



# ARDRI



## FORT BEAUFORT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WORKSHOP

*Together in Excellence*

**REPORT ON MEETING HELD ON 24 & 25 JULY 1992**

**at Fort Beaufort Primary School**

**THE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

**September 1992**

# REPORT ON THE FORT BEAUFORT URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WORKSHOP

24 & 25 July 1992

(held at Fort Beaufort Primary School)



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This workshop represents a milestone in a process initiated in March 1991. Following several exploratory meetings with facilitators of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), the Fort Beaufort community found itself at a stage where concrete actions were necessary to plan an improved quality of life for everyone in the Greater Fort Beaufort area. These actions include this urban development planning workshop where all the major interest groups within the area were represented.

It is accepted that planning of Fort Beaufort cannot be carried out without full participation of the community. The workshop provided a forum for the exchange of information between the members of the community and the facilitators, and created an opportunity for people and planners to assess the area critically in terms of needs, resources, constraints and opportunities.

## 2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were:

- to obtain an understanding of the current socio-economic situation in the Greater Fort Beaufort area
- to produce agreed-upon development priorities
- to develop a common vision for the future development of the area.

This document represents the formal output of the workshop, reflecting:

- the introduction to the workshop by various speakers (paragraphs 5 to 7)
- the orientation session to discuss basic concepts underpinning development (paragraphs 8 and 9)
- needs, resources, opportunities and constraints as identified by the workshop participants (paragraphs 11 to 14)
- proposals for action plans to be developed at the next workshop (paragraph 15).

Lack of time prevented the discussion of two additional points on the original list:

- a "common vision" of the future of Fort Beaufort

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INTRODUCTION

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It is accepted that planning of Fort Beaufort cannot be carried out without full participation of the community. The workshop provided a forum for the exchange of information between the members of the community and created an opportunity for people and planners to work together in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding.



WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

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1. To identify the current socio-economic situation in the Greater Fort Beaufort area.
2. To produce agreed upon development priorities.

to develop a common vision for the future development of the area.

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a common vision of the future of Fort Beaufort.

- mutually agreed priorities and actions necessary to realise these.

However, their importance is recognised, and they will be addressed in a second workshop. This is planned for 11 and 12 September, and will develop a plan of action to achieve the agreed "Vision of the Future".

3. ATTENDANCE AT THE WORKSHOP

- Chairman :** Mr J Landman (Town Clerk, Fort Beaufort)
- Present :** Councillor Mr R Ford (Mayor of Fort Beaufort); Prof N Uphof (Cornell University, USA, Guest speaker); approximately 60 dignitaries and representatives from Fort Beaufort, Healdtown and Alice communities and organisations; Miss Pumla Kubukeli and team of DBSA facilitators
- Secretariat :** Prof AO de Lange and team from the Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute (ARDRI), University of Fort Hare.

4. WELCOME

The chairman welcomed all those attending and called on the mayor's chaplain, the Reverend Dr C.J. Rose, to open proceedings with a prayer. In a short address, the mayor of Fort Beaufort, Councillor R Ford, emphasized that the people of the area were interdependent and that a unitary approach to development would benefit all communities and all socio-economic groups. For this reason, the Fort Beaufort municipality had fostered the initiative which had resulted in the present workshop. Councillor Ford then formally welcomed the participants, particularly acknowledging the role played by the DBSA team and thanking Prof Uphof for making time to share his experience with those present.

5. ADDRESS BY PROF UPHOF

Professor de Lange pointed out that the key phrase on the invitation to the workshop was that "...in the final analysis development is about people and how they influence their development". He then introduced Prof Norman Uphof, Director of the Cornell International Institute for Food, Agriculture and Development, at Cornell University in the USA, who happened to be spending a few days at Fort Hare. Prof Uphof is the author of several books on development and has had extensive experience in Asia, particularly in Sri Lanka.

Prof Uphof set the tone for the workshop by highlighting the role of **organisation** and **social energy** in development. Studies by his Institute in sixteen Asian countries clearly show that the difference between successful nations and less successful ones could primarily be ascribed to the degree of internal organisation. Of particular importance was the extent to which development functions were carried out by **local institutions**, their **cohesiveness**, and the **linkages** between the local and higher levels of Government administration. **Within a community**, development was determined by the level of "social energy", which is a function of the **ideas, ideals and friendship relations** prevalent in the community.

Prof Uphof emphasised the point that development could take place in spite of serious political and ethnic conflict. He cited the example of Gal Oya, a 40 000ha irrigation scheme in Sri Lanka, an area plagued by recurrent violent ethnic conflict between Tamils and Sinhalese and the existence of five major political parties. In spite of these constraints this badly run down scheme was revamped so that today it is being seen as a model for future redevelopment programmes in Sri Lanka.



