

Van die redakteur

Geagte Kollega

PIONIERSONDERNEMERSKAP EN STEDELIKE TRANSFORMASIE

Demokrasie het oor die afgelope vyftien jaar tot betekenisvolle veranderinge in die stedelike omgewing in Suid-Afrika gelei (Donaldson & Van der Merwe¹, 1999; Donaldson, Baehr & Juergens², 2003). Veranderende toestande in die sentrale stede het 'n kettingreaksie in stede veroorsaak wat nie noodwendig in die begin verwag was nie (Geyer, Coetzee, Du Plessis, Donaldson & Nijkamp³, 2011). Eerstens het die informele sektor na die politieke oorgang grootliks begin groei. Dit het gelei tot die invloei van informele straathandelaars na die sentrale dele van stede wat die karakter van sentrale besigheidsgebiede van daardie stede totaal verander het. Stentrale stedelike gebiede wat voorheen grotendeels kenmerke van eerste wêreld stede gehad het, het nou toenemend 'n Afrika-karakter begin aanneem. In die proses het die informele straathandelbedryf ook kultureel baie meer uiteenlopend begin raak. Hierdie verandering kan gedeeltelik toegeskryf word aan die grootskaalse invloei van mense uit ander dele van Afrika en hul toetreding tot die bedryf, 'n situasie wat gelei het tot 'n sterk buitelandse teenwoordigheid in dele van stede sedert die vroeë 1990s. Voorbeelde hiervan is Greenmarket Square in Kaapstad en Little Addis in Johannesburg. Soortgelyke voorbeelde in voorstede is Sunnyside in Pretoria, Delft in Cape Town and Hillbrow in Johannesburg.

Die kulturele diversifikasie was egter nie slegs veroorsaak deur die toetreding van mense uit Afrika tot die informele handel sektor nie. Beide die formele en informele besigheidssektore in metropolitaanse gebiede het kultureel meer uiteenlopend begin raak. Informele handel wat voorheen as 'n minderwaardige beroep deur blankes beskou was, het sedertdien 'n primêre bron van inkomste begin raak vir baie wat hul werk verloor het of nie meer werk kon kry sedert die einde van apartheid nie. Sommige het die straathandelbedryf betree maar 'n oorweldigende meerderheid werk van hul huise af. Woonhuise het produksie- en verspreidingsentrums geraak terwyl 'n groeiende getal kulturele feeste wat jaarliks in dorpe en stede regoor die land

From the editor

Dear Colleague

PIONEERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION

Democracy has led to significant changes in the urban environment of South Africa over the past fifteen years (Donaldson & Van der Merwe¹, 1999; Donaldson, Baehr & Juergens², 2003). Changing conditions in inner city areas caused a chain reaction in cities that was not necessarily anticipated before (Geyer, Coetzee, Du Plessis, Donaldson & Nijkamp³, 2011). First, following the political transition, the informal sector expanded significantly. This caused an inflow of informal street traders to inner city areas which completely changed the character of the CBDs. City centres that previously more strongly resembled those of first world cities now increasingly acquired a distinct African flavour. In the process the informal street trading sector became culturally much more diverse. The latter change was partially due to whites entering the sector as well as the large influx of people from other parts of Africa and their entry into the sector, a situation that had led to a strong foreign presence in specific parts of cities since the early 1990s. Examples of inner city trading areas with a strong foreign character are Greenmarket Square in Cape Town and Little Addis in Johannesburg. Similar examples in suburban areas are Sunnyside in Pretoria, Delft in Cape Town and Hillbrow in Johannesburg.

However, the cultural diversification was not only limited to African informal traders moving into the cities. Both the formal and informal business sectors inside metropolitan areas became culturally more diverse. Informal trading that was often regarded as an inferior occupation amongst the whites has since become a primary source of income for many who have lost their jobs or cannot find gainful employment since the end of apartheid. Some do street trading but an overwhelming proportion operates from home. Residences have become production and distribution centres whilst a growing number of cultural festivals held in towns and cities all over the country serve as outlets for products at home.

