

Van die redakteur

### Prof. Das Steyn 2014

In 1980 vra die redakteur van die *Journal of the American Planning Association* vir enkele professore in stadsbeplanning: "Wat gaan die grootste beplanningsvraagstuk in die wêreld wees teen die jaar 2000?" Die antwoord wat ontvang is, was iets totaal anders as wat mense op daardie stadium verwag het. Hulle het almal genoem dat migrasie-beplanning gaan verander.

Migrasie in die ou dae het beteken mense verhuis van een deel van die wêreld na 'n ander deel en deur akkulturasie word hulle binne drie geslagte deel van die nuwe land se mense waar hulle intrek. Die nuwe land se taal word aangeleer, want dit is nodig om in te skakel. Met die koms van die inligtingstechnologie word hierdie inskakelingeffek teen-gewerk. Mense luister nou na hul radiostasie "tuis", kyk na die bekende ou televisieprogramme in die ou land en kan enige tyd van die dag terug "huis toe" bel. Die kontak met die ou kultuur verdwyn nie geleidelik soos in die verlede nie en die kinders leer nie goed genoeg die nuwe land se taal aan nie. Op die ou einde sit die nuwe land met burgers wat die taal nie goed genoeg verstaan om op alle vlakke in te skakel nie terwyl nuwe tipes etniese stede (soos die bekende "Chinatowns") elk met 'n eie taal en gewoontes nou vastrapplek in die nuwe land kry. Geen wonder dat Patsy Healey met haar kommunikatiewe beplanningsvraagstukke soos "*living together but acting differently*" in Engeland en elders wil aanspreek nie. Die probleem is dus dat mense verhuis na nuwe plekke maar skakel nie meer op die langtermyn by die nuwe land in nie. Suid-Afrika ervaar ook die instroom van verskillende groepe mense vanuit ontwikkelende lande.

In Augustus 2014 verskyn UNICEF se *Generation 2030/Africa: Child demographics in Africa*<sup>1</sup> se verslag oor kindertal tot 2050. Afrika se bevolkingsgetalle gaan in die volgende 35 jaar (2015-2050) groei vanaf 1.2 biljoen tot 2.4 biljoen mense of ongeveer 25% van die wêreldbevolking. Teen 2050 gaan 40% van alle kinders onder vyf jaar in Afrika woon en gaan bevolkingsgroei hier die hoogste in skiet. In 1950 was een uit elke 9 geboortes in Afrika, wat opskuif na een uit drie in 2030 en vier uit tien in 2050. Digtheid gaan ook toeneem vanaf die 8 persone per vk

1 [http://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_74751.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74751.html)

From the editor

### Prof. Das Steyn 2014

In 1980, the editor of the *Journal of the American Planning Association* asked some professors in urban planning: "What will be the major planning issues in the world by the year 2000?" The reply was something completely different than people expected at that time. They all mentioned that migration will change planning.

In the 'old days', migration meant that people moved from one part of the world to another and, within three generations, had acculturated to their new country. They had learned their new country's language, because it was necessary in order to integrate. The advent of the information technology resulted in people objecting to this integration. They listened to their 'home' radio station, watched familiar old TV shows in their country of origin, and could phone back 'home' at any time of the day. Contact with their former culture did not gradually disappear, as in the past, and the children did not learn the new country's language well enough. Ultimately, the new country held nationals who did not understand the language well enough in order to integrate on all levels, while new types of ethnic cities (such as the famous 'Chinatowns'), each with its own language and customs, gained a foothold in the new country. It is no wonder that Patsy Healey, with her communicative planning, wants to address issues such as "living together, but acting differently" in England and elsewhere. The issue is that people move to new places, but do not integrate into their new country in the long run. South Africa also experiences the inflow of different groups of people from developing countries.

