



**UNIVERSITY OF
KWAZULU-NATAL**

**INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU-NATALI**

**University of KwaZulu-Natal (Howard College Campus) School of Built
Environment and Development Studies**

Research Topic:

Assessing the level of stakeholder engagement during Boundary
Demarcation and Ward Delimitation. Case study of Ndwedwe Local
Municipality

By

Zukiswa Nolufefe Nguza

(211517073)

Supervisor: Mr V Myeni

**This dissertation is submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the requirements towards
the degree of Master of Town and Regional Planning in the School of Built
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Declaration

I, Zukiswa Nolufefe Nguza hereby declare that this dissertation is my own unaided work, except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, and it has not been submitted in whole or part for any examination or degree at any University.

Student: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

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“All things work in favour of those who love the Lord. “ I have been highly favoured and grateful for the opportunity afforded to me by the Lord, the endless endurance and perseverance in hard times of conducting my thesis.

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Dedication

This Town and Regional Planning Masters dissertation is dedicated to my parents, Mrs Lilian Nohimbile and Mr Comfort Mzingisi Nguza. Thank you for believing in me and for the infinite love and support.

Acronyms

ANC:	African National Congress
EC:	Eastern Cape
GIS:	Geographic Information System
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
IEC:	Independent Electoral Commission
IFP:	Inkatha Freedom Party
KZN:	KwaZulu-Natal
MDB:	Municipal Demarcation Board
MEC:	Member of the Executive Committee
NLM:	Ndwedwe Local Municipality
SALGA:	South African Local Government Association
RSA:	Republic of South Africa
SDF:	Spatial Development Framework
UK:	United Kingdom

Abstract

Creating a sense of belonging for oneself and for a community is a fundamental requirement for human security and resource allocation. The sense of security as referred to in the latter can be in the form of boundaries which mark the territorial segments of an area characterized by different variables, such as the same ethnic group, clan names, and can further be seen as economic, administrative and political representation. During the apartheid regime, boundary demarcations such as 'homelands' and 'group areas' were used to maintain and enforce political control. However since the demise of the apartheid government, South Africa went through a period of bringing about change and amongst many, was social change, racial inclusivity, encourage integration as well as address land tenure and reform. The post-democratic period in 1994 represented a plethora of legislation and policies that came into effect to undo the scars engraved by disintegration of the apartheid system.

To achieve this, the South African government then demarcated municipal administrative bodies guided by the constitution. Municipalities were further divided into smaller segments of wards to help redress the social and spatial inequalities inherited from the apartheid government, as well as help speed service delivery, where in 1998, the Municipal Demarcation Board acted as an independent organ responsible for carrying out demarcations. As an independent body, it has been prevalently faced with many challenges, many of which where their processes have been perceived as being biased in the sense that municipalities with communal land have suffered most. The demarcated democratic local authorities, as well as the long standing traditional authorities have created an overlap of arms of authority and have caused a lot of confusion amongst community members, and this has affected service delivery. In many instances this has led to boundary disputes that members of the community have expressed in an aggravated manner of riots and burning of community and social facilities.

The study aims to determine whether or not the result of boundary disputes is caused by the lack of stakeholder engagement during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation. By doing so, the study seeks to accomplish objectives of identifying the drivers of boundary disputes and how they can be resolved, as well as unpack the

challenges associated in the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation and the key stakeholders involved in both areas.

As a tool of collecting and analyzing data, this study has reviewed literature that focused on collaborative planning, territoriality as well as the inclusionary theory. This study has also reviewed government legislations and policies, and has used the latter in analyzing data obtained from the study area through a qualitative method of data collection in the form of interviews questionnaires and focus groups. In order to help speed service delivery, alleviate disputes and ensure good governance, this research study has been interested in investigating the causes of the disputes and the level of stakeholder engagement in the processes carried out by the MDB, using case studies, theories and legislative frameworks, as tools of evaluating and analyzing the demarcation and delimitation processes.

The study found that the advancement of institutional criterion that governs the changes of boundaries in their respective hierarchies, has caused confusion to various stakeholders. This has also been primarily caused by the lack of insight in these geographic processes and the pieces of legislation that govern the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation. However the study concluded that the MDB has made means of consulting with municipalities and affected stakeholders in their processes, however the affected stakeholders felt that decisions weren't in their favor. The study then recommended that responsive environments in local government and stakeholder engagement be created, as well as help strengthen the relationship between the stakeholders and the MDB, in which could be assisted by reviewing the criterion currently governing the demarcation processes.

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Research Methodology

1.1 Introduction

A fundamental cornerstone in association with human security is the possession of adequate and secured land rights for all citizens in a country (Luthuli, 1958). The latter trickles down from the sense of belonging, in a hierarchal perspective of the country, the province, the district and municipal ward. To belong in such realms requires marked territories in the form of boundaries; to facilitate the unforeseen social, economic and political uncertainties that could occur. This then brings about, the notion centered around the concept of boundaries and their distinct role in society as a whole.