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## 6. DBSA TEAM

Miss Pumla Kubukeli, leader of the DBSA team, then introduced her associates who were to act as facilitators:

D Sweke, Senior Specialist

L van Wyngaard, Urban Management Unit (Financial)

M Marler, Urban Technology Unit

R Botha, Urban Management Unit (Institutional)

Mr Sweke referred to Professor Uphof's statement about the importance of organisation and cooperation in national and local development. What was important in the present workshop, he said, was to identify those issues which were stumbling blocks to the development of the Fort Beaufort area; to avoid becoming bogged down in irresolvable detail; and to remember that development meant people driving the process.

## 7. FILM ON STUTTERHEIM

A short film was then shown concerning the process of development in the nearby town of Stutterheim, where two years previously the bitterly divided community was facing unrest, unemployment and poverty, and business failures.

The turning point came with the establishment of a forum in which representatives of the different sections of the community meet together regularly to discuss common problems and plan a joint approach. The forum has six standing committees - constitution, steering, economic, works, health and education - and issues are referred to these for further discussion. The committees in turn make recommendations back to the central body, and the municipality acts on these recommendations. In this manner, mistrust has steadily given way to trust, and misunderstanding has been replaced by understanding. A women's forum highlights the importance of gender issues.

The community forum has raised ± R20m, and is able to provide entrepreneurial support. As far as possible, public works programmes such as the upgrading of water, sewerage and electricity services have made use of labour intensive methods. This has helped to develop skills and to create employment, and as the bulk of the earnings are spent locally the whole community benefits.

## 8. BASIC CONCEPTS

With the orientation completed, workshop participants were randomly allocated to one of six groups to discuss the following concepts:

Group 1 Quality of life

Group 2 Process

Group 3 Sustainable development and cost recovery

Group 4 Integration

Group 5 Participation

Group 6 Community development

Each group elected its own chairman and rapporteur who would report the findings of the group to a general session of all workshop participants. A member of the ARDRI secretariat was present in most groups to act as observer/recorder for report purposes.

The groups were allocated about half an hour for this task, and the outcome of their discussions was as follows:

### 8.1 Quality of Life

Quality of life proved difficult to define, but it was agreed that it must reflect peoples' ability to satisfy their needs, and to live life to the full. This implied growth, for which access to resources was essential. Particular areas where resources played a vital role in the quality of life included access to employment and the basic needs for survival. The more the quality of life improves the less the need for charity. In a later session (paragraph 9), Miss Kubukeli expanded on the concept.

### 8.2 Process

The key elements of the planning process are:

- to develop trust so that people can work together;
- to identify needs and constraints;
- to carry out a thorough analysis of human, institutional and physical resources;
- to recognise opportunities.

The total community must assume "ownership" of and take responsibility for the development process. Although different people may have different motives, success was the important issue.

### 8.3 Sustainable development & cost recovery

The group defined these terms as follows:

- "sustainable" means capable of being maintained, continuous, self-perpetuating, on-going and consistent with economic and ecological soundness;
- "development" could not be clearly defined but the concept of improving quality of life by enabling people to satisfy their basic needs was central;
- "cost recovery" implies that the cost of an undertaking is repaid from output of the project, either directly or indirectly, so that the money "rolls over" to stimulate further development.

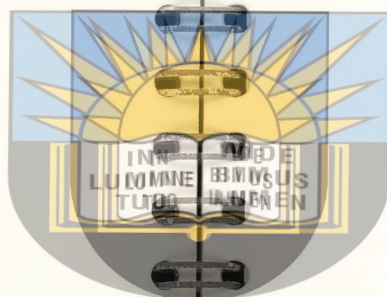
### 8.4 Integrating development

Initial discussion revolved around creating a perspective on development and integrating development. The concept of integrating development led to the identification of two basic perspectives:

- community integration meant working together and being perceived as one whole. Actions should be aimed at attaining common objectives.
- the second perspective focused on the integration of development of the Fort Beaufort area as a whole.



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Economic integration and shared decision-making are vital elements in the process of achieving community and area integration. Economic integration implies that business opportunities should be accessible to anyone in the community and that the business sector should take into account the interest of the community as a whole. Shared decision-making in some forum of common local government was formulated as being the road to integrating development.

#### 8.5 Participation

Participation is "the voice of the community", and the key element is the power to:

- set the agenda
- generate ideas
- control implementation
- evaluate the results

Empowerment of the community can be achieved by setting up structures so that people can participate directly or through representatives, have access to information, and are not inhibited from taking part by external factors. These structures must be properly linked from ground level up to the executive.