In August 2014, UNICEF's *Generation 2030 / Africa: Child demographics in Africa* reported on child numbers by 2050. In the next 35 years (2015-2050), Africa's population will grow from 1.2 billion to 2.4 billion people, or approximately 25% of the world's population. By 2050, approximately 40% of all children below the age of five will live in Africa where population growth will soar. In 1950, one out of every nine children was born in Africa; in 2030, it will be one in three children and, in 2050, four in ten children. Densities will also increase from 8 individuals per sq km in 1950 to 39 in 2015 and to nearly 80 in 2050, by which time the majority of Africa's population will be urbanised.

Ho tswa ho Mohlophisi

### Prof. Das Steyn 2014

Ka 1980 editara ea pampiri ea American Planning Association o ile a botsa liprofessor tsa Urban Planning: "Ke afeng mathata a planning a tla ba teng lefatsheng ka bophara?" Karabo a ileng a e fumana e ne e le e fapaneng haholo le e batho ba ne ba e lebelletse ka nako eo. Ba ile ba bolelisa kaofela hore metsamao ea batho ba fallang metseng ea bona bat la litoropong e tla chenchela planning.

Ho falla ha batho mehleng ho ne ho bolela hore ba tloha libakeng tse ba tsoang ho tsona lefatsheng ba ea sebakeng se seng mesing, ebe ho feta ha nako ea ligeneration tse tharo, ba kopanya meetlo ea bona le ea batho ba libakeng tse ba falletseng ho eona. Ba ithuta puo e ncha ea sebaka seo, hobane ba tlameha ho kena bathing. Ho fihla ha information technology hoi le ha bolela hore mokhoa ona oa ho falla ha batho o ne o se o sa hlokahale haholo. Batho ba ile ba qala ho mamela liwireless tsa bona ba le malapeng, ba qala ho shebella mananeo a tloaelehileng litelevisioneng naheng tsa bona, 'me ba khona ho letsetsa batho ba hae nako efe kappa efe hara letsatsi. Ho falla le ho kopantshana ha meetlo ho ne ho se ho sa bolele hore batho ba tlamehile ho lebala moetlo oa bona o tiileng joalo ka mehleng ea pele, le ho ithuta ha bana ho bua puo e ncha ho ne ho se ho sa etsahale ha bobebe, kapa hoo hang. Qetellong, ebe naha e ncha e qetella e ba le sechaba sa bona sa batho ba sa utloisisaneng 'me ebe ha ba khone ho kopana likopanong tsohle. Ebe litoropo tse ling tse ka hare ho naha (joalo ka "Chinatowns" tse tsebahalang) li ba le puo ea bona le moetlo oa bona ebe eba sechaba se tiileng ka hare ho naha. Hase fela Patsy Healey, a ipapisang le communicative planning, a batlang ho shabana le litaba tsa ho "phela mooho empa le itsoere ka mookhoa o fapaneng" lefatsheng la England ha mooho le libaka tse ling. Bothata ke hore batho ba fallela bakeng tse ling, empa ha nako e ntse feta ha ba ikopantshe le naha eo e ncha. Naha ea South Africa le eona e shabane le mathata a hore batho ba tsoang meetlong e fapaneng, ba fallela ka hare ho eon aba tsoa naheng tse morao ka tsoelo pele.

Ka Phato 2014 UNICEF generation 2030/Africa: Child Demographics in Africa e ile ea tlaleha palo ea ban aka 2050. Sechaba sa MaAfrica lilemomng tse mashome a mararo a metso e mehlano (2015-2050) se bolelisitsoe hore se tla hola ho tloha ho 1.2 billion hoe a ho 2.4 billion, e leng 25% ea

kilometer in 1950, tot 39 in 2015 om in 2050 tot byna 80 op te skuif. Die meerderheid van Afrika se bevolking sal teen daardie tyd verstedelik wees.