Ho tswa ho Mohlophisi

Motho ya sebetsang le nna

KGWEBO YA MANTLHA LE DIPHETOHO METSENG YA DITOROPO

Mmuso wa batho ka batho (demokrasie) o tlile ka diphetoho tsa bohlokwa tikolohong ya metse ya ditrope ya Afrika Borwa dilemong tse leshome le metso e mehlano (15) tse fetileng (Donaldson & Van der Merwe¹, 1999; Donaldson, Baehr & Juergens², 2003). Maemo a diphetoho ka hara dibakak tsa metsemeholo a bakile maikutlo a itseng a neng a sa lebellwa ka hara metsemeholo nakong e fetileng (Geyer, Coetzee, du Plessis, Donaldson & Nijkamp³, 2011). Tabeng ya pele, ho latela boemo ba dipolotiki, lefapha la barekisi ba seng molaong ba atile haholo. Ntho ena e bakile hore ho be teng phallelo ya bahwebi ba mebileng ba sebeletsang le ho rekisetsa ka hara dibaka tsa metsemoholo e leng ntho e fetotseng setshwantsho sa setsi sa motsemoholo kahohlehohle. Ditsi tsa metsemeholo tseo nakong e fetileng di neng di tshwana haholo le tsa metsemeholo ya lefatshe hajwale di fumana monko wa Seafrika. Tshebetsong ena lefapha la barekisi ba mebileng ba seng molaong ba ile ba fapafapana ho ya ka ditso ya bona. Phetoho ya morao tjena ka baka la Babasweu ba keneng kgwebong ena ekasitana le bongata ba batho ba phallang ho tswa dibakeng tsa Afrika le ho kena ha bona lefapheng lena, boemo bo lebisitseng ho ba teng ka bongata ha batho ba hlahang ka ntle ho naha ena, dibakeng tse itseng tsa metsemeholo ho tlaha nakong e ka pelenyana ho dilemo tsa bo1990. Mehlala ya dibaka tsa kgwebo tsa setsi sa motsemoholo tse tletseng batho ba hlahang ka ntle ho naha ke Greenmarket Square mane Motsekapa le Little Addis ho la Johannesburg. Mehlala e ntseng e tshwana le yona ena dibakeng tsa bodulo ba metse ya magkowa ke Sunnyside Pretoria, Delft Motsekapa le Hillbrow mane Johannesburg.

Le ha ho le jwalo, ditso tse fapafapaneng di ne di sa lekanyetswa feela ho bahwebi ba seng ka molaong ba Mafrika ba kenang ka hara metsemeholo. Bobedi ba tsona dikgwebo tsa molaong le tse seng molaong ka hara dibaka tsa metsemeholo di ile tsa bontsha ditso tse fapafapaneng. Kgwebo eo e seng ka molaong hangata eo neng e tadingwa e le kgwebo e nyenyane ka hara Babasweu e bile ya mokgwa wa ho kenya tjelete ho batho ba bangata ba ileng ba lahlehelwa ke mesebetsi ya bona kapa ba sa fumaneng mosebetsi o ka ba lefang hantle haesale ho tlaha ha

1 Donaldson, R. & Van der Merwe, I.J. 1999. Deracialisation of urban business space: the case of street traders in Pietersburg. *Acta Academica*, 31(1), pp. 140-166.

2 Donaldson, R., Baehr, J. & Juergens, U. 2003. Assessing inner city change in Pretoria, *Acta Academica*, 3(1), pp. 1-33.

3 Geyer, H.S., Coetzee, H.C., Du Plessis, D., Donaldson, R. & Nijkamp, P. 2011. Recent business transformation in intermediate-sized cities in South Africa. *Habitat International*, 35(2), pp. 265-274.

gehou word, as afsetgebiede vir produkte wat aan huis vervaardig word, dien.

Tweedens, formele besighede in dele van sentrale besighedsgebiede wat gedurende die apartheidsera op die hoër inkomstemark gerig was moes aanpas by veranderde omstandighede. Aangesien hul as gevolg van die uitbreiding van informele handel in die gebiede hul voormalige klante verloor het, moes hulle noodwendig begin fokus op die laer inkomste mark. Daarbenewens is daar nie-blanke ondernemers wat voorheen nie toegelaat was om besighede in sentral besighedsgebiede te bedryf nie, wat nou formele besighede daar begin het. Baie van hierdie besighedeienaars benut die ruimtes op die sypaadjies aan weerskante van hul winkelingange as deel van hul uitstalruimtes om informele straathandelaars te verhoed om daardie ruimtes vir hul besighede te gebruik. Hierdie nabootsing van die straatmarkbedryf deur formele handelaars is een manier waarop handelsruimtes rondom formele besighede beskerm kan word en waarop hulle markte wat sedertdien verlore gegaan het weer kan herwin.