#### 8.6 Community development

Community development must create a sense of belonging. It means improving life in, and the facilities of a community through decision-making at local level. Top-down provisions cannot work. Residents themselves must identify their development needs and control the implementation of this development. Individuals need to feel free to contribute their ideas, and this applies to both sexes. They need to have a sense of belonging to the community, and to develop mutual trust and respect between individuals and groups. Development starts in the home and family, and self respect is the key.

All communities require similar educational facilities and opportunities, adequate shelter and health services. All require employment opportunities.

A common, representative administration was essential to realise these needs, and therefore a development forum should be established in which differing views could be expressed, alternatives assessed, priorities established and plans made.

### 9. OVERVIEW BY PUMLA KUBUKELI

In her overview of the group discussions Miss Kubukeli stressed that people were at the centre of development and that development meant change. Quality of life reflected people's ability to satisfy needs. To live life to the full meant growth. Access to resources was therefore a basic need. People-centred development implied growth in the quality of life, and thus in the satisfaction of fundamental human needs. These were:

- the need to survive/subsist
- the need for affection
- the need for understanding
- the need for leisure



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- the need for protection
- the need for economic essentials

All these needs had to be satisfied, as lack of any one of them meant poverty. It is people themselves who bring about improvements in the quality of their lives.

## 10. GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON NEEDS, RESOURCES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

After supper the workshop again split up into five groups. The brief was the same for each group, namely to identify the needs, resources, opportunities and constraints for the Greater Fort Beaufort area. As was to be expected, many of the same points emerged repeatedly, especially on macro issues. The novel ideas that came from the different groups with regard to micro issues were, however, quite striking.

## 11. NEEDS

Time did not allow for the prioritization of needs. From the report-back session it was however possible to distinguish to some extent between high priority and other needs. The classification of needs which follows is the authors' perception of what was said by the participants. The order within categories do not necessarily reflect the priority rating.

### 11.1 Highest priority need

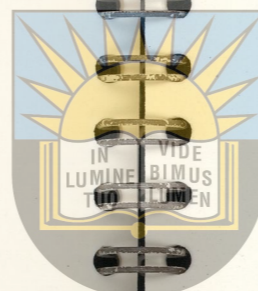
- **local administration:** one local decision-making body for all sections of the community. This was seen as the essential first step without which no effective development planning could take place.

### 11.2 High priority needs

- **schooling:** better schooling facilities for the non-white community. Nqaba primary ( $\pm 1\ 500$  pupils) and Qaka Primary share a building, for instance, and so do Eyabantu Secondary ( $\pm 1\ 500$ ) and Eyethu Secondary ( $\pm 1\ 500$ ). Children from Newtown Primary ( $\pm 80$  completing Std V) have to be sent away at great cost to other towns to get further schooling. Pupils are sharing desks, school libraries are non-existent or rudimentary, sporting facilities are grossly inadequate and classes are far too large.
- **employment:** unemployment is a problem in all communities, white, black and coloured. The level of unemployment among the approximately 20 000 inhabitants of Newtown, Hillside and Bhofolo is guesstimated at anything between 50% and 70%.
- **housing, including selfhelp schemes:** the urgency of this need is illustrated by the fact the 718 formal houses in Bhofolo have 757 backyard tenants, and by the fast growing number of informal houses (1 517 at the last count in Hillside and Bhofolo)
- **household water:** some of the villages surrounding Fort Beaufort (including Healdtown) have no water supply at all. People have to fetch daily household water from as far away as 7km. In some of these villages water costs twenty times as much as in the Fort Beaufort municipal area.

### 11.2 Other needs

- **services:** including improved water reticulation, electricity, roads, stormwater drains, and refuse removal in the disadvantaged communities. Although 71% of the population lives in Bhofolo only 12% of the houses have electricity. On 35% of the sites no form of sanitation exists, the rest depending on a bucket system ("a bucket in front of the house is



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RESOURCES

not conducive to quality of life") or in a few cases a sewerage tank. Only 12% of the brick houses have running water. In Newtown the position is slightly better but in Hillside there is no electricity, no sanitation, and five taps.

- **health:** more clinics, greater availability of ambulance services and a doctor on hand at the hospital.
- **education:** adult education and skills training in virtually all fields, including in-service training by employers; and "bridging" education for pupils who missed out on schooling or had their schooling interrupted.
- **roads:** the Fort Beaufort to Dimbaza tarred road should be upgraded commensurate with the heavy traffic it carries, and the Fort Beaufort to Healdtown gravel road widened.
- **entrepreneurial support:** access to opportunities, information, training and advice.
- **communications:** increased telephone coverage, meetings, newsletters concerned with civic affairs.
- **freehold title** to residential stands.
- **recreational facilities** in many communities and schools.
- **shade, benches and toilet facilities** in the business area.
- **beautification** of the town and its surrounds.

