

From the editors:

**Abraham Matamanda<sup>1</sup> & Mariske van Aswegen<sup>2</sup> 2024**

Public participation in urban planning

Rapid urbanisation experienced across the world is exacerbating urban challenges. The complexity of cities as spatial entities facing multiple problems poses challenges for urban and regional planners worldwide. These problems have intensified in scale and occurrence over the past decades as urbanisation and its effects grow exponentially. Weak institutions and adaptation capabilities characterise the Global South, and the Global North is also grappling with multiple urban challenges including urban health issues, climate disasters, international migration, as well as civil unrest and wars (Balsari *et al.*, 2020; Lawrence, 2013; Pereira *et al.*, 2022; Ruszczyk *et al.*, 2022). While cities are spatial entities, they constitute individuals and communities that come from different contexts. The aspirations of these individuals are constantly evolving, as they age or migrate into or from urban areas. The persistence of these urban challenges compromises urban liveability and often planning initiatives have been blamed for the occurrence and scale of various problems. For example, Peter Hall in his book *Great planning disasters* provides evidence of how some planning projects in America were unintentionally responsible for wrongful socio-economic development. Several similar cases have been reported in the African context, where urban planning has not been effective in addressing emerging challenges (Du Plessis, 2014; Moodley, 2019).

The marginalisation of individuals in the planning process also contributes to the perpetuation of most of the urban challenges in African cities.

1 Assoc. Prof. Abraham R Matamanda, Urban & Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5260-5560>

2 Dr Mariske van Aswegen, Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management (UESM), North-West University, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3817-2380>

Van die redakteurs:

**Abraham Matamanda<sup>1</sup> & Mariske van Aswegen<sup>2</sup> 2024**

Openbare deelname aan stadsbeplanning

Snelle verstedeliking wat regoor die wêreld ervaar word, vererger stedelike uitdagings. Die kompleksiteit van stede as ruimtelike entiteite wat veelvuldige probleme in die gesig staar, stel uitdagings vir stads- en streekbeplanners wêreldwyd. Hierdie probleme het die afgelope dekades in omvang en voorkoms toegeneem namate verstedeliking en die gevolge daarvan eksponensieel toeneem. Swak instansies en aanpassingsvermoëns kenmerkend van die Globale Suide en die Globale Noorde worstel ook met veelvuldige stedelike uitdagings, insluitend stedelike gesondheidskwessies, klimaatrampe, internasionale migrasie en burgerlike onrus en oorloë (Balsari *et al.*, 2020; Lawrence, 2013; Pereira *et al.*, 2022; Ruszczyk *et al.*, 2022). Terwyl stede ruimtelike entiteite is, bestaan dit uit individue en gemeenskappe wat uit verskillende kontekste kom. Die aspirasies van hierdie individue ontwikkel voortdurend, soos hulle verouder of migreer na of van stedelike gebiede. Die volharding van hierdie stedelike uitdagings beperk stedelike leefbaarheid en dikwels word beplanningsinisiatiewe geblameer vir die voorkoms en omvang van verskeie probleme. Byvoorbeeld, Peter Hall in sy boek *Great planning disasters* verskaf bewyse van hoe sommige beplanningsprojekte in Amerika onbedoeld verantwoordelik was vir onregmatige sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling. Verskeie soortgelyke gevalle is in die Afrika-konteks aangemeld waar stedelike beplanning nie doeltreffend was om opkomende uitdagings aan

1 Assoc. Prof. Abraham R Matamanda, Urban & Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5260-5560>

2 Dr Mariske van Aswegen, Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management (UESM), North-West University, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3817-2380>

Ho tsoa ho bahlophisi:

**Abraham Matamanda<sup>1</sup> & Mariske van Aswegen<sup>2</sup> 2024**

Ho kenya letsoho ha sechaba therong ea litoropo

Ho ata ha litoropo ka potlako lefatšeng ka bophara ho mpefatsa mathata a litoropo. Ho rarahana ha litoropo ele libaka tse tobaneng le mathata a mangata ho baka liqholotso ho baetsi ba litoropo le libaka lefatšeng ka bophara. Liqholotso tsena li eketsehile ka sekhahla le ketsahalo lilemong tse mashome tse fetileng ha ts'ebetso ea litoropo le litlamorao tsa eona li ntse li eketseha. Litsi tse fokolang le bokhoni ba ho ikamahanya le maemo li tšoantšetsa Lefats'e le ka Boroa, 'me Lefats'e le ka Leboea le lona le tobane le mathata a mangata a litoropong a kenyeletsang litaba tsa bophelo bo botle ba litoropong, likoluoa tsa boemo ba leholimo, ho falla ha machaba, hammoho le merusu ea lehae le lintoa (Balsari *et al.*, 2020; Lawrence, 2013; Pereira *et al.*, 2022; Ruszczyk *et al.*, 2022). Le ha litoropo e le tlhophiso ea libaka, li amohela batho le sechaba se tsoang maemong le libakeng tse fapaneng. Litakatso tsa batho bana li lula li fetoha, ha ba ntse ba tsofala kapa ba fallela libakeng tsa litoropo. Ho phehella ha liqholotso tsena tsa litoropo ho thatafatsa ho luleha hoa litoropong 'me hangata matsapa a ho rera a qosetsoa ho hlaisa mathata a fapaneng.

Mohlala o tiisang nthla ena ke Peter Hall bukeng ea hae ea *Great planning disasters* e fanang ka bopaki ba kamoo merero e meng ea thero ea Amerika e ileng ea baka tsoelo-pele e fosahetseng ea moruo oa sechaba. Ho tlalehiloa linyeoe tse 'maloa tse tšoanang maemong a Afrika, moo moralo oa litoropo o sa kang oa atleha ho rarolla mathata a hlahang (Du Plessis, 2014; Moodley, 2019). Ho khesoa

1 Assoc. Prof. Abraham R Matamanda, Urban & Regional Planning Department, University of the Free State, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5260-5560>

2 Dr Mariske van Aswegen, Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management (UESM), North-West University, South Africa. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3817-2380>

Often, the public interest is not considered as top-down decisions and plans are formulated and effected, usually detached from local aspirations and needs. Sociocultural and religious values seem not to be given consideration, yet most of the African cities previously designed for a few European settlers during colonial times are increasingly accommodating indigenous people. For example, Harare in Zimbabwe was designed to accommodate approximately 300,000 people, but it is now home to approximately 2.1 million people. Yet, the planning laws and ideologies guiding not only Harare, but most of the African cities continue to be premised on the Western ideologies of order and aesthetics. Billawer and Nel (2024) highlight how indigenous knowledge systems are excluded in planning open spaces in Namibia. Moreover, the youth, the aged, the disabled and other minority groups continue to be marginalised, making it difficult to achieve the idealised African cities.

The disenfranchisement of these individuals and groups often triggers insurgency and unrest, as diverse groups of people take matters into their own hands to claim their right to the city. Through mechanisms such as protests and insurgency, the marginal groups are given a platform to engage, and some compromise is reached. However, the challenge is the destruction associated with these protests, which often tend to be violent. On the other hand, some of the tactical alternatives that individuals use are only effective in the short term but expose them to social ills over the long term, *i.e.* public health problems when unsuitable land is utilised for human settlement development. This issue re-emphasises the need for collaborative and participatory planning processes that fully integrate the concerns of all groups and stakeholders in our settlements. While recognising that this is not an easy process, functional cities and human settlements are premised on ideals of inclusivity and full participation among all. Therefore, the articles in this issue interrogate some of these issues

te spreek nie (Du Plessis, 2014; Moodley, 2019).

Die marginalisering van individue tydens die beplanningsproses dra ook by tot die voortsetting van die meeste stedelike uitdagings in Afrika-stede. Dikwels word die openbare belang nie in ag geneem nie aangesien bo-na-onder besluite en planne geformuleer en bewerkstellig word, onafhanklik van plaaslike strewes en behoeftes. Sosio-kulturele en godsdienstige waardes word nie in ag geneem nie, terwyl die meeste Afrika-stede wat voorheen ontwerp is vir 'n paar Europese setlaars tydens koloniale tye, akkommodeer toenemend inheemse mense. Byvoorbeeld, Harare in Zimbabwe is ontwerp om ongeveer 300,000 mense te akkommodeer, maar is nou die tuiste van ongeveer 2,1 miljoen mense. Tog is die beplanningswette en ideologieë wat nie net Harare rig nie, maar ook die meeste Afrika-stede steeds gegrond op die Westerse ideologieë van orde en estetika. Billawer en Nel (2024) beklemtoon hoe inheemse kennisstelsels uitgesluit word by die beplanning van oop ruimtes in Namibië. Boonop word die jeug, bejaardes, gestremdes en ander minderheidsgroepe steeds gemarginaliseer, wat dit moeilik maak om die geïdealiseerde Afrika-stede te bereik.