Hoewel die ontwikkeling van sekuriteitsgeoriënteerde inkoopsentra reeds sedert die apartheidsera begin het, is die vermeigvuldiging van sulke inkoopsentra van verskillende groottes in sentral besighedsgebiede 'n meer onlangse verskynsel. Dié wat vir die hoër inkomste mark mik is gewoonlik langs of naby aan hoër orde verkeersroetes geleë terwyl ander wat vir die laer inkomste mark voorsiening maak, dikwels kleiner is en geleë is op populêre voetgangerroetes wat openbare vervoermodusse en plekke van indiesneming verbind.

Die grootskaalse hervestiging van voormalige kleiner besigheidstraatondernemings in sentrale stedelike gebiede na ander dele van die stad is ook 'n meer onlangse verskynsel. Sommige besighede verskuif na ouer residensiële gebiede op die randgebiede van sentral besighedsgebiede en veroorsaak daardeur stedelike oplewing in gebiede wat reeds tekens van verval begin toon het. Ander lei weer tot die ontwikkeling van besighedskorridors langs versamelstrate wat die sentrale besighedsgebiede met besighedsnodusse in die voorstedelike gebiede verbind. Ander beweeg weer uit na bestaande en nuwe inkoopsentra in die voorstede (Geyer jr, Geyer, du Plessis & van Eeden⁴, 2011).

Second, formal businesses in parts of CBDs that used to cater for a higher income market during the years of apartheid had to adapt to changing business conditions. Having lost their former clientele because of expanding informal activities in their areas, they now tend to focus on the lower end of the market. Others are non-white entrepreneurs who previously were not allowed to operate businesses in CBD that have moved into business premises in the cities and are operating formal businesses there. Many of these businesses use the sidewalks on either side of the entrances to their shops as part of their display areas to prevent informal merchants from occupying this space. Mimicking the way in which the street traders do business is one way of protecting trading space around businesses and recapturing parts of the markets that were lost to informal street traders.

Although the development of security-oriented shopping malls started in South Africa during the apartheid era, the multiplication of shopping centres of different sizes in central city areas is a more recent phenomenon. Those catering for the higher income market are usually located on or close to collector roads whilst centres catering for the lower end of the market are often smaller and located on popular pedestrian routes connecting public transportation hubs and places of employment.

The large-scale relocation of small businesses from city centres to other parts of the city is also a more recent phenomenon. Some move to older residential areas on the fringes of central business districts causing gentrification in areas that were showing signs of urban decay previously. Others lead to the development of business corridors by locating along collector roads linking the CBD with outlying nodes in the suburbs whilst others move to existing and new shopping malls in the suburbs (Geyer jr, Geyer, du Plessis & van Eeden⁴, 2011).

kgethollo e ne e fela. Ba bang ba etsa kgwebo ya mebileng, empa bongata ba bona ba sebeletsa malapeng a bona. Malapa kpa dibaka tsa bodulo di fetohile ditsi tsa tlhahiso le ho phatlalatsa ha palo ya mekete ya mmimo e tshwarwang ditoropong le metsemeholo hohle ka hara naha e hlhella e le dibaka tsa tlhahiso moo hae.

Tabeng ya bobedi, dikgwebo tse molaong dikarolo tsa ditsi tsa metsemeholo tse sebediswang ho etsa mmaraka wa ho etsa tjelete nakong ya dilemo tsa kgethollo di ile tsa tshwanela hore di fetolelwe maamong a kgwebo. Ka ho lahlehelwa ke bareki ba bona ka lebaka la ho hola le ho atoloha ha diketsahalo tseo di seng molaong dibakeng tsa bona, jwale ba leka ho tsepamisa mohopolo mmarakeng o tlase. Ba bang ke bahwani bao e seng Babasweu bao nakong e fetileng ba neng ba sa dumellwe ho etsa kgwebo setsing sa motsemoholo ba ileng ba kena dibakeng tsa kgwebo ka hara metsemeholo mme ba etsa kgwebo e molaong moo. Bongata ba dikgwebo tsena bo sebedisa ditselana tse fetang ka thoko ho mabenkele a bona e le karolo ya dibaka tseo ba behang tseo ba di rekisang teng ho thibela barekisi ba seng molaong hore ba se ke ba sebedisa dibaka tseo. Ho etsisa kamoo bahwebi ba mebileng ba etsang kateng ke o mong wa mekgwa ya ho sireletsa sebaka sa kgwebo haufi le dikgwebo le ho hapa hape dikarolo tsa mmaraka (thekiso) tseo di neng di nkilwe ke bahwebi ba mebileng.