Nigerië en enkele ander Wes- en Oos-Afrika lande is die sondebokke wat grootliks vir die bevolkingsontploffing verantwoordelik is. Hierdie twee dele van die vasteland sal teen die middel van dié eeu twee derdes van Afrika se bevolking huisves, met elk ongeveer 800 miljoen inwoners. Teen 2050 sal 21% van alle babas wat in Afrika gebore word uit Nigerië kom. Suid-Afrika en Egipte met 'n beraamde fertilitateitskoers van 2.3 kinders per vrou in 2015 is van die laagste koerse in die vasteland terwyl Nigerië met 'n koers van 5.9 die vierde hoogste is in Afrika (ander soos Niger het 'n koers van 7.5). Hoewel die fertilitateit per vrou gaan afneem na die jaar 2050 is dit die groot aantal vroue in die voortplantingsfase (*reproductive age* 15-45) wat die ontploffing laat voortsit. Die enigste manier om 'n hoë geboortekoers teen te werk, is die opvoeding van meisies en vroue.

Amper die helfte (48%) van Afrika, suid van die Sahara se inwoners leef in buitengewone armoede met minder as \$1.25 per dag (of \$456 per jaar). Die per kapita-inkomste per persoon in die Binnelandse Bruto Produk (BBP) van 'n land dui die land se ekonomiese sterkte aan maar nie die inkomste van die individu nie, want dit het te make met die gaping tussen ryk en arm. Tog help dit om die relatiewe toestand van die lande met mekaar te vergelyk. Die per kapita-inkomste van Suid-Afrika, Botswana en Namibië is, volgens die Wêreld Bank, in 2013 onderskeidelik \$6 618, \$7 317 en \$5 462 teenoor byvoorbeeld Niger, Liberië en Mosambiek se \$413, \$454 en \$593. Hierdie getalle gee tog 'n aanduiding van die verskil in rykdom tussen die lande. Hans Blumenfeld het altyd gesê mense migreer na plekke waar hulle hoop dit met hul beter kan gaan as waar hulle tans is.

Wat beteken dit vir Suid-Afrika? Daar kan verwag word dat 'n groot deel van die armes na Suid-Afrika gaan probeer inkom om hier 'n beter lewe te maak. Suid-Afrika sukkel die laaste 40 jaar om 'n ekonomiese groei te verkry wat hoër is as ons bevolkings-groei (fertilitateit en migrasie). So het elke inwoner van hierdie land die laaste 40 jaar se per kapita-inkomste van die BBP verminder (as die wettige en onwettige immigrante bygetel word). Almal in die land verarm teoreties jaarliks maar in werklikheid vergroot die gaping tussen ryk en arm net meer.

Nigeria and other West and East African countries are chiefly responsible for this population explosion. By the middle of this century, these countries will host two-thirds of Africa's population, with each approximately 800 million inhabitants. By 2050, 21% of all babies born in Africa will be from Nigeria. In 2015, South Africa and Egypt, with an estimated fertility rate of 2.3 children per woman, will have the lowest rates on the continent, while Nigeria, with a rate of 5.9 children per woman, will have the fourth highest in Africa (Niger has a rate of 7.5 children per woman). Although the fertility rate per woman will decline after 2050, the vast majority of women in the reproductive stage (reproductive age of 15 to 45) are responsible for this population explosion. The only way to counter a high birth rate is to educate girls and women. Nearly half (48%) of Africa south of the Sahara's residents live in extreme poverty, on less than \$1.25 a day (or \$456 annually). The per capita income per person in the Domestic Gross Product (GDP) of a country shows the country's economic strength, but not the income of the individual, due to the gap between the rich and the poor. Yet it helps to compare the relative position of the countries with each other. According to the World Bank, in 2013, the per capita income in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia was \$6 618, \$7 317 and \$5 462, respectively, as against, for example, Niger, Liberia and Mozambique's \$413, \$454 and \$593, respectively. These numbers give a measure of the difference in wealth between countries. According to Hans Blumenfeld, people migrate to places with the hope of a better life.

What does this mean for South Africa? It can be expected that the vast majority of the poor will migrate to South Africa with the hope of making a better life for themselves. Over the past 40 years, South Africa has struggled to obtain an economic growth rate that is higher than our population growth (fertility and migration). In the past 40 years, every citizen of this country decreased the per capita income of the GDP (if legal and illegal immigrants are included). Theoretically, every individual in the country is annually becoming poorer, while, in fact, the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing.

