

From the guest editors:

**Martin Lewis<sup>1</sup> & Hangwelani Hope Magidimisha<sup>2</sup>**

The land issue is still making waves across Southern Africa, with South Africa being the latest focus of dispute. An article, featured in the *Daily Maverick* on 29 May 2019, indicates that “*Land reform is a broad social challenge that requires the commitment of every South African to ensure the sustainability and prosperity of an inclusive South African economy. The land question is not only an agricultural land problem, but it also relates to urban and peri-urban land*” (Kirsten & Vink, 2019: n.p.).

A storm of emotional arguments was fuelled by the announcement of the South African government to investigate the amendment of Section 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa to allow for expropriation of land without compensation. In his February 2019 State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa stated: “*We will support the work of the Constitutional Review Committee tasked with the review of Section 25 of the Constitution to unambiguously set out provisions for expropriation of land without compensation*” (RSA, 2019a). On 18 September 2018, President Ramaphosa appointed an Expert Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture to provide independent advice to the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) on Land Reform. The panel’s mandate was to provide a unified policy perspective on land reform in respect of restitution, redistribution and tenure reform. This report introduces a comprehensive approach to land reform emphasising rural-urban linkages, while addressing the unique territorial characteristics.<sup>3</sup> In

1 Chief Executive Officer, SACPLAN.  
2 Academic Leader for Planning and Housing, School of the Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, and SACPLAN Council Member.  
3 Final Report of the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture (4 May 2019) for His Excellency the President of South Africa, p. iv. (Online). Available at: [www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis\\_document/201907/panelreportlandreform\\_0.pdf](http://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201907/panelreportlandreform_0.pdf) (Accessed: 22 November 2019).

Van die gasredakteurs:

**Martin Lewis<sup>1</sup> & Hangwelani Hope Magidimisha<sup>2</sup>**

Die grondkwessie maak nog steeds golwe in Suidelike Afrika, met Suid-Afrika as die nuutste fokuspunt van dispuut. In ’n artikel wat op 29 Mei 2019 in die *Daily Maverick* verskyn, word aangedui dat “*Land reform is a broad social challenge that requires the commitment of every South African to ensure the sustainability and prosperity of an inclusive South African economy. The land question is not only an agricultural land problem, but it also relates to urban and peri-urban land*” (Kirsten & Vink, 2019: n.p.).

’n Storm van emosionele argumente is aangevuur deur die aankondiging van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering om die wysiging van artikel 25 van die Grondwet van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te ondersoek om onteiening van grond sonder vergoeding moontlik te maak. President Cyril Ramaphosa het in sy toespraak by die *State of the Nation Address* in Februarie 2019 gesê: “*We will support the work of the Constitutional Review Committee tasked with the review of Section 25 of the Constitution to unambiguously set out provisions for expropriation of land without compensation*” (RSA, 2019a). President Ramaphosa het ’n adviespaneel vir grondhervorming en landbou op 18 September 2018 aangestel om onafhanklike advies aan die Inter-Ministeriële Komitee (IMK) oor grondhervorming te gee. Die paneel se mandaat was om ’n eenvormige beleidsperspektief te gee oor grondhervorming ten opsigte van restituisie, herverdeling en verblyfreg. In hierdie verslag word ’n omvattende benadering tot grondhervorming bekendgestel wat die landelike-stedelike skakels beklemtoon, terwyl die unieke territoriale kenmerke

1 Chief Executive Officer, SACPLAN.  
2 Academic Leader for Planning and Housing, School of the Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, and SACPLAN Council Member.

Ho tsoa ho Bahlophisi ba Baeti:

**Martin Lewis<sup>1</sup> & Hangwelani Hope Magidimisha<sup>2</sup>**

Ditaba tse amanang le tsamaiso ea lefatshe di ithlomme pele lefatshe ka bophara, mme naha ea Afrika Borwa e kapele ka liqabang tse bakoang ke tsekisano ea lefatshe. Thlahisong ea la 29 Motsheanong 2019 ea koranta ea marang-rang ea *Daily Maverick*, ho hlahlile polelo ea reng “*Land reform is a broad social challenge that requires the commitment of every South African to ensure the sustainability and prosperity of an inclusive South African economy. The land question is not only an agricultural land problem, but it also relates to urban and peri-urban land*” (Kirsten & Vink, 2019: np).

