From the editors:

Mariske van Aswegen[1] & Abraham Matamanda[2] 2025

The South African Planning Institute (SAPI) Conference, "Planning Africa 2024: Sustainable futures – From theory to practice", was held in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, in August 2024. The event brought together several experts in urban and regional planning to examine and discuss novel approaches to promote sustainable urban development. The Conference Chair, Mr Peter Gilmore, highlighted that "[t]his is a good time to reflect on how we as a planning fraternity have contributed towards the sustainable urban futures". These sentiments by Mr Gilmore were especially critical because the 9th Planning Africa Conference marked the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda set by the global leaders in 2015 to guide global development, including urban areas (United Nations, 2015). The conference provided an engaging forum for professionals, researchers, and policymakers to exchange ideas and experiences, promoting an active discussion on the critical challenges and opportunities in sustainable planning.

In her keynote address, Minister Kubayi from the Department of Human Settlements confirmed the importance of a continuous focus on urbanisation as a challenge within South Africa and globally. She reminded all the delegates that "… the planning tradition emphasises the need to envisage and prepare for the future" (Kubayi, 2024). Her focus was on establishing a link between a publication, "*Leading change: Delivering the new urban agenda through urban and territorial planning*" (UN-Habitat, 2018), and the conference theme on practical applications and guidelines for

Van die redakteurs:

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Die Suid-Afrikaanse Beplanningsinstituut (SAPI) het die konferensie "Beplanning van Afrika 2024: Volhoubare toekoms – Van teorie tot praktyk" in Augustus 2024 in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, aangebied. Die gebeurtenis het verskeie kenners in stedelike en streekbeplanning bymekaargebring om nuwe benaderings tot die bevordering van volhoubare stedelike ontwikkeling te ondersoek en te bespreek. Mnr Peter Gilmore, die voorsitter van die konferensie, het beklemtoon dat "[d]it 'n goeie tyd is om te besin oor hoe ons as 'n beplanningsgemeenskap tot die volhoubare stedelike toekoms bygedra het". Hierdie uitspraak was van besondere belang, aangesien die 9de Beplanning van Afrika-konferensie die middelpunt van die implementering van die 2030 Volhoubare Ontwikkelingsdoelwitte (SDG's) was, wat in 2015 deur wêreldleiers gestel is om globale ontwikkeling, insluitend stedelike gebiede, te lei (United Nations, 2015).

Die konferensie het 'n dinamiese forum geskep vir professionele persone, navorsers en beleidmakers om idees en ervarings uit te ruil, wat 'n aktiewe bespreking oor die kritieke uitdagings en geleenthede in volhoubare beplanning bevorder het. Minister Kubayi van die Departement van Menslike Nedersettings het, in haar hooftoespraak, die belangrikheid van 'n voortdurende fokus op verstedeliking as 'n globale uitdaging bevestig. Sy het die afgevaardigdes herinner aan die kern van beplanning: "...die beplanningstradisie beklemtoon die behoefte om die toekoms te voorsien en daarop voor te berei" (Kubayi, 2024). Haar fokus was op die vestiging van 'n skakel tussen

Ho tsoa ho bahlophisi:

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Seboka sa Setsi sa Meralo sa Afrika Boroa (SAPI), "Planing Africa 2024: Sustainable futures – From theory to practice", se ne se tšoaretsoe Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, ka Phato 2024. Ketsahalo ena e ile ea kopanya litsebi tse ngata tsa moralo oa litoropo le libaka ho hlahloba le ho buisana ka mekhoa e mecha ea ho khothaletsa nts'etsopele ea moshoelella ea litoropo. Modulasetulo wa Seboka, Monghadi Peter Gilmore, o totobaditse hore "[t]e nako ya hae ke nako e ntle ya ho nahanisisa ka moo rona re le mokgatlo wa merero re kentseng letsoho mabapi le bokamoso bo tsitsitseng ba ditoropo". Maikutlo ana a Monghali Gilmore a ne a le mahlonoko haholo hobane Seboka sa Borobong sa Meralo ea Afrika se tšoaile ntlha e bohareng ea ho kengoa ts'ebetsong ha Lenaneo la 2030 la Lipakane tsa Ntlafatso ea Moshoelella (SDGs) tse behiloeng ke baetapele ba lefats'e ka 2015 ho tataisa nts'etsopele ea lefats'e, ho kenyeletsoa libaka tsa litoropo (United Nations, 2015). Seboka sena se fane ka seboka se kopanelang bakeng sa litsebi, bafuputsi, le baetsi ba melaoana ho fapanyetsana maikutlo le liphihlelo, ho khothalletsa puisano e mafolofolo mabapi le mathata a bohlokoa le menyetla ea moralo o tsitsitseng.

