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UNIVERSITY OF THE FREE STATE  
YUNIVESITHI YA FREISTATA  
**CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT**



## **THE ARID AREAS PROGRAMME**

# **VOLUME 5 CASE STUDIES**

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# Beaufort West

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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.

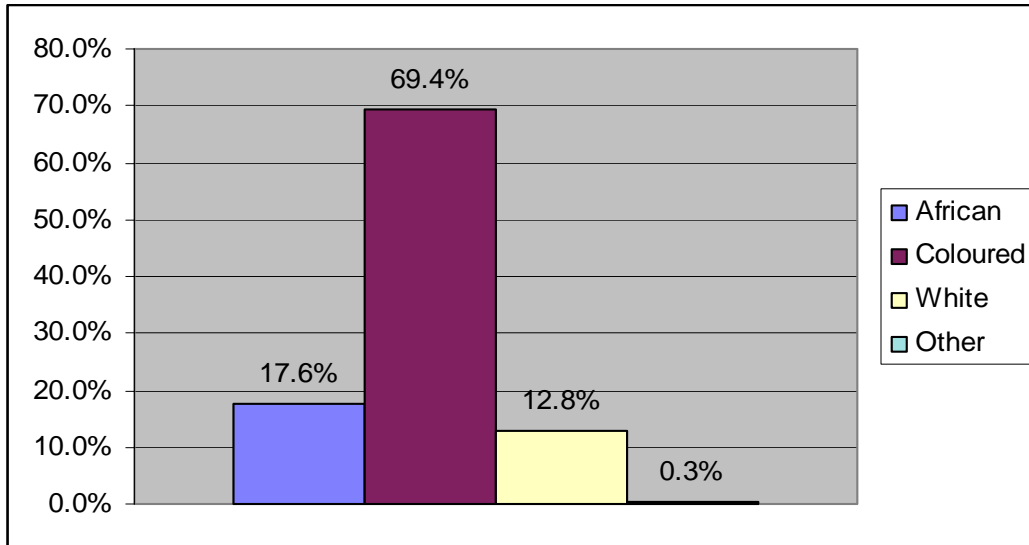
**Table 2: Population size of Beaufort West and Beaufort West Municipality**

	Population 2001	Population Estimate 2003	Population Estimate 2008
Beaufort West	37107	40054	41952

<b>Beaufort West Municipality</b>	<b>60484</b>	<b>62410</b>	<b>65136</b>
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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**

<b>BEAUFORT WEST PROPOSED PROJECTS</b>				
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b>	<b>ECONOMIC</b>	<b>SERVICE LEVELS</b>	<b>SKILLS</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>
Youth facilities Crime reduction programme	Mohair Caravan Park into Truck stop Accommodation at Arts & Craft			
<b>Mandlenkosi</b>				
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)
<b>Merweville</b>				
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
<b>Nelspoort</b>				
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.	<b>Abattoir and By-Products.</b>	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.	<b>Hydroponics.</b>	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.	<b>Essential Oils.</b>	DST, Beaufort West Municipality, CSIR, CKDM.		DOL, DTI, ARC, WESGRO, DEDT.	

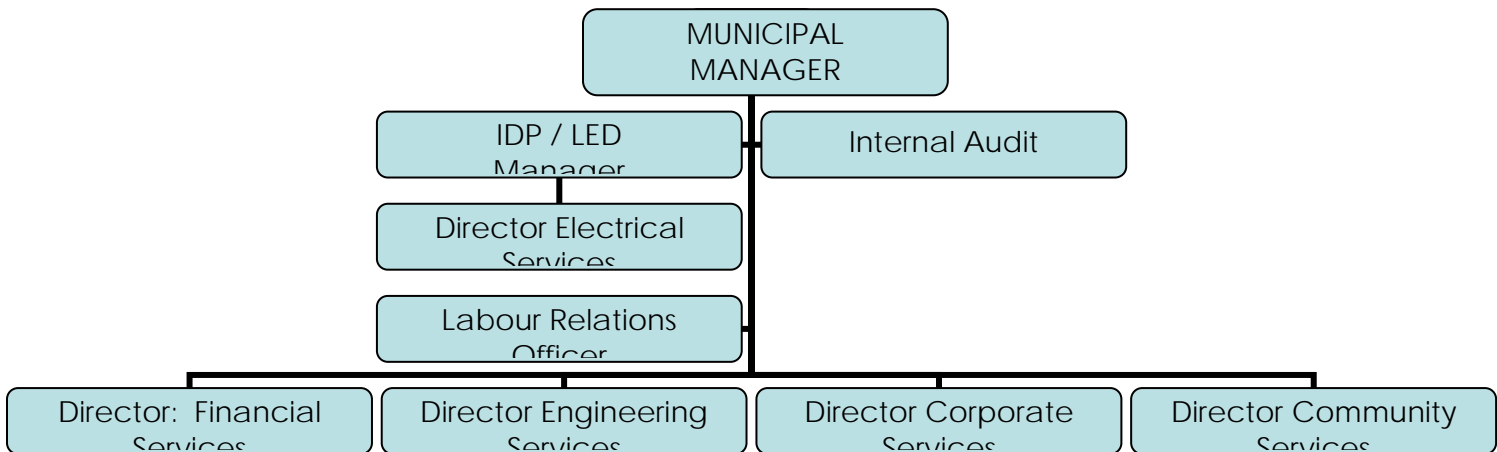
IDP / Nodal Challenges	Project	Stakeholder Contribution		Status / Progress	
		Current / already Involved	Contribution		Potential Stakeholders
Poor / lack of marketing of the region.	<b>Karoo Tourism Gateway.</b>	DEAT, DEDT, CKDM, Local Municipality, Local Tourism Association.	R2 400 000	Dept of Correctional Services, DMO, DTI, DOC.	Planning phase
Lack of inward investment and Unemployment.	<b>Springfontein Dam Development.</b>	Municipality, CKDM, DEAT.	R80 000	DTI, Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Nafcoc, Business Chambers, Smaleda, etc.	Planning phase
Job creation.	<b>Health Spa (Nelspoort).</b>	Casidra, Municipality, Department of Agriculture.		Department of Housing, Spoornet, Department of Health, DTI, Department of Arts and Culture etc.	
Unemployment and Economic Development.	<b>Revival of Business Plaza (Kwa-Mandlenkosi).</b>	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.	<b>Multi-Purpose Centre (Phase 3).</b>	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**

Department	Black		Coloured		White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
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 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**

