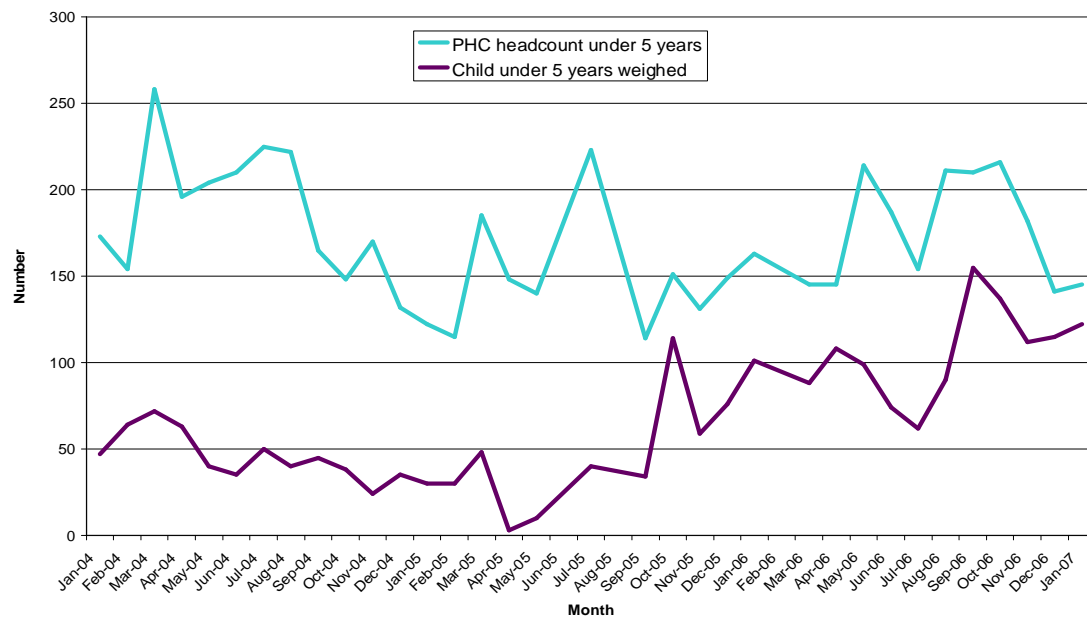
There are no Provincial Government offices in Sutherland. There is a social worker that only specialises in caring for the children. There are 20 – 25 new cases of child abuse and behavioural problems reported every month.

5.3 *Health services*

Most of the people living in Sutherland that have private transport travel to Worcester (242 km) to attend to their medical needs. There is a Community Health Centre in Sutherland. There are 18 staff members working at the centre (5 sisters, 5 nurses, a clerk, a gardener, a housekeeper and 4 general assistants). The centre only has eight beds, mainly used for births and fractures. If there are more serious cases, the patients are referred to Calvinia with their bakkie or ambulance (Jordaan, 2007). There is a doctor from Calvinia that visits the health centre once a week and administers approximately 30 -35 cases per day (Dirker, 2007). These are usually the more chronic cases that do not react to the medication administered by the sister. The physiotherapist and the occupational therapist from Calvinia also visit the centre fortnightly. Once a month, the dentist and speech therapist visit Sutherland. Blood tests are sent to Calvinia every Wednesday and sent back the following week. Psychiatric patients are only attended to three times a year.

The figures below show the number of patients that attend the Community Health Centre between January 2004 and January 2007. The first figure illustrates the number of children under the age of 5 that have been treated and those that have been weighed. The most visits occurred during March 2004 (258) and July 2005 (223). The months with the lowest number of visits in this category were March 2005 (114) and September 2005 (115). The average number of patients below the age of 5 years that visit the clinic between January 2004 and January 2007 was 172 per month. On the other hand, it can be clearly seen that the number of children under the age of 5 years that are weighed are significantly lower than the clinic visitors of the same age. The lowest number of children being weighed was in April 2005 (10) and the highest figures (155) were in September 2006.

Figure 2: Headcount of people below 5 years that visit the Sutherland Community Centre and are weighed (January 2004 – January 2007)



The second graph illustrates the number of patients between 5 and 59 years that visited the clinic in the time period allocated above. Most visits occurred during January 2006 (1478) and the least in September 2005 (194). The average number of patients above the age of 5 years that visited the clinic between January 2004 and January 2007 was 855 per month. This graph also shows the total headcount of the community centre.

Figure 3: Headcount of people over 5 years and the total number of people that visit the Sutherland Community Centre (January 2004 – January 2007)

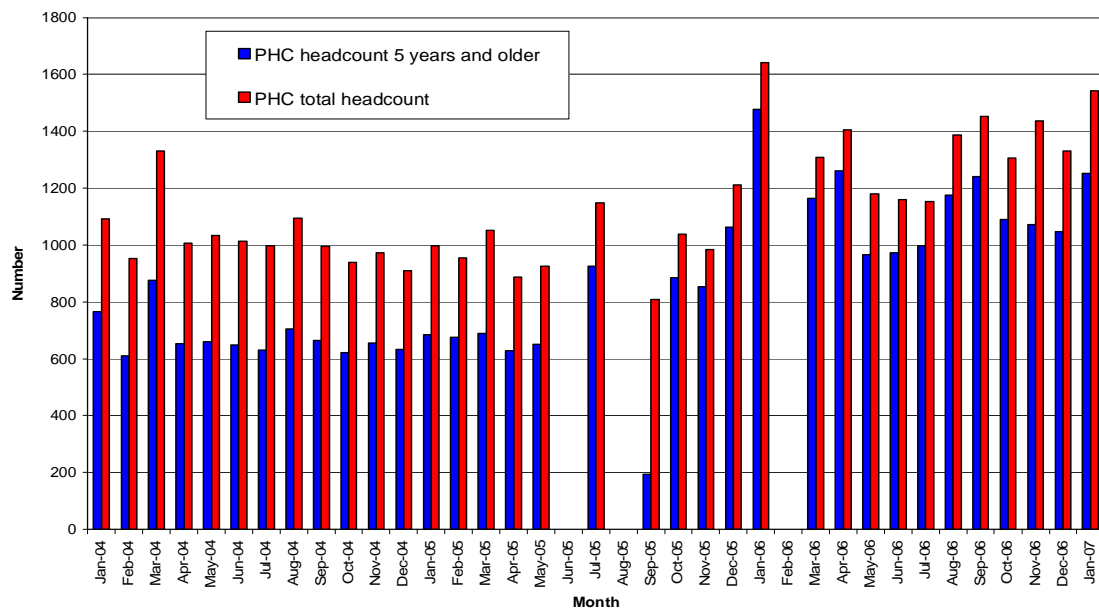
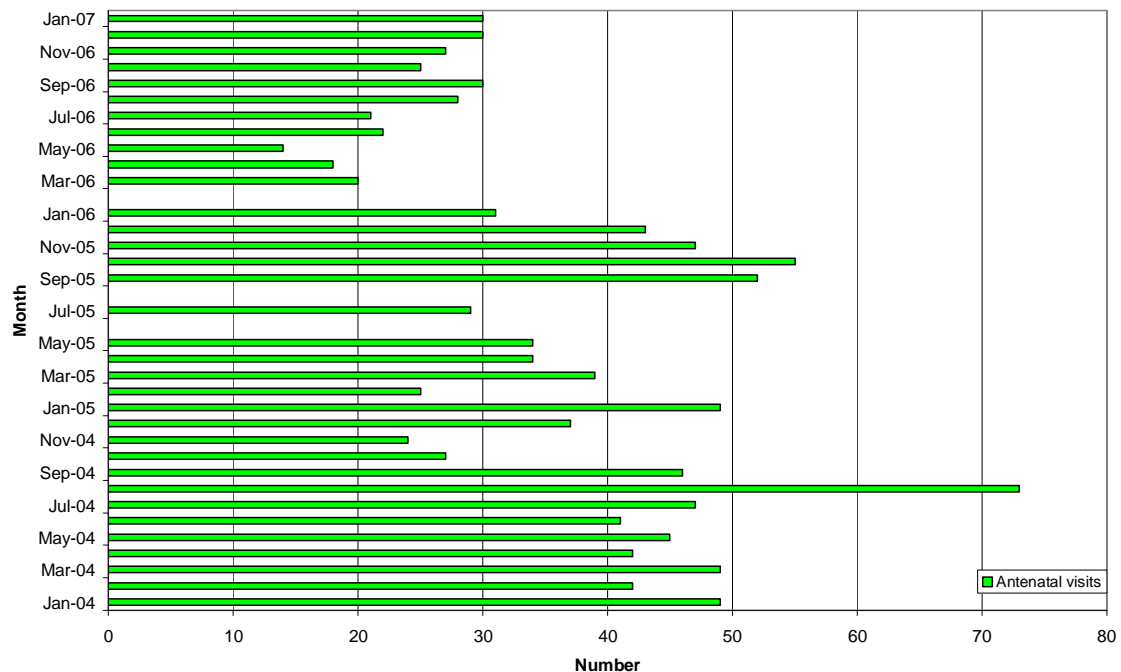


Figure 4 demonstrates the number of antenatal visitors to the Community Health Centre in Sutherland. In September the antenatal visits were recorded as the highest (52) and in May 2006 there seems to be the lowest (14) record of visits.

Figure 4: Number of antenatal visitors to the Community Health Centre in Sutherland (January 2004 – January 2007)

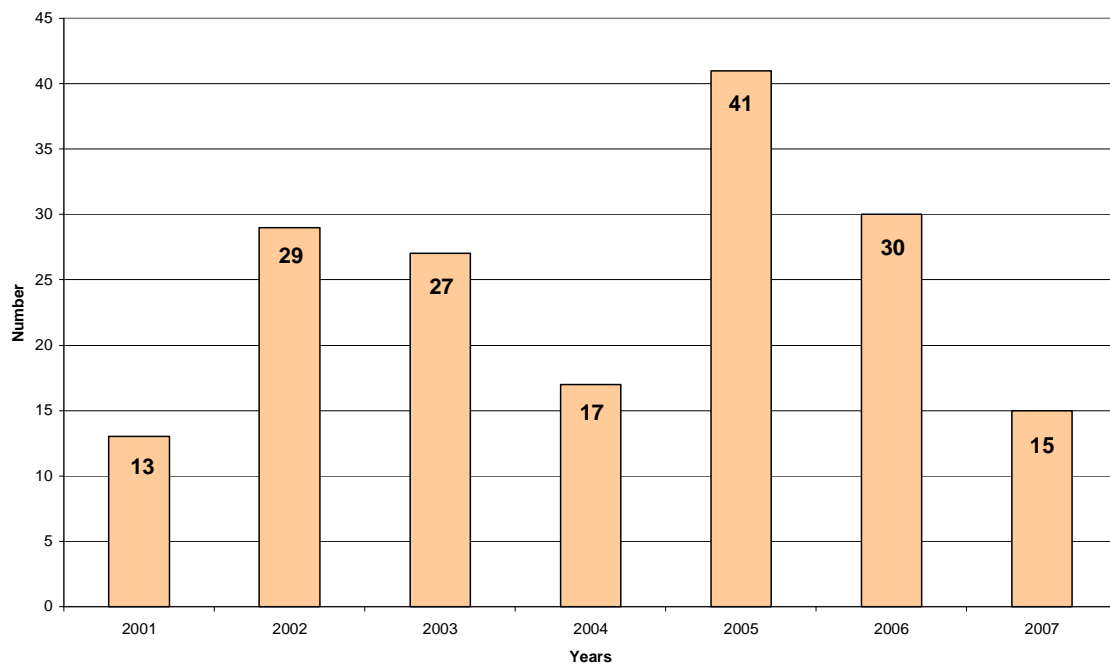


Details on HIV and AIDS were only recorded from July 2005. There were a total of 241 pre-test counselling sessions and therefore also 241 tests done between July 2005 and January 2007, with an average of 14 per month. The maximum number of tests done was during October 2006 (30 tests). Ten of these patients tested positive for HIV. All the HIV positive patients were also diagnosed with Tuberculosis after screening. Seventy two of the patients that were tested were antenatals and only two of these women were tested positive. In the health care centre there were 373 suspected cases of Tuberculosis during the period of July 2005 and January 2007, where 43 of the cases were found to be positive.

5.4 Mortality

There is only one cemetery in use in Sutherland. It costs R30 for a grave to be dug by the municipality. There is an old English and Jewish cemetery as well, but it is now used only as an historical site.

Figure 5: Number of graves booked in Sutherland (2001 – 2007)

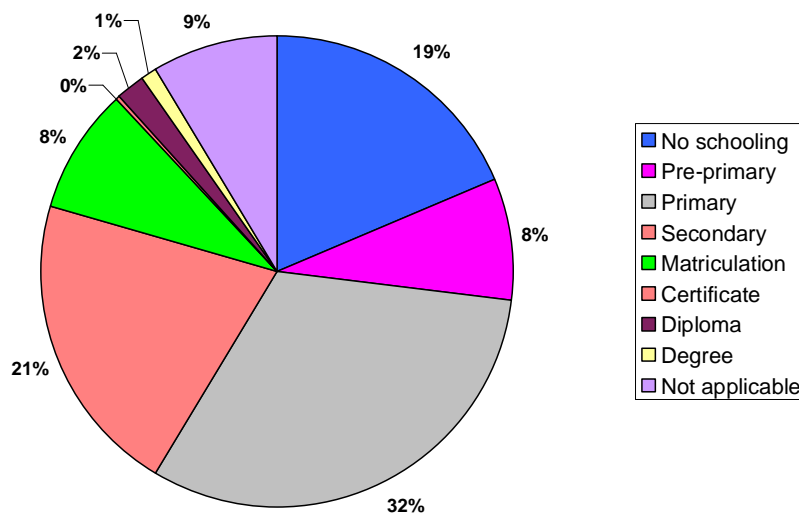


The figure shows that the most deaths occurred in 2005.

5.5 Education

In Sutherland, 19% of the residents do not have any schooling and the majority of the residents only have a pre-primary (8%), primary (32%) or a secondary (21%) education. This only leaves a total of 11.8% of the rest of the residents that have a matric or higher (see figure below).

Figure 6: Education level of residents in Sutherland

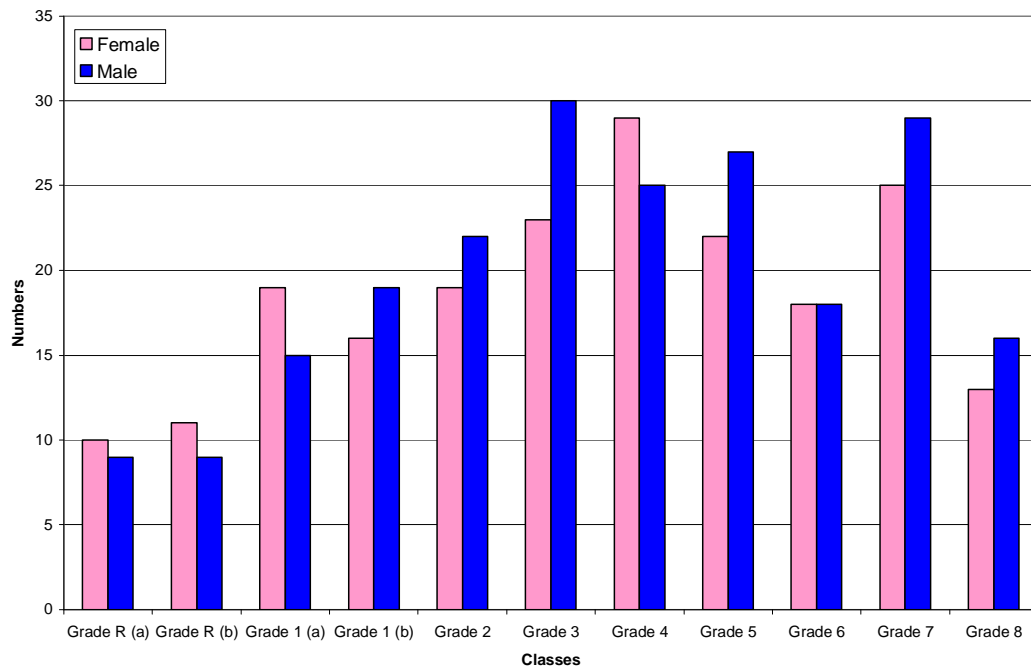


Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2001

There are two crèches in Sutherland – Pikkiebult and Sneeuvalokkie (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 25). There are two facilitators at each of the crèches. The children pay R20 per month to attend the school and the rest of the costs are subsidised by the Department of Social Welfare.

The Roggeveld Intermediate School hosts learners from Grade R until Grade 8. Figure 6 illustrates that there is a total of 385 learners (184 girls and 201 boys) in the school. The school has large classes (Grade 7 has 54 learners).

Figure 7: Number of scholars in each of the classes at Roggeveld Intermediate School

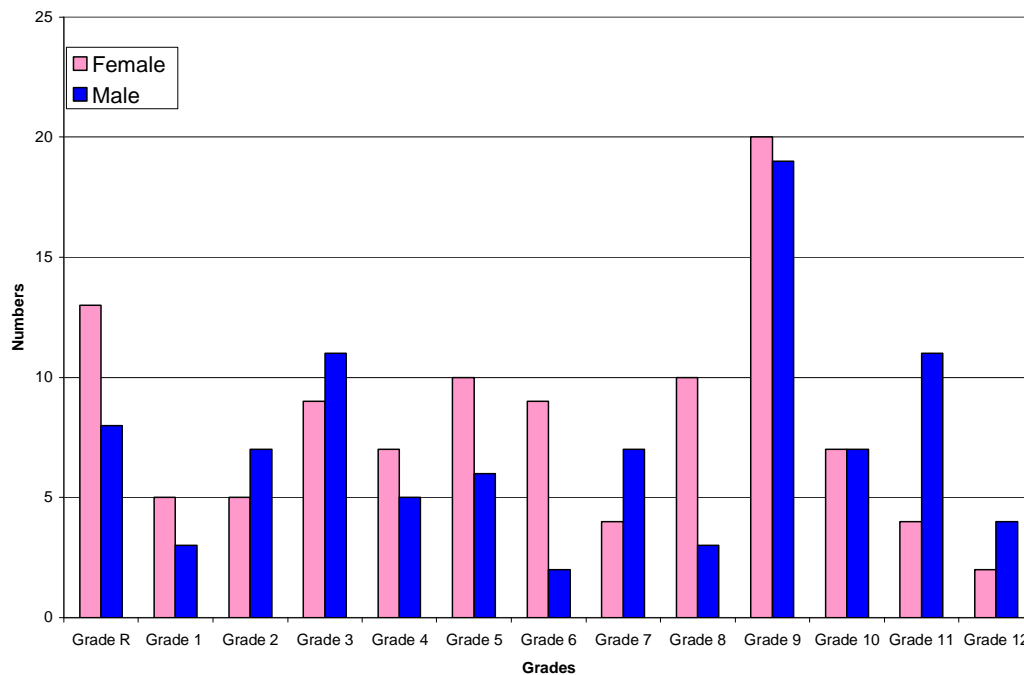


There are 14 staff members at the school: headmaster; 2 department heads; 6 P1 teachers; 2 pre-primary teachers; a secretary; a cleaner and a groundsman (paid by school board). The children practice athletics, rugby, soccer, netball and indigenous sport (Kennietjie, stokspel, dambal-marabakas). On a Wednesday afternoon the children attend the *kinderbond* where they practice “Sunday school”, bringing 11 different church denominations in the town together. The Telescope Project, SALT, helps the school a lot with sponsorships and also hosts talks for the pupils.