Puong ya hae ya sehlooho, Letona Kubayi ho tswa Lefapheng la Bodulo ba Batho o tiisitse bohlokwa ba ho tsepamisa maikutlo a sa kgaotseng tabeng ya ho fallela ditoropong e le phephetso ka hara Aforika Borwa le lefatsheng ka bophara. O ile a hopotsa baemeli bohle hore "... moetlo oa moralo o totobatsa tlhoko ea ho nahana le ho itokisetsa bokamoso" (Kubayi, 2024). Sepheo sa hae e ne e le ho theha kamano

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sustainable development. This collaborative effort between the UN-Habitat, the Department of Human Settlements and the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) is viewed as an attempt to analyse the essential principles and ideas that underpin the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (UN-Habitat, 2015).
In her address, Minister Kubayi continuously referred to the practical guidelines as a foundation for sustainable development to increase human security, by strengthening environmental and socio-economic resilience, enhancing mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change, and improving the management of natural and environmental hazards and risks.

The initial premise of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (UN-Habitat, 2015) is that planning must adapt to a transformed global environment. The guidelines uphold that conventional planning methods were established before the emergence of issues such as climate change, inclusion, urbanisation, spatial equity, gender, or resilience. It is further argued that an unparalleled level of urban expansion is currently unregulated, and numerous cities are burdened by ineffective and frequently slum-driven urban growth (UN-Habitat, 2015). These reasons are posed as an argument that planning must adapt to new circumstances to ensure that we do not continue on the existing (unsustainable) path. Therefore, a cultural shift is required within the planning field and among decision-makers and stakeholders as recommended by several urban scholars (Watson, 2009; Hurlimann, Moosavi & Browne, 2021). The guidelines recommend that we must enhance the advantages of the planning tradition and adapt to the intricacies of swift global change by implementing solutions extensively and at a faster rate. Fiscal, taxation, governance, management, and environmental regulatory measures are supported by cohesive and adaptable urban-territorial planning that is strategic, inclusive, and anchored on human rights principles.

'n publikasie, "*Leading change: Delivering the new urban agenda through urban and territorial planning*" (UN-Habitat, 2018), en die konferensie-tema oor praktiese toepassings en riglyne vir volhoubare ontwikkeling. Haar toespraak het die klem gelê op die samewerking tussen UN-Habitat, die Departement van Menslike Nedersettings en die Suid-Afrikaanse Plaaslike Regeringsvereniging (SALGA) om die beginsels van die Internasionale Riglyne oor Stedelike en Territoriale Beplanning (UN-Habitat, 2015) in praktyk om te sit. Dit is 'n poging om die volhoubare ontwikkeling van stedelike gebiede wêreldwyd te bevorder en is van toepassing op die ontwikkeling van inklusiewe stedelike ruimtes wat menslike veiligheid versterk en omgewings- en sosio-ekonomiese veerkragtigheid bevorder.

Die uitgangspunt van die Internasionale Riglyne oor Stedelike en Territoriale Beplanning (UN-Habitat, 2015) is dat beplanning moet aanpas by 'n getransformeerde globale omgewing. Die riglyne beklemtoon dat tradisionele beplanningsmetodes voor die ontstaan van uitdagings soos klimaatsverandering, verstedeliking en geslagsgelykheid gevestig is. Daarom is 'n kulturele verskuiwing nodig binne die beplanningsveld en onder besluitnemers en belanghebbendes soos aanbeveel deur verskeie stedelike geleerdes (Watson, 2009; Hurlimann, Moosavi & Browne, 2021). Dit word verder aangevoer dat stedelike uitbreiding tans dikwels ongereguleer is, en baie stede word belas deur eenvormige, krotbuurtgedrewe groei. Die riglyne voer aan dat beplanning moet aanpas by die werklikhede van vinnige stedelike verandering en nie aan 'n verouderde beplanningsmodel moet vasklou nie. Hierdie verskuiwing in benadering is noodsaaklik vir die handhawing van 'n volhoubare stedelike toekoms.