<b>ANALYSIS OF OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2006</b>			
<b>Actual 2005</b>	<b>INCOME</b>	<b>Actual 2006</b>	<b>Budget 2006</b>
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
<b>57,050,862</b>	<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>62,021,740</b>	<b>57,713,252</b>
	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
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
<b>54,368,967</b>	<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>61,733,659</b>	<b>57,696,614</b>

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**

<b>GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
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**

<b>FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUBSIDY</b>		
<b>Service</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Amount</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>R 3 586 602</b>

*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**

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

Project	Amount	Donor	Status	Area
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 grants

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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: 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

<b>Care Dependency</b>	103	106	106	111	112	112
<b>Child Support</b>	6483	6510	5476	6491	6465	6494
<b>TOTAL</b>	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**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Number of businesses</b>
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 &	NPS Courier, Beaufort Wes Verspreiders	2

Distribution		
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 Jeweliers & Horlosie makers	1
Legal	Crawford, Protect a lamb, Beaufort West legal Advisers	6
Liquor store	A&J Liquors, Star Bottle, Beaufort Liquors, Tulbagh Wynkelders	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

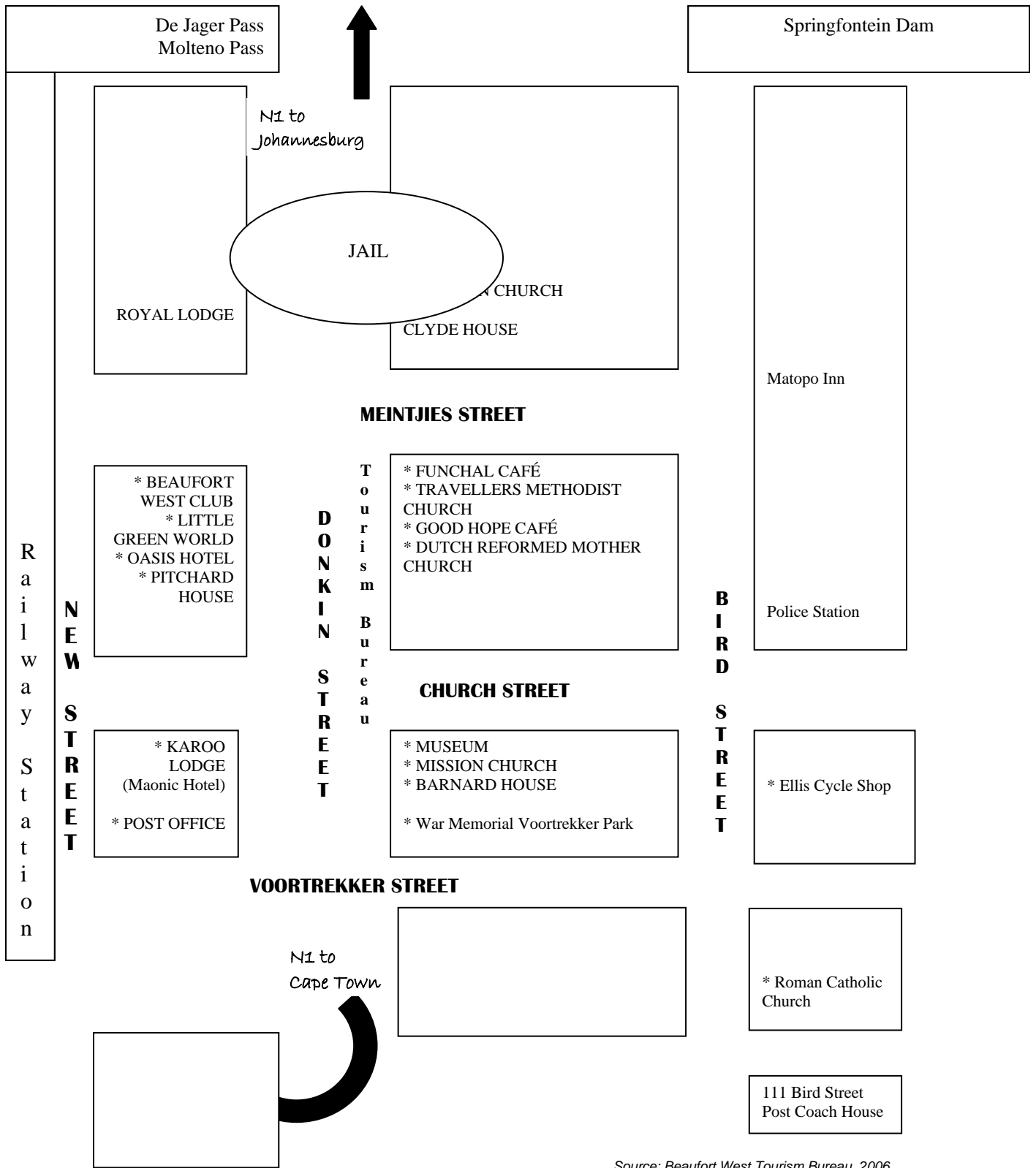
Although most people only drive through Beaufort West or use it as a half way stop between Cape Town and Johannesburg, there are several tourist attractions in this typical “platteland” town. There is a small tourism bureau in the main road with various brochures, pamphlets and a lot of information on 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 m<sup>3</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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 Matsijesfontein. 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](mailto: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 Mandlenkosi 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 criterion 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, R3,1 million 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). 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 30m<sup>2</sup>. 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 speedy. 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), a house fetches 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 is 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 care 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
<b>TOTAL 2006</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>
Jan-07	12	0	6	18
Feb-07	11	4	0	15
<b>TOTAL 2007</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>

## 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 4, 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
<b>Total number of reported crimes</b>	<b>4154</b>	<b>4504</b>	<b>4443</b>

## 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 Mandlenkosi, 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**

	<b>Beaufort West</b>	<b>National health targets</b>	
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*

