

From the editors:

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Dancing to a new tune

Our settlements are under constant threat, struggling to keep up with a changing world, a world with everchanging demands, both from our citizens and from our ideals of what a successful settlement should be. Specifically, geopolitical forces and factors including migration, war and civil unrest, pandemics, and the throes of climate change have come to affect human settlements in multiple ways. Prof. Greg Clark (Future Cities and New Industries, HSBC), explains: "In the recent past, we thought a successful city was a city with a major cluster of office jobs in the centre, suburban housing on the fringes, and an attractive set of amenities, facilities, services and public space" (Goodman, 2023: online). However, the priorities of citizens and town and regional planners are changing; we are setting a new standard for our settlements, expecting more from it, for this living organism to deliver more, be more...

Settlements must be sustainable.

Settlements must be resilient.

Settlements must transform.

Settlements must be green.

Settlements must adapt.

And the list goes on.

Settlements are increasingly interdependent. This interdependence is prevalent in a world where digital tools and technologies are enhancing connectivity among people in space and time. Specifically, everyone and everything is constantly connected and constantly switched on, and distance and time have become irrelevant, as technology allows us to be anywhere at any given time virtually. Technology is developing in leaps and bounds, challenging settlements to accelerate their

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Dans op 'n nuwe deuntjie

Ons nedersettings word voortdurend bedreig en sukkel om tred te hou met 'n veranderende wêreld, 'n wêreld met voortdurende eise, beide van ons burgers en van ons ideale van wat 'n suksesvolle nedersetting behoort te wees. Spesifiek, geo-politieke kragte en faktore, insluitend migrasie, oorlog en burgerlike onrus, pandemies en die ellende van klimaatsverandering het menslike nedersettings op verskeie maniere geraak. Prof. Greg Clark (Future Cities and New Industries, HSBC), verduidelik: "In die onlangse verlede het ons gedink 'n suksesvolle stad is 'n stad met 'n groot groep kantoorwerkers in die middel, voorstedelike behuising op die rand, en 'n aantreklike stel geriewe, fasiliteite, dienste en openbare ruimtes" (Goodman, 2023: aanlyn). Die prioriteite van burgers en stads- en streekbeplanners is egter besig om te verander, ons stel 'n nuwe standaard vir ons nedersettings, verwag meer daarvan, dat hierdie lewende organisme meer moet bied, meer moet wees...

Nedersettings moet volhoubaar wees.

Nedersettings moet veerkragtig wees.

Nedersettings moet transformeer.

Nedersettings moet groen wees.

Nedersettings moet aanpas.

En die lys gaan aan.

Nedersettings is toenemend interafhanklik. Hierdie interafhanklikheid is algemeen in 'n wêreld waar digitale gereedskap en tegnologieë konnektiwiteit tussen mense in ruimte en tyd verbeter. Spesifiek, almal en alles is gedurig gekoppel en voortdurend aangeskakel, en afstand en tyd het irrelevant geword aangesien tegnologie ons in staat stel om feitlik

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Ho tsoa ho bahlophisi:

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Ho tjeka ka morethetho o mocha

Libaka tsa rona tsa bolulo li tlas'a tšoso e sa khaotseng, li loanela ho ikamahanya le lefatše le fetohang, lefats'e le nang le lithoko tse lulang li fetoha, ho tsoa ho baahi ba rona le merero ea rona ea hore na tharollo e atlehleng e lokela ho ba efe. Ka ho otloloha, matla a lipolotiki le lintlha tse kenyelletsang ho falla, ntoa le merusu ea lehae, mafu a seoa le phetoho ea maemo a leholimo li se li ama bolulo ba batho ka litsela tse ngata. Moprofesa Greg Clark (Future Cities and New Industries, HSBC), o hlalosa hore, "Nakong e fetileng, re ne re nahana hore toropo e atlehleng ke motse o moholo oo bohareng ba ona ho nang le mesebetsi e mengata ea liofisi, matlo a mathōkong a litoropo, le sete e ntle ea lits'ebeletso tsa sechaba le sebaka sa boikhathollo ba sechaba" (Goodman, 2023). Leha ho le joalo, lintho tse sethathong ho baahi le baetsi ba litoropo le ba libaka li ntse ba fetoha, re beha maemo a macha bakeng sa libaka tsa rona tsa bolulo, re lebeletse ka ho fetisisa ho tsoa ho tsona, hore sebōpuoa sena se phelang se fane ka ho eketsehileng, ho feta ...