Die konferensie se hooftema het die kritieke oorgang van teoretiese konsepte na praktiese stedelike beplanning beklemtoon. Dit het die samewerking tussen SAPI, as die professionele liggaam vir Stads- en

pakeng tsa khatiso, "Phetoho e etellang pele: Ho fana ka lenaneo le lecha la litoropo ka moralo oa litoropo le libaka" (UN-Habitat, 2018), le sehlooho sa kopano mabapi le likopo tse sebetsang le tataiso bakeng sa nts'etsopele e tsitsitseng. Boiteko bona ba tshebedisano-mmoho pakeng tsa UN-Habitat, Lefapha la Bodulo ba Batho le Mokgatlo wa Mebuso ya Lehae wa Aforika Borwa (SALGA) bo nkwa e le teko ya ho sekaseka metheo le mehopolo ya bohlokwa e tshehetsang Ditataiso tsa Matjhaba tsa Meralo ya Ditoropo le Dibaka (UN-Habitat, 2015).
Puong ya hae, Letona Kubayi o ile a tswela pele ho bua ka ditataiso tse sebetsang e le motheo wa ntshetsopele ya moshwelella ho eketsa tshireletso ya batho, ka ho matlafatsa boitshoko ba tikoloho le moruo wa kahisano, ho matlafatsa phokotso, le ho ikamahanya le phetoho ya tlelaemete, le ho ntlafatsa taolo ya dikotsi le dikotsi tsa tlhaho le tsa tikoloho.

Motheo oa pele oa Tataiso ea Machaba ea Meralo ea Litoropo le Libaka (UN-Habitat, 2015) ke hore moralo o tlameha ho ikamahanya le tikoloho e fetohileng ea lefatše. Litaelo li tiisa hore mekhoa e tloaelehileng ea moralo e ile ea thehoa pele ho hlaha litaba tse kang phetoho ea maemo a leholimo, ho kenyeletsoa, ho fallela litoropong, tekano ea sebaka, tekano, kapa botsitso. Ho boetse ho phehoa khang ea hore boemo bo ke keng ba lekanngoa ba katoloso ea litoropo ha bo so laoloe, 'me litoropo tse ngata li imetsoe ke kholo e sa sebetseng le khafetsa e tsamaisoang ke mekhukhu (UN-Habitat, 2015). Mabaka ana a hlahisoa e le khang ea hore moralo o tlameha ho ikamahanya le maemo a macha ho netefatsa hore ha re tsoelepele tseleng e teng (e sa tsitsang). Ka hona, phetoho ea setso ea hlokahala ka har'a lefapha la moralo le har'a baetsi ba liqeto le ba amehang joalo ka ha ho khothalelitsoe ke litsebi tse 'maloa tsa litoropo (Watson, 2009; Hurlimann, Moosavi & Browne, 2021). Litataiso li khothaletsa hore re tlameha ho ntlafatsa melemo ea moetlo oa moralo le ho ikamahanya le mathata a phetoho e potlakileng ea lefats'e ka ho kenya ts'ebetsong

Like the guidelines, the conference's main theme highlighted the important transition from theoretical concepts to practical applications in urban planning. This is epitomised in the approach of this issue of the Journal – establishing a relationship between SAPI as a professional body for practising Town and Regional Planners, and the *Town and Regional Planning Journal* – as the theoretical personification.

Ten sub-themes were reflected on during the conference, and focused on several components of sustainable development, which included sustainable development **planning within the African context** as a first theme, demanding an integrated and contextually relevant approach that critically addresses the continent's distinctive socio-spatial dynamics. The phenomena of rapid urbanisation, peri-urban expansion, and increasing population densities call for a departure from Eurocentric planning frameworks towards strategies that are firmly rooted in local realities, aligning with the SDGs (Simon, 2015). This theme links to the paper by Shylet Nyamwanza, James Chakwizira, Michelle Beattie and Emaculate Ingwani entitled "Spatial planning constraints in historically marginalised areas: An integrative review". This article highlights the constraints in planning marginalised areas, which are complicated by customary land tenure systems and traditional leadership and a long history of spatial segregation that compromises integrated and inclusive spatial planning.