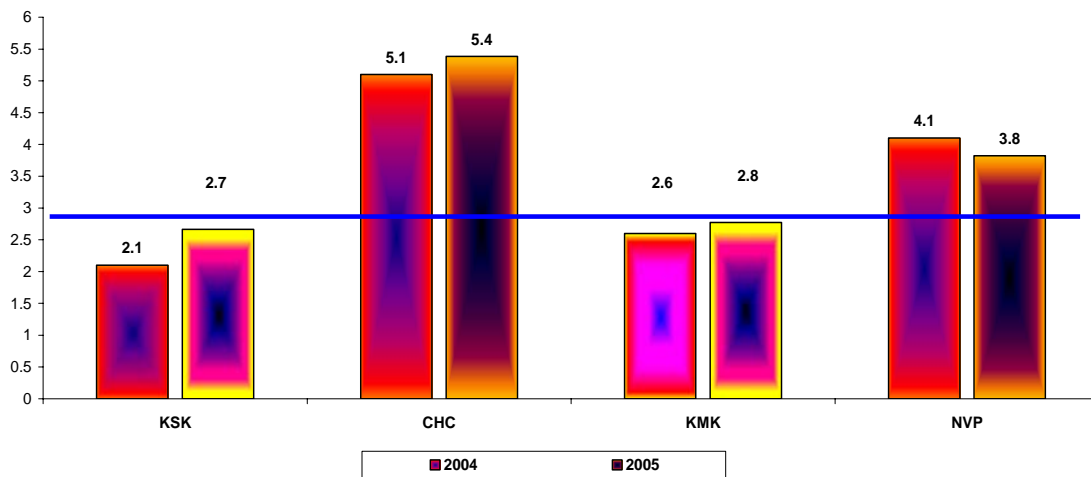
An annual primary health care report is done for each district in the Western Cape and the latest data available for the Central Karoo district is 2004-2005 (Jooste, 2006). A few of these indicators are elaborated on below. The abbreviations in each of the figures indicating the clinics in the Beaufort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

- KSK = Konstitusie Clinic
- CHC = Complementary Health Centre
- NVP = Nieuveld 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**

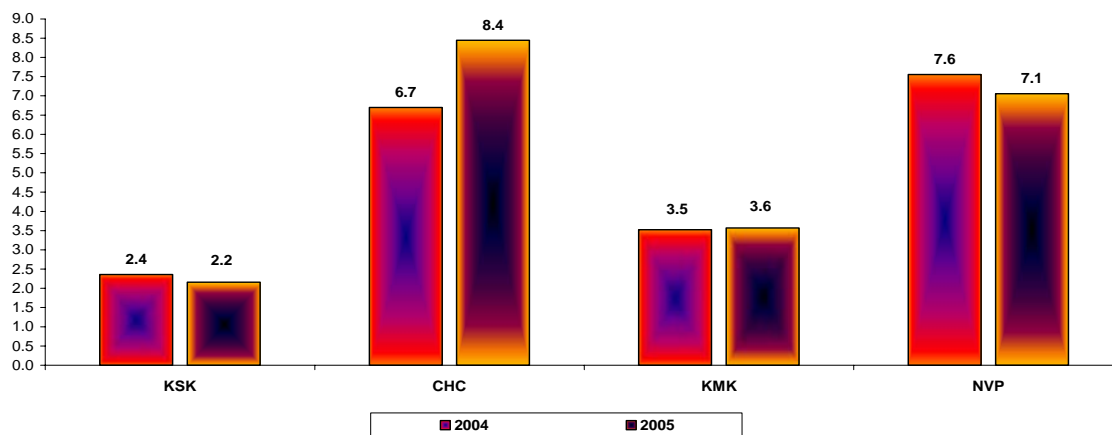
*Central Karoo District  
Beaufort West  
Utilisation Rate per Health Facility  
2004 - 2005*



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.

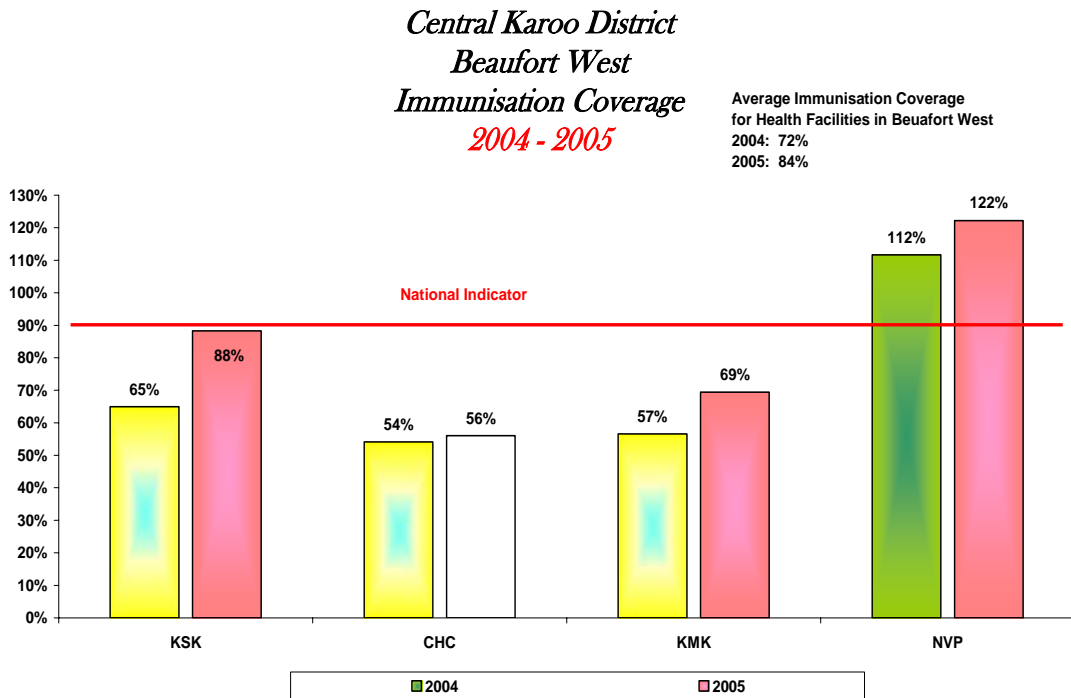
**Figure 5: Utilization rate under 5 years, per health facility in Beaufort West, 2004 - 2005**

*Central Karoo District  
Beaufort West  
Utilisation Rate under 5 years, per Health Facility  
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**

*Central Karoo District  
Beaufort West  
Antenatal Coverage per Facility  
2004 - 2005*

