

From the guest editor:

**Hangwelani Hope  
Magidimisha<sup>1</sup>**

Cities, especially in developing countries, have variously been described as places of hope and despair, places of innovation and strange encounters, and places of economic prosperity and acute poverty. These expressions engender the challenges and advantages inherent in the cities for its different classes of dwellers. Some people view cities basically as acutely unequal in terms of the spread of resources and opportunities. Infrastructure is not laterally and symmetrically evenly distributed within city spaces. This is so because of various issues and challenges ranging from discrimination, gender inequality, class segregation, political interference and manipulation, population distribution and several other challenges inherent in the city space. Given the afore-mentioned background, SACPLAN together with *Town and Regional Planning Journal* has commissioned this special call for manuscripts from academics, scientists, and practitioners across the world in city-oriented research to address the subject of access to the city by all people, irrespective of their age, class, race, gender, and any other spatial consideration for a Special Journal Issue titled: *Cities for All / The right to the City*. This issue accepted the manuscripts from the following authors.

**Tsoriyo, Ingwani, Chakwizira and Bikam** evaluated the vendor and pedestrian experiences of their 'right to the city' in street design and management in small urban centres in the Vhembe District, South Africa. Noting that the demand for a spatial turn to enhance citizens' 'right to the city' is gaining more momentum in this era than previously, the authors adopted a case-study survey design and a mixed methods research approach. Data was collected

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Van die gasredakteur:

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Stede, veral in ontwikkelende lande, is op verskillende maniere beskryf as plekke van hoop en wanhoop, plekke van innovasie en vreemde ontmoetings en plekke van ekonomiese voorspoed en akute armoede. Hierdie uitdrukkings veroorsaak die uitdagings en voordele wat inherent is aan die stede vir sy verskillende klasse inwoners. Stede word deur sommige gesien as akuut ongelyk in terme van die verspreiding van hulpbronne en geleenthede. Infrastruktuur is nie lateraal en simmetries eweredig binne stadsruimtes versprei nie. Dit is so as gevolg van verskeie kwessies en uitdagings wat wissel van diskriminasie, geslagsongelykheid, klassesegregasie, politieke inmenging en manipulasie, bevolkingsverspreiding en verskeie ander uitdagings inherent aan die stadsruimte. Gegewe die voorgenoemde agtergrond het SACPLAN saam met *Stads- en Streekbeplanningsjoernaal* hierdie spesiale oproep vir manuskripte van akademiese, wetenskaplikes en praktisyns regoor die wêreld gedoen in stad-georiënteerde navorsing om die onderwerp van toegang tot die stad deur alle mense aan te spreek, ongeag hul ouderdom, klas, ras, geslag en enige ander ruimtelike oorweging vir 'n spesiale uitgawe getiteld: *Cities for All / The right to the City*.

Hierdie uitgawe het artikels van die volgende skrywers aanvaar.

**Tsoriyo, Ingwani, Chakwizira en Bikam** het die verkoper- en voetgangerservarings van hul 'reg op die stad' in straatontwerp en -bestuur in klein stedelike sentrums in die Vhembe-distrik, Suid-Afrika, geëvalueer. Lettend daarop dat die vraag na 'n ruimtelike wending om burgers se 'reg op die stad'

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Ho tsoa ho mohlophisi oa nakoana:

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Ka ho fetisisa linaheng tse futsanehileng, mekhhoa e fapaneng e 'nile ea sebelisoa ho hlalosa litoropo e le libaka tsa tšepo le ho nyahama, libaka tsa boqapi le ho makatsa, 'moho le tsa moruo le bofutsana ba masetla-libete. Lipolelo tsena li hlahisa mathata le melemo e teng litoropong bakeng sa lihlopha tse fapaneng tsa baahi. Hantle-ntle, ba bang ba bona litoropo tse kholo li hloka toka mabapi le kabo ea lisebelisoa le menyetla. Meaho ea ts'ebetso ha e anele mahlakore ohle, 'me ha e ajoe ka ho lekana ka har'a libaka tsa litoropo. Sena se bakoa ke liphephetso tse fapaneng tse akhang khethollo, tekatenano, phapang ea botona le bots'ehali, ho arola batho ka maemo, le litabatabelo tsa lipolotiki le boqhekanyetsi, kabo ea baahi 'moho le mathata a mang a mangata a teng sebakeng sa toropo. Ka lebaka la semelo sena sa litoropo, SACPLAN hammoho le leselinyana la TRP li laetse boipiletso bona bo khethehileng bakeng sa lingoliloeng ho tsoa ho barutehi, bo-ramahlale le litsebi lefats'eng ka bophara liphuputsong tse mabapi le litoropo. Sena se entsoe ho rarolla taba ea phihlollo ea toropo ke batho bohle ho sa tsotelehe maemo a bona a fapaneng, lilemo, botona le bots'ehali, morabe le lintlha life kapa life tsa sebaka sa Khatiso e Khethehileng ea TRP e bitsoang: Metse ea Bohle / Tokelo ea Batho Litoropong. Khatiso ena e amohetse lipampiri tsa bangoli ba latelang:

**Tsoriyo, Ingwani, Chakwizira le Bikam** ba ile ba lekola maikutlo a barekisi le litaaso mabapi le tokelo ea bona ea ho ea toropong ka moralo le tsamaiso ea literata litsing tse nyane tsa litoropo Seterekeng sa Vhembe, Afrika Boroa. Ka thlokomelo ea hore tlhokeho ea phetoho ea sebaka bakeng sa ho ntlafatsa tokelo ea

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by means of both key informant interviews with eight key experts in street design and management and a street intercept questionnaire survey administered to a total of 100 vendors and 400 pedestrians in the selected case study towns. Data analysis was done quantitatively through average users' satisfaction scores with a spatial quality and qualitatively through thematic analysis. Lefèbvre's 'right to the city' theory was used to extract meaning from the research findings. The findings reveal that economic, historical, and geographical differences affect street users' 'right to the city' experiences. To create more spatially just streets, where vendors and pedestrians can enjoy their disparate 'right to the city' claims, users need to embrace the right to differences. Municipalities in small urban centres need to continue to learn, experiment, and co-create urban space with the vendors and the pedestrians.

**Muzorewa** researched 'Private-public partnership-produced urban space – An antithesis to 'the right to the city': A case study of Ruwa Town, Zimbabwe, from 1986-2021. The article illustrates how the private-public-led urban development disenfranchised Ruwa residents' rights to control the planning of their local environments and affordable access to basic public amenities and services in their town. Ruwa was one of the first postcolonial towns in Zimbabwe to emerge and develop using the private-public approach. The study uses Henri Lefèbvre's notion of the 'right to the city' as analytical lens. Lefèbvre presents a vision for urban areas, in which residents manage urban space for themselves, beyond the control of private capital. In the same vein, this article argues that, although the private-public partnership approach was instrumental in the development of Ruwa Town, residents were left out of decision-making processes, yet they were the major stakeholders in the development process. Residents should take charge of development processes in their areas through grassroots participation. The study used mixed research tools which drew data from primary documents, statistical records, and interviews with

te verbeter in hierdie era meer momentum kry as voorheen, het die artikel 'n gevallestudie-opname-ontwerp en 'n gemengde metode-navorsingsbenadering aanvaar. Data is ingesamel deur middel van sleutel-informant-onderhoude met agt sleutelkundiges in straatontwerp en -bestuur en 'n straatonderskepping-vraelysopname wat aan 'n totaal van 100 verkopers en 400 voetgangers in die geselekteerde gevallestudiedorpe geadminestrer is. Data-analise is kwantitatief gedoen deur gemiddelde gebruikers se tevredenheidtellings met 'n ruimtelike kwaliteit en kwalitatief deur tematiese analise. Lefèbvre se 'reg op die stad'-teorie is gebruik om betekenis uit die navorsingsbevindinge te onttrek. Die bevindinge toon dat straatgebruikers in al die dorpe ontevrede is met die ruimtelike kwaliteit van veiligheid, terwyl toeganklikheid, veral in die Thohoyandou-dorp, 'n uitdaging is. Die bevindinge toon dat ekonomiese, historiese en geografiese verskille straatgebruikers se 'reg tot die stad'-ervarings beïnvloed. Vrae soos 'Wie se 'reg op die stad'?' en 'Watter 'reg op die stad' bly dus paradoksaal. Om meer ruimtelik regverdige strate te skep waar verkopers en voetgangers hul uiteenlopende 'reg op die stad'-aansprake kan geniet, is dit nodig dat gebruikers die reg op verskille aangryp. Munisipaliteite in klein stedelike sentrums moet voortgaan om te leer eksperimenteer en stedelike ruimte saam met die verkopers en voetgangers te skep.