- **People:** the most important resource of any area is its people. The current population figures of Fort Beaufort are Whites (2 402), Bhofolo (15 980), Hillside (1 169) and Newtown (3 015). In the surrounding villages, there are probably another ten thousand or more people. This large number of people has led to the development of a fair-sized market economy providing a wide range of services and goods. The human capital of the area is further enhanced by the high frequency of skilled, talented, educated, and professionally qualified people. Uniquely for a rural town, Fort Beaufort benefits from the combination of Fort Hare University close by, the Cape Teachers Training College, the Tower Mental Hospital, and no less than eleven schools, to add to the usual complement of businessmen and various professional people found in a town of this size. The academic institutions employ and produce trained and skilled people who can be of great value in development programmes.
- **Money:** large amounts of "outside" money flow into the community by way of salaries to staff of the institutions for tertiary education, the Tower and other hospitals, the many school teachers, earnings from the export citrus industry, and business from the surrounding villages (e.g. on average 359 taxis carrying 2 912 passengers travel to and from Fort Beaufort daily. Of these, no fewer than 191 taxis carrying 1 728 passengers travel to and from Alice.)
- **Water:** the Kat River dam and the river itself provide a potentially abundant supply of water.
- **Agriculture:** the region is blessed with a climate that makes it exceptionally suitable for the production of export quality citrus, and the agriculture of the region is thus dominated by the highly labour intensive citrus industry providing work for approximately 2 500 casual



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- labourers during the seven-month picking season. Katco, the citrus packing cooperative, is the single largest employer in town, employing up to 1 200 people during the height of the season.
- **Space:** there is sufficient municipal land for future residential and recreational development. Only seven out of twenty-five industrial sites are currently occupied. There are many empty or half-empty buildings in town that could be put to better use. Thirty per cent of the building sites in the white residential area have no buildings on them. There are 734 vacant lots in Bhofolo. In Newtown there are no vacant lots.
- **Tourist potential:** the scenic beauty of the region, the many historical sites, various game parks, and the citrus industry, create tremendous tourist potential for the region of which Fort Beaufort forms part. The Kat River encircling the town is a unique feature that could be developed for tourism.
- **Educational institutions:** the Cape Teacher Training College, Fort Hare University and the various schools are extremely valuable sources of information for development programs.
- **Infrastructure:** the existing infrastructure provides a sound platform for further development. For a brief overview of the current facilities see annexure A. With an input voltage of 66 000 the Escom substation can cope with any foreseeable growth. The sewer farm can cope with a population of 10 000. Present utilisation is approximately 25%.
- The **rural setting** and atmosphere of Fort Beaufort create the opportunity to develop a healthy family life, which is seen as the basis of community development. A community with a strong family life is a strong community. A strong family life is thus an important asset to be encouraged and developed.

### OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities to create employment and improve the quality of life in Fort Beaufort exist in a number of areas.

- **Infrastructure:** as indicated above there is an urgent need for massive infrastructure creation. If a policy of intensive construction methods by local sub-contractors is pursued, this creates tremendous opportunities for local labour and for the development of local entrepreneurship.
- **Agriculture:** expansion of citrus production and its associated industries such as packing and processing.
- **Tourism:** the creation of water sport facilities near the town, landscaping of river banks, hiking trails, the exploitation of the hot spring resource, a "Keep Fort Beaufort Clean" campaign, general beautification of the area, and recognition of the fact that the hundreds of day-visitors travelling through town are also tourists. The travelling public needs aesthetically attractive benches and toilet facilities. Integration with regional tourist promotion programmes should also be encouraged.
- **Informal business:** there is ample scope to increase the contribution of informal business to economic well-being by creating the right environment for them to operate in and promoting better terms of trade by means of e.g. concentrated purchasing.
- **Formal business:** the formal business sector is primarily geared towards the mass market. There are many other market niches to be exploited.



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- **Training:** the Fort Beaufort community has many people capable of making a contribution towards adult education, skills training and even extra-mural tertiary education. Better use could be made of existing facilities such as the Cape College and some of the schools,, and additional facilities can be created at very low cost by using empty buildings.
- **Sporting facilities:** the frequency of usage and the level of maintenance of existing facilities could be greatly improved by making them more accessible to and promoting greater participation by all sectors of the community.
- **Industry:** increase in quality and range of production, and improvement of marketing and display of products.