As a second sub-theme, **informality** and sustainable development planning were explored. According to Geyer (2022), informality often has more elements of sustainable planning practices than current formally planned areas and is associated with more effective local resource utilisation, high population densities, and dynamic local economies. Geyer (2022) argues that informality should not be viewed merely as a planning deficiency but rather as a potential asset for sustainability, contingent upon the integration of suitable infrastructure and services. This resonates with

Streekbeplanners, en die *Stads- en Streekbeplanningsjoernaal*, wat die teoretiese aspekte van beplanning uitbeeld, onderstreep. Die konferensie het tien subtemas bespreek wat volhoubare **beplanning binne die Afrika konteks** in ag neem, veral die dinamika van vinnige verstedeliking en peri-stedelike uitbreiding.

Die verskynsels van vinnige verstedeliking, peri-stedelike uitbreiding en toenemende bevolkingsdigthede vra vir 'n afwyking van Eurosentriese beplanningsraamwerke na strategieë wat stewig gewortel is in plaaslike realiteite, in lyn met die SDG's (Simon, 2015). Hierdie tema skakel met die referaat deur Shylet Nyamwanza, James Chakwizira, Michelle Beattie en Emaculate Ingwani getiteld "Ruimtelike beplanningsbeperkings in histories gemarginaliseerde gebiede: 'n Integrerende oorsig". Hierdie artikel beklemtoon die beperkings in die beplanning van gemarginaliseerde gebiede, wat bemoeilik word deur gebruiklike grondbesitstelsels en tradisies.

Die subtema wat die rol van **informaliteit** in volhoubare beplanning ondersoek het, was van besondere belang. Geyer (2022) argumenteer dat informaliteit dikwels meer volhoubare beplanningspraktyke as formeel beplande gebiede behels. Informele nedersettings toon dikwels groter doeltreffendheid in plaaslike hulpbronbenutting en is gekoppel aan hoë bevolkingsdigthede en dinamiese plaaslike ekonomieë. Geyer (2022) het aangevoer dat informaliteit nie as 'n beplanningstekort geskat moet word nie, maar eerder as 'n potensiële bate vir volhoubaarheid, mits daar geskikte infrastruktuur en dienste geïntegreer word. Dit sluit aan by die navorsing deur Scheba en Turok (2020) oor die dorpse ekonomie en die nie-formele ekonomie se bydrae tot plaaslike ontwikkeling. "Op pad na volhoubare stedelike toekoms: 'n Proses vir plekmaak in Suid-Afrikaanse dorpsgebiede" deur Wessel Strydom, Karen Puren en Ernst Drewes skakel met hierdie tema.

litharollo haholo le ka lebelo le potlakileng. Mehato ea lichelete, ea lekhetho, ea puso, ea tsamaiso, le ea taolo ea tikoloho e tšehetsoa ke moralo o momahaneng le o feto-fetohang oa libaka tsa litoropo o nang le leano, o kenyellelitseng, hape o theiloeng holim'a melaoana ea litokelo tsa botho.

Joalo ka litataiso, sehlooho se seholo sa kopano se totobalitse phetoho ea bohlokoa ho tloha mehopolong ea theory ho ea lits'ebetsong tse sebetsang moralong oa litoropo. Sena se totobatsoa ka mokhoa oa ho atamela taba ena ea Journal - ho theha kamano pakeng tsa SAPI e le 'mele oa setsebi bakeng sa ho itloaetsa Baetsi ba Metse le Libaka, *le Toropo le Regional Planning Journal* - e le mothofatso oa khopolo-taba.