**Muzorewa** het navorsing gedoen oor "Privaat-openbare vennootskapgeproduseerde stedelike ruimte – 'n Antitese tot 'die reg op die stad': 'n Gevallestudie van Ruwa Town, Zimbabwe, vanaf 1986 tot 2021". Die artikel illustreer hoe die privaat-openbaar-geleide stedelike ontwikkeling Ruwa-inwoners se regte ontnem het om die beplanning van hul plaaslike omgewings en bekostigbare toegang tot basiese openbare geriewe en dienste in hul dorpe te beheer. Ruwa was een van die eerste postkoloniale dorpe in Zimbabwe wat ontstaan en ontwikkel het deur die privaat-publieke benadering te gebruik. Die studie gebruik Henri Lefèbvre se idee van die 'reg op die stad' as analitiese

baahi ea ho ea teropong e ntse e eketseha haholo nakong ena ho feta pele, ho ile ha amoheloa moralo oa boithuto ka mekhoha e tsoakiloeng ho etsa lipatlisiso. Lintlha li ile tsa bokelloa ka lipuisano le litsebi tse robeli tse amehang ka kotlolloho therong le tsamaisong ea literata. Ho boetse hoa etsoa phuputso ea lethathamo la lipotso mabapi le ts'ebeliso ea literata, 'me tsena li fueo kakaretso ea barekisi ba 100 le batho ba 400 ba tsamaeang ka maoto litoropong tse khethiloeng tsa boithuto. Tlhahlobo e entsoe holima kakaretso ea lintlha tse bonts'ang khotsofalo ea basebelisi ba letsatsi le letsatsi ba literata ho latela boleng ba tsona. Khopolo ea Lefèbvre ea 'tokelo ea batho litoropong' e ile ea sebelisoa ho ntša moelelo ho tsoa liphuputso tsa lipatlisiso. Liphuputso li senola hore liphapang tsa moruo, tsa histori le tsa libaka li ama liphihlelo tsa basebelisi ba literata mabapi le 'tokelo ea batho litoropong'. Ele ho theha literata tse nang le sebaka, moo barekisi le ba tsamaeang ka maoto ba ka natefeloang ke litebello tsa bona tse fapaneng tsa 'tokelo ea batho litoropong', basebelisi ba tlameha ho amohela phapang e teng litokelong tsa bona, 'me bomasepala ba literopong tse nyane ba tlameha ho tsoela pele ho ithuta, ho etsa liteko le ho theha litoropo ka kopanelo le sechaba.

**Muzorewa** o entsa lipatlisiso ka sebaka sa litoropo se ahiloeng ka kopanelo ea sechaba le mafapha a mang - Khahlanong le 'tokelo ea batho litoropong': ele Thuto-pale ea toropo ea Ruwa, Zimbabwe, ho tloha 1986-2021. Sengoliloeng se bontša kamoo nts'etsopele ea litoropo e etelletsoeng pele ke sechaba le mafapha ka ho fapana e hantseng litokelo tsa baahi ba Ruwa ho laola moralo oa tikoloho ea lehae le phihlelo ea lits'ebeletso tsa sechaba teropong ea bona. Ruwa ke e 'ngoe ea litoropo tsa pele tsa ka mor'a bokolone naheng ea Zimbabwe, tse thon'goeng he ho nts'etsoapele ka mokhoa oa kopanelo lipakeng tsa sechaba, 'muso le mafapha a mang. Boithuto bona bo sebelisa maikutlo a Henri Lefèbvre a 'tokelo ea batho litoropong' e le ho hlahloba maemo a kahare ho toropo ena. Lefèbvre

various stakeholders of Ruwa Town development.