A boundary is referred to as a dividing line that marks the limits of an area. Boundaries are commonly regarded as being natural (or physical) social or political, and mark territories that divide people, contextually based on specific criterion (Nxumalo, 2013). While Boggs (1940) defines boundaries as being geometric (through their shape and orientation) and physical (natural features), Broek (1940) inherited the idea that a boundary could be natural, based on man-made political phenomenon and that its definition does not entirely depend on a physical aspect. Broek (1940) emphasized that the long hierarchy of authority in an area, tends to weaken that authority, and makes it more susceptible it is to problems of service delivery, hence why the need for ward boundaries that further divides districts and municipalities. The purpose of this study focused on how the demarcation of boundaries remains a contested issue because of the lack of stakeholder engagement, looking closely at the delimitation of ward boundaries of Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

During the South African the system of apartheid, the demarcation of boundaries such as 'homelands' and 'group areas' were used to maintain and enforce political control. This was based on racial zoning and a segregationist form of planning (Nxumalo, 2013). African blacks were placed in the hinterlands and underdeveloped areas, whilst whites lived in the more developed areas. However the introduction of the democratic era in

1994, South Africa went through transformation, which aimed to redress racial inequalities experienced in the previous government system and socially change the country. Subsequent to this change, was the demarcation of provincial boundaries by the state as well as the demarcation of municipal boundaries by the MDB. This demarcation of local municipal boundaries (local government) was aimed at addressing the spatial legacy that was inherited from the past, as well as help speed service delivery (Mavungu, 2011). In essence this sought to counter the top-down approach to accommodate a more community-based approach that included the engagement of all stakeholders and that translated the premise of a theoretical framework, of planning for communities and with the community.

According to section 3 of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No 27 Of 1998), the Municipal Boundary Demarcation Board, is a juristic individual, is autonomous and must be unprejudiced and perform its capacity without fear, support or partiality (www.demarcation.org.za). It determines and re-determines municipal boundaries, delimits wards, for local elections and empowers municipalities to fulfil their constitutional obligations. According to the MDB (www.demarcation.org.za), this is done fundamentally to upgrade a law based and responsible local government that gives productive, powerful and maintainable administration conveyance inside of sound boundaries. However the demarcation of boundaries is a contested issue, simply because it redistributes political power and is prevalently polarizing the functioning of local government (*Khan et al, 2010*).

It is integral to acknowledge that demarcation and delimitation are concepts that are used in correspondence, but for the role of electoral management, the re-determination or reconfiguration of outer municipal boundaries are called demarcation, and delimitation is the process of drawing (either delimiting or annexing) local ward boundaries. Given the MDB's sovereignty, it quests the role played by stakeholders in the community, more specifically, tribal authorities, ward councilors, committees and the community as a whole (Nxumalo, 2013). While municipal boundaries excluded the tribal areas in the past, the new demarcation in terms of the Demarcation Act, introduced wall-to-wall municipal

boundaries. This meant that the tribal rural areas were incorporated into municipal boundaries. Thus when referring to single wards, there exists a manifestation of different authorities, which are in reality an implication of political geography, where different authoritative bodies overlap in one boundary (Ntsebeza, 2003). Literature reveals that insufficient public participation of influential stakeholders, like the rural community, the ward councilors and committees are often separated by municipal and ward boundaries, and have failed to follow an array of existing social boundaries (Putu, 2006). It is therefore mandatory that MDB devotes itself to alluring with members within the community to find better ways to meet social, economic and material needs and promote sustainable livelihoods (RSA, 1998, Section B).

This dissertation has therefore assesses the level of stakeholder engagement, and how incorporating various stakeholders in the process of delimitation of wards can result to more sound boundaries, avoid disputes, and good service delivery. This study has looked at lessons that can be learnt, using the case study of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, located in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

1.2 Problem Statement

In order to make provision of services to different communities in a way that doesn't discriminate or compromise its availability to others, the implementation of the Municipal Demarcation Act No 27 of 1998 aimed to create municipalities with outer boundaries that defined the spatial extent. With the delimitation and demarcation of municipal boundaries and wards, there are layered issues (administrative, social and political) that arise from the processes. In some scenarios, this is not the case, as other councilors and municipalities are not affected, with the premise that the process brings with it an amelioration of service delivery (Nxumalo, 2013).

On the contrary are others whom are affected otherwise, where lack of stakeholder engagement prevails (where there is lack of proper engagement with the community, and traditional authorities), where stakeholders in society feel demarcation, and the

delimitation of their wards and municipalities are a form of compliance and not a consultative one and therefore ignores existing social boundaries. The incorporation of homelands through the municipal-wall-to-wall demarcation experienced problems from a sociological point of view (Nxumalo, 2013), where social boundaries, which are boundaries that mark territories of class, culture, history and ethnicity were often not considered in the demarcation processes (Fourie, 2000). In this regard, the latter has fueled animosity amongst municipal officials and community members, where the municipality exercises a limited degree of autonomy in decision making, during the process of ward and municipal boundary changes.