Le hoja ho tshireletso ya dibaka tsa marekelo (malls) e simollotse nakong ya kgethollo mona Afrika Borwa, ho ata ha ditsi tsa mabenkele tsa boholo boo fapaneng dibakeng tse setsing sa motsemoholo ke ntho ya hona jwale tjena. Bao ba sebeletsang ho fumana tjelete e ngata ya dithekiso ka mehla ba dula mebileng eo ho fetwang ho yona kapa haufi le yona ha ditsi di amohela qetello e tlase ya thekiso hangata ba banyenyane ka palo mme ba ema le ho dula moo batho ba maoto ba fetang teng moo ba fumanang dipalangwang tsa baeti esitana le dibakeng tsa tshebetso.

Ho tlaha ha dikgwebo tse nyenyane ho tswa ditsing tsa metsemeholo ho ya dikarolong tse ding tsa motsemoholo le yona ke ntho ya morao tjena. Ba bang ba tlaha ba ya dibakeng tsa bodulo tsa kgale mathuleng a ditsi tsa metsemeholo ba bake setjhabana sa mofuta wa sona dibakeng tseo nakong e fetileng di neng di bontsha matshwao a ho senyeha ha metse ya ditoropong. Ba bang ba ya dibakeng tsa moo kgwebo e holang teng mme ba dule ditseleng tseo ho fetwang ho tsona tse hokelang setsi sa motsemoholo ho dibaka tse ka thoko ho sona dibakeng tseo ho dulang

4 Geyer, H.S. jnr, Geyer, H.S., du Plessis, D. & van Eeden A. 2011. Recent morphological trends in metropolitan South Africa, Working document, CRUISE, Stellenbosch University.

Oor die jare heen het 'n groot hoeveelheid literatuur ontwikkel wat handel oor die ruimtelike veranderinge wat plaasgevind het in stede in Suid-Afrika sedert die einde van die apartheids-era en baie is gedoen om die uitdagings wat geassosieer is met die groeiende informele sektor in stede, die hoof te bied (see Turok & Watson⁵, 2001; 2002⁶, Preston-Whyte & Rogerson⁷, 1991, Rogerson⁸, 1996, and Geyer,⁹ 1989 for instance). Desnieteenstaande word daar – met die uitsondering van sommige plaaslike ekonomiese ontwikkelingsafdelings by plaaslike munisipaliteite – dikwels min aandag geskenk aan maniere waarop positiewe ontwikkelings in die informele sektor aangemoedig en negatiewe tendense reggestel in regerings beleidsinstrumente soos Groei en Ontwikkelingstrategieë, Geïntegreerde Ontwikkelingsplanne en Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerke op die plaaslike, provinsiale en nasionale vlakke van besluitneming kan word.

Hierdie spesiale uitgawe word gewy aan 'n studie wat finansieel ondersteun was deur die Nederlandse regering oor 'n drie-jaar periode en wat daarop gemik was om sommige van die impakte wat informele straathandel op die ruimtelike en strukturele evolusie van Suid-Afrikaanse sentrale stedelike besigheidsgebiede in onlangse jare gehad het, uit te lig. Die doel van die studie was om die huidige spektrum van ekonomiese aktiwiteite onder die informele straathandelaars te bekyk en om uit te vind wie hoofsaaklik betrokke is in daardie aktiwiteite. Aangeleenthede soos plekke in stede waar informele aktiwiteite neig om te konsentreer en hoe ligging en marktoestande die struktuur van staathandel beïnvloed, is bekyk. Die studie het ook gekyk hoe veranderende marktoestande die struktuur, eienaarskap en bestuur van die informele sektor in daardie gebiede beïnvloed het.

In haar artikel het Anele Horn gekyk na die samestelling van die informele straathandelsektor in die vier groot metropolitaanse gebiede van Suid-Afrika. Lodene Willemse het gekyk na faktore wat tans òf geleenthede òf probleme skep vir informele handelaars in die vier grootste metropolitaanse gebiede. Amanda van Eeden se artikel het gefokus op verskille in die geografie van die informele kuns- en handwerkmark

Over the years a large body of literature has developed dealing with the spatial changes that have taken place in cities in South Africa since the end of apartheid and much has been done to identify and address challenges associated with the growing informal business sector in cities (see Turok & Watson⁵, 2001; 2002⁶, Preston-Whyte & Rogerson⁷, 1991, Rogerson⁸, 1996, and Geyer,⁹ 1989 for instance). However, except for local economic development divisions at the local government level, provincial and local government policy instruments such as Growth and Development Strategies, Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Frameworks are largely silent on ways to induce positive and curb negative developments related to the informal business sector in cities.