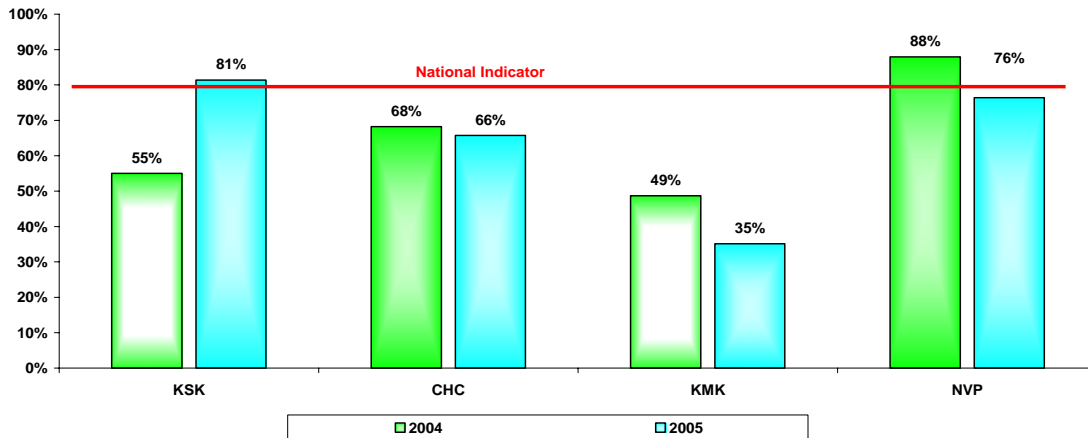


Figure 8 indicates that the average antenatal coverage for 2004 and 2005 in Beaufort West was 65% for both years, which is consistently lower than the national indicator of 80%. Antenatal coverage for Constitution Street Clinic (2005) and Nieuveldpark Clinic (2004 and 2005) met or came close to the national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

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

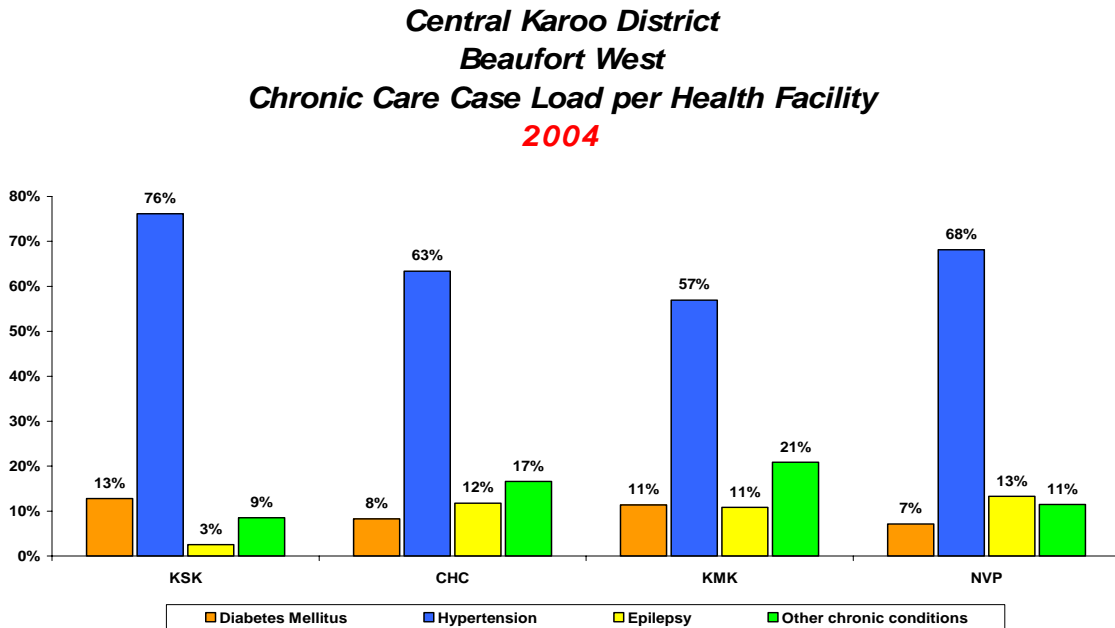
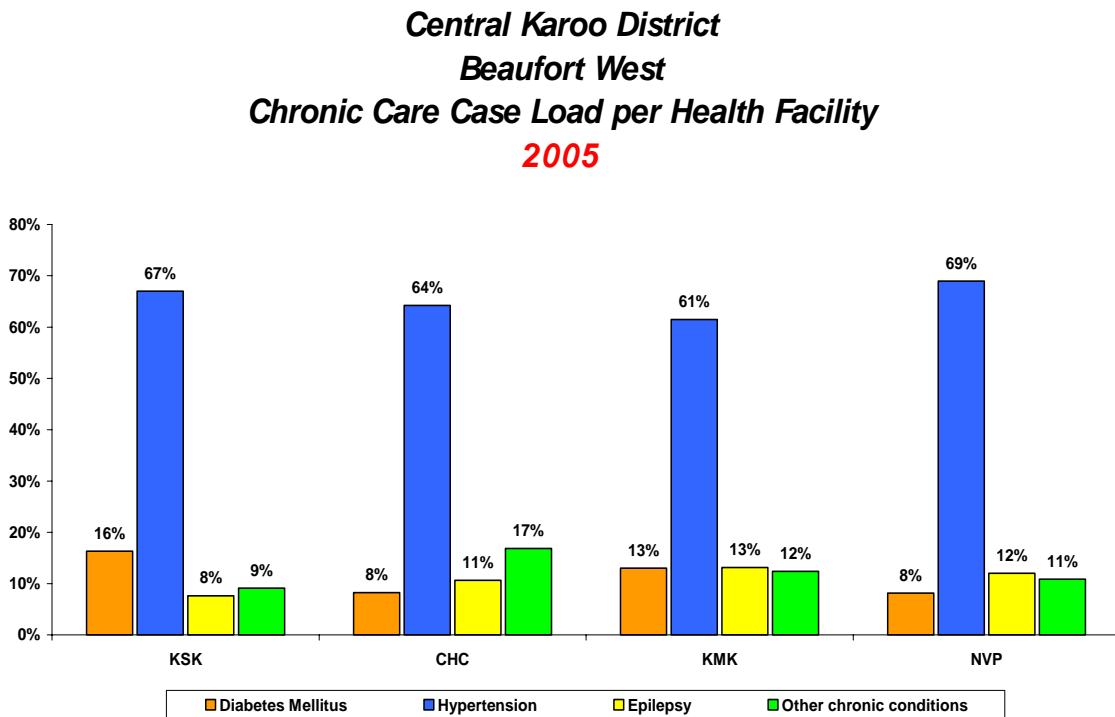
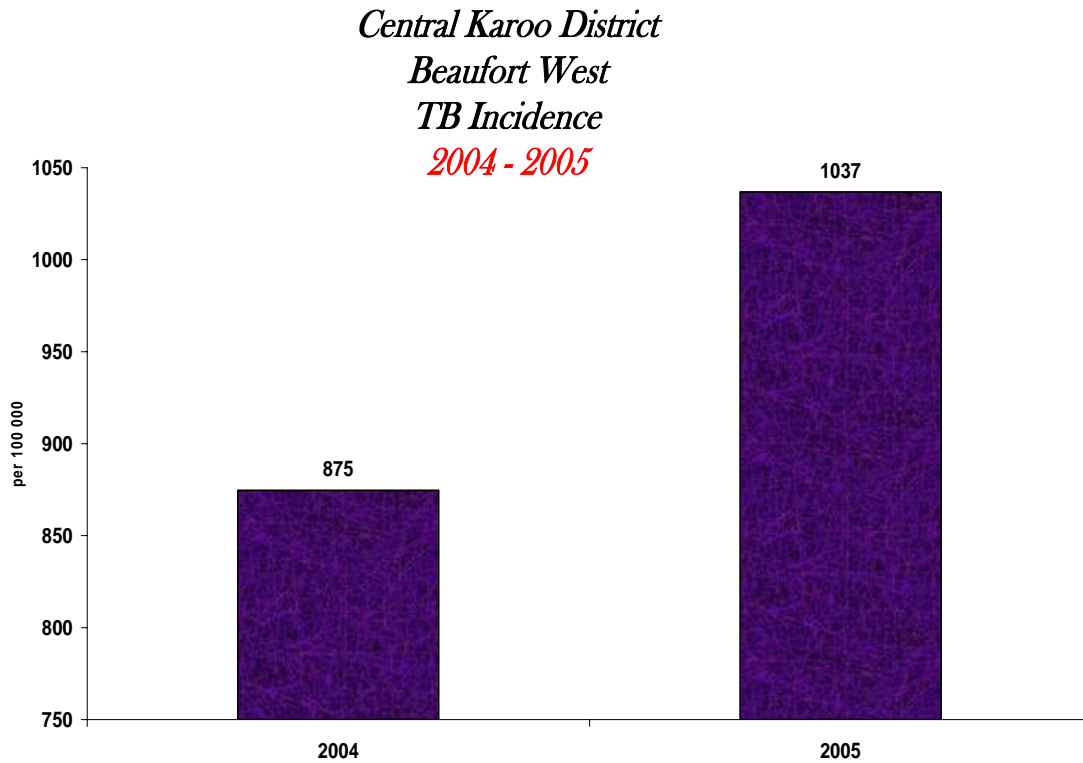