A contributing factor to ensuring a good municipality is engaging with the community and ensuring it is satisfied, as municipal wards are the basic building blocks to the system of local government and the conduit of service delivery. According to the Parliamentary Liaisons Office (2013) the restructuring of municipalities is important because it is an opportunity for South Africans to share their resources, to promote equality, reconciliation and nation-building. Although the redetermination of municipal boundaries could be perceived as stated in the latter, there are other layers that cloud the process of boundary demarcation, such as: the reduction in the number of municipalities could lead to fewer councilors, and could easily become an acute struggle for jobs and with insufficient public participation by rural communities, complex social boundaries more especially in traditional tenures, that could fuel violence of communities split by municipal or ward boundaries.

According to McCall (2003), boundary disputes have also prevailed in Tanzania, in Kisanga village, where boundary disputes occurred because of land tenure insecurities. McCall (2003), adds that the roots of boundary disputes in Kisanga are due to poor demarcation of boundaries that have ignored existing social boundaries. Although the latter has prevailed, and although geospatial boundaries were not clear, most people were quiet certain of their boundaries based on landmarks, more especially the older generation of the community. In Matatiele, boundary disputes are still unresolved, where many people living within the Matatiele municipality wanted to be within the KwaZulu

Natal (KZN) boundary, rather than Eastern Cape (EC) where it has been located since 2005 (www.gisesri.com). In Matatiele, incidents of violent confrontation have been less prevalent. However, the dispute has polarized the local community with pro-KZN and pro-EC residents showing deeply felt animosity towards each other. Four years of contestations over the Matatiele provincial boundary have seen three constitutional Court challenges brought against the government (Mavungu, 2011). In one instance, the Court ordered a rerun of a lengthy legislative process to correct the deficiency of public participation in the initial 2005 legislative process (Mavungu, 2011).

Issues centered on boundary disputes are not only experienced in the African continent, but also abroad, where in Indonesia they experienced boundary disputes, after a demarcation process that took place and left the inhabitants of Indonesia unhappy, after its period of decentralization, which triggered the formation of new regions and regional boundaries (Joyosumarto et al, 2014) which are contextually referred to as provincial boundaries. Boundary disputes in Indonesia emanated from the insufficiency of geospatial information that was used during the demarcation process that ended up being translated into blurred and unclear boundaries that ended up being ambiguous (Joyosumarto et al, 2014). The latter supports that the attributes that constitute as factors that have been said to have caused boundary disputes, which is also contextually relevant, given controversies that have been taking place in South Africa in the post democratic era, and prevalently in preparation for local elections at the ward level. The issue of insufficient geospatial data and lack of insight of social boundaries that exist on the ground, can be said to be an evident problem in boundary demarcation as witnessed in the context of both Indonesia and South Africa, which also bears witness of lack of integrated development planning and ignorance of the premise that guides planning theory, of planning with and for the people.

Post-apartheid South Africa has been plagued by recurrent provincial and ward boundary disputes that have been led to oppositions between the government and local communities, in areas such as Bushbuckridge, Khutsong, Matatiele, and Balfour (Mavungu, 2011). Prevalently these oppositions have been witnessed in Malamulele,

where the area was deemed unsuitable to be awarded municipality, based on specific criteria that governs an area to be granted a municipality. There is thus a need for deeper understanding of these territorial conflicts to facilitate adequate prevention or swift resolution. Often the aftermath of the announcement of annexation of boundaries is fueled by both the lack of stakeholder engagement and lack thereof the process of ward delimitation.

Ndwedwe Local Municipality, which is the study area consist of vast land that falls under the Ingonyama Trust, and given the wall to wall demarcation that was introduced by the MDB, meant that any form of development that takes place in Ndwedwe Local Municipality was to be incorporated into the development frameworks of the municipality. Given the changes in which the MDB has proposed in preparation for the 2016 local elections, there are implications that come with it, some of which mean that current ward councillors would be merged into other wards, as well as the conflict in which it has with traditional authorities. That not only posed contestation of power struggles amongst ward councilors, but also posed insecurity amongst the members in a community as well as the political conflict that comes with the cost of changes in boundaries. This study has focused on ward 15, where conflicts of land ownership, and insecurities amongst various stakeholders prevails.

In exploring these instances of provincial boundary disputes and territorial issues as discussed in the latter, it is evident that there is lack of involvement of the community and various affected stakeholders, with regards to the processes carried out by the MDB. This dissertation used the case study of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, drawing from the disputes caused by ward delimitation processes by the MDB.

1.3 Objectives

The study seeks to accomplish the following objectives

- 1.3.1 Investigate the causes of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation disputes.
- 1.3.2 Identify the drivers of these boundary disputes and how they can be resolved.

- 1.3.3 To identify how disputes have limited the rights and responsibilities of various stakeholders, such as: Municipalities, Councillors, and Traditional rural community.
- 1.3.4 To unpack the challenges that are associated with the process of boundary demarcation.
- 1.3.5 To assess the level of stakeholder engagement during the process of ward delimitation.
- 1.3.6 To review literature on the best practices of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation.
- 1.3.7 To identify the key stakeholders in boundary demarcation and ward delimitation.

1.4 Main Research Question

To what degree has the MDB been able to engage key stakeholders during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation in South Africa?