**John-Nsa** appraised the factors influencing the spatial dynamics of informal settlements in Enugu City, Nigeria. The article analysed the need to address the challenges of housing demand in cities, which hitherto has not recorded much success. This study aims to assess the footprint occupation of informal settlements in Enugu City and identify the factors that contribute to such dynamics. A total of 276 questionnaires from the household heads and 47 questionnaires from urban planners were analysed. Findings revealed that informal settlements are gaining dominance in Enugu City. The 26 identified factors were reduced, using factor analysis, into nine components that accounted for 70% of spatial dominance in Enugu City. Informal settlements need to be approached in relation to their triggering factors such as closeness to other informal settlements, low incomes especially from rural agriculture, among others, to make for an encompassing approach to its management in Enugu City.

**Huchzermeyer** appraised a critical Lefèbvreian perspective on planning in relation to informal settlements in South Africa. The article notes that informal settlements intersect with spatial planning when they are placed on a trajectory towards permanent upgrading. In South Africa, the law requires this intersection to be as non-disruptive as possible. However, this is difficult to secure, as the Slovo Park informal settlement case in Johannesburg exemplifies. This article demonstrates the conceptual relevance of Henri Lefèbvre's writing on the right to the city and his closely associated theory on differential space for the informal settlement and planning question. The article notes that the planning theory discourse has engaged with what occurs outside of statutory planning. This skirts Lefèbvre's radical critique of statutory planning and its direct implication for spontaneous urban spatial practice. Lefèbvre's critique of planning is open-ended, providing pointers towards an alternative, namely transduction. The article

lens. Lefèbvre bied 'n visie vir stedelike gebiede waarin inwoners stedelike ruimte vir hulself bestuur, buite die beheer van private kapitaal. In dieselfde trant argumenteer hierdie artikel dat, hoewel die privaat-openbare vennootskapsbenadering instrumenteel was in die ontwikkeling van Ruwa, inwoners uit besluitnemingsprosesse gelaat is, maar tog was hulle die belangrikste belanghebbendes in die ontwikkelingsproses. Inwoners moet beheer neem van ontwikkelingsprosesse in hul gebiede deur middel van voetsoolvlak-deelname. Die studie het gemengde navorsingsinstrumente gebruik wat data uit primêre dokumente, statistiese rekords en onderhoude met verskeie belanghebbendes van Ruwa-ontwikkeling getrek het.

**John-Nsa** beoordeel die faktore wat die ruimtelike dinamika van informele nedersettings in Enugu City, Nigerië, beïnvloed. Die artikel het die behoefte ontleed om die uitdagings van behuisingsvraag in stede aan te spreek wat tot dusver nie veel sukses behaal het nie. Hierdie studie het ten doel om die voetspoorbesetting van informele nedersettings in Enugu Stad te evalueer en die faktore te identifiseer wat bydra tot sulke dinamika. Altesaam 276 vraelyste van huishoudingshoofde en 47 vraelyste van stedelike beplanners is ontleed. Bevindinge het aan die lig gebring dat informele nedersettings besig is om in Enugu Stad te oorheers. Die 26 geïdentifiseerde faktore is verminder, met behulp van faktoranalise, in nege komponente wat verantwoordelik was vir 70% ruimtelike dominansie in Enugu Stad. Informele nedersettings moet genader word in verband met die sneller faktore daarvan soos nabyheid aan ander informele nedersettings, en lae inkomste veral uit landelike landbou, onder andere, om 'n omvattende benadering tot die bestuur daarvan in Enugu Stad te maak.

**Huchzermeyer** het 'n kritiese Lefèbvriaanse perspektief op beplanning met betrekking tot informele nedersettings in Suid-Afrika beoordeel. Let daarop dat informele nedersettings met ruimtelike beplanning kruis wanneer hulle op