Die ontneming van hierdie individue en groepe lei dikwels tot opstand en onrus, aangesien diverse groepe mense reg in eie hande neem om hul reg op die stad op te eis. Deur meganismes soos protes en opstand word die marginale groepe 'n platform gegee om betrokke te raak, en 'n mate van kompromie word bereik. Die uitdaging is egter die vernietiging wat verband hou met hierdie betogings wat dikwels geneig is om gewelddadig te wees. Aan die ander kant is sommige van die taktiese alternatiewe wat individue gebruik slegs effektief op die kort termyn, maar stel hulle oor die lang termyn bloot aan maatskaplike euwels, dit wil sê openbare gesondheidsprobleme wanneer onvanpaste grond vir menslike nedersettingsontwikkeling benut

ha batho ka bomong tšebetsong ea meralo le hona ho tlatsetsa ho ntšetseng pele mathata a mangata a litoropo metseng ea Afrika. Hangata, litabatabelo tsa sechaba ha li nkoa kaha liqeto ke tsa ba holimo kapa ban ang le matla, 'me hangata meralo e etsoang le ho phethahala, ha e ipapise le litabatabelo le lithoko tsa lehae.

Litekanyetso tsa setso le bolumeli li bonahala li sa tsotelloe, empa boholo ba litoropo tsa Afrika tse neng li etselitsoe baahi ba 'maloa ba Maeurope nakong ea bokolone li ntse li tsoela pele ho amohela matsoalloa a moo. Ka mohlala, Harare e Zimbabwe e ne e etselitsoe ho nka batho ba ka bang 300 000, empa hona joale ke lehae la batho ba ka bang limilione tse 2.1. Leha ho le joalo, melao ea moralo le likhopolo tse tataisang Harare le boholo ba metse ea Afrika e ntse e tsoela pele ho itšettleha ka likhopolo tsa Bophirimela tsa tlhophiso le botle. Billawer le Nel (2024) ba totobatsa hore na litsamaiso tsa tsebo ea matsoalloa li qheleloa ka thoko joang ho rala libaka tse bulehileng Namibia. Ho feta moo, bacha, maqheku, ba holofetseng le lihlopha tse ling tse fokolang li tsoela pele ho khesoa, ho etsa hore ho be thata ho finyella metse ea Afrika e loketseng.

Ho haneloa ha batho ka bomong le lihlopha tsena hangata ho baka mofereferere le merusu, kaha lihlopha tse sa tšoaneng tsa batho li inkela Imolao matsohong a tsona ho tseka tokelo ea tsona ea ho kena litoropong. Ka mekhoha e kang ea boipelaetso le bofetoheli, lihlopha tse khetholloang li fuoa sethala sa ho kopanela, 'me ho fihleloa ho lumellana ho itseng. Leha ho le joalo, phephetso e ka sehlohong ke ts'enyoo e amanang le boipelaetso bona, boo hangata bo atisang ho ba mabifi. Ka lehlakoreng le leng, mekhoha e meng ea maqheka eo batho ba e sebelisang e sebeta ka nako e khuts'oane feela empa e ba pepesetsa mathata a sechaba ka nako e telele, ke hore, mathata a bophelo bo botle ba sechaba ha mobu o sa lokelang o sebelisoa bakeng sa nts'etsopele ea bolulo ba batho.

focusing on citizen participation, place attachment, identity, and planning laws.

**Wendy Tsoriyo** explores the nexus between place attachment and community participation in community-driven programmes in the Gauteng province, South Africa. Wendy argues that more local urban planning studies need to demonstrate the nexus between peoples' emotional bond with a place, place attachment, and participation in community-driven development initiatives. The findings of the study indicate four clusters based on place attachment and these include discontented advocates, neighbourhood self-doubters, potential community catalysts, and potential neighbourhood champions. The study recommends stakeholders involved in placemaking engage in inclusive and robust participatory planning procedures that enhance the citizens' access to urban amenities and cultural sensitivity. The author concludes that such a consideration help foster a sense of identity, place dependence, and social bonding among the urbanites.