The Gemengde Hoërskool (Mixed High School) of Sutherland caters for pupils from Grade R until Grade 12. There are 198 pupils (17 are white) in the school. The classes are small (less than 20 pupils) until Grade 9 (39 pupils); at that stage, the school absorbs the pupils from the Roggeveld Intermediate School. The language of education is Afrikaans. There are 13 staff members, 1 Xhosa teacher (that is shared with Roggeveld) and 2 groundsmen that are paid by the school board (Schleebush, 2007). Those parents that can afford it send their children to Worcester, Paarl and Wellington to attend more prestigious schools.

Roggeveld school shares the high school hostel, to house the farm children. The hostel has approximately 60 pupils (Van Wyk, 2007a). There are 1 male and 3 female teachers from the Hoërskool and 2 male teachers from Roggeveld that do duty in the hostel.

Figure 8: Number of pupils in the Mixed School in Sutherland



6. NATURAL CAPITAL

6.1 Commercial farming

Most of the farms are large – the minimum feasible size is 6 000 hectare from which the farmer can make a sustainable living (Vlok, 2007; Orgastein, 2007). An average of 7ha per small livestock unit (goat or sheep) is needed in this region to be a sustainable farmer. The land is sold at between R400 and R1 000 per hectare. The rainfall is greater towards the south, and therefore this land is more expensive compared to the land available in the direction of Calvinia that can be sold for a mere R500 per ha (Wagener, 2007). There are approximately 150 farmers in the area – some of them own more than one farm. Most of the farmers concentrate on sheep – 50% dorper (meat) and 50% merino (wool) farmers (Orgastein, 2007). There are two farmers that make use of the river and have water systems to irrigate lucerne (Vlok, 2007).

Many of the farms in the area have been purchased by foreigners or wealthy urban people, that spend a few weeks on the farm to enjoy the solitude (Marais, 2007). This has caused an extreme increase in the costs of the farms. These prices are regarded as outrageous by local people, who cannot afford to purchase land.

6.2 Commonage

Currently there is no farm land for sale in the areas surrounding all the towns in the Karoo Hoogland Municipality. The emergent farmers do not want to make use of the commonage land around the town because there is no room for growth and they have large losses due to theft and wild dogs.

Therefore the municipality hires this land out to commercial farmers. The revenue constitutes about 8-9% of the municipality's income (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). An emerging farmers' project was initiated in Sutherland in 2001 when the Department of Land Affairs bought a farm (Kuilenburg – 7567 hectares). People could make use of this farm for their sheep and for growing vegetables (De Wee, 2007). There is a group of 8-10 of these emerging farmers in Sutherland that have formed a committee. There are two pensioners in this group. Three of these emergent farmers stay on the farm which is 20km out of town on the Fraserburg road (van Wyk, 2007b). These farmers have been divided into four groups. There is a total of 350 sheep grazing on this farm. Each of the emergent farmers pays the municipality R2 for every ewe per month they keep on this land. A commercial farmer assisted these farmers initially by offering them some of his sheep for a year. When they were sheared, the emergent farmers had to pay him part of their profit until they had paid him off. He also assisted them by lending them his rams to mate with their ewes (Van Wyk, 2007b). This improved the gene pool of the livestock, and the lambs were of a better quality.

A few of the emergent farmers are doing well, and have become responsible for their own infrastructure and development of the piece of land they use. They are now running out of land because of the growth in livestock numbers, and therefore overgrazing is becoming a problem (Marais, 2007). These farmers can also not make a permanent living from this area because approximately 6000 hectares are needed to make a farm feasible to survive on sheep farming.

The NDA has also donated money to a few of the community members living on the farm to start a guest farm (Van Wyk, 2007b). This is not very feasible because there is no electricity on the farm to cooking and heating, and this reduces the number of tourists visiting the farm (Van Wyk, 2007b).

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

7.1 Churches

Religion plays a very important role in a small community and therefore most of the residents belong to a certain church denomination. The table below indicates the different denominations and the number of members.

Figure 9: Denominations and number of members in each

Denomination	Number of members
Dutch Reformed	412
Dutch Reformed Mission Church	560
Harvester Congregation	30
New Apostolic	82
Hebron Pentecostal Ministry	18
Pentecostal Movement	52
Afrikaans Protestant Church	33
British Israel Movement	10

Source: Karoo Hoogland 2004:25

The Dutch Reformed Church was named after the Worcester minister at that time - Ds Henry Sutherland - in 1855. The church was designed by Charles Freeman who also designed the Standard Bank in Cape Town and the Dutch Reformed church in Graaff Reinet. The building contractor was John Delbridge. Building work started in 1899 and was completed in 1901. At the start of the Anglo Boer war, the English soldiers invaded the church for 8 months and left it in a terrible state. Carpets and windows had to be replaced. The church was built for 12,000 pounds and can seat 1200 people (Wagener, 2007).

7.2 Political parties

Table 8: Election results in Sutherland for 2006 Local elections

2006 Election results	Votes
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (Alfred Stuurman)	52
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (Jan de Wee)	608
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE (Abraham Vlok)	190
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	15
Registered population	1463
Valid votes	866
Spoilt votes	14
Voter turnout	60.15%

As illustrated in the table above, the African National Congress (ANC) led the elections in 2006 in Sutherland with (70.2%) of the votes, followed by the Democratic Alliance (DA) (21.9%) and the African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) with only 6%. Consequently, Mr. Jan de Wee was appointed as the councillor for Sutherland. There were only 14 spoilt votes and a 60% voter turnout. In the other Wards in the Karoo Hoogland Municipality, the ANC also led the elections - except for in Ward 3 (Nuweveld/Sakrivier rural area), where the DA led by 53.6% and the ANC only collected 30% of the votes.

7.3 *NGOs*

There are no formal NGOs in Sutherland, but a few community organisations that are active. The active community organisations are the sport, economic, and tourism forum. There is also unfortunately no business forum in the town (Karoo Hoogland, 2004: 32).

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Graaff-Reinet

1. BACKGROUND

Graaff-Reinet lies in the shadow of the Sneeu Berg Mountain Range. It is known as the “Gem of the Karoo” on account of the fact that it is cradled in a crook of the Sundays River and it appears as a verdant oasis in the stark surrounding landscape. (www.graaffreinet.co.za).

Graaff-Reinet is one of South Africa’s most historic towns. It was established in 1786 and was named after the Governor of that time – ‘Van der Graaff’ and his wife – ‘Reinet’. It was the fourth district in the Cape to receive a seat of local government or a ‘Drostdy’, making it the fourth oldest town in the country.

Graaff- Reinet came to be an essential stopover for travellers to and from the interior. In 1865 there were 64 recognised public outspans in the settlement. Graaff-Reinet was also pre-eminent as an agricultural centre. Ostrich farming had its origins here. In the 1820s a system of irrigation furrows had been laid out for the irrigation of the vineyards. The mohair industry also had its origin here. The first sale of imported angora stud goats took place in Graaff-Reinet in 1875. Through selective breeding the Eastern Cape Angora has since become world renowned.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Graaff-Reinet is the centre of the Camdeboo Local Municipality (the first inhabitants of this area gave it the name Camdeboo, meaning green valley) in the Cacadu District Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province. Other towns in Camdeboo are Aberdeen and Nieu-Bethesda. Graaff-Reinet is about 250km from Port Elizabeth, its nearest major centre.

Municipal Structure

The Camdeboo Municipality has five departments and 107 employees (Camdeboo Municipality IDP review 2006/07). The administration department has 29 employees, community safety services 13, electrical services 24, finance 19, and the health services department 22.

Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

Table 1: Camdeboo Municipality’s Budgeted Income 2006/07

Income type	Amount
Grants and Subsidies	R14 054 568
Tariff income	R37 069 054
Other income	R 3 575 512
Total	R54 699 134

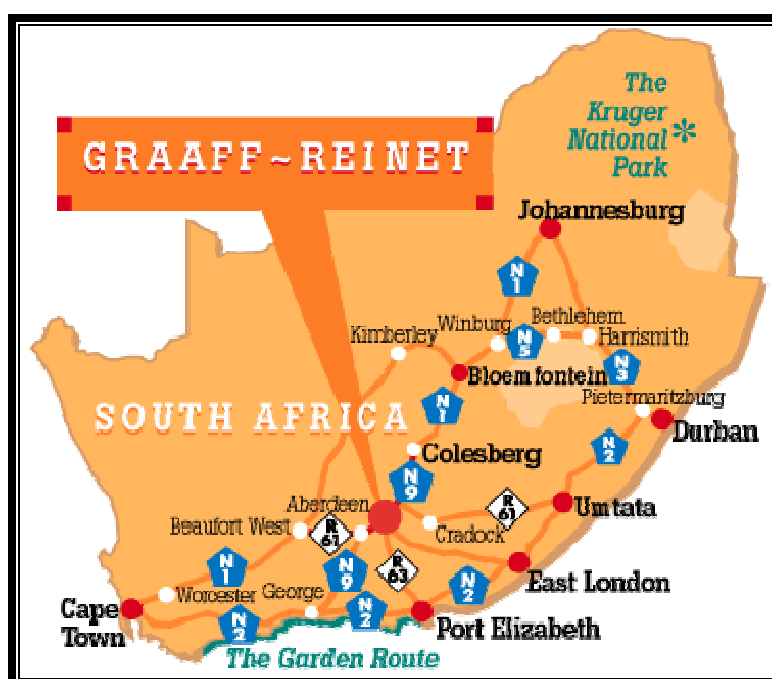
Source: Camdeboo Municipality operating and capital budget 2006/2007

Table 2: Camdeboo Municipality's Budgeted Expenditure 2006/07

Salaries & Allowances	R28 603 831
Electricity bulk purchases	R10 603 000
Other	R 9 078 043
Repairs & Maintenance	R 1 988 812
Loan costs	R 4 678 584
Capital expenditure	R 63 000
Contributions to special funds	R 3 006 000
Total	R58 021 270

Source: Camdeboo Municipality operating and capital budget 2006/2007

Figure 1: Map showing position of Graaff-Reinet



3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

In 2005, a combined Local Economic Development (LED) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) officer was appointed. This function deals, inter alia, with job creation issues, BEE, creating partnerships and empowering people with basic but essential skills. A service provider will be appointed to devise an LED strategy for the municipality. This strategy will pinpoint the resources that already exist in Graaff-Reinet and then leverage them optimally. At present Graaff-Reinet is heavily dependent on tourism, agriculture, and the retail environment.

Number of social grants

Graaff-Reinet has a Department of Social Development area office. This office contains the South African Social Security Association (SASSA), which was established in 2002, and is mainly responsible for social grants within the community. The grants are paid out once a month through the All-Pay system or are deposited into the beneficiaries' bank accounts. Currently 7 324 grants are paid out every month as per Table 3 below:

Table 3: Number of Social Grants disbursed monthly in Graaff-Reinet

Type of Grant	Number	Percentage
Child Support Grant	3450	47
Old Age Grant	3295	44.9
Disability Grant	150	3.4
Foster Care Grant	349	4.8
Care Dependency Grant	80	1.1

Banks and ATMs

There are five banks in Graaff-Reinet, i.e, ABSA Bank, African Bank, First National Bank, Post Bank and Standard Bank and there are eight ATMs. Other financial institutions in Graaff-Reinet include Dippies Finansiële Dienste, King Finansiële Dienste, Louhen Financial Services, Midboard Financial Services, Old Mutual, Oos-Kaap Finansiële Dienste, Sanlam, Santam and Thuthukani Financial Services.

Business Types

Graaff-Reinet has since the eighteenth century depended on through-traffic and the agriculture and retail industries. Today, Graaff-Reinet is still situated as an ideal stopover between many of the major centres in South Africa. The route via Graaff-Reinet is the best access from Gauteng to the Garden Route and on to the Cape winelands. The business types in Graaff-Reinet are listed in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Business types in Graaff-Reinet

Type of businesses	Names of businesses	Number
Arts/Antiques	Karoo Gallery Swan Craft Reinet Antiques	3
Butchery & Fish	Camdeboo Meat Processors GRT Abattoirs GRT Farm Butchery Harry's Biltong Karoo Beef Karoo Slagtery Merino Butchery Spandau Slagtery Vallei Slagtery Venter Supermeat	10
Dining	Fast Foods Burger Inn Desert Spring Spur KFC King Steers Pizza World Wimpy Restaurants Coldstream Restaurant Number 8 Restaurant Riverside Restaurant Scenic Route Seafoods Seaman's Restaurant The homestead	12
Funeral Parlours	Brummer Funeral Palour	5

	Martin Le Roux Germeshuisen Chithibhunga	
General Stores/Supermarkets & Cafès	Belinda's Supermark Camdeboo Foods Metro Cash & Carry Pick 'n Save Plaza Wholesalers Select Fruit & Veggies Shoprite Venter's Supermarket Almar Kafee Central Cafè Greenacres Cafè Kudu Cafè Maestros	13
Telecommunication	Konica Minolta Compuserve Karoo Connections Ken's Radio Kodak express Landell Printers Radio Graff-Reinet Reinet studios RJS Computers Sherwood Printers Theona Blom Rekenmeesters	11
Lawyers	CJ Bouwer Prokureurs Legal Aid Smit & Vennote Snyman & Vennote	4
Liquor/Pubs	Tulbagh Winery Agave Distillers Camdeboo Kelders Jonty's Liquor Store Kwikka Likka Pick a Drink	6
Retail Stores	Clothes Ackermans Foschini Jet stores Markham Mr Price PEP stores Truworths Furniture Furncity Johan Brummer Furniture Joshua Doore Lewis Stores Russels Other American Swiss Clicks Michael's watch maker Parmalat Philtins Jeweliers Sheet Street	19

	Waltons	
Vehicle services/Service stations/Garages	Best Buy Exhaust Brudcor Mechanical Services Bryan Shell Motors cc Camdeboo Glass Camdeboo Fitment Centre College Motors Dippies Motors Glasfit GEM Garage GRT Delta GRT Mica Hi-Q Leon Boshoff Motors Midland Auto National Auto Glass PG Glass Riverside Garage Seaman's Garage Seaman's Workshop Supa Quick Tata GRT Motors TCF Workshops Karoo Enjinewerke C&W Car Wash	24
Property	Camdeboo Estate Agents Crankshaw Estates Groen Karoo Eindomme Groot Karoo Eindomme Midlands Properties National Property purchases Pam Golding Properties Seeff Properties Spandau Eindomme Wanett's Properties	10
Salons/skincare	Salon Continental Salon Mercia Miem's Haarsalon The Beauty Spot Tuanette's skincare Elmarie's health skincare clinic Buiten Verwagten Health Hydro	7
Services	C&C Stoffeerdere & Fabrics Graaff-Reinet Fabrics Johan Scholtz Upholsterers Mr Cupboard Mr Fix Mr Paint Pinaldo Dressmakers	7

Tourism

Apart from the fact that tourism in Graaff-Reinet is booming as a result of its being ideally situated, its history also contributes to this growth. More than 200 buildings have been renovated in recent years and many have been declared National Monuments. The town has the highest number of proclaimed national monuments than any other in South Africa. This augments its "olde-world" ambience.

Graaff-Reinet is also almost entirely surrounded by nature reserves and conservancies including the justly celebrated Valley of Desolation, as well as the peak Uitkyk which attracts paragliding enthusiasts from all over the world (www.graaffreinet.co.za).

Other places of interest in Graaff-Reinet include: Reinet House; the Old Library Museum; the Old Residency; Urquhart House; the Hester Rupert Art Museum; the Drosty & Stretch's Court; the Rupert Center; St James' Church; the Rupert Little Theatre; the Dutch Reformed Church; Union Monument; the Town Hall and War Memorial; the Anglo Boer War Memorial; the Succulent & Cacti Collection in the Obesa Nursery; historic Cradock Street; histories privately owned dwellings; the Karoo Nature Reserve; the Valley of Desolation; the Nature Valley Walk; Eerstefontein Day Walk; and the Drie Koppe Trail.

Robert Sobukwe, the founder of the PAC, was born in Graaff-Reinet, as was Dr Beyers Naudè (church leader and activist) and Dr Anton Rupert (international businessman).

There are 22 farms within the Camdeboo Conservancy, many of which offer accommodation. The Graaff-Reinet Tourism Information Centre maintains a list of the accommodation types tabled below:

Table 5: Accommodation in Graaff-Reinet

Accommodation Type	Name	Number
Bed & Breakfast/Lodge facilities	Aan die Oewer	34
	Acasia	
	Aldrè Bed & Breakfast	
	Avondrust B&B	
	Bennie's Burrow	
	Caledonia	
	Camdeboo Gem Lodge	
	Casa Da Arvore	
	Country Village	
	Die Kleine Heimal	
	Die Kleinhuis	
	Die Muisvoëlhuis	
	Donkin Place	
	Eenzaamheid	
	GRT Backpackers	
	Langfontein	
	Heathers	
	Heeren XV11	
	King Fisher Lodge	
	Lynne's Place	
	Merwede Ruskamers	
	Mossievale	
	Obesa Lodge	
	Odette's B&B	
	Paranoma	
	Rothman's Rest	
	Somerset Stables	
	Stemar	
	The Lazy Zebra	
	The Red Geranium	
	Toentertyd	
	Van Riebeeck Plein	

	Villa Reinet Urquhart Park	
Guesthouses	Andries Stockenström Guest House Bush Guest House 4 Roman Street Karoopark Gastehuis Mountain View Guesthouse 1 Te Waterstraat 6 Parliament Street	7
Guest Farms	Abbotsbury Bloemhof Buiten Verwagten Clifton Country House Country Road B&B De Erf Manor House Magnificent View Pienaarsbaken Sara Lodge Springbuck Lodge The Glen Vrede Guest Farm Wheatlands	13
Hotels	Drostdy Hotel	1
Cottages	Camdeboo Cottages Cypress Cottages Carrow-Veld Cottages Kambro Cottages Thrumbs Cottage Corndale Country Cottages Trymore Cottages	7

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

Recreational Facilities

For sports enthusiasts, Graaff-Reinet offers a wide range of activities including bowls, clay pigeon shooting, horse riding trails, mountain-biking, squash, tennis and yachting. There is also a nine-hole golf course (www.graaffreinet.co.za).