o fana ka ponelopele ea litoropo, moo baahi ba laolang sebaka sa litoropo molemong oa bona, ka ntle ho tshutsumetso ea bahoebi kappa mafapha a ikemetseng. Ka mokhoa o ts'oanang, sengoloa sena se pheha khang ea hore, le hoja mokhoa oa tšebeliso 'moho le sechaba o ile oa thusa haholo ntlafatsong ea toropo ea Ruwa, baahi ba ile ba koalloa ka ntle ha ho etsoa liqeto, empa e ne e le bona ba nang le seabo se ka sehloohong mosebetsing oa ntlafatso. Baahi ba lokela ho nka boikarabelo ba lits'ebetso tsa ntlafatso libakeng tsa bona ka ho kenya letsoho ho tloha sethathong 'me ba kenyelitse mekhahlelo eohle ea sechaba. Boithuto bona bo entse lipatlisiso tse neng li lekola lintlha ho tsoa litokomaneng tsa mantlha, lirekoto tsa lipalo-palo le lipuisano le ba amehang ba fapaneng ba nts'etsopele toropong ea Ruwa.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng **John-Nsa** o ile a lekola lintlha tse susumetsang khaho ea metse e sa roeroang toropong ea Enugu, Nigeria. Sengoliloeng sa hae se hlahlobile tlhokahalo ea ho sebetsana le liphephetso tsa tlhokeho ea matlo metseng e mehoro eo ho fihlela joale e so kang ea tlaleha katleho e kaalo. Boithuto bona bo ikemiselitse ho lekola boemo ba bolulo metseng e sa roeroang toropong ea Enugu le ho tseba mabaka a tlišang tsoelopele ea mofuta ona. Ke kakaretso ea lihloho tse 276 tsa malapa le liofisiri tse 47 tsa thero ea libaka tse arabetseng lethathamo la lipotso molemog oa thlahisoleseling. Liphuputso li senotse hore metsana e sa roeroang ea baipehi e ntse e tsoela pele ho busa Enugu. Lintlha tse 26 tse lekotsoeng li ile tsa hlahlojoa 'me tsa fokotsoa ho likarolo tse robong tse ikarabellang bakeng sa taolo ea sebaka sa 70% sa toropo ea Enugu. Har'a tse ling, metse e sa roeroang e hloka ho atameloa mabapi le mabaka a susumetsang hore ebe haufi le baipehi ba bang, meputso e tlase ea baahi haholo-holo e tsoang temong ea mahaeng, ele ho akaretso taolo ea eona toropong ea Enugu.

**Huchzermeyer** o ile a lekola maikutlo a bohlokoa a Lefèbvre mabapi le thero ea libaka e ikamahantseng le metse e sa roeroang naheng ea Afrika Boroa. Sena o se entse ka

shows the relevance of this for the transformation of planning and urban space in South Africa.

**Wall**, reviewed the right to functioning urban infrastructure, which is a major objective of local government in South Africa, as defined in the Constitution. However, neglect of infrastructure continues to hamper access to service delivery, affecting all citizens and the economy. The author, informed by his own long career involvement and current research programme in infrastructure operation and maintenance, together with current extensive secondary research, identified that lack of care for infrastructure directly leads to infrastructure failure. This, in turn, harms the economy and inconveniences citizens, in some cases even depriving them of their rights. This article draws attention to some generic reasons for the failure of infrastructure and service delivery and explores ways for measuring infrastructure and service-delivery deficits. It emphasises the consequences of service-delivery failure and notes the experiences of four towns, all of which have service-delivery deficits contrasting the public statements of authorities with the dearth of effective action on the part of many municipalities.

Finally, **Achamwie** and **Danso-Wiredu** examined the rental system in Ghana's low-income housing communities, challenges, and adaptation strategies. They noted that shelter is one of the fundamental needs of human survival aside food and clothing. However, provision of adequate housing to accommodate people in urban areas has been a challenge in developing countries, including Ghana. This has caused many Ghanaians, especially the low-income group, to resort to the rental sector for their housing needs. This article analysed the strategies put in place by low-income house tenants to cope with the challenges of renting houses in the Wenchi Municipality to rightly utilise urban housing, by employing a quantitative approach and a questionnaire survey to collect data from 245 tenant household heads. Purposive and systematic sampling techniques were used to select the respondents for

'n trajek na permanente opgradering geplaas word. In Suid-Afrika vereis die wet dat hierdie kruising so nie-ontwrigtend moontlik moet wees. Dit is egter moeilik om te verseker, soos die Slovo Park informele nedersettingsaak in Johannesburg wys. Hierdie artikel demonstreer die konseptuele relevansie van Henri Lefèbvre se skrywe oor die reg op die stad en sy nou geassosieerde teorie oor differensiële ruimte vir die informele nedersettings- en beplanningsvraagstuk. Daar word opgemerk dat die beplanningsteorie-diskoers betrokke was by dit wat buite statutêre beplanning plaasvind. Dit ontwyk Lefèbvre se radikale kritiek op statutêre beplanning en die direkte implikasie daarvan vir spontane stedelike ruimtelike praktyk. Lefèbvre se kritiek op beplanning is oop, en verskaf aanwysings na 'n alternatief, naamlik transduksie. Die artikel wys die relevansie hiervan vir die transformasie van beplanning en stedelike ruimte in Suid-Afrika.