Phatlalatso ea mmuso oa Afrika Borwa ea ho batlisisa tokiso ea Karolo ea 25 ea Molaotheo ele ho ananela kgutliso ea lefatshe ntle le puseletso e bakile sefelo sa likhohlano tsa maikutlo ka hare ho naha. Mopresidente Cyril Ramaphosa, puong ea hae ea sechaba ka Hlakola 2019 o boletse hore “*We will support the work of the Constitutional Review Committee tasked with the review of Section 25 of the Constitution to unambiguously set out provisions for expropriation of land without compensation*” (RSA, 2019a). Ka la 18 Loetse 2018, Mopresidente Ramaphosa o hirile Sehlopha sa Ditsibi ho eletsa Komiti ea Matona mabapi le Phetoho ea Mobu le Temo. Thomo ea ditsibi tsena ene ele ho fana ka temoso e pharaletseng ea maano a phetoho ea mobu mabapi le puseletso, phetiso le thuo ea lefatshe. Tlaleho ena e fana ka katamelo e pharaletseng ea phetoho ea lefatshe, e bile e hatiseletsa khokahano lipakeng tsa liiroropo le mahaeng, e sa sie morao phapang paekeng tsa mobu

1 Chief Executive Officer, SACPLAN.  
2 Academic Leader for Planning and Housing, School of the Built Environment and Development Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal, and SACPLAN Council Member.

his State of the Nation Address on 20 June 2019, President Ramaphosa indicated that the Presidential Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture's "*recommendations will inform the finalisation of a comprehensive, far-reaching and transformative land reform programme*" (RSA, 2019b: 15).

In the foreword to the report, Dr Vuyokazi Mahlati, Chairperson of the Expert Advisory Panel, indicated that "*the urgency and Constitutional imperative of land reform in South Africa can neither be taken lightly nor [be] postponed*".<sup>4</sup> The issue has divided South Africans and politicians, with some fearing that South Africa will be the next Zimbabwe and others hoping for a long-awaited new dawn. Regardless of one's position on the expropriation of land without compensation, it is certain that the proposed changes will have far-reaching implications for planning and the built environment. This policy uncertainty has already curtailed investment in agricultural land; yet it promises to release well-located land for affordable housing.

The South African Council for Planners (SACPLAN), together with the *Town and Regional Planning* journal, have decided to dedicate a special issue of the journal in 2019 to explore the land question in Southern African, with a focus on Planning and the Built Environment perspectives. **Huchzermeyer, Harrison, Charlton, Klug, Rubin** and **Todes** indicated that urban land reform is a relatively under-researched area, and as such this Special issue is set to assist in reducing the current gap. It contributes to the body of knowledge and is set to be a source document for governments in their endeavours to reaching and finding solutions for this complex and sensitive issue.

In addition to the academic contributions to the topic, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), as the national department responsible for land reform, provided a commentary

4 Foreword by Dr Vuyokazi Mahlati, Chairperson of the Advisory Panel on Land Reform and Agriculture, May 2019.

aandag geniet.<sup>3</sup> In sy *State of the Nation* toespraak op 20 Junie 2019 het president Ramaphosa aangedui dat die Presidensiële Adviespaneel oor grondhervorming en landbou "*recommendations will inform the finalisation of a comprehensive, far-reaching and transformative land reform programme*" (RSA, 2019b: 15).