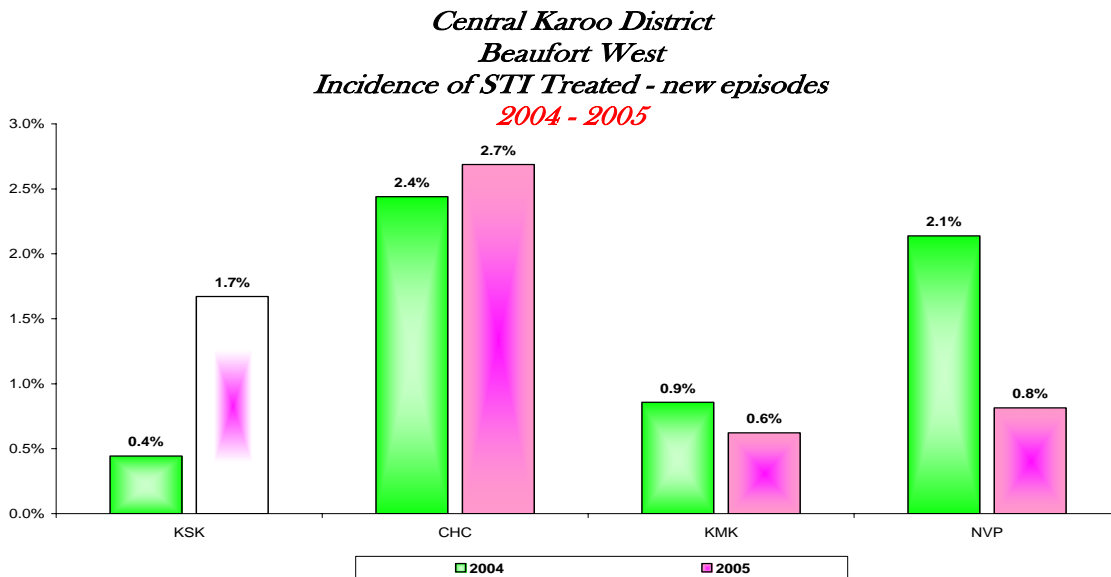
Figure 9: Chronic care case load per health facility, 2005