Town recreational facilities are ‘The Complex’, which has rugby, cricket and soccer fields, an athletics track, a netball field and a tennis court; the Botanic Gardens which has a cricket pitch, a rugby field and tennis and squash courts. Umasizakhe has a soccer field, which is in poor condition and little used, and a rugby field, which is up to standard and currently in use. There are two swimming pools, one in the town and the other in Kroonvale. The municipality is not responsible for the maintenance of the swimming pools as this has been outsourced.

The community service sector of the municipality is responsible for making sure that environmental health is managed, that streets are cleaned, that refuse is collected once a week and that by-laws are adhered to. Sanitation is also monitored by this sector and the bucket system has largely been eradicated. The sites with septic tanks are serviced frequently. Parks and gardens are also managed by this sector, as are the sports grounds and recreational facilities.

Community Halls

There are four halls that are regularly hired out for functions, i.e., the Town Hall, Adendorp Community Hall, Umasizakhe Community Hall and Kroonvale Community Hall. The municipality is responsible for their maintenance.

Schools

There are five secondary schools in this town. Afrikaans-medium secondary schools are: Asherville Secondary, Hoër Volksskool, and Spandau Secondary. There is one English- medium secondary school – Union High – while Nqweba Secondary is a dual-medium school in English and Xhosa.

There are 10 primary schools: Afrikaans-medium primary schools are Graaff-Reinet Primary, Kroonvale Primary, Lingcon Primary, Narsingstraat Primary, Ryneveld Primary, and Laer Volksskool. The only English-medium primary school is Union Prep. Adendorp Primary is dual medium in English and Afrikaans. Isibane Primary and Thembalesizwe Primary are dual-medium in English and Xhosa.

Graaff-Reinet has three pre-primary schools. These are: Union Pre-primary (English), Kroonvale Pre-primary (Afrikaans) and WE Pienaar Pre-primary (Afrikaans)

Lastly, there are four farm schools, namely, Bloemhof, Doornberg, Rondefontein and Roodebloom.

Table 6: School names, number of pupils and number of educators in Graaff-Reinet

Name of School	Pupils	Educators
SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
Asherville	788	21
Nqweba	583	20
Spandau	1290	30
Union High	498	13
Volksskool	321	11
PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
Graaff-Reinet	735	25
Isibane	462	13
Kroonvale	722	11
Lettie De Klerk	208	5
Lingcom	629	17
Narsingstraat	1010	26
Ryneveld	798	21
Thembalesizwe	891	17
Union Prep	214	6
Volksskool	364	11
PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS		
Kroonvale	88	1
W.E. Pienaar	92	3
FARM SCHOOLS		
Bloemhof	39	2
Doornberg	19	1
Rondefontein	11	1
Roodebloom	44	2

Transport

Intercape and Translux buses are available and can be booked at the Graaff-Reinet Information Office. Graaff-Reinet is no longer served by rail.

There are two local taxi companies with a third locked in a battle with the provincial authorities for registration. Local taxi fees vary between R4 and R4.50 per trip. Long distance fares and timetables are as follows:

- to Cape Town at R200 on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday
- to Port Elizabeth at R100 on Friday and Sunday
- to Aberdeen and Nieu Bethesda at R50
- trips to other centres can also be arranged on application.

Communication

Graaff-Reinet has a number of internet cafes of varying levels of efficacy and there is a local radion station which leads a turbulent, on/off existence and which seems to be in perpetual financial difficulties. Cell phone reception is good and the community is well served by a vibrant weekly newspaper *The Graaff-Reinet (Karoo) Advertiser* which is published out of George but which maintains a local editorial office.

Graaff-Reinet's Post Office has 14 employees. There are 650 post boxes, 625 of which were rented out for 2007.

Housing

A total of 682 houses have been provided in Graaff-Reinet since 1994. Initially the houses were very small but, under pressure, council has since settled on dwellings of 40m². Each house costs R35 000 to erect for all services including site and labour. All the houses therefore have been serviced with electricity, water and sanitation in house. The township roads are in serious need of attention however. There are currently no spare erven available.

The beneficiaries feel that the quality of the houses is not up to standard. This is attributed to the fact that local labour was used despite their being unskilled. It is claimed that even the people supervising construction work were not sufficiently experienced.

There were 7225 people on the waiting list in 2006. The municipality manages the waiting list. However, there is a lack of human resources to manage the system properly. The municipality is also the developer, and supports and monitors all the housing projects. Even though there is a huge backlog, there are no current projects in this municipal area ostensibly because there are insufficient funds. Provincial government does not respond to municipal correspondence in this regard.

Table 7: Breakdown of housing backlog in Graaff-Reinet 2006

Backlog	Realistic backlog	Subsidy instrument	Area	Planned for
455 – Awaiting approval – application has already been submitted – Green Fields Project	People's Housing Process (PHP)	PHP	Kroonvale – Graaff-Reinet	2006
27 Infill erven – Awaiting approval- Application has already been submitted	PHP	PHP	Lower Reserve, Umasizakhe – Graaff-Reinet	2006
81 Infill erven - Awaiting approval- Application has already been submitted	PHP	PHP	Lower Reserve, Umasizakhe – Graaff-Reinet	2006
100 Infill – New Phase Approach			Umasizakhe, Graaff-Reinet	2006
10 Beneficiaries double - parked at Eunice Kekana village	Relocation assistance	PHP	Umasizakhe, Graaff-Reinet	2006
68 Beneficiaries of Khayelitsha (New Phase Approach)	Relocation assistance	PHP	Umasizakhe, Graaff-Reinet	2006
78	Informal Settlement Upgrading		50 – Kroonvale 14 – Umasizakhe 14 – Tip Dwellers	2006
177 Triangle (Greenfields Project - New Phase Approach)		PHP – salaries exceed R1500	Kroonvale, Graaff-Reinet	2006
237	Discount Benefit Scheme			2006 Urgent assistance needed

Building material is sourced locally and in Port Elizabeth. There has not been any privatisation so far. About 542 of the houses already provided need to be rebuilt and then transferred while 178 houses are currently being revamped.

Local estate agents report the following prices as a guide to the formal property market in the town:

- Spandauvale – R435 000 2-bedroom
R600 000 3-bedroom
- Kroonvale - R120 000 2 bedroom
- Within 'Horseshoe' (i.e. close to schools) 4-bedroom R695 000
- There are a couple of properties for which the asking price approaches R4-million. These are imposing heritage homes.

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

Orphans

The Camdeboo Hospice was established in 1998 for HIV/AIDS and cancer patients. There were 36 orphans in 2006 and this number has since increased to 91. Currently, the hospice does not accommodate patients but there are 26 care-givers who have been trained in home-based palliative care. Other staff members include:

- two professional nurses
- two administrative staff
- an educator/motivator
- a support group co-ordinator operating from the Methodist Church in Umasizakhe
- There is also a board which consists of three church ministers and almost all churches are involved.

The hospice does not have sufficient funds to employ for a social worker. They also do not have transport for the care givers. Although the hospice is partially funded by DSD and the US Embassy, it also runs its own fundraising projects. DSD funding has remained static since 2004 despite the need having increased appreciably.

The hospice has also been trying to establish an ARV centre. This project is however progressing very slowly. The staff members for this centre would include a retired doctor, a social worker, a nurse and a pharmacist. There are eight patients currently involved in the programme but they are rapidly losing hope as ARVs have not yet been delivered although they have been waiting since 2004. The hospice receives no help from the Department of Health and donations of basic medical supplies would be much appreciated.

Government Offices

Graaff-Reinet hosts offices of the following departments: Department of Correctional Services; Department of Education; Department of Health; Department of Social Development; and South African Police Services (SAPS).

Department of Health

There is one hospital in Graaff-Reinet, the Midland Hospital which has 80 beds. The staff complement of 65 is broken down as follows: 22 professional nurses; 25 staff nurses; 17 nursing assistants; one fulltime doctor. In addition there are five sessional doctors all of whom have private practices in town. Table 8 below reflects Primary Health Care (PHC) hospital visits from 2004 to 2006.

Table 8: Midland Hospital PHC Headcount from year 2004-2006

Patient Headcount	2004	2005	2006
PHC headcount under 5 years	20 474	26 371	20 660
PHC headcount over 5 years	80 338	115 917	101 696
Total	100 812	142 234	122 356

There are four clinics (Asherville, Umasizakhe, Kroonvale and Horseshoe) in Graaff-Reinet and two mobile clinics (Masakhane and Nieu Bethesda). All the clinics have a senior professional nurse in charge.

The Margery Parkes Santa Hospital provides TB treatment. Graaff-Reinet also has two pharmacies, two dentists and an ambulance service.

Department of Social Development

The DSD has about 45 staff members about 30 of whom are social workers. The department has eight programmes:

- **Child Youth Family Care programme** – for orphaned children.
- **HIV/AIDS programme**
- **Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP)** – there is a VEP women's co-operative which helps women to be self reliant. A structure is currently being put in place for an overnight service.
- **Child Protection Services, Probation Work Section** - this section deals with children who are in conflict with the law. The children are assessed for 48 hours and the centre tries to ensure that they are kept away from the criminal justice system.
- **NGO section** – two NGOs are supported, namely, the CM Raad and Graaff-Reinet Child Welfare Society,
- **Special Needs Section** – caters for the elderly, the disabled and those who abuse substances. The elderly are drawn from the Nosango Veronica Sobukhwe group, Huis van Graaff, and Parsonage Street Old Age Home
- **Community Work** – this section also has multi-purpose centres with different projects. There is also a food security project.

The department works closely with the South African Social Security Association.

South African Police Services

The most frequently committed crimes in Graaff-Reinet are theft and assault related. There is also a high incidence of burglary at residential premises.

Table 9: Crime in Graaff-Reinet 2001 to 2006

Crime Category	April to March					
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
Murder	24	26	34	21	40	28
Attempted Murder	15	9	6	10	13	9
Rape	36	60	48	61	61	48
Indecent assault	9	13	7	10	10	21
Assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm	597	510	496	566	507	476
Common Assault	335	170	119	145	277	208
Common robbery	57	57	45	42	75	64
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	16	14	23	20	22	13
General aggravated robbery	14	12	20	20	19	13
Carjacking	1	1	0	0	1	0
Truck hijacking	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises	-	1	2	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises	-	0	1	0	2	0
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	13	15	10	9	6	11
Malicious damage to property	185	175	145	158	164	159
Burglary at residential premises	306	356	242	298	348	295
Burglary at business premises	200	214	183	141	168	149
Theft of motor vehicle & motor cycle	22	27	12	12	5	18
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	133	196	86	96	63	91
Stock theft	87	149	126	76	67	53
Illegal possession of firearms & ammunition	1	3	9	3	8	2
Drug-related crime	40	53	93	103	99	109
Driving under the influence of alcohol & Drugs	29	16	16	32	23	28
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	638	695	517	560	517	477
Commercial crime	48	39	31	50	24	29
Shoplifting	173	133	138	96	81	107
Culpable homicide	8	11	8	4	18	13
Kidnapping	0	0	1	0	1	1
Abduction	0	4	2	5	2	1
Neglect and ill treatment of children	8	4	22	10	4	4
Public Violence	6	1	4	0	0	0
Crimen injuria	134	67	29	38	115	80

Source: www.saps.gov.za/statistics/reports/crimestats/2007/_pdf/province/eastern_cape/karoo/graaff_reinet.pdf

There is also a large police training academy in Graaff-Reinet.

6. NATURAL CAPITAL

Commercial Farming

Graaff-Reinet is well known for its excellent farmland and its breeding studs for sheep, goats, cattle and ostrich. Agriculture is one of the main economic drivers and the municipal LED officer is involved with various projects involving aloe, agave, wool, mohair, ostrich, meat production (including poultry), tunnel farming, vegetable production (mostly potatoes, onions, and garlic), fruit production, flower production and essential oils. The meat-, fruit- and flower-production projects are currently in a trial phase and will become 'macro-projects' should trials prove successful.

Commonages

Emergent farmers are being supported in formalising subsistence farming so as to progress to commercial farming. The commonages are viewed as resources for poverty relief. The aim is transfer skills to emergent farmers regarding land-use, i.e. erosion control, rotation, etc. Unfortunately there is at present no formalized management regimen. As a result most of the projects are not sustainable. Some of the problems currently being experienced are: overgrazing, ignorance of correct land-use and agricultural practices, lack of management capacity (rent is currently not being paid) and stagnation. Even co-operatives are said to fail. Land Care was introduced in 2003, yet it is not being adhered to. These problems are attributed to the fact that the municipality and government are expected to take responsibility for every last detail. By-laws are also not enforced and it is said that desertification is imminent.

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Churches

The imposing presence of the Dutch Reformed Grootkerk forms the physical centre of Graaff-Reinet. This church is one of the most striking and beautiful churches in South Africa. It was designed on lines similar to the Salisbury Cathedral in England by the Cape Town architect J. Bisset. The church can seat 1 500 people. The building was declared a National Monument in March 1975. The church is still active today.

Also active in the area are the Dutch Reformed Nuwekerk, the Afrikaanse Protestante Kerk, the AGS Kerk, Assembly of God, Trinity Methodist Church, Revival Ministries of God, St James Anglican Church, the Catholic Church, and the Pinkster Protestante Kerk. In Kroonvale, there are 51 registered denominations and there are 32 registered churches in Umasizakhe

Clubs

There are a number of social and sporting clubs. Amongst the more prominent are the Bowling Club, the Golf Club, the Publicity Association and the Men's Club.

CBOs/NGOs

CBOs/NGOs in Graaff-Reinet include the following: ACVV; Camdeboo Hospice; Camdeboo Victim Empowerment; Graaff-Reinet Child Welfare; Christelike Maatskaplike Raad; Graaff-Reinet Cancer Association; Kindersorgvereniging; and the SPCA.

Cradock

1. BACKGROUND

The history of Cradock dates back to the beginning of the 19th century, when British troops were stationed in the Great Fish River area to ensure peace on the country's Eastern Frontier.

A fort was built in the vicinity of Cradock in 1812 and Andries Stockenstrom was ordered to establish a deputy-drostdy. This resulted in the founding and eventual proclamation of Cradock as a town on 21 January 1814. The town was named after Sir John Cradock, the then governor of the Cape. A series of forts was built along the lower Fish River and all the way up to Cradock to try and contain the Xhosa people to the East of the Fish River that had been proclaimed the boundary by the Government of the Cape.

The town's first mayor, Sir Thomas Scanlen, was later to become Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. Lord Charles Somerset succeeded Sir John Cradock as governor and decided to bring the 1820 settlers to South Africa to act as a buffer between the Xhosa and the rest of the Cape Colony.

Cradock is the fourth oldest town in the Eastern Cape and received municipal status in 1837. In 1848 it was believed that Cradock already had a population of 9000 persons (4300 whites and 4490 coloureds). The painter and explorer, Thomas Baines, was impressed by Cradock's 'great buildings' of both English and Dutch architecture.

Business in Cradock during the 19th century mostly revolved around artisans, that is, harness makers and wainwrights who made a living from the wagons and oxen and horses that passed through the town. This type of business came to an abrupt end as technological advances caught up with Cradock. First the railway line in 1881 and then the motor car in 1908 resulted in a decreased demand for the skills of the blacksmiths, the farriers and the harness.

During the 1940s, as a result of the apartheid laws, the coloureds and blacks stayed together in what is now termed the "Tams Area". Later however, these two groups were separated. The coloured community was called Michausdal and was established as a result of the then Group Areas Act.

In 1948 Lingelihle was proclaimed as a township for the black community of Cradock in accordance with Government Notice 2771. This community fell under the jurisdiction of the Cradock Municipality and was administered by the Midlands Bantu Administration Board.

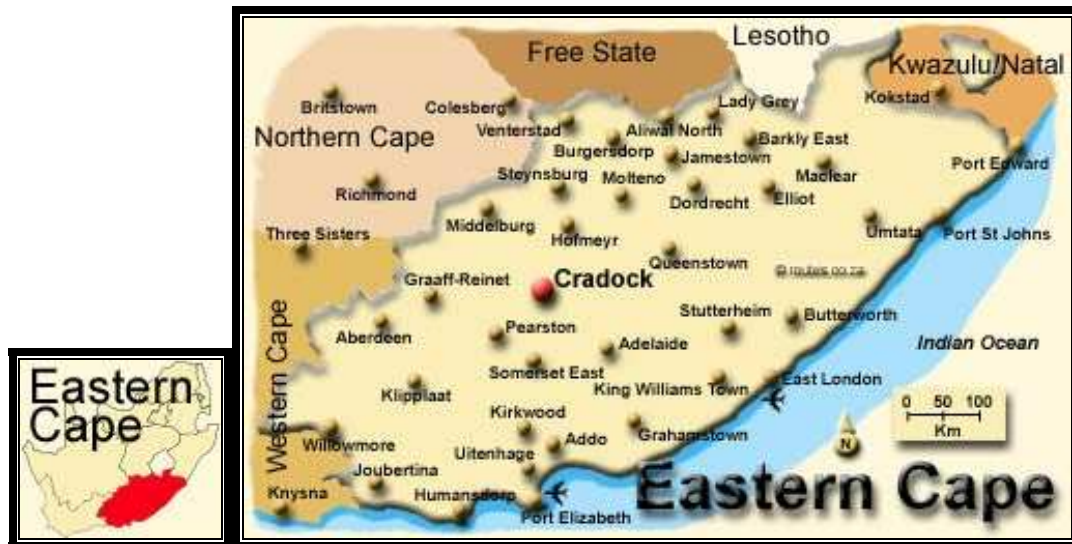
In 1984 gold was discovered on the farm Bekkerskloof, but the reserves were not such as could be profitably mined. A large yellow diamond found in the vicinity of the Cradock Spa early in the previous century, was set into the mayoral chain.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

2.1 Developmental Issues

Today Cradock is the centre of the Inxuba Yethemba (Beacon of Hope) Local Municipality. Inxuba Yethemba Municipality is part of the Chris Hani District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. It is approximately 240km north of Nelson Mandela Bay Metro. The N10 National Road, which is the main link between Port Elizabeth and the north, passes through Cradock.