What about the demographic pressure from Africa on our politicians to allow more people into South Africa? Can South Africa afford this? The government and its planners will have to seriously consider how much of the future growth of Africa South

sechaba sa batho lefathe kaofela. Ka 2050 palo ea 40% ea ban aba ka tlase ho lilemo tse hlano ba phelang Africa e boletsoe 'me e lebelletsoe ho eketseha. Ka 1950, peleho ea bana e le ngoe ka hare hot se hlano e ne e le ea ban aba bararo ka hare hob a bahlano ka selemosa 2030, 'me e boele e nyoloheho ban aba bane ka 2050. Lipalo tsa batho le tsona li tla nyoloha ho tlaha ho batho ba 8 per sq km ka 1950 ho bahto ba 39 ka 2015, ho batho ba 80 ka 2050. Boholo ba batho Africa bat la be ba se ba phela litoropong ka nako eo.

Nako ea Nigeria ha 'moho le naha tse ling tsa West le East Africa ke tsona tse tla bapala karolo e kholo boeketsehing ba batho naheng ea Africa. Baka tsena tsa Africa hot la phelisa batho ba babeli ho tsoa hob a bararo ba Africa, moo sebaka se seng le se seng se tla ba le batho ba 800 million. Ka 2050, 21% ea ban aba hlahetseng Africa bat la be ba tsoa naheng ea Nigeria. Africa Boroa le Egypt, tsona li lebelletse hob a le linomoro tse atamelang ho 2.3 tsa basali ba fumanang thari ka selemo sa 2015, 'me nomoroena e tlase hara Africa kaofela, ha Nigeria eona palo ea teng e le 5.9, en eke naha ea bone hara Africa kaofela e palo e phahameng, ( tse ling tse kang Niger palo ea basali ba fumanang thari ke 7.5). Empa palo ea basali ba tsoalang bana e tla theoha ka mora selemo sa 2050 bongata ba basali ba lilemong tsa 15- 45, ba khonang ho tsoala bana, ke bona ba nkang karabelo ea lipalo tse phahameng tsa bana ba tsoaloang. Mokhoa o mong fela oa thibelo ea ban aba tsoaloang ba le bangata, en eke ho ruta banana, le bo 'me' ka mekhoha ea thibelo ea ho etsa bana. Palo e ka etsang 48% ea batho ba lulang boroa ho Sahara kotinenteng ea Africa, ba phela hara bofutsana bo bobo haholo, ba phela ka chelate e ka tlase ho \$1.25ka letsatsi (kappa \$456 ka selemo). Chelete e batho ba e amohelang naheng ka bophara (GDP) e bontsha matla a moruo oa nahaempa eseng chelate e batho ba e amohelang ka boongoe hobane ena e bontsha phapang ea barui le bafutsana. Empa chelate e amoheloang nah aka bophara e thusa ho bapisa moruo oa naha le naha tse ling. Akaretso ea chelate e amoheloang ke batho ba Africa Boroa, Botswana, le Namibi, ho tsoeng hoa World Bank ka 2013, ke \$6,618, \$7,317 le \$5,462 ka mokhoa o hlomphehileng. Ha naha tsa Niger, Liberia, le Mozambique, e le \$413, \$454, le \$593. Palo tsena li fana ka akaretso ea phapang tsa moruo pakeng tsa linaha tse fananeng, Hans Blumenfeld o ne a lula a bolelisa hore batho baa fallelang naheng tse