Libaka tsa bolulo li lokela ho tšoarella.

Libaka tsa bolulo li lokela ho tsitsa.

Libaka tsa bolulo li tlameha ho fetoha.

Libaka tsa bolulo li tlameha li be tala.

Libaka tsa bolulo li tlameha ho ikamahanya le maemo.

Mme lenane lena tswelapele joalo-joalo.

Metse ea bolulo e ntse e tsoela pele ho sebelisana 'moho. Tšebelisano 'moho ena e atile lefatšeng leo ho lona khokahanyo har'a batho sebakeng le nakong li matlafatsang lisebelisoa tsa dijithale le theknoloji.

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digitisation during the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), accompanied by technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), big data, robotics, and automation. The digital divide across settlements of the world is becoming more evident as the developing world is struggling to participate in this age of digital connectivity. Many of the settlements in the Global South and elsewhere are still grappling with basic service provision, social inequality, housing affordability, urbanisation, poverty, and war, to name a few. Meanwhile, counterpart settlements in other parts of the world are focused on establishing greener cities, environmental considerations, digitisation, quality of life, and enriching the lives of their citizens. These vast differences between countries and settlements reiterate the need for constant renewal in our approaches, adapting to pandemics, economic volatility, environmental disasters, and extreme natural events.

Constant change necessitates constant adaptation, or as the African proverb reminds us, “[i]f the rhythm of the drum beat changes, the dance steps must adapt”, and indeed this issue exemplifies our strive towards constant improvement, constant growth, and adaptation to a new rhythm – be it in Nigeria, Kenya, Johannesburg, or Cape Town. The following contributions provide insights into the rhythms and changes experienced in selected African cities and the planning approaches being adopted by planners at different scales and communities to adapt to changes.

Van der Walt and Pretorius focus on transit-oriented development in the context of South Africa. This article considers how the legacy of the apartheid planning system is still imprinted in South African cities and a critical spatial transformation issue that urban planners are grappling with in efforts to create liveable and habitable cities. The authors recognise the significance of transit-oriented development in spurring socio-economic development through mixed-use development, densification and walking neighbourhoods that align with the aspirations of sustainable development goal (SDG)

enige plek op enige gegewe tydstep te wees. Tegnologie ontwikkel met rasse skrede, en daag nedersettings uit om hul digitalisering tydens die Vierde Industriële Revolusie (4IR) te versnel, vergesel van tegnologieë soos Kunsmatige Intelligensie (AI), die Internet van Dinge (IoT), groot data, robotika en outomatisering. Die digitale kloof tussen nedersettings van die wêreld word al hoe duideliker namate die ontwikkelende wêreld sukkel om deel te neem aan hierdie era van digitale konnektiwiteit. Baie van die nedersettings in die globale suide en elders worstel steeds met basiese diensverskaffing, maatskaplike ongelykheid, bekostigbaarheid van behuising, verstedeliking, armoede en oorlog, om 'n paar te noem. Intussen is eweknie-nedersettings in ander dele van die wêreld gefokus op die vestiging van groener stede, omgewingsoorwegings, digitalisering, lewenskwaliteit en die verruyking van die lewens van hul burgers. Hierdie groot verskille tussen lande en nedersettings herhaal die behoefte aan konstante vernuwing in ons benaderings, aanpassing by pandemies, ekonomiese wisselvalligheid, omgewingsrampe en uiterste natuurgebeure.

Konstante verandering noodsaak konstante aanpassing of, soos die Afrika-spreekwoord ons herinner, “As die ritme van die tromslag verander, moet die danspassies aanpas”, en dit is inderdaad waar hierdie kwessie 'n voorbeeld van ons strewe na konstante verbetering, konstante groei en aanpassing tot 'n nuwe ritme – of dit nou in Nigerië, Kenia, Johannesburg of Kaapstad is. Die volgende bydraes verskaf insigte in die ritmes en veranderinge wat in geselekteerde Afrikastede ervaar word en die beplanningsbenaderings wat deur beplanners op verskillende skale en gemeenskappe aanvaar word om by veranderinge aan te pas.