In die voorwoord tot die verslag dui, Dr Vuyokazi Mahlati, Voorsitter van die *Expert Advisory Panel*, dat "*the urgency and Constitutional imperative of land reform in South Africa can neither be taken lightly nor [be] postponed*".<sup>4</sup> Die kwessie het Suid-Afrikaners en politici verdeel, met sommige wat vrees dat Suid-Afrika die volgende Zimbabwe sal wees en ander wat hoop op 'n lang verwagte nuwe aanbreek. Ongeag die standpunt oor die onteiening van grond sonder vergoeding, is dit seker dat die voorgestelde veranderings verreikende gevolge vir die beplanning- en die beboude omgewing sal hê. Hierdie beleidsonsekerheid het reeds die belegging in landbougrond ingekort, maar beloof om grond wat goed geleë is, vir bekostigbare behuising vry te laat.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Beplanners (SACPLAN), saam met die *Stads- en Streekbeplanning*-joernaal, het in 2019 besluit om 'n spesiale uitgawe van die tydskrif te wy aan die verkenning van die landvraag in Suider-Afrika, met die fokus op Beplanning en Bou-omgewingsperspektiewe. **Huchzermeyer, Harrison, Charlton, Klug, Rubin** en **Todes** het aangedui dat stedelike grondhervorming 'n betreklik ondernagevorsde gebied is, en as sodanig het hierdie spesiale uitgawe ten doel om die gaping wat tans bestaan, te verminder. Dit dra dus by tot die liggaam van kennis en is 'n brondokument vir regerings in hul pogings om oplossings vir

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libakeng ka ho fapana.<sup>3</sup> Puong ea hae ea Sechaba ka la 20 Phuptjane 2019, Mopresidente Ramaphosa o bontshitse hore likeletso tsa Sehlopha sa Ditsibi tsa Phetoho ea Mobu le Temo "*recommendations will inform the finalisation of a comprehensive, far-reaching and transformative land reform programme*" (RSA, 2019b: 15)

Molula-setulo oa Sehlopha sa Ditsibi, Dr Vuyokazi Mahlati, o bontshitse hore "*the urgency and Constitutional imperative of land reform in South Africa can neither be taken lightly nor [be] postponed*".<sup>4</sup> Taba ena e bakile karohano lipakeng tsa baahai le bapolutikika hara naha, mme ba bang ba tshohile hore Afrika Borwa etla qeteletse e fumana mathata a tshoanang le a naha ea Zimbabwe. Ho sa kgathalle maikutlo a motho ka mong mabapi le kgutliso ea mobu ntle le puseletso, ho hlakile hore liphetho tse reriloeng li tlo ba le tshutshumetso e pharaletseng holima thero ea mobu le tikoloho e ahiloeng. Hajoale, thlokahalo ea botsitso ba maano e sentse e baka phokotseho ea matsete mapolasing, le hoja e eketsa tshepiso tsa ho fana ka lefatshe le libakeng tse hantle molemong oa khaho ea matlo a bolulo.

Lekgotla la Afrika Borwa la Thero (SACPLAN) mmoho le Sengoloo sa *Meralo ea litoropo le litereke*, li entse taelo ea ho ntsha sengoloo se ikgethileng ka 2019 ho lekola taba ea lefatshe le mobu tikolohong sa Afrika e Borwa, ka tsepamiso ea maikutlo holima Thero ea Moobu le Tikoloho e Ahiloeng. **Huchzermeyer, Harrison, Charlton, Klug, Rubin** le **Todes** ba bontshitse hore noithuto holima phetoho ea mobu litorpong li batla li le tlase haholo, mme ka hona sengoliloeng sena se leka ho lokisa boemo bona. Ka hona, se kenya letsoho ho eketsa tsebo e teng le ho eletsa mebuso tshebetsong ea eona

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on the topic. In their commentary, the DALRRD acknowledged that the land-related challenges are deeply entrenched and are both systematic and structural. In addition, a write-up on the South African Local Government Association's (SALGA) proposals to facilitate spatial transformation and inclusive economic growth provides a direct response to the urban land reform question. These decisions will enable municipalities to be proactive and to negotiate better development outcomes.

Adding to the contributions from DALRRD and SALGA, a number of academic articles from countries such as Algeria, Botswana, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia explore the topic.