**Mahdi Hoseinpour, Mirnajaf Mousavi and Kamran Jafarpour Ghalehtemouri** situate their discussion in the context of Iran, where they examine urban and regional development processes for border security in West Azerbaijan province. The study employs a decision support model to understand and analyse the nexus of border security and regional planning in Iran. Through this method, they provide different scenarios explaining the interface of development planning and border security. With a focus on empirical data and informed projections, this study sheds light on the intricate dynamics at play, emphasising the pivotal role of an integrated approach to regional advancement.

**Edwin K'oyoo** examines the strategies for promoting and preserving urban landscape identity through public participation amidst urban renewal changes in Kisumu City, Kenya. The study uses public perceptions to understand how place

word. Hierdie uitgawe beklemtoon die behoefte aan samewerkende en deelnemende beplanningsprosesse wat die bekommernisse van alle groepe en belanghebbendes in ons nedersettings ten volle integreer. Terwyl ons erken dat dit nie 'n maklike proses is nie, word funksionele stede en menslike nedersettings gegrond op ideale van inklusiwiteit en volle deelname onder almal. Daarom ondersoek die artikels in hierdie uitgawe sommige van hierdie kwessies wat fokus op burgerdeelname, plekaanhegting, identiteit en beplanningswette.

**Wendy Tsoriyo** ondersoek die verband tussen plekgehegtheid en gemeenskapsdeelname aan gemeenskapsgedrewe programme in die Gauteng-provinsie, Suid-Afrika. Wendy voer aan dat meer plaaslike stadsbeplanningstudies die verband tussen mense se emosionele band met 'n plek, plekgehegtheid en deelname aan gemeenskapsgedrewe ontwikkelingsinisiatiewe moet demonstreer. Die bevindinge van die studie dui op vier groepe gebaseer op plekgehegtheid en dit sluit ontevrede ondersteuners, buurt-selftwyfelaars, potensiele gemeenskapskatalisators en potensiele buurtkampioene in. Die studie beveel aan dat belanghebbendes betrokke by plekskepping betrokke raak by inklusiewe en robuuste deelnemende beplanningsprosedures wat die burgers se toegang tot stedelike geriewe en ook kulturele sensitiviteit verbeter. Die skrywer kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat so 'n oorweging help om sin vir identiteit, plekafhanklikheid en sosiale binding tussen die stedelinge te bevorder.

**Mahdi Hoseinpour, Mirnajaf Mousavi en Kamran Jafarpour Ghalehtemouri** plaas hul bespreking in die konteks van Iran waar hulle stedelike en streeksontwikkelingsprosesse vir grensveiligheid in West-Azerbeidjan-provinsie ondersoek. Die studie gebruik 'n besluitondersteuningsmodel om die verband van grensveiligheid en streekbeplanning in Iran te verstaan en te ontleed. Deur hierdie metode verskaf hulle verskillende

Khatiso ena e totobatsa hape tlhokahalo ea mekhoa ea meralo ea tšebeliso 'moho e kopanyang ka botlalo mats'enyeho a lihlopha tsohle le bankakarolo metseng ea litoropo. Le ha re hlokomela hore sena ha se ts'ebetso e bonolo, litoropo tse sebetsang le libaka tsa bolulo tsa batho li theiloe holim'a maikutlo a ho kenyetsoa le ho kenya letsoho ka botlalo har'a bohle. Ka hona, lingoloo tse leselinyaneng lena li botsa tse ling tsa litaba tsena tse shebaneng le ho nka karolo ha baahi, ho khomarela sebaka, boitsebiso le melao ea thero ea litoropo.

**Wendy Tsoriyo** o hlahloba kamano e teng pakeng tsa kamano ea batho le sebaka, le ho kenya letsoho ha sechaba mananeong a khannoang ke sechaba profinseng ea Gauteng, Afrika Boroa. Wendy o pheha khang ea hore lithuto tse ngata tsa thero ea litoropo li hloka ho bontsa'a kamano pakeng tsa maqhama a maikutlo a batho le sebaka, kamano ea sebaka, le ho nka karolo mererong ea ntlafatso e tsamaellanang le sechaba. Liphuputso li fumane lihlopha tse 'ne tse ipapisitseng le sebaka,' me tsena li kenyelletsa babuelli ba sa khotsofalang, batho ba nang le lipelaelo tsa boahelani, bao e ka bang bahlohleletsi ba sechaba le bao e ka bang libapali tsa boahelani. Boithuto bona bo khothaletsa bankakarolo ba amehang ho kenyeng libaka ho kenella mekhoeng ea meralo e matlafatsang phihlollo ea baahi litsing tsa litoropo le maikutlo a setso. Sengoli se phethela ka hore ho nahana joalo ho thusa ho khothaletsa boitsebahatso, ho itšetleha ka sebaka, le tlamahano ea sechaba har'a batho ba litoropong.