Van der Walt en Pretorius fokus op transito-georiënteerde ontwikkeling in die konteks van Suid-Afrika. Hierdie artikel kyk na hoe die nalatenskap van die apartheidsbeplanningstelsel steeds in Suid-Afrikaanse stede ingeprent is en 'n kritieke ruimtelike transformasiekwessie waarmee stadsbeplanners worstel in pogings om leefbare en bewoonbare

Ka ho fetisisa, motho e mong le e mong le ntho e 'ngoe le e' ngoe li lula e hokahane 'me e lula e buletsoe,' me kahoo sebaka le nako ha li sana thuso joaloka pele kaha theknoloji e re lumella ho ba kae kapa kae ka nako efe kapa efe. Theknoloji e ntse e tsoela pele ho tlola meeli, 'me hona ho phephetsa ho potlakisa ts'ebetso ea ea dijithale Nakong ena ea Phetohelo ea Bone ea Liindasteri (4IR), e tsamaeang le mahlale a kang Artificial Intelligence (AI), Marang-rang a Lintho (IoT), data e kholo, liroboto le boiketsetso. Ho hlokahala hoa tekatekano ea maemo a dijithale ho phatlalla le libaka tsa lefats'e e ntse e bonahala haholoanyane ha linaha tse tsoelang pele li ntse li sokola ho nka karolo mehleng ena ea khokahanyo. Bongata ba libaka tsa bolulo tsa Global South le libakeng tse ling li ntse li loantsana le phano ea litšebeletso tsa mantlha, ho se lekane sechabeng, ho khona ho lefella matlo, ho fallela litoropong, bofuma le nto, ho bolela tse seng kae. Ho sa le joalo, libaka tsa boulo likarolong tse ling tsa lefats'e e tsepamisitse maikutlo ho theheng litoropo tse tala, tse tsotellang tikoloho, digitization, boleng ba bophelo, le ho ntlafatsa maphelo a baahi ba tsona. Liphapang tsena tse kholo lipakeng tsa linaha le libaka tsa bolulo li tiisa tlhoko ea ho nchafatsa mekhoha ea rona kamehla, ho ikamahanya le mafu a seoa, ho se tsitse ha moruo, likoluo tsa tikoloho le liketsahalo tse feteletseng tsa tlhaho.

Phetoho e etsahalang khafetsa e hloka ho ikamahanya le maemo, kapa joalo ka ha maele a Seafrika a re hopotsa, “Haeba morethetho oa moropa o fetoha, mehato ea motjeko e tlameha ho ikamahanya le phetoho ena”, 'me ke hona moo taba ena e leng mohlala oa boikitlaetso ba rona ba ho ntlafatsa kamehla, ho tsitlallela kholo, le ho ikamahanya le maemo a morethetho o mocha - e ka ba Nigeria, Kenya, Johannesburg, kapa Cape Town. Lingoliloeng tse latelang li fana ka temohisiso mabapi le morethetho le lipheto ho tse bang teng metseng e khethiloeng ea Afrika le mekhoha ea moralo e amoheloang ke baetsi ba meralo ka litekanyo tse fapaneng le lichabeng ho ikamahanya le lipheto ho.

#11. The study recognises the need for collaborative planning where different stakeholders come together and influence planning decisions and outcomes. Moreover, there is a need to undertake feasibility studies that help articulate the local context issues and avoid generalised approaches and strategies that often fail to align with local realities. Lastly, the municipalities must develop transit-oriented development design guidelines informed by available resources, expertise, and local conditions (economic, social and environmental).

Keeping with the theme of adaptation, **K'oyoo** and **Breed** explore how urban renewal can be used to capture landscape identity in Kisumu City, Kenya. In this article, the authors argue that urban renewal can be used to improve the physical deterioration of built form in cities. At the centre of the work is the critical role that landscape identity plays in cities, thus becoming critical to preserve these landscape identities. The study recognises that landscape identity is subjective and premised on several factors, including the perceptions of residents who relate with the specific features of cities. It emerges that identity in Kisumu City is largely defined by the natural environment, including Lake Victoria and some hills. These landscape features emerging from this article are how the natural environment becomes critical in shaping people's place attachment and memory with a place, fostering its identity and liveability. It becomes critical to integrate landscape identity in urban renewal which helps increase the sense of place among community members.