Lihlooho-potlana tse leshome li ile tsa hlahisoa nakong ea kopano, tse shebaneng le likarolo tsa nts'etsopele ea moshoelella. Sehlooho sa pele e ne e le **moralo oa nts'etsopele ea moshoelella maemong a Afrika**, o hlokang mokhoa o kopanetsoeng le o ipapisitseng le maemo a tikoloho, sechaba le histori ea kontinenteng. Ho hola ha litoropo ka lebelo, katoloso ea teropo le keketseho ea baahi li bontša hore meralo ea khale ea Eurocentric ha e sa lekana, ho hlokahala maano a thehiloeng ho maemo a lehae a tsamaellanang le li-SDGs (Simon, 2015). Sehlooho sena se hokahana le pampiri ea Shylet Nyamwanza, James Chakwizira, Michelle Beattie le Emaculate Ingwani e nang le sehlooho se reng "Litšitiso tsa meralo ea libaka libakeng tse neng li qheletsoe ka thoko historing: Tlhahlobo e kopanetsoeng". Sengoliloeng sena se totobatsa litšitiso tsa ho rala libaka tse qheletsoeng ka thoko, tse thatafatsoang ke litsamaiso tsa moetlo tsa tokelo ea mobu le boetapele ba setso le nalane e telele ea karohano ea libaka e sitisang moralo o kopaneng oa libaka.

E le morero-potlana oa bobeli, ho ile ha shejoa mekhoa e **sa reroang le moralo oa nts'etsopele ea moshoelella**. Ho ea ka Geyer (2022), mokhoa o sa reroang hangata o na le likarolo tse ngata tsa moralo oa moshoelella ho feta

the study by Scheba and Turok (2020), who have interrogated the dynamics of the township economy as one aspect of the urban economy that remains informal and not integrated into the formal economy, albeit contributing to local economic development. “Towards sustainable urban futures: A process for placemaking in South African townships”, by Wessel Strydom, Karen Puren and Ernst Drewes, effortlessly links to this theme.

Thirdly, the theme of Transit-Oriented Development and Planning (TODP), as a key element of sustainable and smart city growth, was explored during the conference. The establishment of inclusive and accessible **public transportation and paratransit systems**, facilitated by transit-oriented development and coherent land-use management, is imperative to mitigate car dependency and encourage resilient urban forms (Boutueil, Lesteven & Nemett, 2020). This is elaborated on by Gizem Dinç, Atila Gül, Floriana Zucaro and Carmela Gargiulo in the article, “Developing an integrated framework for walkability assessment: A case study of Çankaya’s urban mobility”.

A fourth theme considered the **escalating climate-related challenges**. It is acknowledged that planning efforts must prioritise resilience through adaptive design, disaster risk mitigation, and infrastructure capable of anticipating environmental stressors. Adedotun Dipeolu explores the “Perceived influence of urban green infrastructure on quality of life in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria” as part of this sub-theme. A subsequent focus and re-evaluation of sustainable **infrastructural aspirations** is essential to reconcile public aspirations with ecological sustainability, promoting the adoption of less resource-intensive lifestyles. The article by Satti Wagistina, Ike Astuti, Bramantiyo Putra and Dyah Syafitri, “Integrating spatial and development planning for holistic development in Batu City, Indonesia”, established that infrastructure development planning did not fully optimise spatial planning regulations, as programme decisions were

Derdens is die tema van Transito-georiënteerde Ontwikkeling en Beplanning (TODP), as ’n sleutelelement van volhoubare en slim stadsgroei, tydens die konferensie, ondersoek. Die vestiging van inklusiewe en **toeganklike openbare vervoer- en paratransitstelsels**, gefasiliteer deur transito-georiënteerde ontwikkeling en samehangende grondgebruiksbestuur, is noodsaaklik om motorafhanklikheid te verminder en veerkragtige stedelike vorme aan te moedig (Boutueil, Lesteven & Nemett, 2020). Dit word uitgebrei deur Gizem Dinç, Atila Gül, Floriana Zucaro en Carmela Gargiulo in die artikel “Ontwikkeling van ’n geïntegreerde raamwerk vir loopbaarheidsassessering: ’n Gevallestudie van Çankaya se stedelike mobiliteit”.

’n Vierde tema het die **toenemende klimaatverwante uitdagings** oorweeg. Daar word erken dat beplanningspogings veerkragtigheid moet prioritiseer deur aanpasbare ontwerp, ramprisikoversagting en infrastruktuur wat omgewingstressors kan antisipeer. Adedotun Dipeolu ondersoek die “Waargenome invloed van stedelike groen infrastruktuur op lewensgehalte in Lagos Metropolis, Nigerië” as deel van hierdie subtema. ’n Daaropvolgende fokus en herevaluering van volhoubare **infrastruktuur-aspirasies** is noodsaaklik om openbare aspirasies met ekologiese volhoubaarheid te versoen, wat die aanneming van minder hulpbron-intensiewe lewenstyle bevorder. Die artikel deur Satti Wagistina, Ike Astuti, Bramantiyo Putra en Dyah Syafitri, “Integrasie van ruimtelike en ontwikkelingsbeplanning vir holistiese ontwikkeling in Batu-stad, Indonesië”, het vasgestel dat infrastruktuurontwikkelings-beplanning nie ruimtelike beplanningsregulasies ten volle geoptimaliseer het nie, aangesien programbesluite hoofsaaklik gedryf is deur gemeenskapsbehoeftes en ontwikkelende ontwikkelingsprioriteite.