14. CONSTRAINTS

The following constraints to development were identified:

- the current lawlessness and lack of security which deter investment and job creating ventures in the community
- mistrust, suspicion and fear resulting from political actions which lead to a perceived lack of protection and to a sense of vulnerability which is not conducive to any new economic or development activities
- lack of freedom of expression which inhibits the whole development process
- low or very low income levels in large sections of the community
- the "brain drain" of trained people leaving the area to seek a future elsewhere because of lack of opportunities.
- the lack of a unified administration for the town
- scarcity of water both as a result of the current drought and insufficient infrastructural planning and development inputs. This acts against the development of further agricultural industries and the expansion of current industries. Associated poor domestic water services reduce the incentive towards development.
- a number of villages within the economic orbit of Fort Beaufort as well as the major road to East London are part of Ciskei. Negotiations between the local authority and higher levels of government therefore have to follow a cumbersome route with regard to issues relating to the road or surrounding villages.
- the phenomenon of migrant labour, which results largely from poor local opportunities. This acts as a great constraint in the development of a healthy family life, and often leads to family disintegration with in turn results in a poor and weak community.
- environmental pollution

15. ACTIONS REQUIRED

The purpose of the first session on Saturday morning was to examine five areas in the light of the previous day's insights into needs, opportunities, resources and constraints. The areas were:

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Recreation                  | Housing          |
| Employment and job creation | Local government |
| Education                   |                  |



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The workshop members were divided into groups accordingly, and were asked to pay particular attention in their discussions to establishing:

- what is presently available
- what can be done now
- what could be done at a later stage

Priority was to be given to those measures that could be implemented in the short term.

#### 15.1 Recreation facilities

Most of the recreation facilities in the greater Fort Beaufort area which the group identified fall under the heading of sport. They include:

- **Rugby fields:**
  - 1 in Bhofolo (3 rugby clubs, 14 soccer clubs)
  - 3 at Fort Beaufort Primary School (also used by town club)
  - 1 open ground in Newtown
  - 3 at Winterberg High School
- **Tennis courts:**
  - 8 in town (2 clubs)
  - 2 at Cape College
  - 2 at Tubaletu High School
  - 4 at Fort Beaufort Primary School
  - 4 at Winterberg High School
  - 1 in Newtown
  - 2 in a state of total disrepair at the Country Club
- **Bowling greens:**
  - 1 in town
  - 1 at Fort Beaufort Country Club
- **Golf course:**
  - 11 hole course at the Country Club
- **Cricket fields:**
  - 1 at the Country Club
  - 1 at Winterberg High School
- **Squash courts:**
  - 1 at the Country Club
  - 1 at Winterberg High School
- **Swimming baths:**
  - 1 at Fort Beaufort Primary School
  - 1 at Winterberg High School
- **Community halls:**
  - 1 in Bhofolo, used for boxing, karate, meetings, religious services, beauty contests and other social functions
  - 1 in Newtown
  - Town Hall
  - Fort Beaufort Country Club, used for diverse social functions
- **Libraries:**
  - 1 in town
  - 1 in Newtown

Constraints on the use of the existing resources were:

- lack of public awareness of availability of resources



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- lack of understanding of club practices
- the poor state of repair of some facilities, such as the Grove tennis courts, the tennis courts at the Country Club and the infrastructure on the golf course
- lack of communal ownership of, and identity with, the clubs

The group felt that priority should be given to:

- fully utilising, on behalf of all, existing facilities before expansion
- upgrading existing tennis facilities, and determining demand thereafter
- a "public domain" approach to standard sporting facilities such as rugby fields and tennis courts, thus promoting wider community participation
- extending the town library which, it was felt, is too small, and developing a branch or branches in the townships. People should be encouraged to use such resources.
- fully utilising the Town Hall

15.2 Housing & services

An adequate supply of suitable accommodation and/or of serviced sites was the main need listed under the sub-heading of housing; and services, the group found, are in general highly inadequate. Action, it was suggested, should be taken along the following lines:

- people should be encouraged to exercise both their rights - such as the possibility of obtaining title deeds to property - and their responsibilities, on the grounds that a well motivated community takes care of its resources. Informing them about the workshop, and inviting their reactions, would be a starting point.
- available land around Fort Beaufort should be surveyed with a view to its possible use for housing
- financial assistance should be available to those wishing to purchase low-cost housing. Funding from the DBSA and IDT should be more fully explored.
- existing housing and associated services in the black and coloured residential areas should be upgraded as they do not presently meet acceptable modern standards. The potential role of existing administrative and financial bodies, such as the Regional Services Council, the Cape Provincial Administration, the DBSA and the IDT should be ascertained.
- appropriate skills training should be made available to enable people to deal with repairs themselves and reduce their dependence on outside expertise
- there must be high-quality management of all residential areas

15.3 Employment and job creation

Given the high levels of unemployment in the Fort Beaufort area, the group inevitably recognised formidable obstacles in the way of creating jobs for all those seeking work. Many of the constraints to general development, identified in Friday evening's session, affect employment prospects. However, the group also noted the considerable store of human talent, willingness, goodwill and organisational capacity which exists as a foundation on which to build. With a unified administration and a participatory approach by all communities, these energies could be harnessed.