Mokhele and **Fisher-Holloway** position their study in the ongoing scholarship on digital platforms and tools available in cities. In their study, they focus on how the processes of globalisation and e-commerce are increasingly contributing to warehousing facilities in cities and regions. Using the example of Cape Town, a traditional coastal and port city, Mokhele and Fisher-Holloway point out how the development of these warehousing facilities negatively contributes to noise and air pollution, as well as traffic congestion in certain areas. The

stede te skep. Die skrywers erken die belangrikheid van transito-georiënteerde ontwikkeling om sosio-ekonomiese ontwikkeling aan te spoor deur gemengde-gebruik ontwikkeling, verdigting en stapbuurte wat in lyn is met die aspirasies van volhoubare ontwikkelingsdoelwit (SDG) #11. Die studie erken die behoefte aan samewerkende beplanning waardeur verskillende belanghebbendes bymekaar kom en beplanningsbesluite en -uitkomst beïnvloed. Verder is daar 'n behoefte om uitvoerbaarheidstudies te onderneem wat help om die plaaslike konteks kwessies te artikuleer en algemene benaderings en strategieë te vermy wat dikwels nie in lyn is met plaaslike realiteite nie, en laastens moet die munisipaliteite transito-georiënteerde ontwikkelingsontwerpriglyne ontwikkel wat deur beskikbare hulpbronne ingelig word: kundigheid en plaaslike toestande (ekonomies, maatskaplik en omgewings).

In ooreenstemming met die tema van aanpassing, ondersoek **K'oyoo** en **Breed** hoe stedelike vernuwung gebruik kan word om landskapidentiteit in Kisumu City, Kenia, vas te lê. In hierdie artikel argumenteer die skrywers dat stedelike vernuwung gebruik kan word om die fisiese agteruitgang van geboude vorm in stede te verbeter. Die kruks van die studie is die kritieke rol wat landskapidentiteit in stede speel, en word dus krities om hierdie landskapidentiteite te bewaar. Die studie erken dat landskapidentiteit subjektief is en gebaseer is op verskeie faktore, insluitend die persepsies van inwoners wat verband hou met die spesifieke kenmerke van stede. Dit blyk dat identiteit in Kisumu City grootliks gedefinieer word deur die natuurlike omgewing wat Victoria-meer en sommige heuwels insluit. Hierdie landskapkenmerke, is hoe die natuurlike omgewing krities raak in die vorming van mense se plekgehegtheid en geheue met 'n plek, wat die identiteit en leefbaarheid daarvan bevorder. Dit word krities om landskapidentiteit in stedelike vernuwung te integreer wat help om die gevoel van plek onder die gemeenskapslede te verhoog.

Mokhele en **Fisher-Holloway** posisioneer hul studie in die deurlopende tendense op digitale

Sethathong, **Van der Walt** le **Pretorius** ba tseпамиса maikutlo nts'etsopeleng ea lipalangoang naheng ea Afrika Boroa. Sengoliloeng sena se sheba ka moo lefa la puso ea khethollo le ntseng le iponahatsa metseng ea Afrika Boroa 'moho le taba ea bohlokoa ea phetoho ea libaka eo ba ralang litoropo ba sebetsanang le eona ho leka ho theha litoropo tse phelehang 'me tse lulehang. Bangoli ba hlokomela bohlokoa ba nts'etsopele e shebaneng le lipalangoang ele ho khothaletsa kholiso ea moruo ka mokhoa o ipapisitseng le litabatabelo tsa sepheo sa nts'etsopele ea maphomella (SDG) #11. Phuputso e hlokomela tlhokeho ea moralo oa ts'ebeliso-mmoho moo bankakarolo ba fapaneng ba kopanang hammoho le ho susumetsa diqeto le diphetho tsa moralo. Ho feta moo, ho na le tlhokahalo ea ho etsa liphuputso tse thusang ho hlakisa litaba tsa sebaka sa lehae le ho qoba mekhoha le maano a akaretsang ao hangata a hlolehang ho ikamahanya le boleng ba lehae, 'me qetellong bomasepala ba tlameha ho hlahisa litataiso tsa meralo ea ntlafatso e shebaneng le lipalangoang ho latela lisebelisoa tse teng, botsebi, le maemo a lehae (a moruo, a sechaba le a tikoloho).