1.5 Sub-Questions

- 1.5.1 What are the causes of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation disputes?
- 1.5.2 What are the drivers of the boundary disputes and how can they be resolved?
- 1.5.3 What is the role played by the municipality in the demarcation of boundaries?
- 1.5.4 What is the role played by the community, in the demarcation process?
- 1.5.5 What role do tribal authorities play in the delimitation process?
- 1.5.6 What challenges are associated with the process of boundary demarcation?
- 1.5.7 At what stage do stakeholders get engaged with the process of demarcation and delimitation of boundaries?

1.6 Hypothesis

Stakeholder engagement during the demarcation of boundaries and ward delimitation by the MDB can help improve the process by reducing disputes and conflicts.

1.7 The definition of key concepts

The following concepts formed the basis of this dissertations' focus. These are concepts that were referred to be used interchangeably and frequently throughout the dissertation, and it was therefore integral to gain insight of their meaning.

1.7.1 Municipal Wards

Wards are segments of local government that deepen local governance and are the building blocks of ensuring good governance, translating directly what the community aspires (Sibiya, 2011). In order to enhance the political and administrative structures of a municipality, ward committees play the role of assisting elected ward councilors and in turn all bridge the gap between the municipality and the community (MDB, 2015).

Municipal wards have elected ward representatives (committees) that work together with the community and the municipality. "The representatives help enhance the engagement within the local community in making municipal decisions and offer a direct link with the council" (Sibiya, 2011). With regards to the "Municipal Systems Act, local government is expected to involve communities in their area of jurisdiction in addressing people's needs in a transformational and participatory manner" (Government Gazette: 2006). As from the year 2001, representatives of communities within wards have been seen as the benchmark through which participation of community members in local governance are expected to take place.

1.7.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a way of developing coherent approaches to collectively facilitate efforts aimed towards the advancement of Local Government in its pursuit of innovative, quality and sustainable services (SALGA, 2015). Consultative activities that are controlled by rules and requirements tend to be a once off public or private meeting. By so doing consultation merely extends in its desired meaningful way, simply because of the lack of integrated activities that build concrete functioning relations. The term

“stakeholder engagement” has been perceived as a way of defining a more inclusive and on-going processes between companies or contextually, local government and those that are likely impacted. It therefore encompasses a range of activities and approaches, and spans the entire life of a project (IFC, 2007).

Given the importance of engaging with stakeholders and its’ role in inhibiting any conflicts, this study has assessed the level of stakeholder engagement in local governance and how the importance of it can be applied in the delimitation of wards, hence avoid boundary disputes in Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

1.7.3 Demarcation

Demarcation is the act of fixing a boundary or limits to something. It’s a dividing line that is used to mark territories (Oxford Dictionary, 2010).

According to the MDB (www.demarcation.org.za), one of the first steps in the transformation of Local Government was the implementation of newly demarcated municipal boundaries. The aim of the demarcation and delimitation process was not sought to solve any problems experienced by municipalities, but rather to set specific conditions, that transformation and development in local government can take place. Demarcation and delimitation has also been useful in managing electoral activities, through drawing of outer boundaries and furthermore ward and voting district boundaries. However, the board does three types of outer boundary determinations which it undertakes where certain criteria is applied within each type of determination as well as the data required to motivate each determination also vary.

1.7.3.1 Type A

According to the MDB (www.demarcation.org.za), type of boundary determinations by the MDB is technical or minor boundary re-determinations. These re-determinations entail small scale boundary changes with the least impact on the geographic are, and with no impact on the number of voters and on the capacity of the municipalities that are affected. The aim of this type of re-determination is to correct or align a municipal boundary with natural or physical features such as roads and rivers.

1.7.3.2 Type B

Type B is a medium scale boundary re-determination that may impact a sizeable geographic area. It may impact on ward arrangements but does not affect the capacity of the municipality to deliver services (www.demarcation.org.za). The aim of this type of re-determinations is to promote integrated communities and economies.

1.7.3.3 Type C

Type C entails major boundary changes that may have significant changes on geographic areas, the number of voters and the capacities of the affected municipalities. For instance this would happen in an event where a municipality is not institutionally stable and where the municipality cannot provide for the greater needs of its jurisdiction more especially in terms of service delivery. This type of re-determination, according to the MDB (www.demarcation.org.za) includes merging of different municipal boundaries, creating new municipal boundaries and splitting of municipal areas to create new boundaries as well as the categorization of metropolitan municipalities, with or without municipal boundary changes.

This study used the terms demarcation and delimitation interchangeably and for that purpose has assessed whether the process of demarcation is inclusive to all stakeholders in society.

1.7.4 Delimitation and Delineation

Delimitation is when a boundary line is shortened or oriented otherwise that it changes its original orientation. The MDB delimits wards to all municipalities that qualify to have wards in order to deepen local democracy and promote local governance (www.demarcation.org.za). The electoral system provides for the election of ward councilors and it is then the responsibility of the MDB

This study contextually referred to the term delimitation as the drawing of municipal ward boundaries, where the MDB divides geographic areas of a municipality into smaller

geographic areas which are called wards, to facilitate electoral activities (www.demarcation.org.za).