Wat nou van die demografiese druk van Afrika op ons politici om meer mense hier toe te laat, kan Suid-Afrika dit bekostig? Die regering asook sy beplanners sal ernstig moet besin oor hoeveel van die toekomstige groei van Afrika Suid-Afrika wil huisves, indien enige. Die vraag moet ook afgepraag word of Suid-Afrika werklik die armes in Afrika help deur die geleerde burgers van hul lande toe te laat om hierheen te immigrer? Ek het een keer gehoor dat daar meer Afrika dokters in Europa is as in Afrika en meer dokters uit Afrika suid van die Sahara in Suid-Afrika as in die lande van hul herkoms. Dit bring ernstige vrae. Wat is die posisie van beplanners en ander professies? Is ons nie besig om 'n beleid van brein-erosie in daardie lande toe te pas en hulle te verarm in plaas van die lande te help om hul eie posisie te verbeter nie? En kan ons die ongeleerde massas wat ook wil kom, toelaat om hier te kom werk soek? Het ons die infrastruktuur om dit te doen en wat gaan die politieke konsekwensies daarvan wees? Hierdie vrae sal nou ernstig moet aandag geniet sodat die land hom kan voorberei op die stormloop wat kom.

Africa wants to host, if any. The question must also be asked whether South Africa really helps the poor in Africa by allowing the educated citizens of their countries to migrate to South Africa?

There are more African doctors in Europe than in Africa, and more doctors from Africa south of the Sahara in South Africa than in their countries of origin. This raises serious questions. What is the position of planners and other professions? Are we not trying to apply a brain-drain policy in those countries instead of helping them improve their own position? Can we allow the uneducated masses to work in South Africa? Do we have the infrastructure for this and what about the political consequences? Serious attention will now have to be paid to these questions, so that the country can prepare for the future onslaught of people.

fapang, ba ea teng hob aba na le tshepo ea hore bophelo bot la ba betere ho feta moo ba tsoang teng.

Sena se bolelang ho naha ea Africa Boroa? Ho ka lebelloa hore bafutsana ba bangata bat lo fallela ho Africa Boroa mob a tshepileng hot la ntlafatsa bophelo ba bona. Africa Boroa e bile mathateng nako e telele ea lilemo tse mashome a mane, ho netefatsa hore moruo oa naha o hola ho feta palo tsa batho ba eona ( palo tse eketsoang ke batho ba fumanang thari le ba fallelang ho eona). Lilemo tse mashome a mane tse fetileng, e mong le e mong o ile a theola chelate e amohelong ke naha ka bophara ( ha bafelleli ba molaong le ba seng molaong ba balleloa). Haele hantle, e mong le e mong, selemo se seng le se seng o lula a nyenyefatsa moruo oa naha empa bo nneteng phapang pakeng tsa barui le bafutsana e nyenyefatsa moruo le ho feta. Joale mathata a nomoro tse eketsehang tsa batho ba Africa ho baetapele, ke ho re na ba nne ba lumelle batho hore ba fallele mona. Na Africa Boroa e k aba khona kaofela?

Muso le liplanner tsa teng bat la hloka ho nahanisa ka thata hore na ba nke MaAfrica a makae e bat la khona hob a amohela haeba bat la ba amohela. Potso e ngoe e tlamehang ho botsoa ke hore naa ka nnete naha ea Africa Boroa e ka thusa bafutsana ba Africa ka ho lamella barutehi ban aha tse ling ka hare ho naha. Ke utloileha ngoe hore ho nale lingaka tsa MaAfrica tse ngata kontinenteng ea Europe ho feta hoe a Africa, le lingaka tse ngata tse tsoang boroa ho Africa tse sebetsang Africa Boroa bas a sebetseng naheng tsa bo bona. Ena e tliša potso tse bohlokoa kelellong. Liplannera li sebetsa karolong efeng ha moho le profession tse ling? Ha re leke ho behe melao e thibellang barutuo ho fallela naheng tse ling ba sia tsa bo bona, 'me ba li sia li futsanehile ntle le hore ba thuse naha tse ling ho ruoa? Na re ka lamella batho bas a rutehang ba fallele Africa Boroaka bongata? Na re na le bokhoni le matla a puso? Potso tsena li tla hloka ho arajoa ho tobanoe le tsona fela hore naha e tle e itukisetse se tlang.