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15.4

**Local government**

The group's overriding conclusion, which it shared with all participants at the workshop, was that the only satisfactory solution to the question of local government is the creation of a unified administration. Reform of the three existing bodies, which are segregated along racial lines, is not an option. Restructuring is the only answer, on grounds both of efficiency and of community development.

It was also recognised, however, that it is neither possible nor desirable for any individual town or area to fundamentally alter its system of local administration until a new central government policy is determined. It was thus impossible for the group to recommend in any detail what action might be taken in the short term at local level.

However, they did commend the steps which have already been taken in Fort Beaufort to prepare for change. A liaison committee has been established which, although it has no legal power, acts as a forum where negotiations towards the creation of a single local government structure can take place.

The group recommended that a representative forum be created along the lines of the Stutterheim forum with different task groups addressing the issues identified at this workshop.

15.5

**Education**

The discussion group recognised that their knowledge of the educational situation in Fort Beaufort was not sufficiently accurate to allow them to construct a complete picture of current resources. If the question of educational improvement is to be properly pursued, they suggested a task team

In the informal and small-scale sectors, the group believed that priority should be given to the following:

- identifying existing talents (those of cooks, bricklayers and needleworkers, for example)
- conducting market research and providing skills and marketing training to enable people to produce quality, saleable products
- an assessment of the "hive" concept
- support for home gardening and the production of poultry, pigs and other livestock

To increase the capacity of agriculture to provide employment:

- water storage should be optimised so that irrigable soils can be utilised to the full, in keeping with residential needs
- existing citrus output should be expanded by extending the length of the marketing season, mainly by increasing the range of cultivars grown, and perhaps by marketing other fruit such as prickly-pears, through the Katco facility. Alternative forms of marketed product, such as canned or packed peeled fruit, should be considered. Such measures would create a more stable workforce, increase output, reduce overhead costs and in turn create further employment and development.
- finally, the group endorsed the potential of tourism, already mentioned in the previous evening's session, to bring employment to the area, and recommended a policy of cooperation with facilitating organisations such as the Independent Development Trust, the Small Business Development Corporation, the Fort Beaufort Chamber of Commerce and the Fort Beaufort Municipality.

from the representative forum be appointed to evaluate thoroughly existing facilities and make detailed proposals for change.

To begin to overcome some of the educational problems listed in paragraph 11.2, immediate action should be taken to:

- maximise utilisation of existing school facilities such as desks, sporting fields, teaching equipment etc.
- negotiate opportunities for Newtown children to use existing facilities and/or begin a Standard VI class for them in the Fort Beaufort Primary School as an interim arrangement
- upgrade existing school libraries and make more use of Fort Beaufort library for educational purposes
- investigate the availability of empty buildings for teaching purposes
- investigate the possible use of retrenched teachers to improve teaching quality
- promote the teaching of home economics

The working group believed that the ultimate goal of education, in Fort Beaufort as elsewhere, should be to produce a well-rounded, capable citizen. All possible resources should be utilised to achieve this goal.

16. NEXT WORKSHOP

The dates for the next workshop were set as 11 and 12 September. Each delegate to the current workshop would receive the report on the workshop in time to provide feedback to its constituency. The objective of the second workshop will be to create a Fort Beaufort Forum as an interim measure until a new South African constitution is in place. The structure of the Forum has to be decided in terms of representation, sub-committees, modus operandi, and relationships with current structures.



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	Res. Area			
Primary schools	0	1	2	0
Enrollment	3 370	220	700	0
Hostel capacity	0	55	0	0
Residents in hostels	0	26	8	0
Secondary schools	2	1	0	0
Enrollment	3 370	244	0	0
Hostel capacity	0	145	0	0
Tops Teachers College				
Hostel capacity	0			
Enrollment	870			
Max capacity	1 050			

**FORT BEAUFORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND VITAL STATISTICS****CURRENT SITUATION:**

	Bhofolo	White Res.Area	Newtown	Hillside
Population	15 980	2 402	3 015	1 169
Residential area(ha)	200	140	58	50
Formal houses	718	?	461	-
Informal houses	1 299	0	0	218
Backyard tenants	757	0	38	0

**PROJECTED POPULATION:**

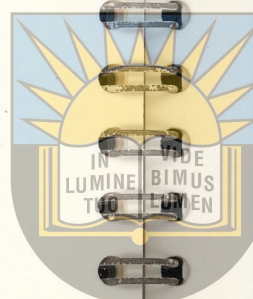
Zone	2 000	2 010
High density	23 544	36 202
Informal	1 723	2 649
Medium	3 732	4 766
Low density	2 402	2 402(?)