Verder het **Wall** die reg op funksionele stedelike infrastruktuur, wat 'n hoofdoelwit van plaaslike regering in Suid-Afrika is, soos omskryf in die Grondwet, hersien. Verwaarlosing van infrastruktuur belemmer egter steeds toegang tot dienslewering, wat alle burgers en die ekonomie raak. Die skrywer, ingelig deur sy eie lang loopbaanbetrokkenheid en huidige navorsingsprogram in infrastruktuurbedryf en instandhouding, tesame met huidige uitgebreide sekondêre navorsing, het geïdentifiseer dat gebrek aan sorg vir infrastruktuur direk tot infrastruktuurmislukking lei. Dit benadeel op sy beurt die ekonomie en verontref burgers – in sommige gevalle selfs ontnem van hul regte. Hierdie artikel vestig die aandag op enkele generiese redes vir die mislukking van infrastruktuur en dienslewering en ondersoek maniere om infrastruktuur- en diensleweringstekorte te meet. Dit beklemtoon die gevolge van diensleweringstekorte en neem kennis van die ervarings van vier dorpe, wat almal diensleweringstekorte het, wat die openbare verklarings van owerhede kontrasteer met die gebrek aan

thlokomelo ea hore metse e sa roeroang e amana le thero ea libaka e lebisang ntlafatsong ea maphomella. Afrika Boroa, molao o hloka hore mateano ana a litsela e be a se nang tšitiso ka hohle kamoo ho ka khonehang. Leha ho le joalo, ho thata ho netefatsa sena, joalo ka ha hoi le ho iponahatsa ntlafatsong ea motse oa Slovo Park toropong ea Johannesburg. Sengoliloeng sena se bonts'a bohlokoa ba mohopolo oa oa Henri Lefebvre o mabapi le tokelo ea batho litoropong, 'moho le oa oa phapang ea libaka, haholo-holo khahlanong le thero ea libaka le ntlafatso ea maphomella. Sengoliloeng se hlokomela hore khopolo-taba ea thero ea libaka e ikamahanya le se etsahalang kantie ho melao e amehang. Sena se akaretsa ka ho fetisisa thaloso ea Lefebvre ea hore molao o na le susumetso e kholo ntshetsopeleng ea litoropo e sa roeroang. Thaloso ea Lefebvre ea moralo ke e bulehileng, ke hore, e fana ka lintlha tse lebisang ho mokhoa o mong oa ho tlisa liphetho. Sengoliloeng se bontša bohlokoa ba sena bakeng sa phetho ea theroea libaka le litoropo Afrika Boroa.

Ho feta moo, **Wall**, o hlahobile tokelo ea lits'ebeletso tsa manthla litoropong, e leng sepheo se seholo sa puso ea libaka Afrika Boroa, joalokaha e hlahositsoe ke Molaotheo. Leha ho le joalo, ho se natse meralo ea motheo ho tsoela pele ho sitisa phihlollo ea phano ea lits'ebeletso, e amang baahi bohle le moruo. Sengoli, se na le tsebo ea sena ka lebaka la ho kenya letsoho ha hae ka nako e telele mosebetsing e amanang le tsebo, 'moho le lenaneo la hajoale la lipatlisiso mabapi le ts'ebetso le thlokomelo ea meralo ea lits'ebeletso, hammoho le liphuputso tsa morao-rao tse pharalletseng. Tsena li bonts'itse hore khaello ea thlokomelo ea meaho e lebisana ka kotloloho ho hloleheng ha lits'ebeletso. Sena se senya moruo hape se sitisa baahi, ka linako tse ling se ba amoha litokelo tsa bona. Sengoliloeng sena se hlokomelisa a mang a mabaka a akaretsang a ho hloleha ha phano ea lits'ebeletso, 'me se hlahloba mekhoa ea ho metha liphaello tsa lits'ebeletso tsa motheo. E toboketsa litlamorao tsa ho hloleha

the study. The data was analysed using SPSS. The study revealed that rental problems faced by tenants and adaptation measures developed to cope in cities and bigger towns are not different from what exists in the smaller towns. The study recommended that rent control should be strengthened to perform its duties in the rental sector well enough, in order to protect the interest of the urban low-income renters.

effektiewe optrede van die kant van baie munisipaliteite.