Figure 1: Map of Eastern Cape showing position of Cradock



Source: Cradock Publicity Association, 2007

The 2001 Census reflected a population of 60 296 for the whole of Inxuba Yethemba with more than 80% of the population being concentrated in the towns of Cradock and Middelburg. Children and youth constituted a higher percentage (65%) than the middle aged and the elderly. According to the statistics there were 13 691 economically active people in Cradock. In 2000 there were 8603 households in Cradock that were considered as living below Minimum Living Levels (Inxuba Yethemba Municipality IDP, 2006).

Table 1 below reflects the main development issues in Cradock according to performance areas (Basic Infrastructure and services, Social Infrastructure and services, Local Economic Development, Finance and Institutional).

Table 1: Main development issues in Cradock 2006/07

Performance Area	Developmental Needs
Basic Infrastructure	Sewerage/Sanitation networks
	Upgrading roads
	Stormwater drainage system
	Housing
	Electricity
	Bulk water supply
	Water meters
	Acquisition of Land
Social Infrastructure	Sports facilities
	Cemetery
	Health care centres (mobile)
	Youth awareness and development programmes
	HIV/AIDS programmes
	Disaster management centre and equipment
	Waste management
	Safety and security
	Education facilities (Pre-schools)
	Traffic control
Economic Development Needs	Jobs
	Economic development
	Marketing plan
	Support for job creation programmes and community based enterprises
	Assisting SMMEs and emerging farmers
	Upgrading infrastructure in the industrial area
	Attract investors
	Hawkers
	Tourism
	Taxi rank
Finance	Proper revenue base
	Proper debt management
	Data cleansing
	Proper and timeous billing
	Improvement of the levels of payment for services
	Effective financial control system
	Rates and taxes according to level of services provided
	Credit control and all related finance policies
	Indigent policy
	Effective utilisation of IT
Institutional	Managing change within the organization
	Integration of the activities of sector departments
	Proper policies for development
	Empower councillors, employees and community

Source: Inxuba Yethemba Municipality IDP, 2006

2.2 Municipal Structure

The Inxuba Yethemba Municipality is divided into five Directorates. These are the finance; technical services; community services; local economic development; and corporate service directorates.

Table 2: Inxuba Yethemba Municipality Personnel Structure

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			
	PREVIOUSLY ADVANTAGED		PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Community Services	5	5	118	54
Corporate Services	3	4	15	7
Financial Services	5	8	9	6
LED Services	1	3	10	6
Technical Services	27	4	104	3
Total	41	24	256	76

Source: Inxuba Yethemba Integrated Development Plan 2006

2.3 Municipal Revenue & Expenditure

Table 3: Budget for Inxuba Yethemba Municipality from 2006/7 to 2008/9

Budget	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Capital budget	11 347 647	3 368 254	2 993 730
Operational budget	88 334 708	93 319 990	99 013 886

Source: Inxuba Yethemba budget 2006

Table 4: Municipal Expenditure (budgeted)

ITEM	BUDGET		
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Salaries	40 019 368	42 988 843	46 028 489
General expenses	30 135 358	30 270 564	32 044 306
Repair and maintenance	5 339 082	5 665 690	6 004 384
Capital cost (external loans)	1 532 224	1 317 820	866 376
Provisions	2 869 307	3 660 673	5 028 132
Contributions to capital	654 384	611 050	461 800
Total	80 549 723	84 514 640	90 433 487

Source: Inxuba Yethemba budget 2006

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3.1 Number of social grants

The SASSA Department was not able to supply any information regarding social grants.

3.2 Banks and ATMs

There are six banks in Cradock. These are ABSA, African Bank, First National Bank (including Wesbank), Land Bank, Standard Bank and the Post Bank. There are approximately 12 ATMs and there are three cash loan institutions.

3.3 Business Types

Cradock mostly depends on agriculture. However, tourism, trade and construction play an important role in the growth of Cradock's economy. Businesses in Cradock are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Businesses in Cradock by category

Type of business	Name of business	Number
Burial Societies	AVBOB Chithibhunga Family Funerals Cradock Funeral Parlour Karoo Begrafnis dienste Ncedisizwe Funeral Services Soga & Sons Funeral Parlour TJ Schooling Van Willing Begrafnisonderemers	8
Retail Stores	Ackerman's American Swiss Jewellers Auto Glass & Glass Dealer Cradock Mica Hardware store Fairdeal Furnishers Fashion Express Glasfit Lewis Store Markhams (PTY) LTD Mr Price Multichoice Parmalat Parcadi Rebe Pep Stores Sheet Street Shoprite Spar Cradock Steers SABS Tam's Hardware Wimpy	21
Dining	Restaurants Buffalo Dan's Restaurant Cradock Restaurant & Pub Di Valdi's Restaurant Restaurant 1814 Victoria Manor Restaurant Fast Foods Black Steers Pizza World Steers Wimpy	9
Vehicle service stations/garages	Autozel Fuels BP Service Station Shell Garage Stop & Top Total Garage	5
Professionals – Lawyers, accountants	Coetzee Venter Prokureurs Cradock Advice Office Nolte & Smit Attorneys	3
Liquor Stores/Pubs	Cradock Bottle Store Hap en Tap Drankwinkel Hickman's Liquor Store Midheer Drankwinkel Sportsman Drankwinkel United National Brewers Cradock Restaurant and Sports Bar Dino's Inn Victoria Manor Hotel	10

	Bakker en Skinker	
Butchery & Fish	Cradock Abattoir Malster Butchery Premier Slagtery	3
General Stores, Supermarkets & Cafés	Adami's Cosmetics & Groceries Market Square BKB BPK More for Less	3
Art/Antiques/Crafts	Cradock Framing/Arts & Craft Funky Farm – crafts Karoo Wire Art Maliphumelele Lilinge Lamakhosikazi – Beads & Traditional wear Mveliso Craft & Textile Industry Siyazama Curtain Makers Uncedo Lwethu Women's Group - beads & Traditional wear	7
Hair Salons	BZ Unisex Hair Salon Carlton Unisex Hair Salon Leta's Hair Dresser Salon Sarie Turning Heads	5
Florists/Nursary	Babette Florist Country Living Nursery Golden Karoo Nursery	3
Engineers	All General Engineers Brummer Engineers Doc Electrical Goba Moahloli Keeve Steyn Consulting Engineers Sektor Consulting Engineers Andre Mechanical Repairs	6
Telecommunication	Cradock Cellular Cradock Courant Midland News Ecclsis Computer Centre Electro Web M&M Rekenaars MTN Authorised & Franchise	7
Construction	La Rocca Construction CC SC Constructors	2
Car Industry	Auto Sentrum Oukopp Botha Motors CAT Delta Cobus Goosen Workshop Cradock Automotive Services Cradock Bande (tyres) Cradock Nissan Dunlop Ford Dealer J W Motors Hi-Q Automotive	10

3.4 Tourism

Tourism in Cradock is currently booming and contributes significantly to the economy of the area. Tourism prospers in Cradock because of its historical past (the Great Trek started in Cradock and its surrounding districts) and its geographical position makes it an ideal stopover for travellers en route to the major centres. The town is very proud of its many historical sites. These include “Die Moederkerk” Dutch Reformed Church, Great Fish River Museum, Schreiner House, Grave of Olive Schreiner, Cradock Four Gallery and “Oukop” Hill. Other tourist attractions include:

the Egg Rock, The Mountain Zebra National Park, Breë Street, Dundas Street, Market Street, Masizakhe Community Centre, Vusubuntu Cultural Village, Lake Arthur and Grassridge Dam, Commando Drift Nature Reserve and the Kaias at Marlow Agricultural School.

Cradock has two hotels, 18 guest houses and B&Bs, seven guest farms and three accommodation sites offering caravan facilities and chalets. All in all about 550 travellers can be accommodated in Cradock.

Table 6: Accommodation in Cradock

TYPE	NUMBER		FACILITIES
	Rooms	Beds	
HOTELS			
Cradock Inn	10	20	Breakfast/lunch/dinner/parking/ conference
Victoria Manor	21	33	Breakfast/lunch/dinner
CHALETS & CARAVAN PARKS			
Cradock Spa	18	50	Restaurant/TV/Picnic/Camping/ Swimming Pool
Mountain Zebra National Park	20	82	Restaurant/TV/picnic/camping/petrol/ curio shop/swimming pool/conference
Commando Drift Nature Reserve	5	30	Hiking/fishing/boating/mountain night/camping
GUEST HOUSE, B&B			
Die Tuinhuis	28	92	Private historical cottage/TV/sSecure parking
The Cradock House	5	7	En-suite/2 cottages/dinner on request
Die Dorphuis	3	10	Private guest house/private parking
Schooling’s Holiday House	4	10	Fully-equipped kitchen/parking
Palm House	3	6	En-Suite/secure parking/TV
Annie’s House	12	26	En-Suite/secure parking/TV/Mnet/pool/ dinner on request
Heritage House	7	14	Garden cottage/TV/parking/pool/en-suite
Die Oude Pastorie	5	10	En-suite apartments with kitchen/private entrance/entertainment area/parking/ DSTV/garden cottage
Protea Place	1	2	Private cottage/pool/braai kaia/lapa/TV
College Road Guest House	2	4	En-suite/swimming pool/DSTV/braai/ private pub/table tennis/pool table/darts/secure parking
Butterfly Way	1	4	Private cottage/ parking
Louvan	3	9	Private cottage/ braai/parking/meals on request
The Irelander	5	20	Private cottage/small flats/braai/parking/ MNET
Shalom Guest Lodge	6	12	Private guest house/ TV/parking/braai/lounge
The Fish Eagle Guest House	3	6	En-suite/parking/dinner on request
La Fontein	4	8	Private guest house/secure parking/TV/ braai
Amali Guest House	6	14	Private guest house/secure parking/TV/ braai/swimming pool/dinner on request/ fridge in rooms
Audreyana B&B	6	16	TV/braai/secure parking/meals on request
GUEST FARMS			
Arbrook Farm	1	4	Parking/swimming pool/braai
Brookfield Cottage	3	5	Fully equipped kitchen/TV/ braai facilities/secure parking

Koelfontein Farm	4	10	Swimming pool/game viewing/ hiking/en-suite/parking/TV/meals on request
Karoo Safari Lodge	8	20	Chalets/cottage/TV/braai/parking/ conference
Betjieskraal Guest House	4	8	Self-contained house/parking/TV
Lemonhoek Guest Farm	2	6	Farm cottage/parking/TV/braai
Beaulahland	2	6	Braai/TV/swimming pool/breakfast included

The Cradock Spa, which is currently under the supervision of the Inxuba Yethemba Municipality, is also a source of pride. At the Spa one can enjoy the sulphur spring water, picnics, hiking, mountain biking, bird-watching and canoeing. The Municipality also receives revenue from the use of the spa as a functions and conference centre.

The Lingelihle Township can also offer the tourist an insight into the locals' way of living and a taste of traditional Xhosa cuisine at "Mandies Township Restaurant". Vusubuntu Cultural Village was developed in the year 2000 by the late Mr Mbangutha, to showcase the local way of life, Cradock's township history, and to encourage a market for local economic projects. Although the centre has an administration office, a library, a vegetable garden, a heritage house (hall) and chalets used by the development groups, it is in serious need of revamping.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

4.1 Recreational Facilities

Cradock has a very impressive sports complex situated on the banks of the Great Fish River. It was built after the devastating flood of 1974 and boasts five rugby fields, two cricket pitches, a tartan athletics track conforming to international standards, two netball courts, eight tennis courts, a swimming pool, a jukskei pitch, soccer and hockey fields, and a nine-hole golf course with eight tees. The town is also proud to be the home of the Annual Great Fish River Canoe Marathon, one of the country's biggest canoe events with over 1000 paddlers every year. Sports adventures are offered by Amanzi River Rafting and Brak River Adventures.

4.2 Schools

Besides the two agricultural schools, Cradock has 44 other schools comprising 22 pre-schools, 10 primary schools, four high schools and eight farm schools.

Pre-schools

Subsidised - ACVV, Child Welfare, Elizabeth Jordaan, Hasie Kalbassie Speelgroep, Ilingeletu Creché, Lingelihle, Masiphathisane Play Group, Michausdal Day Care, Mzomhle Creché, Mzamo Special Care, Rosary Creché, St Johns Educare, Thembaletu Creché, Umthawelanga Educare and Zusakhe Day Care. **Non Subsidised** - Good Samaritan Hospice, Kontotrus Service Centre, Krabbel en Klouter, Little Lambs, Siyazama Educare Centre, Sunshine Kids and SPCA.

Primary Schools

A.B. Zambodla J.P, Carinus SP, Cradock Primary, E. Macambe Primary, J.A. Ncaca Public School, Kude Kwalapha, Michausdal Primary, Nxuba SP, Semaphore Primary, Solomon Akena and Cradock Prep School

High Schools

Cradock High, J.A Calata SS, Michausdal Secondary,

Farm Schools

Cloverfields Farm School, Glen Alfa Farm School, Glen Stuart Farm School, Halesowen Farm School, Mortimer Methodist, Rietrivier Farm School, Speelmanskop Farm School and Tarka Bridge Farm School.

There are only three schools (Cradock High School, Cradock Preparatory School and Cradock Primary School) in Cradock with library facilities. The rest of the schools make use of the public library. There are eight schools whose buildings and grounds are in a good condition. The rest need attention, especially Michausdal Primary, which needs renovations.

The Education Department is also planning to register a school for children with special needs. 'Special Needs' are divided into two categories: those with a mild handicap (poor performance at school) and those with a severe handicap. Children with mild handicaps are currently absorbed in the normal school system and a teacher is trained in each school to attend to them. A school for children with severe handicaps is currently operating from the Sam Xhali Building, and there are 55 children registered and 21 on the waiting list.

Table 7 below shows the number of learners in each school according to gender and grade.

Table 7: Cradock District Schools by grade and gender

SCHOOL NAME	Gr R		Gr 1		Gr 2		Gr 3		Gr 4		Gr 5		Gr 6		Gr 7		Gr 8		Gr 9		Gr 10		Gr 11		Gr 12		Lsen		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.B. Zambodla J.P	38	49	41	32	24	33	48	36	43	45																	10	11	410
Carinus S.P	23	16	73	67	65	66	62	70	63	71	75	59	63	72	38	55													938
Cloverfields Farm			2	3	2	2			1	2			1	3		1													17
Cradock High																	38	64	41	58	33	53	29	53	42	56			467
Cradock Prep			51	49	49	57	50	58																					314
Cradock Prim									50	45	46	57	46	49	41	57													391
E. Macembe PRIM	35	37	29	46	58	55	43	38	45	60																			446
Glen Alfa			1	2	4		2	1	1																				11
Glen Stuart			8	2	4	1	4		2	2																			23
Halesowen				2	3	1	1		1																				8
J.A. Calata S.S																	84	136	83	79	87	113	55	57	20	17			731
J.A. Ncaca Public	40	25	52	33	48	48	53	35	58	30																			422
Kude Kwalapha	58	47	69	71	81	66	69	66	71	74																			672
Michausdal Prim	19	20	72	91	63	65	78	67	65	70	66	57	53	58	44	45													933
Michausdal Sec																	73	70	82	105	101	117	43	75	52	70			788
Mortimer Meth	1		4	1	2	3	5	5	4		3	3	4		6	3													44
Nxuba S.P											105	105	111	118	113	111													663
Rietrivier Farm	3	2			2		1			3		1	2																14
Semaphore P	3		2	5	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2															25
Solomon Akena											48	34	83	60	64	63													352
Speelmanskop Farm	2		3			1	4																						10
Tarka Bridge			2	1	2	1	1	1			1	1																	10
TOTAL	222	196	409	405	410	400	422	379	405	404	345	318	364	362	306	335	195	270	206	242	221	283	127	185	114	143	10	11	7689

4.3 Transport

Cradock lies between Middelburg and Port Elizabeth on the N10 highway. There is a railway station with a train service managed by Spoornet. Bus services (Intercape Mainliner and Translux/City to City) are also available. These can be booked from Shoprite. There are local taxis and these are also available for long-distance trips. A landing strip is currently under the supervision of the municipality's Technical Services Department.

4.4 Communication

Cradock has a number of communication support services. These include two internet cafés, Telkom, two local newspapers (*Cradock Courant* and *Midland News*), a local radio station, all the major cellphone networks and three Post Office branches,

Cradock's Post Office has 1050 post boxes of which 749 are currently rented out. The office employs 13 staff members: a manager, a supervisor, a postal assistant, four postmen and six tellers. The main post office has two branches, one in Lingelihle and one in Michausdal. The post office offers fax and photocopy facilities. There is also a Post Bank which is linked to all the major banks.

4.5 Housing

There are currently no informal settlements in Cradock, where 5000 houses have been built since 1994. Up until 2004 the houses were built to encompass 32m² but this has since been increased to 34m². All of these houses have been fully serviced with electricity and waterborne sanitation.

Most of the beneficiaries for these houses have been the local people. However, there is currently in-migration from other towns and from the farms and these people have registered for houses. According to the Inxuba Yethemba Municipality IDP (2006: 33) migration is due to the fact that people see the progress in the building of formal settlements and also as a result of retrenchments on farms. There are currently 2000 people on the waiting list, managed by the municipality.

The municipality tried to include 'emerging' builders in the construction of these houses, but most of them did not have the proper skills. Local suppliers, too, were not able to meet the demand for materials and these were accessed from Port Elizabeth and East London. Beneficiaries have complained about the small size of the houses and the quality. Each house cost R30 000 made up as follows:

- Price of land : R3 000
- Surveying costs : R1 500
- Services on the land : R5 000
- Planning costs : R1 500
- Foundation : R1 500
- Materials : R11 000
- Labour : R6 500

Property prices in central Cradock range from R250 000 for a two-bedroom flat, to R400 000 for three-bedroom houses. Houses in the richer areas start from R650 000.

5 HUMAN CAPITAL

5.1 Government Departments

There are 11 government departments represented in Cradock. These are the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Correctional Services; the Department of Education; the Department of Home Affairs; the Department of Labour; the Department of Justice; the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry; the Department of Social Development; the Department of Health; the Traffic Department; and the SAPS.

Department of Health

Cradock has a hospital with two full-time doctors and two community-service doctors. There are 67 nurses. There are four clinics in Cradock and three mobile clinics for the surrounding farms (with three professional nurses and two nursing assistants). The clinics are distributed as follows:

Lingelihle - three professional nurses and a staff nurse

Town - two professional nurses and a staff nurse

Michausdal (two clinics) each with three professional nurses and a staff nurse.

There are two satellite clinics in Fish River and Baroda, which have been open five days a week since January 2007.