Die artikel “Beplanning in ’n post-apartheidstad en die kompleksiteite van deelnemende beplanning en bestuur: ’n Gevallestudie van

libaka tse reriloeng hajoale, ‘me o amahanngoa le ts’ebeliso e matla ea lisebelisoa tsa lehae, palo e phahameng ea baahi, le moruo o matla oa lehae. Geyer (2022) o bolela hore ho hloka molao ha hoa lokela ho talingoa e le khaello ea moralo feela empa e le letlotlo le ka bang teng bakeng sa moshoelella, ho ipapisitsoe le kopanyo ea meralo le litšebeletso tse loketseng. Sena se lumellana le phuputso e entsoeng ke Scheba le Turok (2020), ba hlahlobileng maemo a moruo oa makeisheneng e le karolo e le ‘ngoe ea moruo oa litoropo e ntseng e le e sa reroang le e sa kopanngoang le moruo o hlophisitsoeng, le hoja e kenya letsoho ntlafatsong ea moruo oa lehae. “Mabapi le bokamoso bo tsitsitseng ba litoropo: Ts’ebetso ea ho theha libaka makeisheneng a Afrika Boroa”, ka Wessel Strydom, Karen Puren le Ernst Drewes, e hokahana ka thata le morero ona.

Sa boraro, moono wa Tlhabololo le Thulaganyo e e ikaegileng ka Transit (TODP), jaaka ntlha ya konokono ya kgolo e e tswelelang le e e botlhale ya ditoropo, o ne wa sekasekiwa ka nako ya khonferense. Ho theoa ha litsamaiso tsa **lipalangoang tsa sechaba** tse kenyeletsang le tse fihlellehang, tse tsamaisoang ke nts’etsopele e shebaneng le lipalangoang le taolo e ts’oanang ea ts’ebeliso ea mobu, ho bohlokoa ho fokotsa ho itšetleha ka likoloi le ho khothaletsa mefuta e tsitsitseng ea litoropo (Boutueil, Lesteven & Nemett, 2020). Sena se hlalositsoe ka botlalo ke Gizem Dinç, Atila Gül, Floriana Zucaro le Carmela Gargiulo sehloohong se reng, “Ho theha moralo o kopaneng oa tlhahlobo ea ho tsamaea: Thuto ea mohlala ea motsamao oa litoropo oa Çankaya”.

Sehlooho sa bone se ne se bua ka **mathata a ntseng a eketseha a amanang le tlelaemete**. Ho lumeloa hore boiteko ba moralo bo tlameha ho etelletsa pele botsitso ka moralo o ikamahanyang le maemo, phokotso ea likotsi tsa likoluoa, le meaho e nang le bokhoni ba ho lebella mathata a tikoloho. Adedotun Dipeolu o hlahloba “Tsusumetso e lemohuoang ea meaho e tala ea litoropong ka boleng ba bophelo Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria” e le karolo ea sehlooho sena. Tsepamiso

primarily driven by community needs and evolving development priorities.

The article, “Planning in a post-apartheid city and the complexities of participatory planning and governance: A case study of Windhoek, Namibia” by Cyrlius Tjipetekera, Trynos Gumbo and Eric Yankson, touches on two subthemes within the context of the conference, including the incorporation of **indigenous knowledge systems** into planning processes and **local governments,** which are pivotal in the sustainability quest. The notion of a “Justice-based Urban Transition (JUT)”, developed in the 1980s (Hughes & Hoffmann, 2020), being the fusion of climate change management and social justice, is not well understood in mainstream planning circles.