1.7.5 Wall-to-wall Demarcation

While municipal boundaries excluded the tribal areas in the past, the process of demarcation by the Demarcation Board and its act, introduced wall-to-wall municipal boundaries (Ntuli, 2003). This meant that tribal rural areas were to be incorporated into municipal boundaries, and to be included in the IDP and any planning ventures taking place.

For the purpose of this study, wall to wall demarcation forms relevance in understanding some of the dynamics that come with the process demarcation and delimitation.

1.8 Study Justification

Since 1994, a plethora of legislation and policies have come into effect to undo the scars engraved by the disintegration that resulted from the Apartheid planning. Subsequent to the legislations and policies put into place, the South African government has continued to prioritize different participatory spheres in enhancing and ensuring good governance. The latter is witnessed in the building blocks of different stakeholders that have been mandated to ensure participation at the grass-root level, hence service delivery through local governance.

The latter has been carried out in the premise of transforming into, *working together towards a better future for all citizens*. Attempts of enhancing participation have been evident, as they include ward councillors, and committees, municipal officials, tribal authorities and private stakeholders to working together towards good governance and service delivery.

According to the “Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000” the new demarcation came with major changes in the functioning of municipalities (Ntuli, 2003). Tribal areas were now

incorporated within municipal boundaries, where ward councilors were elected to oversee wards within municipalities and municipal authorities were legally mandated to ensure participation within communities. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996) stipulates that the provision that should be made by local government to the community is vast involvement of them and their organizations, in all things that concerns of local government. However difficulties of bringing together tribal authorities, community organizations and government officials remain a contested issue in the process of demarcation, simply because boundary issues and demarcation redistributes political power.

With consideration of legislations that guide and inform spatial planning, and specifically the process of boundary demarcation and delimitation of wards, it bares the question of the level of stakeholder engagement, and how all these spheres of authority are able to function within sound boundaries and whether or not their existing social, historic and geographic boundaries are taken into consideration, during the process. Although the redetermination of boundaries give an opportunity for South Africans and contextually Ndwedwe Local Municipality to share their resources to promote equality, reconciliation and nation-building, it is therefore imperative that more scope needs to be applied with regards to the engagement of influential stakeholders or otherwise more understanding on the process of redetermination of boundaries.

Not much literature exists about the issues of demarcation of boundaries, and exploring such a study would give insight to issues that are often seen on the ground and not documented, for example the process of ward delimitation and whether it is inclusive to all members of the community. Often emphasis is put on community participation, but in exploring this study, it goes further into depth of how far the level of stakeholder is regarded and whether its inputs are taken into consideration in the process of boundary demarcation. In exploring this study, it will benefit not only academics in gaining knowledge, but as well as participants, as per findings of that will result from this study. In the realm of spatial planning it is very important to consider and take into high importance, issues of boundaries, as they either mark territories that distinguish various areas from others either based on the spatial advantage, and, or cultural affiliations.

Literature that is revealed at the demise of the South African apartheid system planning vows for an equal society where all persons, regardless of race and economic status live with the same opportunities, publicly participating, as this is a promoted activity through government legislature, to ensure good governance (Cash, 2010). In essence, during the 1990's South Africa, has since transitioned into a post conflict society, where government institutions were transformed to promote development and democracy (Gueli, 2007). According to the "Local Government Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000," (Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000), municipalities must have integrated development plans. According to Scott (2003) integrated plans should involve the integration of three aspects of a democratic government, which are: public participation, public administration and planning and political administration, which is led by three broad groups of municipal officials, the public and elected political representatives (ward councilors and committees), says Scott (2003). The latter alludes to the importance of integration, that planning departments and municipalities should consider integrating certain bodies into its developmental plans.

Given the recurrence and the cost of provincial boundary disputes in the post-apartheid era, this study, with an aid of case studies from provincial boundary demarcation processes that will help give contextual precedence on ward delimitation, with an analysis of whether or not they have led to boundary disputes. The exploration of this study will become very important, to date and post local elections of 2016, and based on its findings and analysis, will give vast insight about the process of demarcation and delimitation, as well as the weight stakeholders have during the processes carried out by the Municipal Demarcation Board.

1.9 Research Methodology

The research methodology of this study defines the research approach and methodology used in this dissertation. It described the procedures for data collection and also identified the techniques and methods that were used to collect data, based on the answers that were being sought. It therefore used the following techniques:

1.9.1 Qualitative Research Method

Qualitative research is a type of research method that investigates and seeks answers to a question, collects findings, produces findings that were not determined in advance and produces findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study (Flick, 2009). The benefits of qualitative research is that, it provides complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given issue, it makes use of open-ended questions and gives participants the opportunity to respond in their own words, rather than forcing them to choose from fixed responses (*Denzin et al 2000*). This dissertation used the qualitative research method, for the nature of the study entails that more descriptive issues of the problem at hand be assessed.