**EDUCATION:**

	Bhofolo	White Res.Area	Newtown	Hillside
Primary schools	0	1	2	0
Enrollment	3 570	220	700	0
Hostel capacity	0	66	0	0
Residents in hostels	0	26	0	0
Secondary schools	2	1	0	0
Enrollment	3 570	244	0	0
Hostel capacity	900	146	0	0

**Cape Teachers College**

Hostel capacity	920
Enrollment	870
Max capacity	1 050



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FORT BEAUFORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND VITAL STATISTICS

Category	Hillside	Newtown	White Res. Area	Bhofolo
Population	1 169	3 012	2 402	12 980
Residential area (ha)	50	58	140	300
Formal houses	0	451	7	718
Informal houses	178	0	0	1 299
Backyard tenements	0	38	0	757

Category	Hillside	Newtown	White Res. Area	Bhofolo
High density	0	0	36 202	23 544
Medium density	0	0	2 642	1 723
Low density	0	0	4 756	3 732
Total	0	0	2 402(2)	2 402

Category	Hillside	Newtown	White Res. Area	Bhofolo
Primary schools	0	2	1	0
Enrolment	0	700	220	3 270
Hostel capacity	0	0	66	0
Residents in hostels	0	0	26	0
Secondary schools	0	0	1	2
Enrolment	0	0	244	3 270
Hostel capacity	0	0	146	900

Category	Hillside	Newtown	White Res. Area	Bhofolo
Hostel capacity	0	0	920	920
Enrolment	0	0	870	870
Max capacity	0	0	1 020	1 020



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**SPORTING FACILITIES:**

**FB Primary School:** 4 rugby fields  
4 tennis courts  
1 hockey field  
1 swimming bath  
1 netball court

**Winterberg Agric School:** 3 rugby fields  
3 tennis courts  
1 cricket field  
1 netball court  
1 squash court  
1 shooting range

**Bhofolo High School:** Nil

**Thubalethu High School:** 1 rugby/soccer field  
1 netball field

**Cape College:** 2 rugby/soccer fields  
1 Gymnasium  
2 netball courts  
4 tennis courts

**Newtown Primary :** Nil

**White Res. Area:** 11 hole golf course  
1 cricket field  
9 tennis courts  
2 bowling greens  
1 squash court

**Newtown:** Nil  
**Bhofolo:** Nil

**BUSINESSES:**

Banks, Building societies	5
Butcheries	3
General dealers, cafes, supermarkets	17
Restaurants	3
Hotel	2
Clothing/shoe stores	11
Garages/service stations	6
Furniture dealers	5
Service enterprises	11
Florists	2
Bottle stores	4
Pharmacies	2



## LIST OF FORT BEAUFORT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ORGANISATION</u>	<u>TEL. NO</u>
1.	Penisi S.	ANC Youth League	31560 (FB)
2.	Lategan F.	ARDRI	31473 (FB)
3.	De Lange A.O.	ARDRI	31397 (FB)
4.	Ward H.K.	ARDRI	32503 (FB)
5.	Williams J.	ARDRI	32106 (FB)
6.	Nompozolo S.	ARDRI	31154 (UFH)
7.	Danckwerts E.	ARDRI	31154 (UFH)
8.	Masika P.	ARDRI	31154 (UFH)
9.	Nzuzo S.	ARDRI	31154 (UFH)
10.	Labuschagne E.	Action Committee	32571 (FB)
11.	Hollands G.	Albany Black Sash	28091 (0461)
12.	Ward K.	Border All. Taxi Ass.	32187 (0404)
13.	Masala D.M.	Border All. Taxi Ass.	32187 (0404)
14.	Eglin R.	CORPLAN	433830 (EL)
15.	Neo M.	CORPLAN	433830 (EL)
16.	Nkwentsha T.	CORPLAN	433830 (EL)
17.	Nkalitshana V.	COSATU	32168 (FB)
18.	Ntsangani V.	COSATU	32590 (FB)
19.	Unite R.	GPA	311484 (0461)
20.	Uphof N.	Cornell Univ.	007-257-6660
21.	Zita T.	D.E.T.	24324 (0461)
22.	Botha J.J.	Dept. Regional & Land Aff.	563565 (041)
23.	Malan J.	FB Farmers Assoc.	31211 (FB)
24.	Gunter C.J.	FB Golf club	31653 (FB)
25.	Roberts L.	FB Golf club	32913 (FB)
26.	Mbangi J.M.	FORA	32641 (FB)
27.	Ndlazi C.M.	Democratic Teachers Union	32978 (FB)
28.	Ndlazi T.C.	FORA	
29.	Thanda T.	FORA	
30.	Mildenhall J.	KATCO	
31.	August Z.P.	Healdtown	No.2 (H'town)
32.	Mdazana V.C.	Healdtown	
33.	Msuthwana A.P.N.	Healdtown	31813 (0404)
34.	Talla N.C.	Health	32316 (FB)
35.	Khahlana W.	Hillside Res. Assoc.	32641 (FB)
36.	Mpembeni J.Z.	Hillside Res. Assoc.	32641 (FB)
37.	Fesi V.	Inyibiba H. School	31165 (FB)
38.	Bokveldt Z.	Inyibiba H. School	31165 (FB)
39.	McSporran J.M.	KATCO Chamber of Commerce	31477 (FB)
40.	Ford B.	Mayor FB Municipality	32626 (FB)
41.	Mitchell D.	Municipality/Country club	32808 (FB)
42.	Alexandre E.	NEWTRA	31879 (FB)
43.	Vokiyana M.	National Olymp. Sprt. Comm.	31529 (FB)
44.	Mtanase L.	National Olymp. Sprt. Comm.	