This special edition is dedicated to a study that was sponsored by the Netherlands government over a three year period to determine some of the impacts street trading had on the spatial and structural evolution of South African inner city business areas in recent years. The study's aim was to look at the current range of economic activities that are found amongst the informal street traders and find out who are predominantly involved in those activities. Matters such as the areas in cities where informal economic activities are concentrated and how location and market conditions influenced the structure of urban street trading, were looked at. It also looked at how changing market conditions have influenced the structure, ownership and management of the formal sector in those areas.

In her paper Anele Horn looked at the composition of the informal street merchants sector in the four major metropolitan areas of South Africa. Lodene Willemse looked at factors that are currently creating opportunities or pose difficulties for informal traders in the four metropolitan cities. Amanda van Eeden's paper focused on differences in the geography of informal arts and crafts trading in the four metro centres. Herman Geyer and his co-authors looked at what impact urban development trends had on the preservation of good quality land over the past decade and how trends are impacting urban agriculture as an economic sector within the Cape Town

babasweu teng ha ba bang bona ba ya dibakeng tsa mnarekelo tseo di ntseng di le teng kapa tse ntjha dibakeng tsa moo ho dulang babasweu teng (Geyer jr, Geyer, du Plessis & van Eeden⁴, 2011)

Dilemong tse ngata tse fetileng ho hlahile dingolwa tse ngata tse buang ka diphetoho tsa sebaka tse etsahetseng ka hara metsemeholo ho la Afrika Borwa ho floha ha kgethollo e ne e fela mme ebile ho etswe dintho tse ngata ho hlwalya le ho buisana ke diphepetso tse tsamaelanang le lefapha le holang la kgwebo e seng ka molaong ka hara metsemeholo (bona Turok & Watson⁵, 2001; 2002⁶, Preston-Whyte & Rogerson⁷, 1991, Rogerson⁸, 1996, and Geyer⁹, 1989 ha re bala ba itseng feela). Le ha ho le jwalo, ka ntle ho dikarolo tsa kgolo ya moruo wa lehae boemong ba mmuso wa lehae, wa profensi le wa lehae le disebediswa tsa leano la mmuso wa lehae jwalo ka Maano a Kgolo, Meralo e Kopanetsweng le Metheo ya Kgoho ya Sebaka di thotse haholo ka mekgwa ya ho hlahisa tse tshwanetseng le ho thibela tse sa tshwanelang tse amanang le lefapha le bahwebi ba seng molaong ka hara metsemeholo.

Phatlalatso ena e ikgethileng e lebisitswe thutong eo e ileng ya tshhehetswa ke mmuso wa Netherlands dilemong tse tharo ho hlahlobisa matla a kgwebo ya mebileng e nang le ona sebakeng le ho hola ha yona dibakeng tsa kgwebo ka hara metsemeholo ho la Afrika Borwa dilemong tse sa tswa feta. Sepheo sa thuto ena e ne e le ho sheba diketsahalo tsa moruo tse ngata tsa hona jwale tse fumanwang hara bahwebing ba mebileng ba seng molaong le ho fumana hore na ke bomang ba hwebang kgwebong ena. Ditaba tse kang dibaka tse ka hara metsemeholo moo diketsahalo tsa moruo tse seng ka molaong di leng hona teng, le hore na tulo le maemo a thekiso a tshwaetsa motheo wa kgwebo ya mebileng ya metse ya ditoropo, di ile tsa shejwa. Hape ho shejwa kamoo maemo a thekiso a tshwaeditseng motheo, beng ba kgwebo le tsamaiso ya lefapha la kgwebo ena dibakeng tseno.

Pampiring ya hae, Anele Horn o tadimme popo ya lefapha la barekisi ba mebileng ba kgwebo e seng ka molaong metsemeholong e mene ya Afrika Borwa. Lodene Willemse o ne a tadima nthla tse motsotsong wa jwale di hlahisang menyela kapa tse fanang ka mathata ho balhwebi ba seng ka molaong metsemeholong e mene. Pampiri ya Amanda van Eeden e tsepamisitse mohopolo diphapanong dibakeng tsa kgwebo ya bonono le bonono ba ho

5 Turok, I. & Watson, V. 2001. Divergent Development in SA Cities: Strategic Challenges Facing Cape Town. *Urban Forum*, 12(2), pp.119-138.