There is also an ARV-accredited site in Cradock. The number of HIV/AIDS-related deaths has increased over the years between 1997 and 2006. In 1997 there were 24 deaths and this figure had increased to 267 by 2006. According to the IDP (2006) the HIV/AIDS pandemic is continuing to plague the community and is putting a lot of strain on limited resources in the area.

There are five General Practitioners in the town itself, three being blacks and two white. There is also an optometrist and a dental surgeon. Cradock also has an ambulance facility, blood donation services, Smaldeel Emergency Services, two pharmacies and a National Health Laboratory.

Department of Labour

This department offers the following services:

- Help Desk – screens clients
- Beneficiary Services – Receives complaints from employees, enquiries, registers unemployed people and places them, does applications for UIF benefits.
- Inspection and Enforcement Services – does company inspections
- Administrative work, budgets and post.

Although people do avail themselves of the services of the Department, and register for employment, there is a very long waiting list and the applicants are becoming disgruntled about not the long delays in being placed for employment. Most people are currently placed in the construction sector. Many companies also outsource their cleaning requirements.

The Department is unhappy about the low attendance at the information sessions that are regularly arranged for the communities. The department also feels that the most vulnerable people (the farm workers) are currently not well informed about their rights because it is unable to reach these people through information sessions owing to the great distances involved. As the farm workers often cannot read nor write, they may even sign contracts unaware of the fact that they are putting themselves in a vulnerable position.

Department of Social Development (DSD)

This department works together with the South African Social Security Agency. DSD is mainly responsible for attending to the community's social needs, the identification and placements of those in need, foster care grants, food security and food relief. There are currently five social workers and a supervisor in the Cradock service office. The office also supports the following community projects:

- RAR – Reception, Assessment & Referral – Youth Offenders
- VEP Priority Projects – Victim Empowerment
- Sivukile Agricultural Project – Youth Project

South African Police Services (SAPS)

Table 8 below shows crime statistics in Cradock for 2001 through to 2006. Assault seems to be the biggest problem. Malicious damage to property and burglary at residential premises also feature strongly.

Table 8: Breakdown of Crime in Cradock 2001 to 2006

Crime Category	April to March					
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
Murder	27	33	34	29	28	34
Attempted murder	19	12	18	11	11	9
Rape	76	49	74	91	102	91
Indecent assault	8	24	9	16	12	11
Assault with the intention to inflict grievous bodily harm	698	603	584	589	569	485
Common assault	603	538	523	570	493	386
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	70	67	73	67	66	52
General aggravated robbery	9	21	18	12	19	10
Carjacking	7	20	17	12	18	10
Truck hijacking	1	1	1	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at business premises	-	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery of cash in transit	-	0	0	0	0	0
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	16	16	7	5	8	8
Malicious damage to property	324	284	220	257	252	217

Burglary at residential premises	392	335	301	248	365	374
Burglary at business premises	155	135	101	77	93	76
Theft of motor vehicle & motor cycle	28	19	18	15	17	13
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	117	170	132	109	154	112
Stock theft	173	223	251	186	211	152
Illegal possession of firearms & ammunition	6	3	10	3	5	4
Drug-related crime	94	66	98	119	56	115
Driving under the influence of alcohol & Drugs	21	13	10	9	11	20
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	602	664	544	453	472	378
Commercial crime	34	24	23	19	17	13
Shoplifting	156	166	160	153	145	175
Culpable homicide	14	13	13	28	19	18
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	1	0
Abduction	4	3	4	0	2	3
Neglect and ill treatment of children	12	16	14	10	8	2
Public violence	4	0	1	3	0	0
Crimen injuria	404	332	319	315	275	192

Source: www.saps.gov.za/statistics/reports/crimestats/2007/_pdf/province/eastern_cape/karoo/cradock.pdf

6 NATURAL CAPITAL

6.1 Agriculture

Most of the Inxuba Yethemba Municipality area comprises shrub land and low fynbos. The veld type is typical Karoo which is ideal for stock farming. Cradock is situated on 594 000 hectares of some of South Africa's richest agricultural land, with approximately 300 farmers. The Orange Fish River Scheme has since 1976 provided water to 15 000 hectares of the Great Fish River Valley's irrigated land. The grazing capacity is between four and five hectares for small stock units and between 10 and 20 hectares for large stock units (Inxuba Yethemba Municipality IDP, 2006: 30).

A Sugar Beet Project has recently been launched in the hope that it will provide jobs and boost the economy of Cradock. Cradock has great potential for game farming and further agricultural projects, especially along the banks of the Great Fish River. Cradock also hosts the Marlow Agricultural School.

Some of the poverty alleviation projects currently being funded by both the Department of Agriculture and the municipality include:

- Siviwe Livestock – this project is currently not paying rent. The participants are being trained as well.
- Siyavuya Livestock Co-operative – these are livestock farmers who also produce fodder. The co-op is using a farm that was bought by both the district and local municipalities. The co-op has signed a 9-year lease with the municipality.
- Umsobomvu Wool and Mohair Co-operative – The co-op has a small-scale factory for weaving and production. The project is not yet sustainable but is making progress in that direction.

- Masivuke Disability Organisation – poultry farming and crop production, with half of the water used being supplied by the municipality. They have signed a three-year lease with the municipality.
- Masizakhe Community – the municipality has provided a farm on which 100 families have plots. The farm is used for crop farming for subsistence and income generation.
- Sivukile Youth Agricultural Organisation has signed a three-year lease agreement with the municipality. The municipality also subsidises their water. This group produces lucerne.

6.2 Commonages

A farm was bought by the municipality for the emergent farmers in Cradock to be used as commonage. The municipality intends managing the commonage as a strategy to alleviate poverty. This farm is mostly used by the community farmers to avoid problems of roaming livestock. The municipality is looking at buying more land as there is currently overgrazing on the existing commonages. Regulations will also be put in place.

7 SOCIAL CAPITAL

7.1 Churches

Religion plays an important social role in the Cradock. This is reflected in the fact that there are about 120 churches.

7.2 Political Parties

Cradock has a strong political tradition. The first Secretary General of the ANC, Canon J A Calata, was resident in Cradock. Currently active political parties in Cradock include the ANC, DA, UDM and PAC.

7.3 Clubs

There are a number of social clubs in Cradock and well-managed sport facilities encourage the younger generation's participation. There is a major tennis tournament for the young. The town also hosts the Cradock Bowling Club, Cradock Golf Club, Round Table, Rotary, Rapportryers and various other organisations.

7.4 NGOs/CBOs

Some of the NGOs operating in Cradock are the *Maatskaplike Werkers*, ABAC, *Afrikaanse Christelike Vroueverening*, Cradock Hospice, *Cradock Kinder & Gesinsorgverening* and the SPCA.

New Bethesda

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1. BACKGROUND – BRIEF HISTORY

New Bethesda was established in 1878 on the farm Uitkyk which belonged to Mr. B.J. Pienaar. At first it was set aside as a site for a Dutch Reformed Church since it took farmers in the area up to 8 hours to get to the church in Graaff Reinet. The church building was completed in 1905 and the town flourished. A school for 200 children was established as well as a Trading Company. Many farmers built ‘town’ houses to stay in when coming to church. In the 1930’s New Bethesda started to decline due to the depression. Also travelling to Graaff Reinet was now easier and many farmers left their farms. The decline continued until the late 1980’s.

Many farm workers moved to New Bethesda as the farms emptied and then again with the ESTA legislation being implemented.

Athol Fugard wrote his play “The Road to Mecca” in 1985. This put New Bethesda on the tourist map as visitors started coming to look for the Owl House. Since then the town has grown as a tourist destination now hosts 2 coffee shops, a bookshop and gallery, a brewery and delicatessen, 3 restaurants, a community restaurant in Pienaarsig, an Arts Centre, a Fossil Exploration Centre, a labyrinth and maze and 17 guest houses. Five farms in the area offer walks, fossil information and accommodation.

There is a measure of reverse migration and gentrification occurring in that well off people from Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban are buying properties for holiday and retirement purposes and some younger families looking for a rural lifestyle are settling.

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Development Issues

New Bethesda is part of the Camdeboo Municipality along with the other towns of Aberdeen and Graaff Reinet. (See Map 1: New Bethesda – Regional Locality) New Bethesda lies in the mountains 50 kilometres from Graaff Reinet along a dust road. It has 1044 inhabitants according the 2006/7 Camdeboo IDP. 67% (670) are Coloured with small minorities of Black African (22%, 230 people) and White (11%, 114 people) residents.

The town is still racially divided with the African residents staying mostly in the Kloof road area of Pienaarsig. The Coloured residents abide in Pienaarsig, the former township and the White residents stay along the banks of the Gats River that runs through the town. (See Map 2: New Bethesda Desired Spatial Form – this is a zoning map of the town indicating where future changes in zoning and developments should occur). Two or three farmers own lands within the ambit of the municipality and use these to grow lucerne and graze sheep and angora goats. Recently an informal area called Koeikamp sprung up on the northern edge of New Bethesda highlighting the

housing crisis in Pienaarsig where most of the 2 or 4 roomed houses are home to at least three generations and 2 or three family units.

The main development issues in the town, according the Administrative Supervisor, Mr Phillip Olifant is a lack of housing and the bad road. Unemployment and a gamut of social ills would surely also be an issue. The 2006/7 Camdeboo IDP includes a petition from the New Bethesda Community regarding their priority needs. The list follows:

- 200 houses required in Pienaarsig,
- Improvement of sewerage system in Kloof Street, Pienaarsig,
- Economic development projects,
- Storm water drainage in Pienaarsig,
- Purchase of privately owned land by the Municipality for agriculture, poverty alleviation and economic opportunities,
- Access to commonage land for upcoming farmers,
- Review criteria for indigent policy and
- Street lights for Pienaarsig.

After the 2006/7 consultation process the following projects were prioritised for ward 2: (Ward 2 consists of New Bethesda and the northern parts of Graaff Reinet)

Infrastructure projects:

- Purchases land and build houses in New Bethesda, and
- Storage of water for Graaff Reinet and Adendorp, near Graaff Reinet.

Social/community projects:

- Equipment and staff to clinics and
- HIV/ AIDS treatment centre.

The IDP also lists the socio-economic trends in the area for 2006/7 to be the increase of AIDS, the increase of beggars in the street, the increase of litter from hawkers, the growing numbers of shebeens, increase in crime and drug abuse. They believe the root causes to be unemployment, poverty, the ease of income through shebeens, the fact that youth and street children are not taken care of, the breakdown in family structure and discipline is noticeable as well as general levels of poor interpersonal relations among farmers and labourers. They also attribute the social problems to a lack of skills, low levels of education, the lack of access to land and sustainable water and inadequate law enforcement.

The projects that were included in the 2006/7 IDP Camdeboo Project Register for New Bethesda are listed in Table 1 below. (See Appendix 1: Camdeboo Municipality: IDP 2006/2007 Review)

TABLE 1: Projects for New Bethesda on the Camdeboo IDP Project register 2006/7

Department	Project	Status	Funds 2006/7	Funds 2007/8	Funds 2008/9
External Sector Departments funded projects					
Dept. Social Development	New Bethesda Food Security Programme	New Project – The project is up and running. Chickens and vegetables are being produced and sold locally.	R250,000		
External Sector Departments unfunded projects					
Dept. Roads and Transport	Tarring of Wellwood-New Bethesda tourist road	Carry over – This project has not commenced.	R30,000,000		
Internal Municipal Departments- Funded projects					
Health	Garage Phase 3 for Municipality	New Project – Building is underway.	R60,000		
Housing, land and buildings	Upgrading Community Hall & Crèche	Carry over – Project has not commenced.	R50,000	R50,000	
	Disabled access to Camel Yard at the Owl House	Carry over – Project completed.	R20,000		
	Upgrading commonages, fences, cribs for small farmers	Ongoing – Project completed.	R75,000	R75,000	R75,000
Sanitation	Waterborne sewerage & sewerage ponds 30% counter funding committed MIG	Carry over - Phase 2 of project almost completed. Phase 1 was the ponds, Kloof Street reticulation and the pump station. Phase 2 is the laying of the water pipes.	R1,650,00	R2,500,000	R2,500,000
Water	Upgrading of water furrows	Ongoing – The project has been completed.	R60,000	R60,000	R60,000
Electricity	Provision of street lighting in Pienaarsig	Completed.	R0		
Parks	Cleaning of River/Streets/Cemeteries	Carry over – This takes place annually, when funds are made	R50,000		

Department	Project	Status	Funds 2006/7	Funds 2007/8	Funds 2008/9
		available.			
Refuse	Construction of refuse site phase 1	Ongoing – This project has been completed.	R570,000	R250,000	R200,000
Roads and Storm water	Construction of speed humps	Ongoing - This project is not underway yet.	R0		
Internal Municipal Departments – Unfunded projects (These projects are not underway due to a lack of funds)					
Electricity	Reception/Install Radio 2000	New Project	R20,000		
Health	Garage Phase 2	Carry over	-R80,000	-R60,000	
	Construction Solid Waste Facility Phase 2	New Project	-R150,000		
	Solid Waste Site	New project	-R350,000		
Housing Land and Buildings	Purchase land for 200 houses in New Bethesda	Carry over	-R6,200,000	-R6,200,000	R0
	Purchase of land for agriculture and housing	Carry over	-R5,000,000	R0	R0
	Upgrading caravan park	Carry over	-R40,000	-R40,000	-R40,000
	Upgrading of Community Hall and Crèche	Carry over	-R70,000	R0	R0
	Koeikamp geo-tech and flood analysis	New project	-R60,000	R0	R0
	Town planning and survey of land at Koeikamp	New project	-R300,000	R0	R0
Operational	Photocopier for office and library	Carry over	-R20,000		
	Upgrading of computer and printer, linkage to Graaff Reinet system	Carry over	-R30,000		
	Refuse removal trailer and new tractor	Carry over	-R200,000		
Refuse	Construction of refuse site phase 2	Carry over	-R450,000	-R250,000	-R200,000
Roads and Storm water	Construction of streets and storm water	Carry over	CMIP – R2,000,000	-R2,000,000	-R2,000,000
Sanitation	Construction Sewerage System	Carry over	MIG – R1,500,000	-R2,500,000	-R2,500,000

Department	Project	Status	Funds 2006/7	Funds 2007/8	Funds 2008/9
	Connect VIP to waterborne	New Project	MIG -R2,692,360	R2,500,000	-R2,500,000
Sport and recreation	Upgrade cricket field and sport facilities	Carry over	-R80,000	-R100,000	-R100,000
Water	Bulk water reticulation for new houses at Pienaarsig	Carry over	MIG/Cacadu District Municipality -R2,000,000	-R2,000,000	-R2,000,000
	Internal reticulation	Carry over	DWAF -R1,500,000		

Municipal organogram

The New Bethesda Municipal Office employs 5 staff members, 4 male and 1 female. There is one white collar worker Mr. P Olifant the Administrative Supervisor, and 4 blue collar workers including the tractor driver and cleaning lady. The office is not divided into departments. The Organogram that shows Mr. Olifant's post is attached as Appendix 2: Camdeboo Municipal Organogram. Mr. Olifant reports directly to the Camdeboo Acting Municipal Manager Mr. Langbooi. He also is in direct contact with the department heads where action necessitates this.

Municipal infrastructure

272 houses have water meters in the whole of New Bethesda, white, coloured and black areas included – this accounts for almost all the houses in New Bethesda since there are a total of 305. Houses in Pienaarsig (the coloured and black areas) have a inside and outside taps. The 10 shacks get their water from a tap on a nearby unused stand. The owner of the stand pays for the water. There are 16 houses on the west bank of the river (predominantly white area) that do not receive municipal water and therefore do not have water meters. Borehole water is used.

Many plots in the white area and the agricultural lands within the municipal area have access to furrow water at allotted times. These water rights have a long history and a small amount is payable annually to the municipality. Pienaarsig does not get furrow water due to its location on a steep slope uphill from the water source. The municipality manages and maintains the furrow system.

New Bethesda does not currently have any houses with water borne sewerage. The white area uses the septic tank system and the coloured and black areas use pit latrines. Water borne sewerage is now being installed in 20 houses in Kloof Street, Pienaarsig (predominantly black area). This is the first phase and further installation in Pienaarsig only is on the cards.

None of the roads in New Bethesda and its township, Pienaarsig are surfaced. They are maintained and cleaned by the New Bethesda municipal office.

There is a weekly refuse removal service that operates throughout the whole town and township and informal area.

Pienaarsig has street lights, the white area does not. All the houses in Pienaarsig and the white area are reticulated and operate on pay as you go dispensers.

Municipal Revenue

Tariffs and User fees

The revenue for the Camdeboo Municipality is compiled as a single set of figures. The Camdeboo Municipality do not have a breakdown of separate figures that apply to New Bethesda specifically. Some inferences can be made from the information at hand. Since there are on 305 houses of which 230 are in Pienaarsig the rates income would be minimal. It is charged at R0,0026 in the Rand of valuation. This could account for approximately R10,000. Electricity is supplied by ESKOM. Water is

charged at R14.85 availability fee and R1.87 for use of 11kl and upwards. The first 10 kl are free. This could amount to R3,000 per month. The irrigation water is charged R42.42 per annum. Refuse removal is charged at R14.85 per month. This could amount to R4,500 in fees. Thus a total income from New Bethesda could amount to approximately R20,000. On the total operating income this amounts to 0.04% of the Camdeboo Municipality total operating income. The Camdeboo Tariff Income for 2006/7 includes the following:

TABLE 2: Camdeboo Municipality Tariff Income

TARIFF INCOME	BUDGET 2006/7 (R)
Assessment rates	6,686,000
Cleansing Services	1,938,171
Sale of Energy – Consumer Meter	15,113,575
Sale of Energy – Prepaid meters	3,614,963
Sale of water	5,821,607
Sanitation- Kroonvale	0
Sanitation – Umasizakhe	43,000
Sanitation - Aberdeen	511,000
Sewerage	3,340,738
TOTAL	37,069,054

The Camdeboo Municipality have a section called other income that includes sale of sand, sale of tickets at the sports fields, valuation certificates, sinking fund interests etc which comes to R3,575,512.