**Winkler** indicates that the battles on the land question do not properly engage with the issue of 'communal' land that is under the custodianship of traditional leaders. She argues that the topic of 'communal land' hardly surfaces during political confrontation, whereas at least 17 million South Africans live on 'communal' landholding that is under the custodianship of traditional leaders. Winkler further indicates that scholars and policymakers continue to search for universal solutions that ignore complex historical forces. In a search for uniformed solutions, the complexities and differences suggest that uniformed solutions are not necessarily the answer. She suggests that alternative and situated options need to be explored and proposed that one such option could be an area-based approach. This will allow planners to focus on local-scale priorities. Winkler ends by indicating that we, as planners, have not yet disentangled ourselves from western systems of planning, while the complexities of 'communal land' remain unresolved.

**Hafsi** and **Chabi** focus on the experience of land tenure regularisation in two informal settlements in the city of Souk Ahras, Algeria. They sought to identify successes of land tenure regularisation in informal settlements. They indicate that the application of a legal framework does, in fact,

hierdie ingewikkelde en sensitiewe saak te vind.

Benewens die akademiese bydraes tot die onderwerp, lewer die Departement van Landbou, Grondhervorming en Landelike Ontwikkeling (DALRRD), as die nasionale departement verantwoordelik vir grondhervorming, 'n kommentaar op die onderwerp. In hul kommentaar het die DALRRD erken dat die landverwante uitdagings diep verskans is en sistematies en struktureel is. Daarbenewens lewer 'n skryfstuk oor die voorstelle van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Plaaslike Regering (SALGA) om ruimtelike transformasie en inklusiewe ekonomiese groei te vergemaklik, 'n direkte antwoord op die vraag na stedelike grondhervorming. Hierdie besluite sal munisipaliteite in staat stel om pro-aktief te wees en beter ontwikkelingsuitkomstes te beding.

'n Aantal akademiese artikels uit lande soos Algerië, Botswana, Kenia, Suid-Afrika en Zambië word bygevoeg tot die bydraes van DALRRD en SALGA en ondersoek die onderwerp.

**Winkler** dui aan dat die veldslae oor die grondvraagstuk nie behoorlik besig is met die kwessie van 'gemeenskaplike' grond wat onder toesig van tradisionele leiers is nie. Sy voer aan dat die onderwerp 'gemeenskaplike grond' min tydens politieke konfrontasie opduik, terwyl ten minste 17 miljoen Suid-Afrikanners op 'gemeenskaplike' grondbesit woon wat onder toesig van tradisieleiers is. Winkler dui verder aan dat wetenskaplikes en beleidmakers steeds soek na universele oplossings wat komplekse historiese kragte ignoreer. Waar daar dan 'n soeke is na uniforme oplossings, dui die kompleksiteite en verskille aan dat uniformiseerde oplossings nie noodwendig die antwoord is nie. Sy stel voor dat alternatiewe en geleë opsies ondersoek moet word en stel voor dat een van hierdie opsies 'n gebiedsgebaseerde benadering kan wees. Dit stel die beplanners in staat om op plaaslike prioriteite te fokus. Winkler eindig met die aanduiding dat ons as beplanners ons nog nie van die westerse beplanningstelsels

e phehellang ho fumana litharollo tabeng ena e thata.

Ka holimo ho mona, menehelo ea Thuto tabeng ena, Lefapha la Temo, Phetoho ea Mobu le Ntšetso-pele ea Mahaeng (DALRRD) ele lona lekala le ikarabella litabeng tsa mobu ka hara naha, li fane ka polelo tabeng ena. Polelong ea eona, DALRRD e ananetse hore mathata a mobu a latellana ebile a tebile ka sebopeho. Ho hatiseletsa mona, thlahiso ea Mokgatlo oa Puso ea Lehae Afrika Borwa (SALGA) ea ho tsamaisa phetoho e libakeng le kgolo e pharaletseng ea moruo e fana ka karabo e tobileng potso ea phetoho ea mobu lotoropong. Liqeto tseba li tla tusa limmasepala ho tliša diphetho tse ntle tsa ntshetsopele.