**Mahdi Hoseinpour, Mirnajaf Mousavi le Kamran Jafarpour Ghalehtemouri** ba beha lipuisano tsa bona maemong a Iran, moo ba hlahlobang lits'ebetso tsa ntlafatso ea litoropo le libaka bakeng sa ts'ireletso ea moeli profinseng ea West Azerbaijan. Boithuto bona bo sebelisa mohlala oa ts'ebetso ea liqeto ho utloisisa le ho sekaseka khokahano ea ts'ireletso ea meeli le moralo oa tikoloho Iran. Ka mokhoa ona, ba fana ka maemo a fapaneng a hlahosang sebopeliso sa moralo

identity can be sustained in urban renewal projects. This article argues that effective public participation is important in identifying, promoting, and maintaining a city's landscape identity in urban renewal projects. The study reveals that Lake Victoria and its scenery, parks, sociocultural activities at public parks, local foods, social interaction at public Central Square, and government buildings contributed to the city's urban landscape identity. The study concludes that, in order to preserve landscape identity, it should be acknowledged in legislations and policies that guide urban renewal and developments, and in public participation processes.

**Marshallene Harris and Mark Oranje** present insights from perceptions of practising planners in Western Cape, South Africa, regarding post-1994 planning law and settlement development processes. The study contributes towards understanding the nuances in planning practice in the post-colonial context of South Africa and draws insights from the experiences of 25 professional planners. The study found that planners appreciate the new planning law and view it as an improved version compared to the previous system. However, the planners indicated that challenges experienced with the current planning system are largely bureaucratic and institutional impediments over which planners have hardly any control.

**Evidence Enoguanbhor et al.** assess the conformity to demarcated environmentally sensitive areas in land-use plans, using the case of Abuja in Nigeria. The study employs scenario alternatives in predicting and evaluating the impact of land dynamics on environmentally sensitive areas. These alternative scenarios aim to support existing strategic environmental assessments, using GIS mapping with various layers of land cover, land-use, land-cover models, and scenario alternatives to predict future land-use impacts using the Markov model. Environmentally sensitive areas are categorised into five groups to determine the impact of future land dynamics on these areas.

scenario's wat die koppelvlak van ontwikkelingsbeplanning en grensveiligheid verduidelik. Met 'n fokus op empiriese data en ingeligte projeksies, werp hierdie studie lig op die ingewikkelde dinamika, en beklemtoon die deurslaggewende rol van 'n geïntegreerde benadering tot streeksbevordering.

**Edwin K'oyoo** ondersoek die strategieë vir die bevordering en behoud van stedelike landskapsidentiteit deur openbare deelname te midde van stedelike vernuwing in Kisumu City, Kenia. Die studie gebruik openbare persepsies om te verstaan hoe plekidentiteit in stedelike hernuwingsprojekte volgehou kan word. Hierdie artikel voer aan dat effektiewe publieke deelname belangrik is in die identifisering, bevordering en instandhouding van 'n stad se landskapsidentiteit in stedelike hernuwingsprojekte. Die studie onthul dat Victoria-meer en sy natuurskoon, parke, sosiokulturele aktiwiteite by openbare parke, plaaslike voedsel, sosiale interaksie by die Sentrale Plein en regeringsgeboue bygedra het tot die stad se stedelike landskapsidentiteit. Die studie kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat om landskapsidentiteit te bewaar, dit erken moet word in wetgewing en beleid wat stedelike vernuwing en ontwikkelings rig, en in openbare deelname prosesse.