Camdeboo Total Operating Income for 2006/7 is estimated at R54,699,134

Equitable share and capital grants

The total income for the Camdeboo Municipality from what they call grants and subsidies comes to R14,054,568. Of this R10,728,000 is stated as Inter Governmental Grants and 3,326,568 as Health. The Equitable Share would presumably fall within the IGG aspect. The Camdeboo Municipality does have an indigents policy. Their definition of an indigent household reads as follows: ‘An indigent household is one where the total gross monthly income for all occupants over 18 years of age is below or equals the equivalent of two state pensions per month’. These people qualify for the following subsidies: Free water up to 6 kl per month, 50kWh free electricity, 100% subsidy on rates and refuse removal fees if income is less than the equivalent of one state pension and 50% subsidy of income is the equivalent of up to two state pensions. The Municipality does not have a breakdown of how many people in New Bethesda have applied or receive subsidies. They only have conglomerated figures. Perhaps one could assume that this figure would be similar to the amount of people that qualify for social grants i.e. 269 beneficiaries. Considering that there are only 230 houses in Pienaarsig it could mean that the majority of the township qualifies for indigent subsidies.

Municipal Expenditure

Operating costs and capital expenditure

A summary of the total estimated expenditure for 2006/7 is set out as follows:

TABLE 3: Total Estimated Expenditure

EXPENDITURE	ESTIMATE 2006/7 (R)
Salaries and Allowances	28,603,831
Electricity Bulk Purchases	10,603,000
Other	9,078,043
Repairs and Maintenance	1,988,812
Loan Costs	4,678,584
Capital Expenditure	63,000
Contribution to Special Funds	3,006,000
Actual Estimated expenditure	58,021,270
Less contribution to Special Fund Ad Hoc	3,006,00
TOTAL	55,015,270

From the IDP projects it can be calculated that the projects for 2006/7 in New Bethesda amount to approximately R1,9 million. Expenditure on salaries could amount to R25,000.00. This is approximately 3,5 % of the Camdeboo Municipal budget.

Social/economic projects:

Municipal projects pertaining to New Bethesda are listed in the IDP projects register (See Table 1 above). No specific LED, tourism or land reform projects are underway. The food security project could qualify as a poverty alleviation project. This has amounted to an investment of R250,000 to establish a community based vegetable and chicken production unit. There are however some environmental health projects in terms of solid waster removal upgrading and installation of a water borne sewerage system. There is also upgrading of the commonage areas underway.

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Number of social grants

The social grants are paid out by a Port Elizabeth based company called All Pay on varying days prior to the 7th of every month. The company works from the community hall in Pienaarsig. The Department of Social Development – Welfare representatives come to New Bethesda every 2 weeks to register new applications for social grants.

The statistics from the Department of Social Services for 2006/7 indicates that there are 269 grant beneficiaries in New Bethesda. ¹ If one considers that there are 230 houses in Pienaarsig the dependency of the community at large on the social grants becomes apparent. The grant recipients can be broken down in the following way:

¹ Figures were obtained from Mr Booie at the Social Services Offices, No 27 Somerset Street, Graaff Reinet from the Social Services central database.

TYPE OF GRANT	No. OF PEOPLE	%
Foster Care Grant	48	18
Child Support Grant	94	35
Disability Grant	5	2
Care Dependency Grant	48	18
Grant in Aid	19	7
Old Age Grant	54	20

The local Community Development Worker, Maureen Smit states that 80% of social grants in New Bethesda are child support grants and about 50% of families also get foster care grants. Her perceptions are exaggerated but the truth is that the majority of grants are child support and foster care grants, 63% in total.

Banks and ATMs

New Bethesda does not have an ATM or other bank facilities. The postal agency used to handle some banking facilities but this was ended due to corruption.² Now people have to travel to Graaff Reinet for these facilities.

Business Types

New Bethesda has the following businesses:³

Shebeens and bottle stores: 4 legal and 6 illegal (that Mr. Olifant is aware of).

Trading Stores: 2 in Pienaarsig and 1 close to the Owl House

Retail Postal Agency: 1

Tourism

Restaurants and coffee shops: 3

Community based restaurants: 2

Bookstore and gallery: 1

Tourist attractions: Owl House Museum, Kitching Fossil Exploration Centre, historic water mill, church and dwellings.

Backpackers: 1

Guest Houses: 16

² The present person with the postal agency is the informant here. He also indicated that the person in question is now serving a community service sentence cleaning the Magistrate Courts in Graaff Reinet

³ This information was obtained from the present chair of the New Bethesda Business Association, Mr A Cilliers.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

Recreational Facilities

Recreational facilities include a cricket pitch and clubhouse for mostly white farmers, a private tennis club with 4 courts and bowling green, a rugby and soccer field in Pienaarsig, a community hall in Pienaarsig occasionally used for games,

Derelict Facilities

There are no derelict facilities.

Schools

There is 1 school, the Lettie de Klerk Primary School in Pienaarsig. It is in a good physical condition. Recently however, the Department of Education had to step in by replacing the headmaster in an attempt to ensure that teachers were not drunk at school and that pupils not sent home or left unattended during school hours.

There is a pre-primary school in Pienaarsig called Sneeuwitjie and one in the white area at what was a school and is now the tennis club.

Transport Modalities

New Bethesda can only be reached by dirt road. There are no formal taxis but 2 local bakkies take people to town at a cost of R70,00 per person return. This is exorbitant considering the daily wage is on average R40,00 per day.

Communication

The cell phone reception for all the cellular networks is good in New Bethesda. There are no communication support services such as internet cafes, office facilities such as faxing, copying etc. TELKOM services approximately 110 clients in New Bethesda.

Housing

There are 230 houses in Pienaarsig. These consist mostly of two roomed and 4 roomed houses built under the previous dispensation. The last houses in Pienaarsig were built in 1998. In the erstwhile white area of New Bethesda there are 75 houses. One new house was built here in 2006. There were 5 new applications received in 2006/7.

Property prices for an average 3-bedroomed house in the erstwhile “white” town have increased dramatically between 2004 to 2006. In 2004 such a house could be bought for R100,000 – R200,000. In 2006 the same house could be sold for R600,000 – R750,000.

The 2 roomed Pienaarsig houses were valued at R8,000 and the 4 roomed houses at R16,500.⁴

There are 10 informal houses in Koeikamp and many houses in Pienaarsig have informal lean-to's attached to the house or an informal house in the back yard. The number of people on the housing waiting list stands at 210. If one considers that the IDP states that there are 900 coloured and black people in Pienaarsig and that Mr. Olifant states that there are 230 houses in Pienaarsig, this amounts to an average of 4 people per house. The question then arises why there is a housing waiting list of 210?

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

Orphans

The number of orphans in New Bethesda stand at 6.⁵ According to Mrs Cane, the resident sister, there are however many children that are being fostered by family members other than their parents due to migrant labour and alcoholism. She feels it affects up to 40% of coloured and black families. She states that this figure is open to debate.

Government Offices

There are no government offices in New Bethesda be it national or provincial.

Health services⁶

There is a clinic in New Bethesda and a resident sister. The clinic does not have any beds. There is a hospital in Graaff Reinet.

Between 500 and 600 persons, including children, visit the clinic each month. (This is more than half of the total population of the village). The Clinic is open every day of the week.

There has been no regular visits from a doctor but the sister is renewing attempts to ensure this. An orthopaedic specialist comes once a month. The clinic is trying to organize transport from the dental clinic in Graaff Reinet so that people with dental problems can get to the Graaff Reinet dental hospital for treatment. For ophthalmic problems, surgery etc people have to find their way to Graaff Reinet. Very often there are long periods of waiting for the doctor, ambulance, for patients to arrive when they have appointments etc.

The Sister is treating 10 people with HIV/AIDS that have disclosed and a number that have not. There is one pregnant woman with HIV/ AIDS who has just given birth. The baby will be tested at 6 weeks. There are two AIDS orphans in the village who are HIV+. They are being fostered. Even though the HIV/AIDS numbers are low it

⁴ Information obtained from Mr P. Olifant, the administrative supervisor for New Bethesda.

⁵ Information obtained from Mrs G. Cane the resident sister of New Bethesda.

⁶ Information was obtained from Mrs G. Cane, the resident sister in New Bethesda.

has a big impact since the sister is the only staff member and has to do home visits, counselling and assist with applications for anti-retroviral medication and grants. There are 2 hospice volunteers resident in New Bethesda that runs a weekly support group. Terminal patients are referred to the Hospice in Graaff Reinet. A Hospice Sister can be called in to assist in some cases.

To date there have not been any of the cases that have accessed the grants for anti-retroviral medication due to the criteria for application that white blood cell counts have to be below 400.

The clinic has instituted a porridge and milk project providing porridge and milk to mothers with malnourished children. Children are weighed weekly to ensure that they gain weight since mothers sometimes sell the porridge and milk for alcohol. This project is funded by the Camdeboo Municipality, presumably via the Health grant that they have on their books.

The clinic is also trying to institute a food gardening project. They have all the implements, seeds etc but find it hard to motivate people to work if they will not be paid, despite the promise of vegetables.

The clinic sees very little TB cases. There are only 5 of which 3 are recurring cases.

The chief problem the clinic deals with is alcoholism and related ailments. Many people come to get treatment for “babbelas” meaning hangovers. The sister also has to deal with many people who are trying to get disability grants. However, they have to go to Graaff Reinet to get a doctor’s referral letter.

There is no hospital. The nearest hospital is in Graaff Reinet. It has only very basic equipment and does not have a permanent doctor on the staff. Most serious cases have to go to Port Elizabeth for treatment.

The ratio of health staff to the population is 1:1044

Mortality

Burials between 2004 – 2006 amounted to 86 persons of which 80 were buried in Pienaarsig and 6 in the erstwhile white cemetery.⁷

Education

The Lettie de Klerk Primary School has 207 coloured and black pupils. 78% coloured 22 % black. There are 7 teachers, one per grade. Five teachers are employed by the Department of Education and 2 by the governing body of the school. All the teachers are paid by the Department of Education. Grade R has 37 pupils, Grade 1 has 28, Grade 2 has 25, Grade 3 has 29, Grade 4 has 22, Grade 5 has 24, Grade 6 has 2 and Grade 7 has 21.

⁷ Information was obtained from Mr P. Olifant, the administrative supervisor of New Bethesda.

6. NATURAL CAPITAL

Commonage

The New Bethesda Commonage consists of mostly mountainous terrain that spans 3 481 ha around the town. The commonage used to be rented to mostly white farmers since the emergent farmers were not yet organised. Since 2004 there have been attempts to assist the emergent farmers to organise into a singly farmer's association with a constitution. To date there is a group of 27 and a splinter group of 4. Attempts are proceeding. Camps are being divided and cribs are being installed. Emergent farmers are running small livestock such as goats and some donkeys and horses on the camps. The Department of Agriculture is providing support services to assist the emergent farmers to stock with and run cattle on the commonage. The idea is that losses due to wild animals is too large when running small livestock and that running cattle would thus be more successful.⁸

Leasing policy: R135.00 per live stock unit (LSU) per year and R22.50 per small stock unit (SSU) per year. A special rate has been agreed for emergent farmers. In terms of environmental management there is a rotation practise to try and stop overgrazing. However, emergent farmers do not always adhere to these as can be seen from the descriptions of the uses of camps below. Infrastructure is maintained and there is support from the Department of Agriculture.

The following camps exist with uses as described (See Map 3):

Lêboskamp (670ha). This camp is used as general commonage for donkeys, horses and cattle. 6 – 12 months free grazing agreement. Camp still needs to be subdivided so that part can be rented out.

Jakkalshoek (400ha). The construction of the solid waste disposal site reduced the camp size by 1 ha. Mr Retief was given 3 months notice and the camp needs to be subdivided for use by emerging farmers.

Lokasiekop (285ha). This camp behind Pienaarsig was in use as general commonage. It has now been withdrawn for 2 years to rest. Now Lêbos is in use. It has been subdivided.⁹

Matjiesgoedleegte (568ha). The fences are being upgraded by the Department Agriculture. Small farmers are in the process of developing a constitution and registration details in order for a lease agreement to be drawn up. This process has taken 4 years to date since small farmers have splintered and agreements can't be reached.

Koeikamp (79ha). Council resolved that this camp be retained as green area and developed as Conservancy since there are no public open spaces (recreational parks or game reserves) in New Bethesda. The sewerage plant to the North will create a

⁸ Information was obtained from Mr P. Olifant, the administrative supervisor of New Bethesda.

⁹ Subdivision is so that rotational grazing can be practised according to Mr. Olifant

wetland that could attract birds and game to the area. The camp has since become home to 10 informal dwellings.

Beerfonteinkamp (837ha). This camp has been subdivided. A lease agreement with Mr Pienaar was concluded. The camp has great potential for the development of a hiking trail along the river course to the perennial fountain which supplies the town's irrigation water.

Donkiekamp (43ha). The municipality feels that all animals on the strip above Pienaarsig must be removed as soon as possible as they are grazing without authorization and severe over-grazing is causing erosion. Stock owners are also lifting the boundary fence and letting animals graze the adjacent farm that belongs to Mr. JP Steynberg. To date there are still animals grazing in this area.

Populierbos (1ha). Mr. Kleintjie Pienaar is renting this camp at a nominal fee, only because it is adjacent to his land which the Council is currently in the process of buying.¹⁰ According to Mr. Olifant the deal the council was trying to set up with a certain Mr. Coetsee to buy this land and exchange it for other municipal land has fallen through

Droëkamp. This is a small fenced off area in Donkiekamp which has been leased to Mr van Staden for years. This was meant as a holding camp for Mr van Staden only, but people are putting their animals in the camp and using up Mr van Staden's fodder and water. The municipality is looking into creating a larger holding camp that can be made available for persons visiting Pienaarsig, who wish to place their donkeys or horses in a safe area for a few hours or days.

Commercial land ownership

New Bethesda is surrounded by 8 commercial farms. Most are approximately 2000ha big. Further a field there are some absentee landlords who earn elsewhere to co-fund the ownership of the farms. There are also approximately 50% of farms standing empty due to the difficulties of creating economically viable farming enterprises in this area of the Karoo.¹¹ These farms have been on the market for a long time but are now being sold, mostly to foreigners who wish to stock game. The farms Wilgerbos, Baviaans and Eureka are cases in point. Some of them are rented fully or in part by the surrounding farmers to run livestock, e.g. Wilgerbos and Highlands. The farmers say that most of the farms that are operating have been doing so for at least two generations, by implication 'new' farmers are not able to make headway due to bond costs and low returns on farming.¹²

Land purchases in the area

Land prices are on average R1000/ha but can be as high as R2,500/ha.

¹⁰ This land purchase is referred to in the IDP under unfunded projects. (See Table 1).

¹¹ Information was obtained from members of the Farmer's Association, Mr A Cilliers and Peet van Heerden.

¹² Information was obtained from members of the Farmer's Association, Mr A Cilliers and Peet van Heerden.

Farming activities around town

The 8 farms bordering on New Bethesda are used for extensive livestock farming. Some veld (sour veld on the lower lying areas) is only suitable for small livestock units such as sheep and angora goats. Others, on the higher ground stock cattle as well. Most farmers plant their own lucerne for feed in the dry times of year. Most of the fields in New Bethesda are cultivated for lucerne by the surrounding farmers. There is one retired sheep farmer who farms with sheep in New Bethesda. Some of the farms are suitable for growing lucerne in that they have big enough dams and irrigation systems. Most farms have agarve and prickly pear, planted in the 70's as drought fodder. 3 of the farms also have guest house facilities.

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Churches

In this small community there are 6 different churches. They all have small congregations, reflected by the numbers in brackets behind the church names that follow: The Old Apostolic Church (50 – 100) and the New Apostolic Church (10), the Anglican Church (10 – 20), the VGK - Verenigde Gereformeerde Kerk (10 – 20), the NGK -Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (10 – 20) and the Penticostal Church (35 - 100).

The NGK has a big church building in the former white area and the Anglican Church a modest building in Pienaarsig. The other churches operate from back yards and tin sheet buildings. There is no non-racial collaboration between the churches that Mr. Olifant knows of.

Clubs

In the white side of town there is a tennis club and bowling club and a book club that operates. In Pienaarsig there is a rugby club and a soccer club. An athletics club for primary school children is in the process of being formed. These clubs are associated with the school to provide sport for the children. They also have adult teams. The Cricket club consists of members of Pienaarsig and the white area. The Cricket field gets municipal inputs.

The Department of Sports, Arts and Culture provide funding for the development of the sports teams and for art and dance classes in the Community Hall 3 times a week for all to participate.¹³

Political parties

Despite the ward councillor being a DA there is no local visible support for the party. The ANC however have a Branch Executive Committee that operates from a house in

¹³ Information was obtained from Mr Mienies the clubs organiser who also works at the Owl House.

Pienaarsig. The chair runs many projects in town but is also serving a community service sentence in Graaff Reinet for corruption.¹⁴

NGOs

There are no NGOs in New Bethesda. The Development Foundation was set up by the erstwhile ANC chair now in Graaff Reinet and does not function any longer. Currently there's only the community development worker, Maureen Smit that supports the community. She was previously in the employ of The Development Foundation. She feels that her task is to assist members of the community to access the available government projects, support services and programmes. According to Maureen there are a few poverty alleviation projects presently running. There is a wool and crafts project which is very low key and does not seem very active. A food security project was initiated by the Department of Social Services in 2007 and has been running for 3 months with a vegetable production area and a chicken house.¹⁵ According to Maureen, Uthando Leather Works, Silver Lining Sewing Group and the Sneeuwitjie Community Restaurant are other projects on the go. According to Mr. Olifant the Uthando Leather group is not operative any more and the Silver Lining Sewing Group has become incorporated into the activities of the New Bethesda Arts Centre. According to the director of the Arts Centre the Sneeuwitjie Restaurant has been known to use funds aimed at a feeding programme in the Crèche to also run the Restaurant.

Mrs Kingwill from The Rest trained and supported a project to manufacture sheepskin slippers for many years. The project was handed over to the participants. One participant is still active at the New Bethesda Arts Centre and it is hoped that she can continue the slipper business if assisted with marketing and book keeping. However funding is not available at present.

There is also the privately funded New Bethesda Arts Centre that offers a workshop space, courses, meals and a venue for selling participant's art. The benefactor, Jenni Couzyn, from England has been funding the project herself for many years and holds an annual exhibition of works in London.

¹⁴ Information was obtained from Mr. Olifant

¹⁵ According to Kelvin Horn who ran the project it was funded and training was undertaken by the New World Foundation. According to Ms D Hope of the Art Centre two members of the Horn family are currently facing charges for embezzling funds from this project.

Bethulie

1. BACKGROUND – BRIEF HISTORY

Bethulie was established 179 years ago (1828) as a mission station. It is believed that no South African town has changed names as often as Bethulie: eight names in total. Between the years 1828 to 1872 a period of 44 years, Bethulie's name changed from T'Kout'ko, Moordenaarspoort, Bushman School, Caledon Mission Station, Verhuellpolis, Bethulie, Heidelberg, and then again reverted to Bethulie.