1.9.2 Case Study Research Method

Case study research is one of several of collecting data. Case studies are inquisition to realistic phenomena, when an extent to certain phenomena is not clearly evident (Yin, 2003). Case studies are used to answer the questions, why and how, and are very useful in investigations that have little control over some real-life scenarios. However case studies are also very advantageous during ongoing events, and makes the study more realistic. This strategy helped this study, given the relevance of the study being undertaken. The case study of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, ward 15, was used, primarily because of the conflicting authorities that overlap its boundaries and by using this research method then formed an evident case study.

1.9.3 Primary Data

The primary research consists of data obtained by the author and this dissertation used the purposive sampling method to obtain the data.

1.9.3.1 Purposive Sampling Method

Purposive sampling method, seeks to identify participants based on certain criteria based that serves relevant questions. It is most successful when an analysis is done in relation to data collection (*Denzin et al, 2000*). The informants of this study, which consisted of 14

informants in total, two of which were the municipal officials, namely the head of planning and development, the municipal manager, 10 ward councillors, an MDB official, who oversees the KwaZulu-Natal demarcations, and a total of 1 traditional authorities. Tools to obtain this data consisted of interviews, questionnaires, observations and focus groups.

1.9.3.1.1 Interviews

Interviews mirror everyday conversations, although they are rather direct, (to a greater or lesser extent) on the researcher's needs for data (*Cochran et al 2002*). This study used semi-structured interviews, made up of closed and open ended questions. This has benefited the study, for data obtained through interviews can be valid, transparent and credible, and not based on a bias perspective. These interviews were conducted with the 2 municipal officials 5 councillors and an MDB representative, simply because of the nature of the study, which poses questions such as their involvement with various stakeholders during ward delimitations and their efforts of resolving the boundary disputes.

1.9.3.1.1.1 MDB Official

The researcher aims to obtain information from an MDB official responsible for KZN demarcation processes. The information should be regarding the consultation process, the level of involvement of various stakeholders, as well as their criteria that governs their demarcation processes. The KZN demarcation representative is most suitable to be interviewed for they have more insight on the processes of demarcation and delimitation of wards as they are involved in them.

1.9.3.1.1.2 Municipal Official

A total of two municipal officials, which comprised of the municipal manager and the head of planning and development, was interviewed because of their involvement in special municipal matters. The information that the researcher aims to obtain from the two officials, is whether or not they are aware of any disputes in their municipality, and what steps and frameworks as a municipality they have put into place to help resolve these

existing issues if they are aware of them. Interviewing the manager helped inform their involvement in the matters of the municipality and the community as a whole.

1.9.3.1.1.3 Traditional Authorities

The researcher aimed to interview five tribal authorities on whether or not they are involved in the demarcation, and if they are impacted what implications this has on their jurisdiction. It has been important for the researcher to gain this information as most of the land in the study area falls under communal ownership.

1.9.3.1.2 Observations

Observed data is very useful in overcoming problems between what people say and what they actually do, it helps uncover the behavior of which the observed themselves may not be aware of (*Cochran et al, 2002*). This tool was used in observing the process of ward delimitation and the consultative process it comes with it.

1.9.3.1.3 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is simply a method of acquiring data by collecting or getting records of information about an issue of interest. It is designed using a list of questions that have instructions, questions and space to answer (*Denzin et al 2000*). This is one of the tools that has informed the study's sampling method. Questionnaires were distributed to ward councilors as information pertaining their degree of autonomy and engagement in the process of ward delimitation was very important.

1.9.3.1.4 Focus Groups

Focus groups are participants who voluntarily participate in group discussions that stimulate debates and was used in this study to obtain more natural findings of the problem at hand. This tool was be used when obtaining information from the community

members, using ward committee members as informants. This helped stir debates about related issues that are experienced on the ground.

1.9.4 Secondary Data

Secondary data consists of documented literature that has been already collected; this consists of government documents, academic papers, and newspaper articles, books, journals and online material. It also comprises of geographic data and census data. This method worked in favor of the nature of the study and helped enhance and produce more effective findings. The sources, from which the information was obtained, were used to justify and give content to theories, and existing legislative framework, as well as existing developments in relation to the study.

1.10 Data Analysis

The analysis of data was carried out using the thematic data analysis that identifies the themes that have been discussed to summarize the data that has been collected. The data that was analyzed, was obtained from the objectives as well as data and findings collected from the informants, and by using thematic data analysis, the findings were analyzed.

1.11 Limitations of the Study

The limitations that this study has encountered have been firstly; administrative-academic delays where ethical clearance was granted later than anticipated. This issue was dealt with by physically going to administrative offices to seek help and investigate what the delay was. After a few students had physically gone to check for their ethical status, it was then determined that physically collecting your ethical clearance compared to submitting on the day and receiving clearance, as compared to the time frame set by the University for submission. Another limitation that this study has encountered was the engagement with various stakeholders due to their busy schedules. This has set back the

study but with stringent goals set for the study to be carried out, they goals and desired objectives seem to have had been achieved regardless of the set back.

1.12 Structure of the dissertation

Chapter 1: Highlights the introduction and background to the study, in the context of local government, the aims and objectives of the study, key research questions, research methodology and the theoretical framework of the study. It also looks at key concepts that inform the study and justifies the importance of the study.