**Marshallene Harris en Mark Oranje** bied insigte uit persepsies van praktiserende beplanners in Wes-Kaap, Suid-Afrika, met betrekking tot post-1994 beplanningsreg en nedersettingsontwikkelingsprosesse. Die studie dra by tot die begrip van die nuanses in beplanningspraktyk in die post-koloniale konteks van Suid-Afrika en put insigte uit die ervarings van 25 professionele beplanners. Die studie bevind dat beplanners nuwe beplanningswetgewing waardeur en dit as 'n verbeterde weergawe beskou in vergelyking met die vorige stelsel. Die beplanners het egter aangedui dat uitdagings wat met die huidige beplanningstelsel ervaar word, grootliks burokratiese en institusionele belemmerings is waarvoor beplanners min beheer het.

oa nts'etsopele le ts'ireletso ea moeli. Ka ho tsepamisa maikutlo thlahisoleseling le matlafatseng le likhakanyo tse nang le tsebo, phuputso ena e fana ka leseli holim'a lipheto ho tse rarahaneng 'me tse totobatsang karolo ea bohlokoa ea mokhoa o kopanetsoeng oa tsoelopele ea libaka.

**Edwin K'oyoo** o hlaloba maano a ho khothaletsa le ho boloka boitsebahatso ba tikoloho ea litoropo ka ho nka karolo ha sechaba nakong ea lipheto ho tsa nchafatso ea litoropo tsa Kisumu, Kenya. Boithuto bona bo sebelisa maikutlo a sechaba ho utloisisa hore na boitsebiso ba sebaka bo ka tšehetsoa joang mererong ea nchafatso ea litoropo. Sengoliloeng sena se pheha khang ea hore ho nka karolo ha sechaba ka katleho ho bohlokoa ho tsebahatseng, ho khothaletsa le ho boloka sebopeliso sa toropo mererong ea nchafatso ea litoropo. Boithuto bona bo senola hore Letša la Victoria le botle ba lona, lirapa tsa boikhathollo, litloaelo tsa sechaba lirapeng tsa boikhathollo tsa sechaba, lijo tsa lehae, tšebeliso ea sechaba lebaleng la sechaba, le meaho ea mmuso li kentse letsoho ho tsebahatseng sebopeliso sa toropo. Boithuto bona bo phethela ka hore, molemong oa ho boloka boitsebahatso ba naha, hoo hloka hore melao le maano a tataisang nchafatso le ntlafatso ea litoropo a ananeloe, 'me a sebelisoa ho kenya letsoho ha sechaba.

**Marshallene Harris le Mark Oranje** ba fana ka lintlha tse tsoang maikutlong a baetsi ba meralo ba Kapa Bophirima, Afrika Boroa, mabapi le molao oa moralo oa kamora 1994 le lits'ebetso tsa nts'etsopele ea meaho. Boithuto ba bona bo kenya letsoho thlalo hanyong ea linthla-kemo tsa thero ea litoropo naheng ea Afrika Boroa kamor'a bokoloniale. E etsa sena ka liphihlelo tsa litsebi tsa meralo ea litoropo tse 25. Phuputso e fumane hore baetsi ba meralo ba ananela molao o mocha oa ho rala litoropo mme ba o nka e le phetolelo e ntlafatseng ha e bapisoa le tsamaiso e fetileng. Leha ho le joalo, baetsi ba meralo ba bonts'itse hore liqholotso tse teng tsamaisong ea hajoale ea moralo ke

This, in turn, assists in the policy- and decision-making process of decision makers.

In the final paper by **John Mubangizi**, the challenges of inclusivity and equity in four African countries are framed within the Pan-African City concept. The challenges of inclusivity and equity in the housing markets of South Africa, Uganda, Nigeria, and Tanzania are explored with a subsequent focus on efforts to address these challenges within existing policy, legislation, and other frameworks focused on human and housing rights. The author concludes with various recommendations to attain this ambitious goal, with a focus on collaborative cross-border initiatives.

The June 2024 issue concludes with two book reviews, first, by James Chakwizira on *Regional policy in the Southern African Development Community*. And secondly, Martin Lewis on the book *Land-use management to support sustainable settlements in South Africa*.