Ntlheng ea bobeli, ho ipapisitsoe le sehlooho sa ho ikamahanya le maemo, **K'oyoo** le **Breed** ba hlahloba hore na nchafatso ea litoropo e ka sebelisoa joang ho hapa boitsebahatso ba sebopeleng sa naha motseng oa Kisumu, Kenya. Sehloohong sena, bangoli ba pheha khang ea hore ntlafatso ea litoropo e ka sebelisoa ho ntlafatso sebopeleng sa mehaho e senyehileng litoropong. Sehlohlong sa boithuto bona ke bohlokoa boo boitsebahatso ba sebopeleng sa naha bo se phethang litoropong. Le ho lemohisa molemo oa ho boloka boitsebahatso bona. Boithuto bona bo hlokomela hore sebopeleng sa naha se ipapisitse le lintlha tse 'maloa tse kenyelelitseng maikutlo a baahi ba amehang likarolong tse ikhethileng tsa litoropo. Ho ea bonahala hore boitsebahatso ba Kisumu City bo hlahisoa haholo ke tikoloho e kenyelelitseng Letša la Victoria le maralla a mang. Likarolo tsa sebopeleng sa naha tse hlahang sengoliloeng sena li kenyeletsa kamoo tikoloho e leng bohlokoa ka

study undertakes a socio-spatial mapping of the warehousing facilities, highlighting the spatial distribution of these facilities in the city and how urban planners should consider the locational patterns in ensuring the connectivity of cities. In creating functional settlements, the authors recommend that warehousing clusters be prioritised in land-use planning in Cape Town.

In Nigeria, the use of GIS as an urban land-use demarcation tool is explored by **Enoguanbhor et al.** In their exploration, the authors focus on how urban planning implementation can be improved to enhance the sustainability of urban settlements. While great plans and visions are prepared for advancing the sustainability of settlements, several factors are identified as stifling the success of plan implementation. This inconsistency compromises settlement transformation, as the envisaged urban futures are not always realised, leading to multiple other problems, including perpetuation and persistence of urban challenges. Using Abuja as a case study, the authors highlight that there is a mismatch in the planned and emergent land uses, mainly due to political interference in planning affairs, inadequate funding to execute certain activities and developments, as well as distortion of master plans by some corrupt officials. This study brings to attention the major urban challenge in the vast majority of African cities which stems from corruption and inconsistent practices among planning officials calling for ethical conduct and practices among professionals to enhance the viability of urban plans. The authors thus recommend strategic decision-making to be embraced in championing plan implementation.

Rossouw and Maritz employ the Economic Complexity Index to explore the various vulnerabilities to which mining-dependent regions in South Africa are bound. The case of mining towns is not only peculiar to South African cities but is also a regional issue and it is critical to effectively plan for these settlements to ensure their sustainability. While mining towns are economically viable during the operational period of the mines, there tends to be limited forward planning that stems from

platforms en gereedskap wat in stede beskikbaar is. In hul studie fokus hulle op hoe die prosesse van globalisering en e-handel toenemend bydra tot pakhuisfasiliteite in stede en streke. Met die voorbeeld van Kaapstad, 'n tradisionele kus- en hawestad, wys Mokhele en Fisher-Holloway uit hoe die ontwikkeling van hierdie pakhuisfasiliteite negatief bydra tot geraas- en lugbesoedeling en verkeersopeenhopings in sekere gebiede. Die studie onderneem 'n sosio-ruimtelike kartering van die pakhuisfasiliteite wat die ruimtelike verspreiding van hierdie fasiliteite in die stad beklemtoon en hoe stedelike beplanners die liggingspatrone moet oorweeg om die verbinding van stede te verseker. In die skep van funksionele nedersettings beveel die skrywers aan dat pakhuisclusters geprioritiseer moet word in grondgebruikbeplanning in Kaapstad.