Realising a **just urban transition** necessitates a careful balance between economic progression, social equity, and environmental stewardship, presenting planners with the challenge of navigating complex trade-offs. This theme finds expression in Nima Bayramzadeh, Mir Najaf Mousavi and Sanaullah Panezai’s focus on “Provincial inequalities in Iran: A comprehensive planning model for budget allocation”. Johan Maritz provides a novel, comprehensive index, the Social Progress Index (SPI), that measures the well-being of a society, by observing social and environmental outcomes directly rather than the economic factors. The SPI is applied in “A pilot study in the Waterberg district to develop a ward-level social progress index to improve measuring human development in South Africa”.

A further theme focused on **‘breaking and creating resilience’,** as it is a concept that can be both beneficial and detrimental to sustainability. Sustainable planning must dismantle entrenched forms of detrimental resilience, such **as reliance on automobiles** and **spatial segregation**, while simultaneously promoting adaptive capabilities within communities.

Lastly, the coexistence of **diverse planning systems across Africa** – spanning indigenous practices to formal, often externally

Windhoek, Namibië” deur Cyrlius Tjipetekera, Trynos Gumbo en Eric Yankson raak twee subtemas binne die konteks van die konferensie aan, insluitend die inkorporering van **inheemse kennisstelsels** in beplanningsprosesse en **plaaslike regerings**, wat sentraal staan in die soeke na volhoubaarheid. Die idee van ’n “Geregtigheidsgebaseerde Stedelike Oorgang (JUT)” wat in die 1980’s ontwikkel is (Hughes & Hoffmann, 2020), synde die samesmelting van klimaatsveranderingsbestuur en sosiale geregtigheid, word nie goed verstaan in hoofstroombeplanningskringe nie.

Die verwesenliking van ’n **regverdige stedelike oorgang** noodsaak ’n noukeurige balans tussen ekonomiese vooruitgang, sosiale billikheid en omgewingsbestuur, wat beplanners voor die uitdaging stel om ingewikkelde kompromieë te hanteer. Hierdie tema vind uitdrukking in Nima Bayramzadeh, Mir Najaf Mousavi en Sanaullah Panezai se fokus op “Provinsiale ongelykhede in Iran: ’n Omvattende beplanningsmodel vir begrotingstoewysing”. Johan Maritz verskaf ’n nuwe, omvattende indeks, die Sosiale Vorderingsindeks (SPI), wat die welstand van ’n samelewing meet deur sosiale en omgewingsuitkomste direk waar te neem eerder as die ekonomiese faktore. Die SPI word toegepas in “’n Loodsstudie in die Waterberg-distrik om ’n sosiale vooruitgangsindeks op wyksvlak te ontwikkel om die meting van menslike ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika te verbeter”.

‘n Verdere tema het gefokus op **‘die verbreking en skep van veerkragtigheid’**, aangesien dit ’n konsep is wat beide voordelig en nadelig vir volhoubaarheid kan wees. Volhoubare beplanning moet diepgewortelde vorme van nadelige veerkragtigheid, soos **afhanklikheid van motors** en **ruimtelike segregasie**, afbreek, terwyl dit terselfdertyd aanpassingsvermoëns binne gemeenskappe bevorder.

Laastens, die samewerking van **uiteenlopende beplanningsisteme regoor Afrika** – wat strek van inheemse praktyke tot formele, dikwels eksterne modelle – noodsaak

e latelang le tekolo botjha ea litabatabelo tsa moshoelella tsa meralo ea motheo ke ea bohlokoa ho hokahanya litabatabelo tsa sechaba le botsitso ba tikoloho, ho khothaletsa ho amoheloa ha mekhoa ea bophelo e sa hlokeng lisebelisoa tse ngata. Sengoloa sa Satti Wagistina, Ike Astuti, Bramantiyo Putra le Dyah Syafitri, “Ho kopanya moralo oa sebaka le nts’etsopele bakeng sa nts’etsopele e akaretsang Batu City, Indonesia”, e thehile hore moralo oa ntlafatso ea meaho ha oa ka oa ntlafatsa ka botlalo melaoana ea moralo oa sebaka, kaha liqeto tsa lenaneo li ne li khannoa haholo ke litlhoko tsa sechaba le lintho tse tlang pele ho nts’etsopele.