At the turn of the eighteenth century, livestock farmers from the north-eastern parts of the Cape Colony crossed the Orange (Gariep) River during times of drought to find temporary grazing for their animals in the Trans Orange area. The well watered area where Bethulie is now situated, was a suitable spot for these livestock farmers, who cultivated and even irrigated their temporary land from the perennial fountain in the poort¹. However, a tribe of Bushmen (San) under their captain, Baartman, also lived on the slopes of the poort. The San name for the place was **T'Kout'Ko**.

The livestock of the farmers were easy prey for the San: they shot some of the tame animals and carried out raids. This led to counter action by the farmers, and punitive expeditions were organised in order to repossess their animals, to punish the thieves and to put an end to the raids. Sir Andries Stockenström, Lieutenant Governor. of the Eastern Cape, and other officials attempted to negotiate with the two parties, mainly to protect the San against further punitive expeditions and to guard the possible extermination of the tribe. A possible solution was to donate about 400 cattle and 2000 sheep to the San so that they would not need to steal from the livestock farmers. The livestock farmers contributed generously to this donation, but unfortunately this was not the solution. After the San had eaten these animals, the thefts started again. A patrol of farmers surrounded the poort and attacked the San. It is unknown how many were killed, but as a result of this event, T'Kout'Ko was renamed **Moordenaarspoort** (Murderer's Poort) by the farmers.

In 1827, a mission station for the San was established in the poort by two missionaries, James Clark and John Melville, of the London Missionary Society, and this became known as the **Bushman School** or Bushman Mission Station. The

missionaries had little success among the San as their nomadic nature led them to continually change residence. Even their efforts to run a school failed.

During this time the Paris Missionary Society sent missionaries to this area. In 1833, Dr John Phillip of the L.M.S. recalled his missionaries from here, and the area was transferred to the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society (P.M.S.)

The first French missionary sent to this area on 2 July 1833, was the Reverend Jean Pierre Pellissier, who renamed it the **Caledon Mission Station**, as it was a few kilometres west of the confluence of the Caledon and Gariep rivers.

Chief Lepui (Lephoi) and his 3000 followers, a Barolong splinter group of the Tlhaping, had fled to the Transgariep as a result of Mzilikazi's repeated attacks in the early 1830s. These fugitives tried to make a living in the Philippolis region, but quarrels with Adam Kok's Griquas over grazing rights for their cattle caused them to move to the French Mission Station, where they settled in 1833.

The arrival of the 3000 Barolong led to an exodus of San from the area in order to find livelihoods elsewhere. To look after the growing population, the missionary organised the digging of irrigation water furrows. More fields were laid on, and agriculture activities were extended. But there already was a Caledon in the Cape Colony, so the Rev. Pellissier changed the name to **Verhuellpolis** in 1835, in honour of Adam C.H. Verhuell, a Dutchman who became the first president of the P.M.S.

The Directors of the P.M.S. decided the station should have a biblical name, so the name was changed once again to **Bethulie** in 1835. The name Bethulie is found in the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha. For many years it was incorrectly believed that Bethulie in Hebrew meant "een schone maagd" (a beautiful virgin). Modern theologians have however explained that the name Bethulie stems from two Hebrew words meaning "house of God" and "house on the heights".

But this name was to be a temporary one too, because of the setbacks the mission station experienced. In 1837, a tribe of Thembus (then called Tamboekie) attacked the

station, murdering ten herdsman and driving away six hundred cattle and three thousand sheep.

Within the station there was also rebellion when Lephoi openly opposed Pellissier. Through firm action by the missionary order was restored after three months. Amid all these setbacks, Pellissier nevertheless succeeded in completing his residence in 1834 and this building, which now houses the Pellissier Museum, is the oldest, still usable house erected by white settlers north of the Orange/Gariep River.

While the Rev. J. P Pellissier was in Cape Town where he had gone to further his medical qualifications, Captain Lephoi and his sons sold off ground from the area which formed part of the mission station. This led to dispute between the missionary and Captain Lephoi, which was eventually resolved when the whole area, which till then had fallen outside the boundaries of the Orange Free State (OFS), was incorporated into the OFS.

A syndicate of farmers bought the whole area that the courts had allocated to Lephoi, with the express purpose of establishing a town here. Having sold his ground, Lephoi and his followers had to move away.

In 1862 a start was made with the surveying and sale of erven. Surveyor Jandress measured off 800 erven. Many of these were dry erven above the water furrow in the current Voortrekker Street.

A new Dutch Reformed parish was established in the same year and application was made to the Free State Volksraad to establish a town there. The new town was proclaimed as **Heidelberg**.

Because there were already towns known by this name in both the Cape and the Transvaal, it was decided to revert to **Bethulie** again in April 1872.

During the Anglo-Boer War, the British Missionary Authorities exercised a “scorched earth” policy. They established one of the largest concentration camps for Boer prisoners of war and their families in South Africa. Besides the overall destruction of

property, a great number of women, children and old people died in this camp. In excess of 1714 prisoners of war, of whom 1 263 were children died-while in incarceration as a result of a lack of food, poor sanitation, inadequate housing and inferior medical facilities.

Currently, Bethulie has a population of 18 000 people. The town has thriving businesses, libraries, schools, clinics, a hospice, an Old Age Home, a Correctional Services facility and many churches (23 churches), such as the Dutch Reformed, The Reformed Church, AGS, Methodist, Full Gospel, Anglican, AP Church, Roman Catholic, Zion Church, to name but a few. Bethulie is surrounded by sheep and horse farms; the area is uniquely suited for horse breeding owing to naturally occurring calcium and phosphate elements contained in the soil and vegetation, which gives strong bone development and growth.

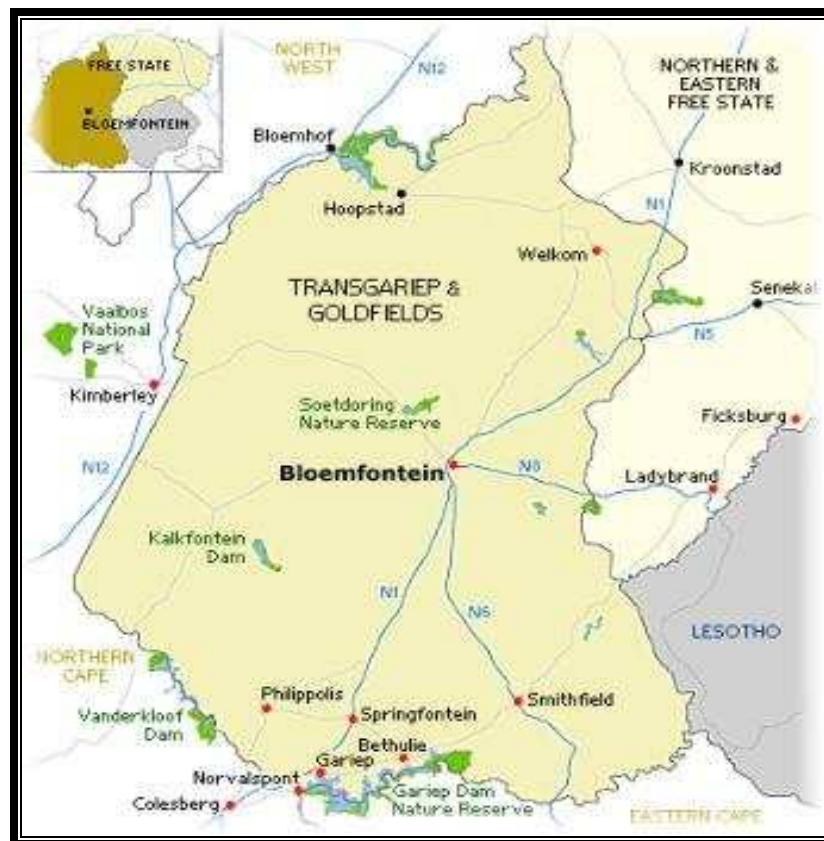
Bethulie offers the traveller large outdoor spaces, beautiful countryside, plenty of fresh air and tranquility; is ideally suited for bird watchers, hunters, anglers, runners, cycling enthusiasts, hikers, backpackers and all lovers of nature. Artists find this region a great source of inspiration and creativity (See ToGoTo (Central South Africa including Lesotho) Magazine, Autumn 2006).

2. MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

2.1 Development Issues

Bethulie is part of the Kopanong Local Municipality along with 8 other towns, i.e., Gariep Dam, Springfontein, Phillipolis, Jagersfontein, Fourismith, Edenburg, Reddersburg. The Kopanong Local Municipality's administrative headquarters are situated in Trompsburg. Bethulie is situated on the R701 route along the northern banks of the Lake !Gariep, ±200km south of the city of Bloemfontein, en route to the Eastern and Western Cape.

Figure 1: Map of where Bethulie is situated



Source: <http://oasisinbethulie.co.za/map.htm>

According to the 2000/2001 Census results, the Kopanong population was estimated at 53 947 with an average of 3, 55 people per square kilometer. This is about 41, 9% of the total Xhariep population. Of these 76, 3% live in urban areas, whereas 23, 7% live in rural areas.

The needs expressed by the Bethulie are indicated in table 1:

Table 1: Needs analysis

Infrastructure	Economy	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upgrading of roads• Storm water system• Upgrading of existing halls• New clinic• Day care centre• Public toilets in town and cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Job creation• Development of Bethulie resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of pre-school• High school, combined with adult-based education centre• Skills development centre

Source: Kopanong Local Municipality IDP review 2006/07

2.2 Municipal organogram

This municipality consists of five Directorates. These are: Administration (Office of the Municipal Manager), Technical Services, Corporate Services, Financial Services and Community Services. Each of the departments is administered by a manager. The Office of the Municipal Manager consists of five offices (ICT Office, Executive Secretary, LED Office, Internal Audit Office and Communications Office) led by the Strategic Manager. The Technical Services Department

The Bethulie Municipal Office has 5 staff members, 4 female and 1 male. The members are as follows: Unit Manager, Admin Clerk, Cashier and 2 fieldworkers.

The **Community Service Officer**, based in Trompsburg, is responsible for

- Service delivery
- Renovations of public halls, crèches and cemeteries
- Staff – health, payments, safety clothing
- Libraries

There is no Environmental Health Officer in this municipality, and thus no by-laws that regulate health issues. However, the municipality is responsible for controlling livestock and impound livestock wandering around.

Technical Services Manager

Their main focus will be the upgrading of the roads in Bethulie. They are also responsible for:

- Project management
- Store
- Housing
- Maintenance

According to the Officer, there is currently a problem with the Bethulie sanitation and water systems. These are too old and there are regular sanitation system blockages. The water pipes have also rusted, causing water impurities. Water samples have however been collected and something will be done about these systems.

2.3 Municipal Revenue and Expenditure

Table 2: Municipal Revenue (2006/7 budget)

User fees	R 42 124 702
Rates	R 5 974 770
Equitable Share Account	R 28 863 000
Capital grants	R 20 472 922
Total	R 97 435 394

Table 3: Municipal expenditure

Operational costs	R 76 928 950
Capital expenditure	R 24 142 490
Socio-economic projects	R 235 000
Total	R 101 306 440

According to Cloete (2007), there are 946 indigents (those who receive a maximum amount of R 1 100 per month) in Bethulie. Their subsidies are paid from the Equitable Share Account.

2.4 Socio-economic projects

Vukuzenzele Luncheon Club

About 30 elderly people meet 3 times a week to do handiwork, exercise, socialise and have information sessions. This organisation was started in 2003 and is funded by DSD. They are currently using the ANC offices but would like to have their own permanent place. They would also like to be involved in having their own garden. Currently, they do not have any income-generating projects.

Tima Sewing Project

This is an income-generating project that was established in year 2000. There are 4 women working in this project. They are currently sewing, doing beadwork and have a vegetable garden. They sell all their products locally and have not done so outside their small town. Although they are currently not funded each member contributes money in order for them to buy material.

3. FINANCIAL CAPITAL

3.1 Number of social grants

The social grants are paid out by All Pay in the Bethulie Town Hall at the end of each month.

The Department of Social Development (DSD) has an office in Bethulie. It was established in 2005 as a one-man office but, because of needs identified, it was extended. There are currently 7 staff members in this office, namely:

- Chief Social Worker
- Probation Officer
- Auxiliary Social Worker
- 2 Social Workers
- Community Liaison Officer
- Volunteer

The department offers the following services:

- 2 Early Childhood Development Crèches
- Luncheon Clubs
- Hospice
- Cancer Organisation
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

Mostly the department focuses on the OVC. At least 185 children have been placed in foster care in the past six months (September 2006 – February 2007). Some of these children are receiving Child Support Grants and Foster Care Grants.

According to Mfecane et al. (2005: 44) this is because the youth associate DSD with child grants. The Chief Social Worker also mentioned that, the community of Bethulie only report on Foster Care issues. However social workers are available in Bethulie to identify other needs.

The youth in Bethulie are inactive. Even the two churches that were interviewed mentioned that there were no youth structures or activities in their congregations. This matter requires urgent attention .

3.2 Banks and ATMs

Bethulie has two banks (First National Bank and Post Bank) and two ATMs (FNB and ABSA). The ABSA ATM is inside a shop and is therefore available only during the day. According to May (Branch Manager), FNB has 9 employees. According to the interviewee, something needs to be done about the terrible state of unemployment in Bethulie as unemployment is preventing the bank from doing business with the local people. He continued, saying that most people in the community are in the credit bureau as they were unable to pay their loan debts. This makes it difficult for them to borrow money from the bank.

FNB is in the process of introducing a new account for small farmers. This initiative is part of the BEE initiative. Small farmers need to open an account and save their

money weekly in the bank and collect some collateral. This will help the bank prove that these small farmers do have stock and then will help by lending them money when this is required.

Community Service initiatives: The bank has also gone out to the surrounding schools to try to identify their needs. The schools have not yet responded. The aim of the bank is to address the need. Of will however not give out cash.

3.3 Business Types

Three people were interviewed with regard to businesses in Bethulie, that is, the Chairperson of the Bethulie Business Chamber and two Committee Members. The table below shows what transpired during these interviews.

Table 4:

Success	Challenges	Plans (See Tourism for more details)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Retail stores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of the Bethulie Resort • Competition from foreigners is very high • The state of the roads to and within Bethulie is very bad • High unemployment, need for job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the gravel road between Springfontein and Bethulie to a tarred road will help the business prosper because <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More people will come in ○ It will link to the National Road, thereby making Bethulie a halfway station for travellers ○ B&Bs will prosper • Development of the EEDZ (See Tourism)

Businesses in Bethulie are indicated in the table below

Table 5: Businesses in Bethulie

Type of business	Name of Business
Abattoirs	Bethulie Slagpale
Artists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artnebula - Encaustic Art
Arts & Crafts	T & T Stationery & Art
Attorneys/Conveyancers	Smith van Huyssteen
Auctioneers	Piet Smith Afslaers
Bakers/Confectioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lesedi Bakery - Premier Slaghuis & Kafee
Bottle stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bethulie Drankwinkel - Donny's Liquor Tavern - Kwavuyani - Royal Liquor Store - Rest & Peace Tavern/Restaurant
Brickworks/Stone Suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brickworks - Eerstelig Vervoer
Builders/Building maintenance	Johannes Qadu
Butcheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premier Slaghuis & Kafee - Royal Butchery - Shopwise Supermarket & Butchery - Nama Karoo Wildsbiltong
Carpet suppliers	Robert Pfohl
Cleaning material suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Die Werkmandjie - Die Plaasstal
Clothing Shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pep Stores - Winkoop Hoekie
Dairies	Spitskop Melkery
Dining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bethulie Sonneblom - Catz Tearoom - Dawilda's Pub & Grill - Die Ou Kar Restaurant/Pub
Electricians	Evert Kleinhans
Electrical appliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Handyman Service - Robert Pfohl
Electricity vendor	Protea Algemene Handelaars
Estate agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pam Golding Karoo - Piet Smith Properties
Farm products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Die Mark

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Victory Farm Fresh Eggs - Hantie Haasbroek - Die Plaassstal
Vehicle service stations/garages/ Motor mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OVK - SFS Motors - Borga Dienste - General Repair Services
Financiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Azanian Finance - Thusano Financial Management
Furniture manufacturers/Interior decorators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Carpenter's Shop - Hanlie Terre Blanche
Furniture stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Die Meubelwinkel - Be-Joe's Buy & Sell
Grocers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corner Shop - Donny's Cash Store - Monatie Shop - Protea General Dealer - Shopwise Supermarket & Butchery
Hair Salons	Salon Ancil
Handyman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M J Willemse - Handyman Service - SA Plumbers
Hardware Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oranje Hardware - OVK Bethulie
Insurance Brokers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dolf van der Walt Makelaars - Naude Stander Makelaars
Nurseries/Garden services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DJ Saailinge - Babsie van Huyssteen
Transport services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terre Blanche Transport - Hannes Haasbroek - Eestelig Vervoer
Welders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pieter Globbelaar - George Killian

3.4 Tourism

According to the Bethulie Forum for Tourism and Development (2004), Bethulie is able to offer the traveller large outdoor spaces, beautiful countryside, plenty of fresh air and tranquility. This town is ideally suited for bird watchers, hunters, anglers,

runners, cycling enthusiasts, hikers, backpackers and lovers of Nature. The area has attracted a number of artists as they find it a source of inspiration and creativity.

There are 9 Bed & Breakfast and Guesthouse establishments in town, 3 of which offer self-catering options. Also listed in the Bethulie Business Directory are 6 guest farms to be found in the immediate vicinity. As many as 185 people can currently be accommodated in Bethulie.

Table 6: Accommodation in Bethulie

Accommodation Type	Name	Number
Bed & Breakfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gariep Gastehuis (dining included) - Oppie Koppie B&B - Out of Africa B&B (dining included) - Saikari B&B - T&T Bed & Breakfast (including caravan park) - Vlakplaats B&B 	6
Self Catering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destiny Country Cottage - Oasis in Bethulie - Tussen die Riviere 	3
Guest Farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boorfontein Guest Farm - Boshoeck Guest Farm - Flying Hunters Lodge - Swakara Guest Farm - Toeka se dae Gasteplaas - Caledonrivier Vakansieplaas 	6

Bethulie has a Tourism and Development Forum that is currently led by Mr Ted Hope. This forum was established in 1999. Members of the forum have attended a number of meetings to try and market Bethulie. There have been several meetings with the Premier's Office and the Department of Economic and Environmental Affairs to attempt to mobilise funds for tourism in the area. This forum comprises different members from the local area.