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

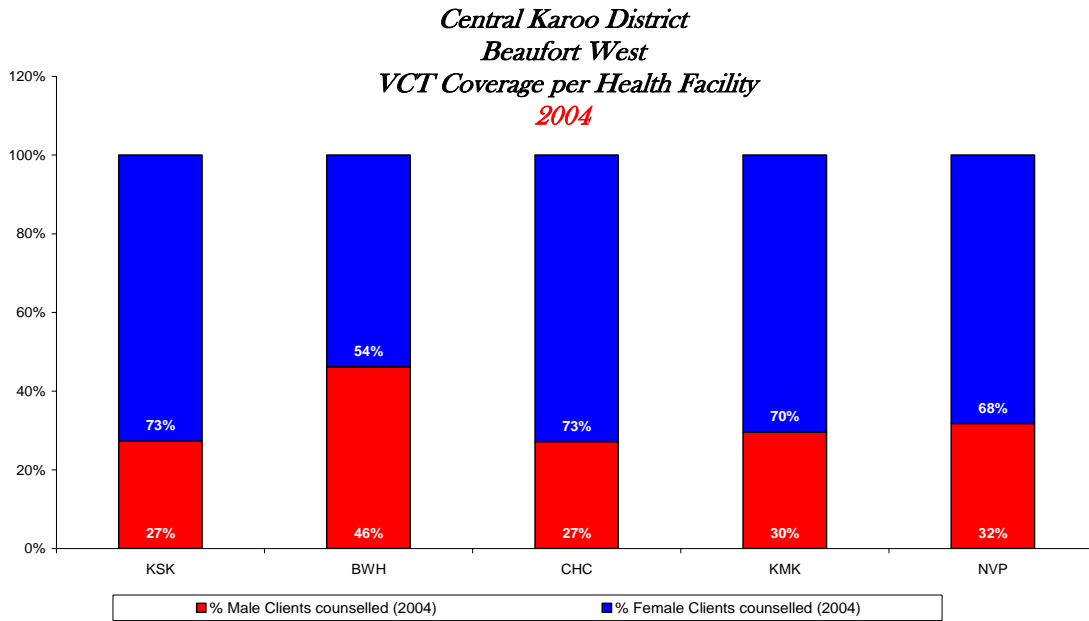


**Figure 11: Incidence of sexually transmitted infections = treated (new episodes), 2004 - 2005**

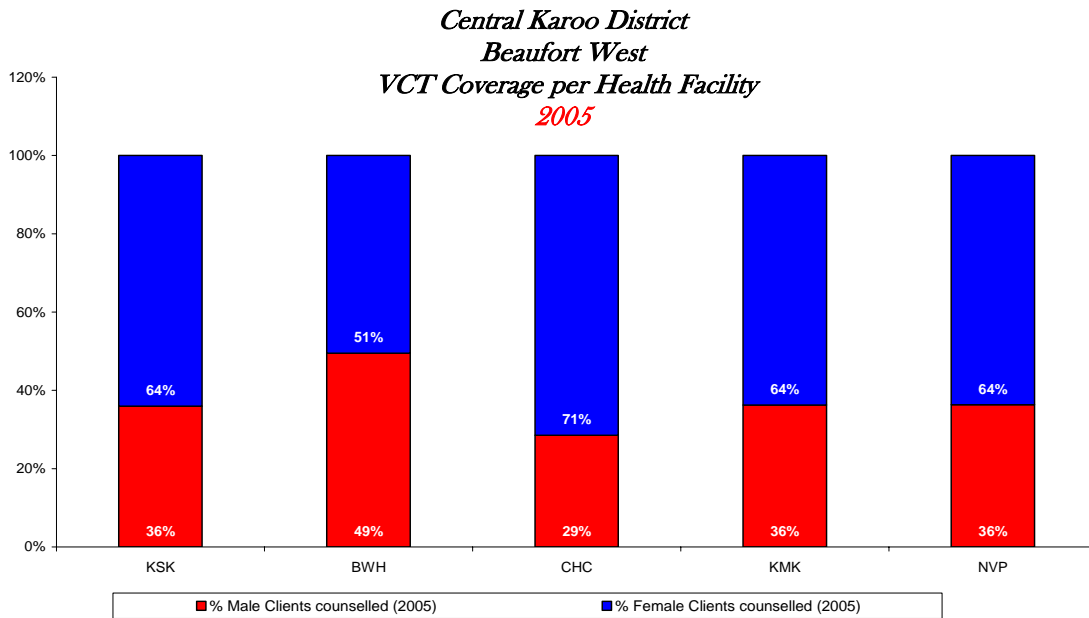


As seen in Figure 11, there are many more reported cases of tuberculosis in 2005 than in 2004. At least in 2005, on average there were less new episodes of STI treated patients, except for the Konstitusie Clinic.

**Figure 12: Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV in 2004**



**Figure 13: Voluntary Counseling and Testing for HIV in 2005**

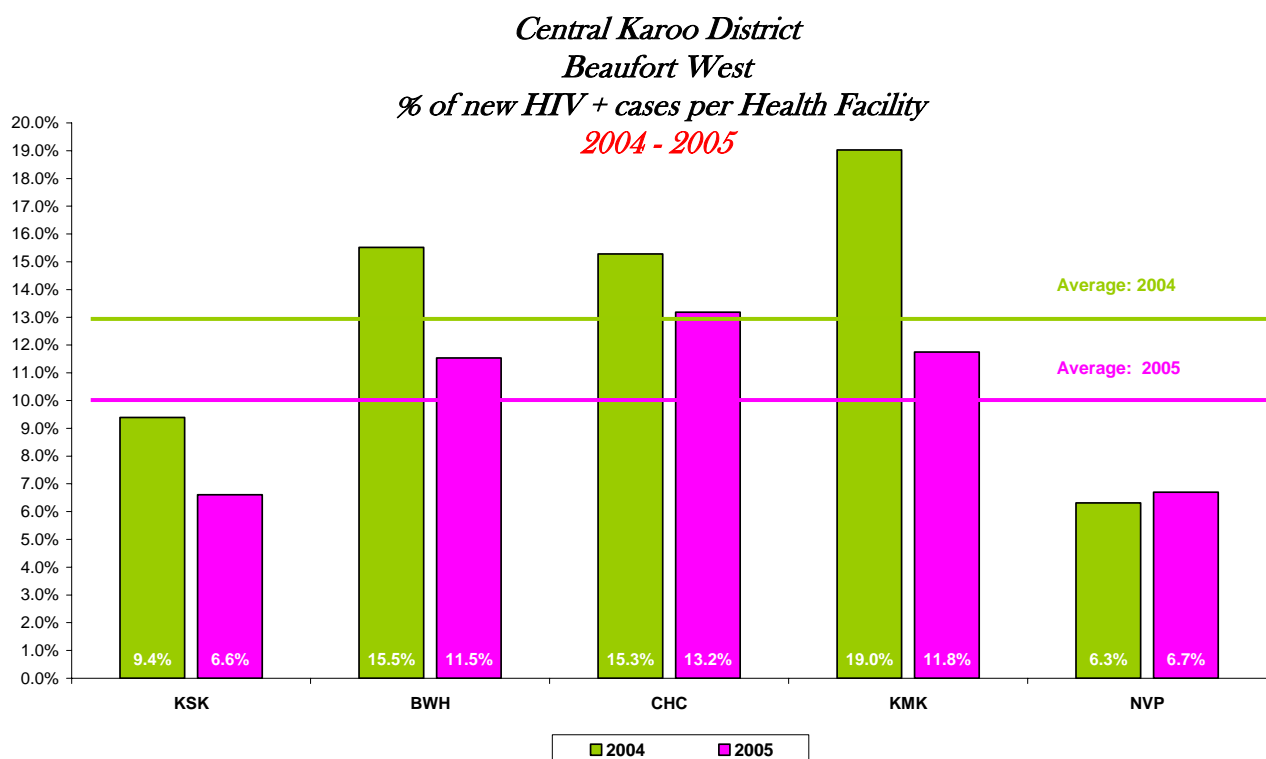


Figures 13 and 14 illustrate that two thirds of people receiving HIV pre counselling at the four health facilities are women, with the exception of Beaufort West Hospital. The reason for the higher counselling session for men at BWH could be attributed to the higher incidence of medical referrals in 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 Nieuveldpark, 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 Nieuveldpark 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