6 Turok, I. & Watson, V. 2002. Strategic Challenges Facing South Africa's Cities. *New Agenda*, (8), pp.108-119.

7 Preston-Whyte, E. & Rogerson, C. (eds.) 1991. *South Africa's Informal Economy*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

8 Rogerson, C. 1996. Rethinking the informal economy of South Africa. Development Paper No. 84 (Midrand, Development Bank of Southern Africa).

9 Geyer, H.S. 1989. The integration of the formal and informal urban sectors in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 6(1), pp. 29-42.

in die vier metropolitaanse gebiede. Herman Geyer en sy mede-outeure het gekyk na watter invloed stedelike ontwikkelingstendense gehad het op die preservering van goeie kwaliteit landbougrond oor die afgelope dekade en hoe hierdie neigings, stedelike landbou as 'n ekonomiese sektor in die Kaapse metropolitaanse gebied beïnvloed het. Enice Smit en haar mede-outeur het hul fokus verskuif na een van die intermedieë stede van Suid-Afrika deur in George te gaan kyk na die stedelik-ruimtelike implikasies van die huisbesigheidsbedryf op die stad.

Om pioniersondernemskap in Suid-Afrika met tendense elders te kontrasteer, verskuif hierdie spesiale uitgawe die fokus na die internasionale arena wanneer Trynos Gumbo en sy mede-outeur kyk na die verwoesting wat die politieke aksies in Zimbabwe aan die informele sektor veroorsaak het en wat die huidige plaaslike regering van Bulawayo in die onlangse verlede gedoen het om die sektor weer te op te bou. Victor Onyebueke en sy medeouteur neem 'n terugblik van byna vier dekades van werk wat op die terrein van die informele sektornavorsing in stedelike Nigerië gedoen is terwyl Mediha Sahin en haar mede-outeure kyk na die ekonomiese belangrikheid van tweede-generasie immigrant ondernemerskap in Nederland.

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metropolitan area. Enice Smit and her co-author moved focus towards one of the intermediate-sized cities of South Africa by looking at the spatial implications of the trend of using the house as an informal business in George.

Contrasting pioneering entrepreneurship in South Africa with trends elsewhere, the focus in the special edition shifts to the international arena when Trynas Gumbo and his co-author looked at the devastation of the informal business sector caused by political action in Zimbabwe over the past decade and what the current local government of Bulawayo has done to reconstruct the informal business sector in the city. Victor Onyebueke and his co-author looked at the work that has been done over almost four decades of informal sector research in urban Nigeria whilst Mediha Sahin and her co-authors looked at the economic importance of second-generation migrant entrepreneurship in the Netherlands.

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bopa tse seng molaong ditsing tse nne tsa metsemeholo. Herman Geyer le bangodi ba ngotseng mmoho le yena ba ile ba tadima mekgwa ya kgolo ya metse ya ditoropo e tsamaya jwang ho bolokeng boleng bo botle ba lefatše (naha) mengwaheng e leshome e fetileng le hore na mekgwa ena e matla hakae temong ya metse ya ditoropo jwalo ka lefapha la moruo ka hara sebaka sa motsemoholo wa Motsekapa. Enice Smit le motho ya ngolang le yena ba tsepamisa mohopolo wa bona ho metsemeholo e boholo bo mahareng ya Afrika Boirwa ka ho sheba mathata a sebaka a mekgwa wa ho sebedisa ntle e le kgwebo e seng ka molaong ho la George.

Ho thulanya kgwebo ya mantlha naheng ya Afrika Borwa ka mekgwa dibakeng tse ding, tsepamiso ya mohopolo phatlalatsong e ikgethileng ea sutha ho leba lebaleng la matjhaba ha Trynas Gumbo le motho eo a ngolang le yena ba ne ba tadima tshenyō ya lefapha la bahwebi ba seng ka molaong e bakilweng ke dipolotiki tsa Zimbabwe mengwaheng e leshome e fetileng le hore na mmuso wa hona jwale wa Bulawayo ho haha hape lefapha la kgwebo e seng molaong ka hara motsemoholo. Victor Onyebueke le motho eo a ngolang le yena ba ile ba tadima mosebetsi o entsweng mengwaheng e ka bang mene wa dipatlisiso (diphuputso) tse entsweng metse ya ditoropo ya Nigeria ha Mediha Sahin le ya ngolang le yena ba ile ba tadima bohlokwa ba moruo wa kgwebo ya batho ba hlahang ka ntle ba moloko wa bobedi ho la Netherlands.

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