Sengoliloeng se reng, “Ho rera ka har’a toropo ea ka mor’a khethollo ea morabe le mathata a moralo oa kopanelo le puso: Thuto-pale ea Windhoek, Namibia” ka Cyrlius Tjipetekera, Trynos Gumbo le Eric Yankson, e ama lihloohoana tse peli molemong oa kopano, ho kenyeletsoa ho kenyeletsoa ha **mekhoa ea tsebo ea matsoalloa** ho rala lits’ebetso tsa bohlokoa **tsa mmuso oa lehae**. Khopolo ea “Justice-based Urban Transition (JUT)”, e hlahisitsoeng lilemong tsa bo-1980 (Hughes & Hoffmann, 2020), e le motsoako oa taolo ea phetoho ea maemo a leholimo le toka ea sechaba, ha e utloisisoe hantle mekhatlong e tloaelehileng ea moralo.

Ho hlokomela **phetoho e nepahetseng** ea litoropong ho hloka tekano e hlokolosi lipakeng tsa tsoelopele ea moruo, tekano sechabeng, le tlhokomelo ea tikoloho, ho hlahisa baetsi ba meralo le phephetso ea ho tsamaisa likhohlano tse rarahaneng. Sehlooho sena se fumana tlhaloso ho Nima Bayramzadeh, Mir Najaf Mousavi le Sanaullah Panezai tse tsepamisisang maikutlo mabapi le “ho se lekane ha Porofense Iran: Mohlala o pharaletseng oa moralo oa kabo ea lichelete”. Johan Maritz o fana ka bukana, index e akaretsang, Index ea Tsoelo-pele ea Sechaba (SPI), e lekanyang boiketlo ba sechaba, ka ho shebella liphello tsa sechaba le tsa tikoloho ka ho toba ho e-na le maemo a moruo. SPI e sebelisoa ho “Phuputso ea teko seterekeng

sourced models – necessitates harmonisation and integration, in order to cultivate sustainable and inclusive urban futures tailored to the continent's specific sociopolitical and cultural contexts. An article on Tanzania outlines the extent to which the implementation of a regularisation scheme has impacted the conditions of informal settlements as established by Tumpale Sakijege in "Regularisation or squatter incorporation: Land readjustment projects as an alternative approach for Tanzania".

harmonisering en integrasie ten einde volhoubare en inklusiewe stedelike toekoms te kweek wat aangepas is vir die vasteland se spesifieke sosio-politieke en kulturele kontekste. 'n Artikelskrywer oor Tanzanië skets die mate waarin die implementering van 'n regulariseringskema die toestande van informele nedersettings beïnvloed het soos vasgestel deur Tumpale Sakijege in "Regularisasie of plakkerinkorporasie: Grondaanpassingsprojekte as 'n alternatiewe benadering vir Tanzanië".

sa Waterberg ho hlahisa index ea tsoelo-pele ea sechaba ea boemo ba lebatooa ho ntlafatsa ho metha nts'etsopele ea batho Afrika Boroa".

Sehlooho se seng se tsepamisitse maikutlo holim'a **'ho senya le ho theha botsitso'**, kaha ke khopolo e ka bang molemo le ho senya botsitso. Moralo oa moshoelella o tlameha ho qhaqha mekhoa e metseng ka metso ea ho mamella mathata, joalo ka ho **itšetleha ka likoloi le karohano ea libaka**, ha ka nako e ts'oanang e khothaletsa bokhoni ba ho ikamahanya le maemo ka har'a sechaba.

Qetellong, **ho ba teng ha litsamaiso tse fapaneng tsa meralo ho pholletsa le Afrika** - ho kenyelletsa litloaelo tsa matsoalloa ho isa ho mehlala e hlophisitsoeng, hangata e tsoang kantle - e hloka tumellano le kopanyo, molemong oa ho hlaolela bokamoso ba litoropo bo tsitsitseng le bo kenyeletsang bo tsamaellanang le maemo a ikhethileng a lipolotiki le setso a kontinente. Sengoliloeng se buang ka Tanzania se hlalosa hore na ts'ebetsong ea leano la kamehla le amme maemo a meaho e sa reroang joalokaha e thehiloe ke Tumpale Sakijege ho "Regularisation or squatter incorporation: Merero ea ho lokisa mobu e le mokhoa o mong oa Tanzania".

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