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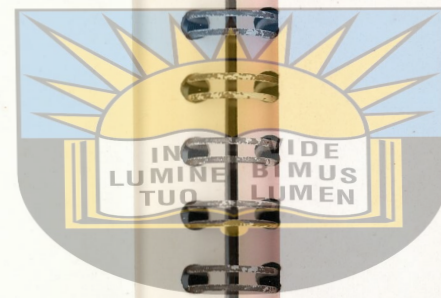


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45.	Nkwandla T.	National Olymp. Sprt. Comm.	31840 (FB)
46.	Mana M.R.	National Olymp. Sprt. Comm.	31738 (FB)
47.	Prins M.	National Party	31638 (FB)
48.	Fredericks W.	Newtown Management council	32605 (FB)
49.	Lombard T.	PERS	32957 (FB)
50.	Stark J.C.	Ratepayers Assoc.	31646 (FB)
51.	Rose C.J.	Ratepayers Assoc.	31851 (FB)
52.	Labuschagne J.	Ratepayers Assoc.	32571 (FB)
53.	Thomas D.M.	Ratepayers Assoc.	31253 (FB)
54.	Van den Berg R.	Ratepayers Assoc.	31433 (FB)
56.	Mali S.	SACP	31430 (FB)
57.	Mseleni N.	SACP	32821 (FB)
58.	Melani M.T.	SADTU	32606 (FB)
59.	Ndlazi N.G.	SADTU	32978 (FB)
60.	Venfolo N.M.	SADTU	32606 (FB)
61.	Sibeko T.H.	SHADE	31486 (FB)
62.	Ketshengana T.S.	Sport	31840 (FB)
63.	Sibeko S.	VUKANI	31486 (FB)
64.	Yengeni G.D.	VUKANI	32377 (FB)

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32106 (FB)	ARDRI	Williams J.
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31154 (UFB)	ARDRI	Dankwaine E.
31154 (UFB)	ARDRI	Masha P.
31154 (UFB)	ARDRI	Nxaso S.
32571 (FB)	Action Committee	Lobuschagne E.
28091 (0461)	Albany Black Sash	Hollands G.
32187 (0404)	Border All. Taxi Ass.	Ward K.
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433830 (EL)	CORPLAN	Neo M.
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32188 (FB)	COSATU	Nkabinana V.
32590 (FB)	COSATU	Nkabinana V.
311484 (0461)	CPA	R.
007-257-6660	Cornell Univ.	Uphof N.
24324 (0461)	D.E.T.	Zita T.
263882 (041)	Dept. Regional & Land Aff.	Borja J.L.
31211 (FB)	FB Farmers Assoc.	Malan J.
31653 (FB)	FB Golf club	Gunter C.J.
32013 (FB)	FB Golf club	Roberts J.
32641 (FB)	FORA	Mhangji J.M.
32978 (FB)	Democratic Teachers Union	Ndlazi C.M.
	FORA	Ndlazi T.C.
	FORA	Thanda T.
	KATCO	Millemann J.
	Healdtown	August X.P.
	Healdtown	Mdaxana V.C.
	Healdtown	Mentwani A.P.N.
31813 (0404)	Healdtown	Tala N.C.
32316 (FB)	Healdtown	Khabana W.
32641 (FB)	Hillside Res Assoc.	Mqombeni J.Z.
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31165 (FB)	Inyanga H. School	Pesi V.
31165 (FB)	Inyanga H. School	Bokveldt Z.
31477 (FB)	KATCO Chamber of Commerce	Masoputan J.M.
32056 (FB)	Mayor FB Municipality	Font B.
32808 (FB)	Municipality/County club	Mitchell D.
31879 (FB)	NEWTRA	Alexandre E.
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