Major developmental projects supported by this forum include:

- **Revamping of the Bethulie Resort.** This resort was established in 1962 but was later closed. It was mostly functional around 1921 when 25 fish were

introduced for breeding in the Bethulie Dam around the resort. The resort has some infrastructure (16 chalets and 90 caravan sites) that is currently very dilapidated. It needs to be revamped and then properly managed. The resort would boost the local economy significantly and create jobs (Hope, 2007).

- **Development of an Environmental Economic Development Zone (EEDZ) in Lake !Gariep.** Lake !Gariep is very close to Bethulie. There has been a proposal to develop this area as there are significant underdeveloped potentials in environmental conservation, tourism and agriculture around the region surrounding the Lake. This initiative would sustainably create about 3000 jobs within the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and the Free State.
- **Building of the road between Bethulie and Springfontein.** This road will benefit the Business, Services and Tourism sectors of Bethulie. This will in turn, help create better and safer access, business expansion and town and community development with more job opportunities for the local population. It will also help divert road traffic from the N1 with direct access to the N6, thus being the safe alternative route to the Eastern Cape and beyond. Emergency Rescue Services (based in Trompsburg) will also be able to access Bethulie. There will also be More tourists will be attracted to the Lake !Gariep area, resulting in improved viability of accommodation, businesses and service centres and also providing greater access to the Nature Reserve and to other towns in the region. Bethulie is an important commercial and agricultural centre with a great tourism potential (Bethulie Forum for Tourism and Development, 2004).

A number of meetings have been held regarding the above issues; yet, little has been done since 2004. Hope (2007) has declared that tourism in Bethulie is bad and on the map but has come across hard blocks. Tourism in the area faces the following challenges:

- Lack of funding
- Lack of skills in the community
- Little cooperation from the municipality
- Wasted assets and infrastructure – Bethulie Resort

What has been put in place so far is a Tourism Information Centre, which is currently situated in Ted Hope's office as there is no functioning tourist centre in the area. Efforts to raise funds to establish the tourism centre and the forum in Bethulie have not been successful.

Tourist attractions

- Louw Wepener Monument, named after a historical figure
- Patrick Mynhardt, an actor and performer born in Bethulie
- Horse Monument
- Voortrekker Monument, which commemorates the Louis Trichardt trek, 13 October 1938.
- New Concentration Camp Cemetery, where more than 1 700 people were buried
- Hennie Steyn Bridge – a 1,2km road/rail bridge that links the Free State and the Eastern Cape and the longest road/rail bridge in South Africa
- NG Church - a national monument
- Tussen Die Riviere Game Reserve – offering accommodation, hunting, hiking and fishing.
- Pellissier Monument is a historical building

The Pellissier Monument has 2 employees. According to Ramathibane (2007) – an employee, Bethulie is very rich in history. The monument itself boasts of historical information about the Anglo-Boer War, the concentration camps, fossils discovered in the area and a bit about the history of the black community of Bethulie. The museum, usually gets up to 100 visitors per month. High peak visits are during the festive season. During the rest of the year, schools also visit the museum. Other visitors hail from overseas countries like Belgium, France, Australia, etc. Most of the visitors are interested in knowing more about the concentration camps as some of their families were killed in these camps.

According to Ramathibane (2007), Bethulie needs to be upgraded as its infrastructural standard is fast declining. He also believes that big projects could help the town grow

economically and ensure sustainability. He suggests that these projects should involve local people at every step of the way.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL

4.1 Recreational facilities

Bethulie's recreational facilities include a golf course, tennis courts, bowling club and a school swimming pool.

4.2 Derelict facilities

There was a soccer field in Lephoi. It was not maintained and was therefore closed. Other buildings that are currently not being used are an old crèche and the old clinic. The Bethulie community is also very worried about the resources of the Bethulie Resort that are currently derelict and being vandalised (Free State Business Bulletin, 2007:1).

4.3 Schools

There are seven schools in Bethulie. These include two crèches, one school for the disabled, two primary schools and two high schools. There is also an ABET class with 11 learners who are taught by volunteering teachers.

Lehlasedi Day Care Centre

This school was established in 1994. There are four staff members, i.e., 2 teachers and 2 support staff. All the staff members have been trained and continue to attend training. The principal (Zena, 2007) feels that they need more staff members but cannot afford to have them.

There are 82 children in the school.

- 3-4 years: 62 children
- Grade R: 20 children

- There are 4 orphans in the school.

Table 7: Composition of children in Lehlasedi Day Care Centre, per grade and per gender

Grade	Number of learners	Girls	Boys
Crèche	62	36	26
Grade R	20	8	12
Total	82	44	38

Each child pays R40 per month. However, the parents are not consistent in their payment as a result of high unemployment in the area. The school is also financed by the Department of Education (DoE) and the Department of Social Development (DSD). With the finances from DSD, the school:

- Pays the support staff
- Buys groceries for the children
- Pays rent and municipal services
- Buys play kits.

Condition of the school

There is enough space in the school. However, the school is still using the bucket system for sanitation and this is not the ideal situation. The principal is unable to renovate the area, including the sanitation system because the property does not belong to her and there have been a number of issues concerning the site. The principal is therefore considering moving to new premises. There is also not enough play equipment. The school has been broken into and some of the study material and equipment have been stolen. The principal raised some concerns regarding the slight increase in crime in the area. The rise in crime has been blamed on the growth of the town.

Naledi Day Care Centre

The Naledi Day Care Centre was also established in 1994. There are four staff members, i.e., 2 teachers and 2 support staff. Three staff members have been trained and continue to attend training. However, the cook has not attended nutrition courses. The school would appreciate some assistance in terms of staff capacity, even if it is a parent who volunteers.

There are 34 children in this school

- 3-4 years: 14 children
- Grade R: 20 children
- There are no orphans in the school. However, there are a small number of children from single-parent families.

Table 8: Composition of children in Lehlasedi Day Care Centre, per grade and per gender

Grade	Number of learners	Girls	Boys
Crèche	14	8	6
Grade R	20	12	8
Total	34	20	14

Each child pays R40 per month. The Department of Education (DoE) pays the Grade R teacher and the rest of the staff members are paid from the school fees. The school was not funded by the Department of Social Development (DSD). As a result the staff did not cook for the children. DSD will however start funding the school this year (2007) and the school will then cook for the children.

Condition of the school

The Staff have educational equipment. The recreational facilities in the school have been vandalized by children in the community and some have been stolen as there

were some burglaries in the school. The school needs a strong fence to secure the premises.

Ethembeni School for the Disabled

This school was also established in 2004. There are five staff members, i.e., 1 teacher and 4 volunteers. Only 2 volunteers and the principal have been trained. The 2 volunteers who have not been trained have just joined the school.

The school has 6 children:

- 3 Boys and 3 Girls
- Two of these children are orphans

The school used to have 13 children but 7 have dropped out. Their parents no longer bring them to the school.

- Each child pays R50 per month. The Department of Social Development (DSD) funds the school. With the finances from DSD the school buys groceries for the children and buys handwork kits. The municipality has donated the premises (ANC offices) and services. The volunteers do not receive stipends. The school is in a good condition.

Wongalethu Primary Schools

The researcher did not manage to sit with the principal of this school. But the following information was received:

- Number of staff : 29
- Number of learners : 911
- Gender of learners : 450 boys and 461 Girls
- Learners per grade : Varies between 32 and 58
- Number of orphans : 59
- Condition of the school : the school is in a good condition. However, it has neither recreational facilities nor a library.

Lephoi High School

There are 22 staff members in this school, i.e., 14 males and 8 females. Lephoi High accommodates Grade 8 – Grade 12 learners. There are 17 classes, 601 pupils and an average of 35 pupils per class. There are 54 orphans in the school and these children are taken care of by foster parents. According to the principal, there have been no cases of HIV-infected learners.

Table 9: Composition of children in Lephoi High School, per grade, class and per gender

Grade/Class	Number of learners	Girls	Boys
8a	36	11	25
8b	37	12	25
8c	35	17	18
8d	29	16	13
9a	30	14	16
9b	32	11	21
9c	36	11	25
9d	33	19	14
10a	44	17	27
10b	47	11	36
10c	35	18	17
10d	28	13	15
11a	33	26	7
11b	53	31	22
12a	35	18	17
12b	26	17	9
12c	32	22	10

Grade 10a, 10b and 11b have more than average numbers of learners. The principal mentioned that there are not enough Mathematics and Science teachers.

According to the principal, the school results were very good in the early 1990s but this changed in the late 1990s up to 2004. Currently, the school's matric results have improved dramatically (80% pass rate).

Condition of the school

There are no proper recreational facilities in the school but they improvise to play soccer, netball and cricket. The learners are also involved in athletics, table tennis and chess. There are no swimming, tennis and basketball facilities. The school has a library but this facility is currently not in use. Some of the classrooms do not have chairs and the school are in a bad condition in that they constantly block.

Pellissier Combined School

There are 22 staff members in this school, i.e., 14 males and 8 females. Pellissier Combined School is a combination of a primary and a high school. There are 471 pupils and an average of 33.5 pupils per class. There are 49 orphans in the school. The school has 217 male pupils and 254 female pupils.

Table 10: Composition of children in Pellissier Combined School, per grade.

Grades	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Learners with Special need
	34	48	31	33	45	31	38	32	31	41	36	20	16	35

Racial Profile:

1. African learners	5%
2. White learners	10%
3. Coloured learners	85%

Condition of the school

Pellissier Combined School is in a good condition and has the following recreational facilities: netball court, rugby fields, tennis court and swimming pool. The school has

no library and the pupils are currently using the public library. Some of the classrooms do not have chairs and the school toilets are in a bad condition in that they constantly block.

4.4 Transport Modalities

Bethulie can be reached by a tarred road, a gravel road and rail-road. This small town is situated on the R701 route along the northern banks of Lake !Gariep, ±200km south of the city of Bloemfontein, en route to the Eastern and Western Cape. Main National Routes nearby are the N1 and the N6. Some of the surrounding towns are Smithfield, Venterstad, Oviston, Gariep Dam, Burgersdorp, Aliwal North, Colesberg and Springfontein. The town has one of the longest road/rail bridges. There are two taxis that transport people every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The train is also available every evening. The train station is some distance from town and a local taxi usually takes the people to the train station.

4.5 Communication

The cell phone reception in Bethulie is good. The television reception however is not up to scratch and some people are not able to receive e-tv. There is also a post office with 3 employees. There are 250 post boxes of which 220 have been rented since 2006 up to the present. The post office has a fax and photocopy facilities. There is one internet Café – Bethulie.com in town. Bethulie also boasts a local Newspaper – Bethulie News. Telkom services some clients in Bethulie.

4.6 Housing

According to Malefane (2007), 522 RDP houses have been delivered since 1994, and 645 erven since 1994. The erven are divided as follows: 160 erven in Bethulie extension 7, 185 in Lephoi Extension 2 and another 300 in Lephoi. For 2007, there have been 100 allocations and 160 ervenv have been put aside. The erven have been serviced with water and a contract has been signed for sanitation. A further 350 sites

have been marked and will be serviced. Since the 1960s and 1970s 415 State Houses have been privatized.

Housing beneficiaries are blacks, Coloureds and very few whites (about 3 only). About 60% of these are women and the age group is evenly distributed. About 80% are local people.

There is also a plan for 2007 to eradicate 185 bucket systems in the location and to install the new flushing system. Petogo Engineers have been contracted to complete this job. Most of the houses were built using the Housing Subsidy Scheme with not more than 5 individual subsidy schemes. The People's Housing Process has not been used as there is not enough money to build the PHP centre.

The developer is the Provincial Government. It allocates houses, identifies conveyancers, and inspects quality. Provincial government is basically doing a good job in Bethulie. The role of the Municipality is to monitor, identify sites, identify beneficiaries and service the houses. There is a Land Management Scheme in the pipeline but it has not yet been approved. This scheme will help with rezoning of the urban area to manage the current situation.

In the year 2000, there were about 1100 people on the waiting list but there seems to be a decrease as there are only about ± 800 people on the waiting list this year. This might be due to the increasing deaths, migration and to a decrease in the number of people who are registering. Those who are on the waiting list are local people who are currently staying in the informal settlements, people who want to extend their families, people from farms, immigrants (the unit manager reporting a current influx of Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Nigerian people) and those who are currently renting (mostly government employees). The waiting list is managed per unit in Bethulie; people register daily, and, when allocations have been made by provincial government, the municipality gets people from the waiting list. There are currently 2 informal settlements in Bethulie, namely Soul City and Silver Town.

Problems encountered

Municipality: encounters the following problems:

- Allocations do not correspond with the IDP needs of the community.
- Inability to exhaust certain subsidy schemes, such as the Institutional Subsidy for rental housing. This type of housing can bring in gain for the town.
- Housing contractors are compromising the quality of the houses.

Residents on the other hand are concerned about:

- The size of the houses (small) at 4 m², they are planning to increase them to 4.5 m².
- Quality – material is not of good quality

Size and Services

The houses that have been built in Bethulie are 45m² houses. The housing units have the following services:

- Waterborne sanitation in house
- Water inside house
- Electricity

Bethulie has enough water to supply free basic water with the assistance of Bloemwater. However, the state of the road is very bad, and storm water drainage is non-existent in both the new and the old houses.

Land price – R500 in the location and between R5000 – 7000. Labour – R2700

Material is obtained from Bloemfontein. Attached please see the Bill of quantities for a 45m² house.

Property – Pam Golding

Pam Golding was established in 2004. According to Melissa there are a number of people who are interested in the property industry in Bethulie. These people include those from South African big cities like Cape Town and Durban and clients from overseas. Reasons for the interest include:

- The move to small towns
- Safer in terms of crime,
- Quiter
- The average price for a three-bedroom house is R220 000. The land price is not set but an average for 991 m² is about R30 000. These price have increased by 10% since 1994. There are as many people who buy as those who sell. People sell because the houses are sometimes not what they expected Because there is no industry here, people are constantly on the move looking for jobs elsewhere.

5. HUMAN CAPITAL

5.1 Orphans

There are ±300 orphans and vulnerable children in Bethulie.

5.2 Government Offices

The South African Police Services (SAPS) office has 58 employees (Guma, 2007). These employees are constantly trained and there are sufficient human resource ratios for the work required. This office mostly deals with the following crimes

Crime	Area
Common assault	Lephoi, Vergenoeg, Phelindaba and Town
Assault (great bodily harm)	Lephoi, Vergenoeg, Phelindaba and Town
Theft	Lephoi, Vergenoeg, Phelindaba and Town
House breaking	Town
Stock theft	Farms

According to the Superintendent most of these crimes occur mostly on weekends, when grants are paid out and at month ends. This office is also highly involved in social responsibility projects. Some of the projects it has been involved in include the

Adopt a Cop Project, a Back to School Project and an Overnight Victim Empowerment Facility service.

Correctional Services

Traffic Department

5.3 Health Services

The Lephoi Clinic started functioning in September 2005. The clinic is the first health care facility visited by patients in Bethulie. Seriously ill patients are then referred to Smithfield or Bloemfontein.

There are 4 staff members:

1 Coordinator

1 Mobile sister

2 Assistance nurses

An admin worker and 24-hour security officer

There is a visiting doctor, available on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

The clinic is currently short-staffed. At the least, there should be 12 nurses to cater for the big population. The Province however supplies the clinic with enough medication. There is one ambulance service, one optometrist and two pharmacies (Hantam Community Pharmacy and Du Plooy's Herbaline).

The clinic mostly encounters the following ailments:

- Common colds
- Skin allergies
- Diarrhoea
- Most common and worrying ailment is hypertension
- TB is said to be on the increase

The health service's worst enemy is poverty due to unemployment. As a result, alcoholism is on the rise.

Births

There are usually about 50 patients per month. There are 2 births per month.

This clinic does not attend to:

- First-time moms
- High-risk patients, i.e, patients with hypertension and those older the 35 years of age.

6. NATURAL CAPITAL

6.1 Commercial Farming

According to the Kopanong Local Municipality IDP 2006/07, almost a third (4,700 persons) of the population in this municipality are employed in the agricultural sector, which is dominated by large/extensive commercial farms. There are about 10 commercial farmers in Bethulie. These farmers mostly concentrate on livestock farming. There are a few small scale farms as well a number that mostly have sheep, cattle, pigs and poultry.

6.2 Commonage

There are two commonages in Bethulie - Rephahamiseng Commonage and Damkom Commonage. These are currently leased out to emerging farmers by the local municipality. The municipality has budgeted about R300 000 to help with infrastructure development and is also responsible for maintaining the commonages. Approximately 70 emerging farmers are registered in the Farmer's association and are using the commonages.

At present there is no water in these commonages but the farmers are awaiting assistance from government in 2007. The farmers are currently mentored and supported by Land Care. Land Care has assisted the farmers with fencing, dams/windmills and tanks. There is also a project that will assist with the rehabilitation of dongas in the camps.

According to one of the members of the Black Farmers' Association, the emerging farmers are currently not earning much income from local farming. They sell their products to local people and sometimes to other farmers.

The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) has funded the Commonage Management Plan

Land prices are an average of R2,700 per hectare.

7. SOCIAL CAPITAL

7.1 Churches

There are +22 churches in Bethulie, namely Methodist Church, Free Methodist Church, MPCA Church, Anglican Church, Roman Catholic Church, N.G. Sending Church, N.G. Kerk in Afrika, Uniting Reformed Church, Twelve Apostolic Church, Revival Church, Old Apostolic Church, New Apostolic Church, Zion Feast, Assembly of God, Zion Christian Church, Christian Catholic Church, A.P. Kerk, Full Gospel Church, AGS Kerk, Apostolic Faith Mission and White Revelation Jerusalem Church.

7.2 Political Parties

There are two political parties in Bethulie. ANC, with offices in Lephoi location and the DA, with offices in town.

7.3 Clubs

Bethulie has a golf course, tennis court and a bowling club in town. There is also a swimming pool at Pellissier High School. In the location, there are soccer fields but these are currently not in use.

7.4 CBOs/NGOs

Bophelo Victim empowerment is an overnight victim empowerment facility initiated and supported by the local police.

Good Samaritan Hospice

This NGO was established in 2001 as a Roman Catholic initiative. They are currently operating from a house in town and have two cars. There are 34 employees, that is 1 nurse, 1 administrative worker, 1 art therapist, 1 supervisor and 28 care givers that do home visits, identification, references, counselling, care work and give support. There is also a committee that has been formed by stakeholders. There are currently 90 outpatients and no inpatients. The hospice is working in co-operation with the Department of Social Development and Schools.

The Department of Social Development has funded the hospice in respect of stipends, clothing, food and art therapy equipment. Art therapy is offered to about 300 Orphans and vulnerable children.

The Roman Catholic Bishop's Conference has funded the hospice in respect of food parcels. The hospice has also received a sum of R20 000 from First National Bank.

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