In Nigerië word die gebruik van GIS as 'n stedelike grondgebruik-afbakeningsinstrument ondersoek deur **Enoguanbhor et al.** In hul verkenning fokus die skrywers op hoe die implementering van stedelike beplanning verbeter kan word om die volhoubaarheid van stedelike nedersettings te verbeter. Terwyl groot planne en visies voorberei word vir die bevordering van die volhoubaarheid van nedersettings, word verskeie faktore geïdentifiseer wat die sukses van planimplementering belemmer. Hierdie teenstrydigheid kompromitteer nedersettingstransformasie aangesien die beoogde stedelike toekoms nie altyd verwesenlik word nie, wat lei tot veelvuldige ander probleme, insluitend die voortsetting en volharding van stedelike uitdagings. Deur Abuja as 'n gevallestudie te gebruik, het die skrywers uitgelig dat daar 'n wanverhouding in die beplande en opkomende grondgebruik is hoofsaaklik as gevolg van politieke inmenging in beplanningsake, onvoldoende befondsing om sekere aktiwiteite en ontwikkelings uit te voer en verdraaiing van meesterplanne deur sommige korrupte amptenare. Hierdie studie bring die aandag op die groot stedelike uitdaging in meeste Afrika-stede wat spruit uit korrupsie en teenstrydige praktyke onder beplanningsamptenare wat vra vir etiese gedrag en praktyke

teng ho bopeng kamano ea batho le sebaka. Ka hona, ho bohlokoa ho kopanya sebopeho sa naha ntlafatsong ea litoropo ele ho thusa baahi hoba le kamano e ntle le sebaka seo ba phelang ho sona.

Nthleng ea boraro, **Mokhele le Fisher-Holloway** ba beha boithuto ba bona puisanong e tsoelang pele ea lithala tsa dijithale le lisebelisoa tse fumanehang litoropong. Thutong ea bona, ba tsepamisitse maikutlo mabapi le kamoo lits'ebetso tsa boikopanyo ba lichaba tsa lefatše le khoebo ea marangrang li kenyang letsoho litsing tsa polokelo metseng le mabatoong. Ba sebelisa mohlala oa Cape Town, motse oa khale o lebopong la leoatle le boema-kepe, Mokhele le Fisher-Holloway ba bonts'a kamoo ntlafatso ea libaka tsena tsa polokelo e tlatsetsang hampe lerata le ts'ilafalo ea moea le ts'ubuhlellano ea sephethephethe libakeng tse itseng. Boithuto bona bo etsa 'mapa oa maemo a bophelo le sebaka sa lits'ebeletso tsa polokelo e totobatsang kabo ea libaka tsa lits'ebeletso tsena toropong. E boetse e lekola hore na baetsi ba litoropo ba lokela ho nahana ka mekhoha ea libaka joang ho netefatsa khokahanyo ea litoropo. Hore ho thehoe libaka tsa bolulo tse tla sebetsa hantle, bangodi ba kgothalletsa hore dihlopha tsa polokelo di bewa ka pele moralong wa ts'ebeliso ea mobu Cape Town.

Naheng ea Nigeria, ts'ebeliso ea GIS joalo ka sesebelisoa sa ho khetholla libaka tsa litoropo e hlalohoa ke **Enoguanbhor et al.** Liphuputsong tsa bona, bangoli ba tsepamisitse maikutlo mabapi le hore na ts'ebetso ea moralo oa litoropo e ka ntlafatsoa joang ho matlafatsa ts'ebetso ea meaho ea litoropo. Leha ho lokiselitsoe meralo le ponelo-pele tse kholo bakeng sa ho ntsetsa pele botsitso ba libaka tsa bolulo, lintlha tse 'maloa li khetholloa e le tse sitisang kateleho ea ho kengoa tšebetsong ha moralo. Ho se ts'oane hona ho senya phetoho ea bodulo kaha ha se kamehla bokamoso bo reriloeng ba litoropo bo phethahalang. Sena se lebisela mathateng a mang a mangata ho kenyeletsoa ho tsoelapele le ho phehella ha mathata a litoropo. Ho sebelisoa Abuja e le thuto ea mohlala, bangoli ba ile ba totobatsa hore ho na le ho se lumellane hoa

the extractive nature of the mining industry with less foresight on the sustainability of the cities after the mine's life. Specifically, South African municipalities have a low economic complexity which is an indication for targeted economic interventions. This study thus brings perspectives for evidence-based policymaking aimed at building sustainable and resilient African cities.

This issue reminds scholars and citizens alike that "there is no beauty but the beauty of action" (Moroccan proverb); learning to adapt our steps as the beat changes and embracing this new tune, is what makes us and our cities resilient.