Ele ho tlatsetsa menehelo ea DALRRD le SALGA, lingoliloeng tsa Thuto hotsoa linaheng tsa Algeria, Botswana, Kenya, South Africa, le Zambia li fanoe ho hlahloba sehlooho sena.

**Winkler** o bontsha hore lintoa holima mobu hali ekole taba ea mobu o kopanetsoeng libakeng tse busoang ke marena. Khang ea ha eke hore taba ea mobu o kopanetsoeng ha e ke be e lekoe lipuisanong tsa bapolutiki, le hoja baahi b aka bang limilione tse 17 ba Afrika Borwa ba lula libakeng tsa kopanelo, le hon aka tlasa puso ea marena. Winkler o tsoelapele ho bontsha hore barutehi le baetsi ba melao ba hlotse ba batla tharollo e ikamahanyang le lefatshe ka bophara, mme sena se hlokomoloha tshutshumetso ea nalane ea naha. Moo ho nang le patlisiso e tsitsiseng ea litharollo, mathata le liphapang li bontsha hore litharollo tse tsitsiseng hase tsona karabo. O fan aka maiutlo a hore mefuta e meng ea litharollo, e ikamahanyang le sebaka ka seng ke eona e ka lekoloang. Sena se tla fa baralang mobu ho tsepamisa maikutlo holima lithloko le likhetho tsa sebaka ka seng. Winkler o phethela ka hore rona ba ralang hare so intshe mekhoeng ea ho rera e ikamahanyang le linaha tsa Bophirima, le hoja mathata a mobu o kopanetsoeng a rarolla naheng tsa rona.

**Hafsi** le **Chabi** ba tsepamisa maikutlo holima liketsahalo tsa phetiso ea

face difficulties, due to the historical complexities of land status, lack of resources, and social conflicts. They found that regularisation of informal settlements relies on an accurate land-information system. Hafsi and Chabi mention that the recognition of informal urban settlements developed an approach toward seeking to improve living conditions, stabilise the residents, and better integration of these settlements in the urban management of the city. They also acknowledge that a number of problems arose when a regularisation procedure is engaged, such as historical complexities of land status, social conflicts with inheritance, and the lack of human, technical and financial resources. They conclude by indicating that the phenomenon of urban informality needs to be prevented by the provision of sufficient public housing for all classes.

**Khuzwayo, Chipungu, Magidimisha and Lewis** examine women's access to rural land in the UMnini Trust traditional area of KwaZulu-Natal. The article analyses the extent to which current land reform programmes address equal access to land and securing of land rights by women. The study identifies that customary land tenure systems should be revised and enforced for improved access to land for rural women. It recommends that women should have equal tenure rights and access to land, irrespective of their marital status.

In the article "*Land-grabbing in Botswana: Modern era dispossession*", **Molebatsi** aims to expose the land-grabbing tendencies of the country's land-tenure reforms. The article attempts to 'retell' the story of land-grabbing in Botswana.

**Mthembu** reflects on expropriation-based land reform in Southern Africa and considers land redistribution in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, by analysing land in terms of transition to democracy, to independence, land reform and expropriation land reform.

**Munshifwa** poses the question: How do informal settlements that are under threat of demolition by local authorities transcend these threats to

ontkoppel het nie, terwyl die kompleksiteite van 'gemeenskaplike grond' onopgelos bly.

**Hafsi en Chabi** konsentreer op die ervaring van die regstreekse grondregtelike regulering in twee informele nedersettings in die stad Souk Ahras, Algerië. Hulle poog om die suksesse van die grondregulering in informele nedersettings te identifiseer. Die toepassing van 'n wettige raamwerk ondervind in werklikheid probleme as gevolg van die historiese ingewikkeldheid van grondstatus, 'n gebrek aan hulpbronne en sosiale konflikte. Hulle het bevind dat die regulering van informele nedersettings op 'n akkurate landinligtingstelsel staatmaak. **Hafsi en Chabi** noem dat die erkenning van informele stedelike nedersettings 'n benadering ontwikkel het om die lewensomstandighede te verbeter, die inwoners te stabiliseer en 'n beter integrasie van hierdie nedersettings in die stedelike bestuur van die stad. Hulle het ook erken dat 'n aantal probleme ontstaan het wanneer 'n reguleringsprosedure onderneem word, soos historiese kompleksiteite van landstatus, sosiale konflik met erfenis, en die gebrek aan menslike, tegniese en finansiële hulpbronne. Hulle het afgesluit deur aan te dui dat die verskynsel van stedelike informaliteit voorkom moet word deur die voorsiening van voldoende openbare behuising wat vir alle klasse bestem is.