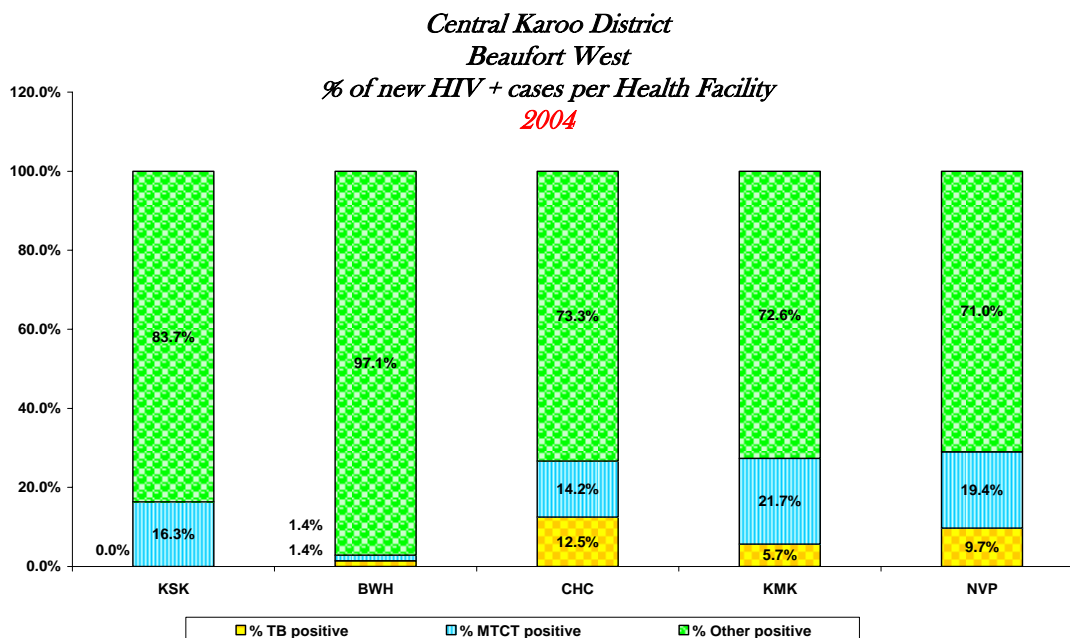
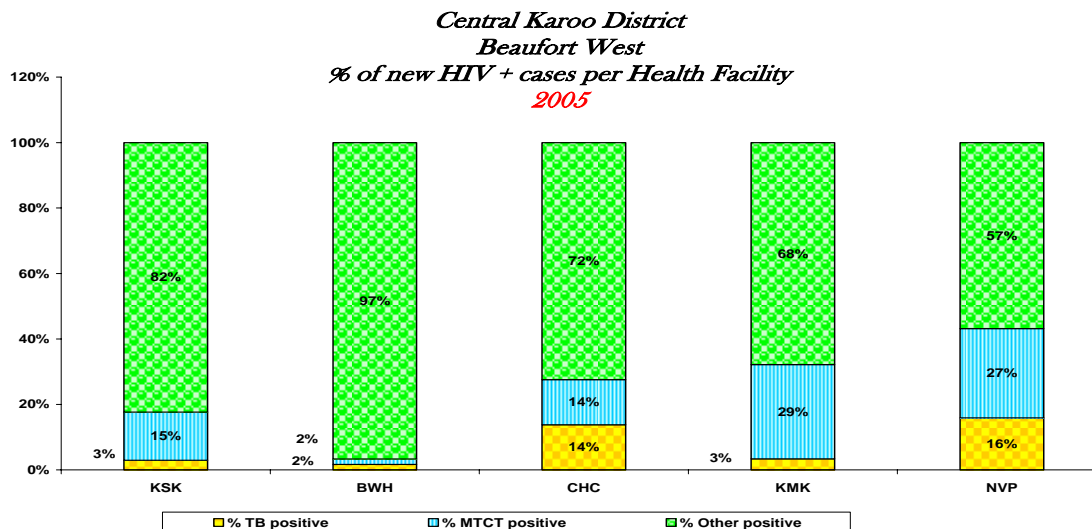


Figure 16: Percentage of HIV+ cases in 2005 in PMTCT an TB programme



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 Nieuvelddpark 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).