Chapter 2: This chapter focuses on theoretical framework and the literature review, which looked at the evolution of the MDB, the various stakeholders, as well as the policy and legislative framework that governs the study.

Chapter 3: In this chapter, the study area of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, in KwaZulu-Natal is introduced. A historical background was provided as well as the institutional arrangement of the municipality.

Chapter 4: This chapter presents data collected and shows its analysis and interpretation. All the information found in this chapter was based on the findings from the data collected during the study.

Chapter 5: Chapter five provides a summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations which were based on the literature explored and the data obtained.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The theoretical framework provides the context through which this study is designed. It discusses the relevant theories in relevance to their applicability to the nature of the study, making mention of its origins, principles, and their advocacy to the study. The contextual basis of this study was explored through reviewing existing literature and key concepts that form part of the study. In its literature, it looked at both the relevance of existing literature and legislative framework with regards to the nature of stakeholder engagement during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation. Furthermore this chapter provides existing literature regarding the study and case studies relevant to the enquiry of the study.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 The Theory of Territoriality

According to Hensel (1997) territoriality is an approach that is commonly used to studying conflict between disagreements amongst people and over some type of controversial issue (s). Handling these issues also depends on how oppositions decide to handle that sort of conflict, and whether or not they may lead to serious political conflicts that end up involving higher authorities. In as much as many issues may lead to more serious matters, perspectives of territoriality suggest that boundary issues are more noticeable and most likely lead to war because of the value they have within that specific area of jurisdiction (Vasquez, 1999, cited in Hensel, 1997). This is because, most research on controversial issues have had its focus on disputes over territory. In the context of the nature of this study, understanding the theory of territoriality is important, to gain insight of the historic formation of marked boundaries, which can be otherwise viewed as territories marked according to certain criteria.

A territory can be prominent because of the material things it has (Goertz and Diehl, 1992, cited in Hensel, 1997). Territories have been exposed to disputes because they have, and otherwise thought of as having advantageous commodities or resources, that bring value to their land. Other forms of territories are regarded as of value because they

provide access to ports or commercial routes. Territory may also be seen as important for its population, particularly when it includes members of an ethnic or religious group that inhabits a neighbouring area. Contextually and most importantly, territories have tangible benefits that contribute to the power dynamics of that certain area as well as the security levels in their regard, and the autonomous state of being that is rooted in that territory (Murphy,1990). In Limpopo the town of Malamulele or the area of Malamulele, both the town (approximately in the center of the area) and area are in the Limpopo province of South Africa has a population that is largely by Tsonga people, and their domination in the province has somewhat led to territorial disputes through the Tsonga peoples dominance.

Territories, which are otherwise expressed in the form of boundaries, realistically on natural ground or through social construction, encourage and discourage connections between community members (Perkmann, 2005). They are hindrances and also theatres of opportunities that entail different availability in service levels and of resources, and have spatial and non-spatial qualities (Paasi, 1999). The theory of territoriality is said to have had been applicable in the northern and eastern parts of Africa, where in Kisanga, a village in Tanzania, boundary disputes, otherwise contextually referred to as territorial disputes, occurred because of land tenure insecurities. McCall (2003) adds that the sources of boundary disputes in Kisanga were due to bad demarcation of boundaries that have ignored existing social boundaries. Although the latter has prevailed, and although demarcation was not clear, most people knew their ownership boundaries very well based on landmarks, more especially the elderly. Delaney and Leitner (1997) on the other hand refer to territories as geographic scales that reflect politics of scale. In their definition of territories, Delaney and Leitner (1997) define territories as *“geographic scales which are a nested hierarchy of bounded spaces of differing size, such as a local, regional and natural as well as sub-natural geographic scale”*. Literature reveals that regional ‘politics of scale’ originated from Smith (1992), and have for a considerable length of time blended an argument that reflects the suspicion that boundaries are socially arranged with history and are associate with political struggles.

Comprehensively, territoriality is a social connection that brings together all persons in a society dependent upon certain standards interfaced on a fixed geographic space (Perkmann, 2005, cited in Anderson, 1999). According to Collinge (1999, cited in Perkman: 2005), territoriality is the way in which spatial political relations are negotiated, where spatial distributions are produced as an outcome, for example in 'nations', 'regions', and localities. Likewise, 'territoriality' is a conceptual benchmark to making and putting into order social relations. However towards a similar occasion, it should be viewed historically, and verifiably evolving (Perkmann, 1999). Territories are confined spaces, and how they relate to each other, both between and within regions, they are prominent for defining the relative positions of various social actors (Perkmann, 1999). Contextually territories represent politics as a strategic and political action that underlies the evolution of territories (Steinberg, 1994: p.4). It advocates that every visual representation of a border should be expressed as the outcome of social struggles but not intentionally constructed.