**Khuzwayo, Chipungu, Magidimisha en Lewis** ondersoek vroue se toegang tot landelike gebiede in die tradisionele UMnini Trust-gebied in KwaZulu-Natal. Die artikel ontleed die mate waartoe huidige grondhervormingsprogramme gelyke toegang tot grond en die beskerming van grondregte deur vroue aanspreek. Die studie vind dat gebruiklike stelsels vir grondbesit hersien en toegepas moet word vir verbeterde toegang vir vroue tot landelike grond. Dit word aanbeveel dat vroue gelyke eiendomsreg en toegang tot grond moet hê, ongeag hul huwelikstatus.

In die artikel "*Land-grabbing in Botswana: Modern era dispossession*", mik **Molebatsi** daarop om die grondgrypeneigings

taolo ea mobu metseng ea baipehi toropong ea Souk Ahras naheng ea Algeria. Ba entse patlisiso ea likatleho tsa taolo e molaong ea metse ea baipehi. Ba bontshitse hore tshebeliso ea molao molemong oa taolo ea mobu e shebane le mathata ka lebaka la mathata a tlitsisoeng ke nalane. Ho bontšoa hore ts'ebeliso ea moralo oa molao ka 'nete e tobana le mathata ka lebaka la mathata a nalane ea maemo a lefats'e, khaello ea lisebelisoa le likhohlano tsa sechaba.

Ba fumane hore phetiso ea metse ea baipehi e itšetlehile holima sistimi e nepahetseng ea tlhahisoleseling ea lefats'e. Hafsi le Chabi ba re tlhokomeliso ea litoropo tse sa hlophisehang e hlalitse mokhoa oa ho batla ho ntlafatsa maemo a bophelo, ho tsitsisa baahi, le kopanyo e ntle ea metse ea baipehi taolong ea litoropo. Ba boetse ba bontshitse hore mathata a mangata a ile a hlaha ha ho etsoa phetiso metse ena, jwaloka mathata a mantlha a maemo a lefats'e, likhohlano tsa sechaba le lefa, le ho haella ha disebelisoa tsa batho, tsa mahlale le tsa lichelete.

Ba phethela ka ho supa hore thlokahalo ea thero ea litoropo e hloka ho thibelo ka kabo ea matlo a sechaba a lekaneng batho bohle ho sa khathalle sehlopha seo motho a oelang ho sona.

**Khuzwayo, Chipungu, Magidimisha, le Lewis** ba hlaloba phihlello ea basali ea litsha libakeng tsa mahaeng, mohlala ele sebaka sa setso sa UMnini Trust sa Kwa-Zulu-Natala. Sengoloa se sekaseka hore na mananeo a hona joale a ntlafatso ea mobu a sebetsana le phihlello e lekanang ea litša le litokelo tsa mobu ke basali. Boithuto bona bo supa hore mekhoha ea tloaelo ea tšebeliso ea mobu ea setso e lokela ho ntlafatsoa le ho qobelloa bakeng sa phihlello ea basali ba mahaeng ho ntlafatsa mobu. Ho khothalletsoa hore basali ba be le litokelo tse lekanang le tsa banna phihlellong ea mobu ho sa natsoe maemo a bona a lenyalo.