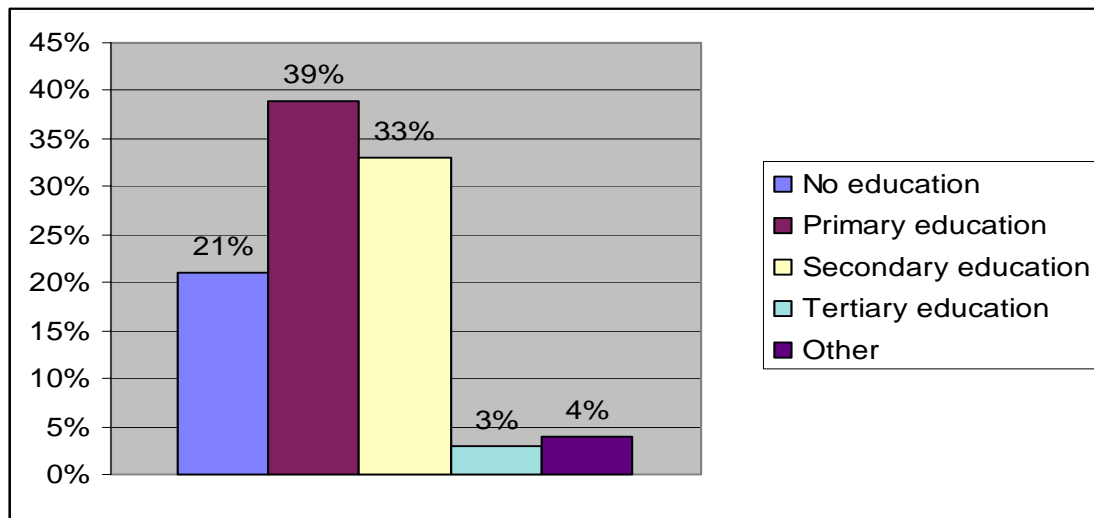
#### 5.4 Mortality

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

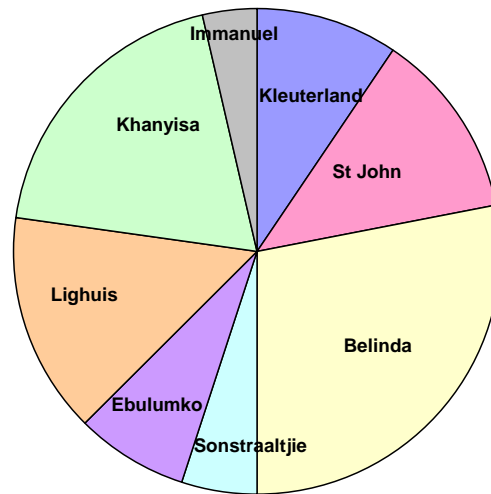
The majority of residents in Beaufort West have at least a primary or secondary education (72%) but there are still 21% that have no education (Figure 18).

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**

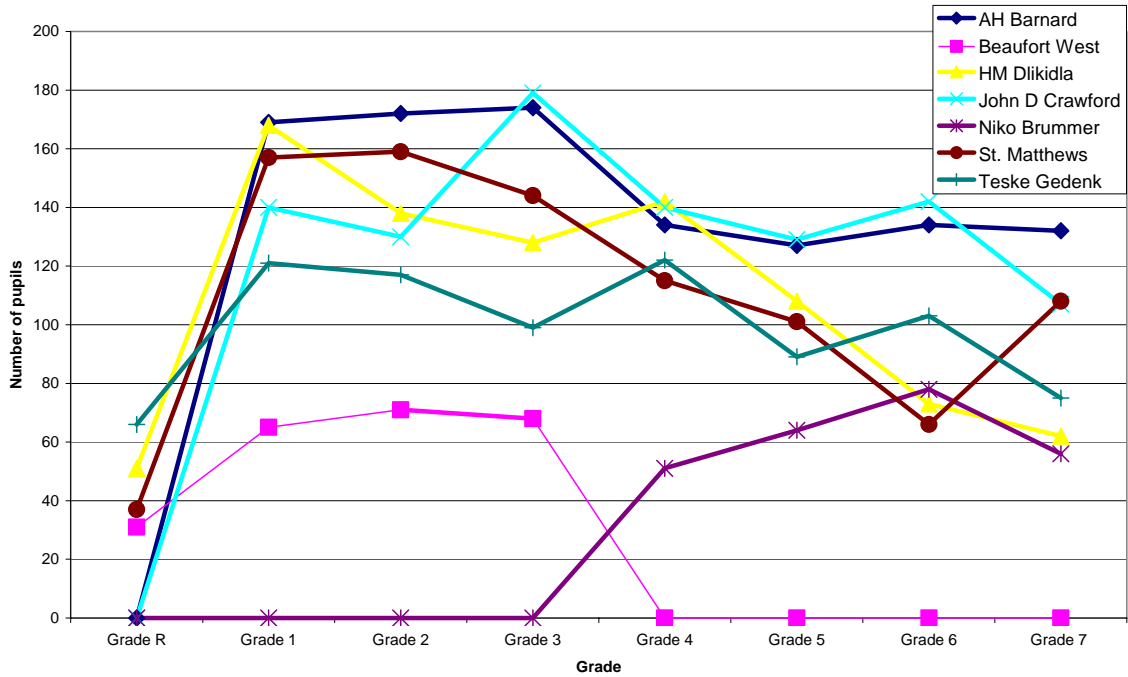


Klawervlei and Layton are two farm schools catering for Grade 1 until Grade 7 pupils. They have a total of 78 and 49 pupils respectively (Duimpies, 2007). Beaufort West has seven primary and four secondary schools. There are a total of 4944 primary and 3044 secondary school pupils in Beaufort West. According 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**

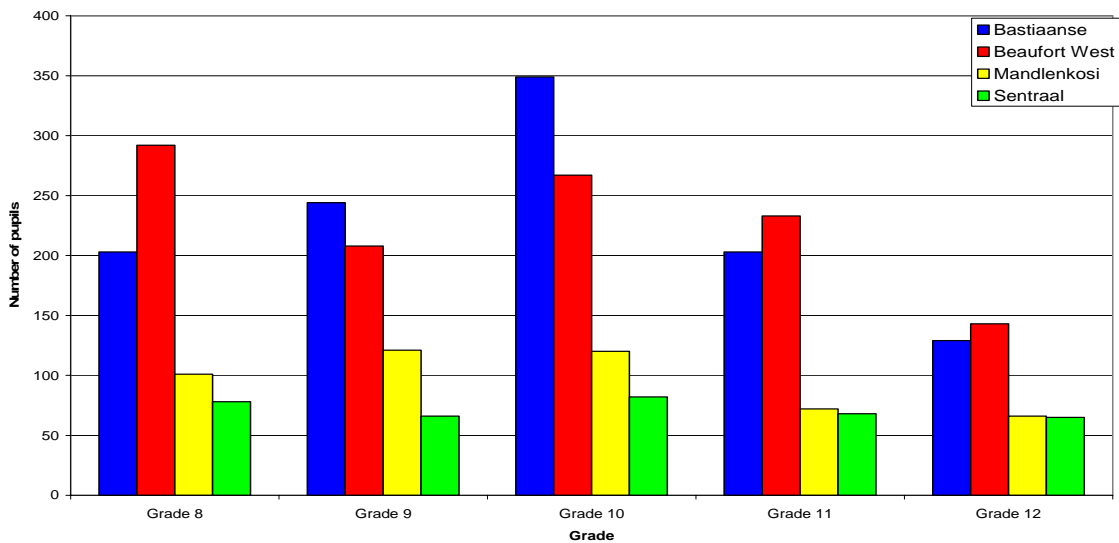
Name	Type	Learners	Capacity	Staff	Ratio	Grades	Language
AH Barnard	Primary	1049	1599	27	1:38	Gr 1-7	Afrikaans
Bastiaanse	Secondary	1108	1320	33	1:33	Gr 8-12	Afrikaans
Beaufort West	Primary	208	507	6	1:34	Gr R-3	Afr/Eng
Beaufort West	Secondary	1127	1089	34	1:33	Gr 8-12	Afrikaans
HM Dlikidla	Primary	870	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 ( $\pm 227$ ).

**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 ranges 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, 7<sup>th</sup> 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**

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

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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