## REFERENCES

- BALSARI, S., DRESSER, C. & LEANING, J. 2020. Climate change, migration, and civil strife. *Current Environmental Health Reports*, 7, pp. 404-414. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40572-020-00291-4>
- BILLAWER, W.H. & NEL, V. 2024. The exclusion of indigenous knowledge systems in planning open spaces in Namibia: The case of Havana, Windhoek. *Urban Forum*, 35, pp. 165-178. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-024-09510-9>
- DU PLESSIS, D.J. 2014. A critical reflection on urban spatial planning practices and outcomes in post-apartheid South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 25(1), pp. 69-88. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9201-5>
- HALL, P. 1980. *Great planning disasters*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(80\)80006-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(80)80006-1)

**Evidence Enoguanbhor et al.** assesser die ooreenkomste tussen afgebakende omgewings sensitiewe gebiede in grondgebruikplanne deur die geval van Abuja in Nigerië te gebruik. Die studie gebruik scenario-alternatiewe om die impak van grond dinamika op omgewings sensitiewe gebiede te voorspel en te evalueer. Hierdie alternatiewe scenario's het ten doel om bestaande strategiese omgewingsbeoordelings te ondersteun deur gebruik te maak van GIS-kartering met verskeie lae grondbedekking, grondgebruik, grondbedekkingsmodelle en scenario-alternatiewe om toekomstige grondgebruikimpakte te voorspel deur die Markov-model te gebruik. Omgewings sensitiewe gebiede word in vyf groepe gekategoriseer om die impak van toekomstige grond dinamika op hierdie gebiede te bepaal. Dit help weer in die beleid- en besluitnemingsproses van besluitnemers.

In die finale artikel deur **John Mubangizi** word die uitdagings van inklusiwiteit en billikheid in vier Afrika-lande binne die Pan-African City-konsep geraam. Die uitdagings van inklusiwiteit en billikheid in die huismarkte van Suid-Afrika, Uganda, Nigerië en Tanzanië word ondersoek met 'n daaropvolgende fokus op pogings om hierdie uitdagings aan te spreek binne bestaande beleid, wetgewing en ander raamwerke wat op mense- en behuisingsregte gefokus is. Die skrywer sluit af met verskeie aanbevelings om hierdie ambisieuse doelwit te bereik, met 'n fokus op samewerkende oorgrensinisiatiewe.

Die Junie 2024-uitgawe word afgesluit met twee boekresensies, eerstens deur James Chakwizira oor *Regional policy in the Southern African Development Community*. En tweedens, Martin Lewis oor die boek *Land-use management to support sustainable settlements in South Africa*.

lits'itiso tse ngata tsa tsamaiso le litsi tseo bahlophisi ba nang le bothata ba ho li laola.

Boithuto ba **Enoguanbhor et al.** bo lekola ho tsamaellana le libaka tse arotsoeng tse hlokometsoeng ke tikoloho mererong ea tšebeliso ea mobu, ho sebelisoa mohlala oa Abuja Nigeria. Boithuto bona bo sebelisa mekhoha e meng ea maemo ho lekola phello ea matla a mobu libakeng tse hlokometsoeng ke tikoloho. Maemo ana a mang a ikemiselitse ho ts'ehetsa litlahlobo tse teng tsa tikoloho, ho sebelisoa 'mapa oa GIS o nang le likarolo tse fapaneng tsa ts'ebeliso ea mobu, mehlala ea ts'ebeliso sa mobu, le mefuta e meng ea maemo ho bolela esale pele litlamorao tsa ts'ebeliso ea mobu nakong e tlang ho sebelisoa mohlala oa Markov. Libaka tse hlokomelang tikoloho li arotsoe ka lihlopha tse hlano ho fumana phello ea matla a lefats'e nakong e tlang libakeng tsena. Sena se thusa liketso ea maano le ho etsa liqeto hoa bo ketsa-molao.

Pampiring ea ho qetela ea **John Mubangizi**, liqholotso tsa kenyeletso le tekano linaheng tse 'ne tsa Afrika li theiloe ka har'a mohopolo oa Toropo ea Pan-African. Liphephetso tsa kenyeletso le tekatekano limmarakeng tsa matlo Afrika Boroa, Uganda, Nigeria le Tanzania li hlahlojoa ka mor'a moo ho tsepamisitsoeng maikutlo a ho sebetsana le liqholotso tsena ka har'a maano a teng, melao, le meralo e meng e tsepamisitseng maikutlo litokelong tsa botho le matlo. Mongoli o phethela ka likhothaletso tse fapaneng tsa ho fihlela sepheo sena sa maemo a holimo, a tsepamisitse maikutlo mererong ea ts'ebeliso ea ho ts'ela meeli.