Laastens het **Achamwie en Danso-Wiredu**, die huurstersel in Ghana se lae-inkomste-behuisingsgemeenskappe, uitdagings en aanpassingstrategieë ondersoek. Hulle het opgemerk dat skuiling een van die fundamentele behoeftes van menslike oorlewing is, afgesien van kos en klere. Die verskaffing van voldoende behuising om mense in stedelike gebiede te akkommodeer was egter 'n uitdaging in ontwikkelende lande waarvan Ghana ingesluit is. Dit het veroorsaak dat baie Ghanese, veral die lae-inkomstegroep, na die huursektor oorgegaan het vir hul behuisingsbehoefes. Hierdie artikel ondersoek die strategieë wat deur lae-inkomstehuishuurders ingestel is om die uitdagings van die huur van huise in die Wenchi Munisipaliteit die hoof te bied om sodoende stedelike behuisingsreg te benut. Die studie het 'n kwantitatiewe benadering en 'n vraelysopname gebruik om data van 245 huurderhuishoudings in te samel. Doelgerigte en sistematiese steekproeftegnieke is gebruik om die respondente vir die studie te selekteer. Die data is met SPSS ontleed. Die studie het aan die lig gebring dat huurprobleme en aanpassingsmaatreëls wat ontwikkel is om hierdie probleme in stede en groter dorpe die hoof te bied, nie verskil van probleme wat in die kleiner dorpe bestaan nie. Die studie het aanbeveel dat huurbeheer versterk moet word om sy pligte in die huursektor goed genoeg uit te voer om die belange van die stedelike lae-inkomste huurders te beskerm.

ha phano ea litshebeletso 'me e ela hloko liphihlelo tsa litoropo tse nne, tseo kaofela ha tsona li nang le khaello ea phano ea litshebeletso khahlanong le liphatlatso tsa mmuso le khaello ea khato e hlwahlwa lehlakoreng la bomasepala ba bangata.

Qetellong, **Achamwie le Danso-Wiredu** ba fupulitse tsamaiso ea matlo a hirisitsoeng, liphephetso tse khahlanong le bahiri 'moho le kamoo ba rarollang liphephetso metseng ea mafutsana naheng ea Ghana. Ba hlokometse hore kantle ho lijo le liaparo, bolulo ke e 'ngoe ea lithoko tsa motheo tsa botho. Leha ho le joalo, phano ea bolulo bo maemong a amohelehang baeng sa baahi ba litoropong e bile phephetso linaheng tse futsanehileng joaloka Ghana. Sena se entse hore batho ba bangata ba Ghana, haholo-holo, sehlopha sa batho ba fumanang meputso e tlaase, ba khethe ho hira bakeng sa ho arabela tlhoko ea bona ea bolulo. Sengoliloeng sena se hlahlobile maqheka a'o bahiri ba futsanehileng ba matlo ba a sebelisang ho rarolla liqholotso tsa matlo a hirisoang Masepaleng oa Wenchi ele ho sebelisa matlo a litoropo ka nepo. Boithuto bona bo sebelisitse mokhoa oa lipalo lipatlisiso le tlhahlobo ea lethathamo la lipotso ho bokella lintlha ho tsoa ho lihlooho tse 245 tsa malapa a hirileng. Bo boetse bo khethile lihlooho tsena tsa malapa bo ipapisitse le bohlokoa ba bona le tsebo ea bona lipatlisisong tse etsuoang. Kamorao ho sena, lintlha tseo ba faneng ka tsona li ile tsa hlahlojoa ho sebelisoa SPSS. Phuputso e senotse hore mathata a khiriso a tobaneng le bahiri le mehato ea ho ikamahanya le liphephetso tseo ba kopanang le tsona ka hare ho litoropo tse kholo ha lia fapana le tse teng litoropong tse nyane. Boithuto bona bo khothalelitse hore taolo ea rente e matlafatsoe ele ho sireletsa bahiri ba futsanehileng litoropong.