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onder professionele persone om die lewensvatbaarheid van stedelike planne te verbeter. Die skrywers beveel dus aan dat strategiese besluitneming omhels word in die bevordering van planimplementering.

Rossouw en **Maritz** gebruik die ekonomiese kompleksiteitsindeks om die verskeie kwesbaarhede waaraan mynbou-afhanklike streke in Suid-Afrika gebonde is, te verken. Die geval van myndorpe is nie net eie aan Suid-Afrikaanse stede nie, maar is 'n streekkwessie en dit is van kritieke belang om effektief vir hierdie nedersettings te beplan om die volhoubaarheid van die nedersettings te verseker. Terwyl myndorpe ekonomies lewensvatbaar is gedurende die operasionele tydperk van die myne, is daar 'n geneigdheid om beperkte vooruitbeplanning te doen wat spruit uit die ontginnende aard van die mynbedryf met minder vooruitsig oor die volhoubaarheid van die stede ná 'n myn se lewe. Spesifiek, vir Suid-Afrikaanse munisipaliteite word getoon dat hulle 'n lae ekonomiese kompleksiteit het wat 'n aanduiding is vir geteikende ekonomiese ingrypings. Hierdie studie bring dus perspektiewe vir bewysgebaseerde beleidmaking wat daarop gemik is om volhoubare en veerkragtige Afrikastede te bou.

Hierdie uitgawe herinner geleerdes sowel as burgers daaraan dat "daar geen skoonheid is nie, maar die skoonheid van aksie" (Marokkaanse spreekwoord); leer om ons treë aan te pas soos die maatslag verander en om hierdie nuwe deuntjie te omhels, is wat ons en ons stede veerkragtig maak.

VERWYSING

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ts'ebeliso ea mobu o reretsoeng ntlafatso le o sa rerehoang, haholo-holo ka lebaka la hore boralipolotiki ba kena-kenana le litaba tsa meralo, chelete e sa lekaneng ea ho phethahatsa mesebetsi le tsoelo-pele e itseng le ho sothoa ha merero e meholo ke basebeletsi ba bang ba bolileng. Phuputso ena e hlokomelisa phephetso e kholo ea litoropo metseng e mengata ea Afrika e bakoang ke bobolu le litloaelo tse sa tsitsang har'a liofisiri tsa meralo tse batlang boitsoaro le mekhoha har'a litsebi ho matlafatsa ts'ebetso ea meralo ea litoropo. Ka hona, bangoli ba khothaletsa ho nka liqeto ka leano hore ho amoheloe molemong oa ho atlehisa tšebetso ea meralo.

Pampiring ea ho qetela, **Rossouw** le **Maritz** ba sebelisa Index ea Ho Rarahana ha Moruo ho hlahloba bofokoli ka ho fapana boo libaka tse itšetlehleng merafong ea Afrika Boroa li tobaneng le bona. Taba ea litoropo tsa merafo ha ea ikhetha feela litoropong tsa Afrika Boroa empa ke taba ea mabatooa ka bophara, 'me ho bohlokoa ho rala litoropo tsa merafo ka nepo ho netefatsa botsitso ba libaka tsa bolulo. Leha litoropo tsa merafo li ntse li tsoela pele moruong nakong ea tšebetso ea merafo, botsitso ba tsona bo ea fokola kamora hore merafo e khine ts'ebetso. Sena se bakoa ke meralo ea nts'etsopele ea litoropo tsa merafo e se nang ponelo-pele. Ka ho qolleha, moruo oa limasepala tsa Afrika Boroa ha oa rarahana ho lekana, e leng sesupo sa bokena lipakeng bo lekanyelitsoeng ba moruo. Ka hona boithuto bona bo tlisa eletsa ho theha melaoana e ts'ehelitsoeng ke boithuto, 'me e reretsoeng ho aha litoropo tsa Afrika ka mokhoa o tšoarellang oa maphomella.

Taba ena e hopotsa litsebi le baahi ka ho tšoana hore "ha ho botle bo teng haese botle ba liketso" (maele a Morocco); ho ithuta ho ikamahanya le mehato ea rona ha morethetho o fetoha le ho amohela pina ena e ncha, ke hona ho etsang hore batho le litoropo li mamelle liphethoho.

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