Sengoliloeng se reng "*Land-grabbing in Botswana: Modern era dispossession*" maikemisetso a **Molebatsi** ke ho pepesa litakatso tsa ho nkuoa hoa mobu litabeng tsa phetisetso ea mobu. Sengoloa se

their existence and still consolidate and grow? The story of an informal settlement in the city of Kitwe, Zambia, is examined and the answer is found in their adaptive resistance capacity.

Making use of three case studies that represent contrasting phases of settlement formation, **Wamukaya** and **Mbathi** address the relationship between land delivery processes, land tenure dynamics, and the role of various actors involved in the context of land development. The article provides some recommendations, including advocating partnerships between municipalities and neo-customary/customary actors.

**Huchzermeyer et al.** review some of the key positions that have been explicated in the urban land reform debate. In addition to seeking to extend and fine-tune existing contributions, it pushes the debate further. The article concludes by indicating that urban land reform is more likely to deliver the intended benefits thereof as it is regarded as part of a multifaceted strategy that provides the necessary social and physical infrastructure to accommodate greater densities, attend to the question of urban management as well as safety.

**Steyn** pleads for a multiple view on land which allows for different regions, each with its own solution coupled with its cultural background to allow for different people. This article echoes the earlier assertion that complexities and differences suggest that uniformed solutions are not necessarily the answer.

Finally, **Oranje** and **Van Wyk** caution against what happens post-expropriation. A theme that has been identified is the need for a clear vision that is shared by all role players. Broad-based stakeholder and community engagement are imperative. It is also evident from the article that prioritisation needs to take place. This should be followed by a programme of legislation, policy and practice underpinned by constitutional principles, norms, values and action.

van die land se grondhervormings bloot te stel. Die artikel poog om die verhaal van grondgrype in Botswana te 'hervertel'.

**Mthembu** besin oor onteieningsgebaseerde grondhervorming in Suider-Afrika en oorweeg grondherverdeling in Suid-Afrika, Zimbabwe en Namibië, deur grond te ontleed in terme van oorgang na demokrasie, na onafhanklikheid, grondhervorming en onteiening van grondhervorming.

**Munshifwa** stel die vraag: Hoe oortree informele nedersettings wat deur plaaslike owerhede gesloop word, hierdie bedreigings tot hul bestaan en konsolideer en groei dit nog steeds? Die verhaal van 'n informele nedersetting in die stad Kitwe, Zambië, word ondersoek en die antwoord word gevind in hul aanpasbare weerstandskapasiteit.

Deur gebruik te maak van drie gevallestudies wat die kontrasterende fases van nedersettingsvorming voorstel, spreek **Wamukaya** en **Mbathi** die verband aan tussen die landleweringprosesse, grondbesitdinamika en die rol van verskillende akteurs wat betrokke is in die landontwikkelingskonteks. Die artikel bevat 'n paar aanbevelings wat die bevordering van vennootskappe tussen munisipaliteite en rolspelers wat nie gebruik word nie, insluit.

**Huchzermeyer et al.** bespreek 'n paar van die sleutelposisies wat in die debat oor stedelike grondhervorming eksplisiet is. Benewens pogings om die bestaande bydraes uit te brei en te verfyn, stoot dit die debat verder. Die artikel word afgesluit deur aan te dui dat die voordele van stedelike grondhervorming meer waarskynlik sal wees indien voorgenome gesien word as deel van 'n veelsydige strategie wat die nodige sosiale en fisieke infrastruktuur bied om groter digthede te akkommodeer, en aandag te gee aan die vraag na stedelike bestuur sowel as veiligheid.

**Steyn** pleit vir 'n meervoudige beskuiing van grond wat verskillende streke, elk met sy eie oplossings, tesame met sy eie kulturele agtergrond skeep, om

leka ho 'pheta' pale ea ho ts'oarora hoo thepa Botswana.

**Mthembu** o bontsa a ntlafatso ea mobu oka tsekiso tikolohong ea Afrika e ka Boroa ebile e nka kabo ea mobu naheng tsa Afrika Borwa, Zimbabwe le Namibia, a ho sekaseka mobu mabapi le phetoho ea demokrasie, boipuso, ntlafatso ea lefats'e le tshabollo ea mobu.