Khatiso ena ea Phuptjane 2024 e phethela ka litlahlobo tse peli tsa libuka, ea pele, e ngotsoeng ke James Chakwizira mabapi le *Regional policy in the Southern African Development Community*. Ho sa bobedi, Martin Lewis o na le buka ea *Land-use management to support sustainable settlements in South Africa*.

LAWRENCE, R.J. 2013. Urban health challenges in Europe. *Journal of Urban Health*, 90, pp. 23-36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9761-z>

MOODLEY, S. 2019. Why do planners think that planning has failed post-apartheid? The case of eThekweni municipality, Durban, South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 30, pp. 307-323. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-018-9357-0>

PEREIRA, P., ZHAO, W., SYMOCHKO, L., INACIO, M., BOGUNOVIC, I. & BARCELO, D. 2022. The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict will push back the sustainable development goals. *Geography and Sustainability*, 3(3), pp. 277-287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geosus.2022.09.003>

RUSZCZYK, H.A., BROTO, V.C. & MCFARLANE, C. 2022. Urban health challenges: Lessons from COVID-19 responses. *Geoforum*, 131, pp. 105-115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.03.003>

## VERWYSINGS

BALSARI, S., DRESSER, C. & LEANING, J. 2020. Climate change, migration, and civil strife. *Current Environmental Health Reports*, 7, pp. 404-414. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40572-020-00291-4>

BILLAWER, W.H. & NEL, V. 2024. The exclusion of indigenous knowledge systems in planning open spaces in Namibia: The case of Havana, Windhoek. *Urban Forum*, 35, pp. 165-178. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-024-09510-9>

DU PLESSIS, D.J. 2014. A critical reflection on urban spatial planning practices and outcomes in post-apartheid South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 25(1), pp. 69-88. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9201-5>

HALL, P. 1980. *Great planning disasters*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(80\)80006-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(80)80006-1)

LAWRENCE, R.J. 2013. Urban health challenges in Europe. *Journal of Urban Health*, 90, pp. 23-36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9761-z>

MOODLEY, S. 2019. Why do planners think that planning has failed post-apartheid? The case of eThekweni municipality, Durban, South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 30, pp. 307-323. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-018-9357-0>

PEREIRA, P., ZHAO, W., SYMOCHKO, L., INACIO, M., BOGUNOVIC, I. & BARCELO, D. 2022. The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict will push back the sustainable development goals. *Geography and Sustainability*, 3(3), pp. 277-287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geosus.2022.09.003>

RUSZCZYK, H.A., BROTO, V.C. & MCFARLANE, C. 2022. Urban health challenges: Lessons from COVID-19 responses. *Geoforum*, 131, pp. 105-115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.03.003>

## LITS'UPISO

BALSARI, S., DRESSER, C. & LEANING, J. 2020. Climate change, migration, and civil strife. *Current Environmental Health Reports*, 7, pp. 404-414. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40572-020-00291-4>

BILLAWER, W.H. & NEL, V. 2024. The exclusion of indigenous knowledge systems in planning open spaces in Namibia: The case of Havana, Windhoek. *Urban Forum*, 35, pp. 165-178. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-024-09510-9>

DU PLESSIS, D.J. 2014. A critical reflection on urban spatial planning practices and outcomes in post-apartheid South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 25(1), pp. 69-88. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-013-9201-5>

HALL, P. 1980. *Great planning disasters*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287\(80\)80006-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-3287(80)80006-1)

LAWRENCE, R.J. 2013. Urban health challenges in Europe. *Journal of Urban Health*, 90, pp. 23-36. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-012-9761-z>

MOODLEY, S. 2019. Why do planners think that planning has failed post-apartheid? The case of eThekweni municipality, Durban, South Africa. *Urban Forum*, 30, pp. 307-323. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12132-018-9357-0>

PEREIRA, P., ZHAO, W., SYMOCHKO, L., INACIO, M., BOGUNOVIC, I. & BARCELO, D. 2022. The Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict will push back the sustainable development goals. *Geography and Sustainability*, 3(3), pp. 277-287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geosus.2022.09.003>

RUSZCZYK, H.A., BROTO, V.C. & MCFARLANE, C. 2022. Urban health challenges: Lessons from COVID-19 responses. *Geoforum*, 131, pp. 105-115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2022.03.003>