**Munshifwa** o botsa potso - malapa a baipehi a shebaneng le litshoso tsa ho ritpitloa ke balaoli ba lehae a fetisa litšokelo tse joang, mme metse ea bona e susumetsoa keng ho tsoelapele ho hola? Pale ea toropo ea Kitwe, Zambia e ea hlahlojoa mme karabo e fumanoa bokgoning ba malapa ana ho hanyetsana le litshoso tseena.

Tshebelisong ea lithuto tse tharo tse bontsa'ang likarolo tse fapaneng tsa popeho ea tharollo,

**Wamukaya** le **Mbathi** ba bua ka likamano tse lipakeng tsa mekhoha ea ho tsamaisa mobu, phetiso ea mobu le maikarabelo a batšoantšisi ba fapaneng ba amehang molemong oa ntlafatso ea mobu. Sengoliloeng se fana ka likhothaletso tse kenyelletsang ho khothaletsa tšebelisano pakeng tsa bomasepala le batšoantšisi ba setso.

**Huchzermeyer le ba bang**, ba sekasekile a mang a maemo a bohlokoa a seng a ntse a pepesitsoe tsekong ea phethiso ea metse ea litoropo. Ele ho eketsa le ho hlophisa monehelo o seng o ntse o le teng, ba phehella ngangisano ho ea pele. Sengoloa se phethela ka ho supa hore ntlafatso ea lefatshe litoropong e kanna ea tiisa melemo e rerioloeng e le karolo ea leano le mekhahlelo e mengata le fanang ka meaho e hlokalalang ea sechaba molemong oa ho sebelisoa ke batho ba bangata haholo, ho hlokomela taba ea botsamaisi ba litoropo le polokeho.

**Steyn** o kopa maikutlo a mangata mabapi le sebaka se lumellang tikoloho tse fapaneng, se seng le se seng se na le tharollo ea sona hammoho le semelo sa eona molemong oa ho kenyeletsa batho ba fapaneng. Sengoliloeng sena se tiisa taba ea hore mathata le ho se tšoane

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voorsiening te maak vir verskillende mense. Hierdie artikel weerspieël die vroeëre bewering dat kompleksiteite en verskille suggereer dat uniforme oplossings nie noodwendig die antwoord is nie.

Laastens, waarsku **Oranje en Van Wyk** teen dit wat ná onteiening gebeur. 'n Tema wat geïdentifiseer is, is die behoefte aan 'n duidelike visie wat deur alle rolspelers gedeel word. Betrokkenheid en gemeenskapsbetrokkenheid op breë basis is noodsaaklik. Dit blyk ook uit die artikel dat prioritisering moet plaasvind. Dit moet gevolg word deur 'n program van wetgewing, beleid en praktyk wat ondersteun word deur grondwetlike beginsels, norme, waardes en optrede.

## VERWYSINGS

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ho tliša maikutlo a hore tharollo e tšoanang ho bohle, ha se karabo.

Qetellong, **Oranje** and **Van Wyk** ba hlokomelisa ka se etsahalang ea kamora khtuliso ea mobu/lefatshe. Sehlooho se khethiloeng ke tlhokahalo ea pono e hlakileng e arolelanoang ke bohle ba nkang karolo. Ts'ebetso e akaretsang ea batho ba nkang karolo le ho ba le seabo sechabeng ho bohlokoa. Ho boetse ho bonahala ho tsoa sengoliloeng sena hore ho bohlokoa ho hlakeloa ke se lokelang ho etsahala pele. Sena se lokela ho lateloa ke lenaneo la melao, melaoana le tšebetso tse tšehelisoeng ke melaoana ea molaotheo, lithekanyetso, melao ea boitšoaro le tšebetso

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KIRSTEN, J. & VINK, N. 2019. Unravelling the complexities of land reform in South Africa. *Daily Maverick*, 29 May. [Online]. Available at: <<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2019-05-29-unravelling-the-complexities-of-land-reform-in-south-africa/>> [Accessed: 22 November 2019].

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