Territories are characterized by forms of social representation, with its domination being focused within fixed spaces with various number or group of people (Perkmann 1999). The premise of territories is that they function as places of governance, where institutional organizations generate effects that are favorable to certain social vigor on different scales (Ray, 1998). In turn, they provide institutionalized power as a foundation for social actors for whom (the control of) territory becomes a concrete benefit to them. From such a perspective, the issue of the extent of boundaries and their redetermination is very prevalent, because geographic boundaries and the institutional functions that govern them change the social and productive bases of boundaries and also change the resource position boundaries have an impact the community as a whole (Perkman, 1999). It is clear that the processes of re-determination and delimitation of boundaries has therefore led to social controversy as they can be expected to significantly affect power, resource allocation and life chances of social groups organized at different levels (Perkmann, 2005).

Territorial development cannot be done away with and remains an ongoing construction in the hands of local actors and stakeholders. Appropriate public policies may be used to

stimulate the latter over time, but it still lies in the responsibility of the local, for its principle is based on asset identification that differentiates between territories. A comprehensive understanding of territories (territorial development) and their social construction will benefit the study in terms of addressing certain issues faced in local spheres of governance. Ray (1998) has referred to territories as places of governance and that therefore relates to wards significantly as they provide institutionalized power that allows social actors whom the control of the territory becomes a concrete benefit to them. This study will apply this theoretical perspective in analyzing data obtained from participants. The theory of territoriality is also very significant to this study because of the inherent loyalty and attachment be it social, cultural, or economic benefits people have put in to belonging to that specific territory.

2.2.2 Collaborative Planning

'Every time we stop and consider what options to take before making a choice we make a plan. We imagine what might happen and the consequences that could ensue and judge these effects in relation to our capacity to choose and act' (Hoch, 1994). Although planning can be carried out in a number of ways, collaborating ideas diversifies and compromises preferences and expected outcomes. Collaborative planning is when power is widely diffused, and based on consensus that ensures reasoned discussions about a subject matter (Margerum, 2002). Collaborative planning makes planning an interactive process in order to capture widely shared social meaning. It involves interactions in the form of a partnership through consensus building, developmental planning and implementation. Given the transformation from apartheid planning in South Africa, many planning efforts have been made primarily geared towards integrated development, with the premise of inclusion, and ensuring that the level at which development and service delivery takes place, which is the local level, is being involved in the development of their communities. It offers with it, the utility in understanding shared views and the level of influence they have in developing consensus, and more particularly and contextually in support of the premise of *'planning with and planning for the people'*.

Keating (1997) finds it ironic that spatial disputes have led to new forms of politics that have been focused primarily on territoriality and new relationships between it and social, political and economic change. Although much of this 'new politics' is around the competitive pursuit of growth and power, Keating (1997) identified that a collaborative model of planning for development in localities and regions not only competes, but should collaborate in pursuing objectives of common interest, and negotiate matters of potential interest. Therefore collaborative planning is one of the theories in which this study encourages given the identified problem of the level of engagement with various stakeholders, and applying the theory of collaborative planning is seen as a necessity.

Collaborative planning is an important planning theory, related to the networking of society, by creating institutions that are regarded as inclusive environments that allow for deliberation among the private and public sector stakeholders (Agger and Lofgren, 2008, cited in Healy, 2003).

Although the theoretical framework of collaborative theory resonates a democratic effect its processes are often overlooked in reality. The initial idea for *Collaborative Planning* was formulated in the mid-1980s, and documented in a book by Pasty Healy (2003). The theory of Collaborative planning came about as a tool of decree of the implementation of plans into built form, towards an inclusive approach aimed at shaping social spaces, which appeared to have features of contemporary society (Healy,2003). Healy (2003) alludes to some of the principle's that guide collaborative planning, saying that; collaborative planning was driven by the idea that planning is an interactive process; secondly with the premise that planning is driven by ensuring good governance occurring in complex wide governmental environments, characterized by wider economic, social and environmental forces that shape, but do not determine, specific interactions; thirdly, planning and policy initiatives concerned with maintaining and enhancing the qualities of places and territories; and finally, motivated by a commitment to social justice, especially as realized in the experiences of daily life as well as in the context of culturally diverse values about local environments and ways of life. Healy's (2003) interpretation of collaborative planning was based on the assessment of top-down policies that were implemented in the UK and used those experiences that ignored the local's views and

interpretations of developmental projects as a tool to carry out the inclusive process of collaborating planning projects.

According to Healy (2003) good governance is an element in which societies and social groups, manage their collective affairs. Good governance can occur and be perceived by people differently, however contextually good governance can also occur through collaborative planning where its automatically regarded as a process of public policy-making and as such part of the democratic governance of a certain territory. Within the current theoretical debate on collaborative planning, many of the arguments in favour of using collaborative thinking as a prelude of going beyond the basic idea of collaborative planning, that is, negotiating between conflicting social interests, and creating similar ideas of the future of a particular geographical area (Healey, 2003). Consequently, since collaborative planning activities have become institutionalized policy-making processes across many democratic systems, they should also be subject to democratic scrutiny in line with other political institutions and processes in society.

The purpose of this study is to expose the theory of collaborative planning to the reality of planning, by assessing its importance for informing and explaining what planners 'really' do and can do. By carrying out this systematic appraisal of collaborative planning, this study uses this theory as an assessment of stakeholder engagement, during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation ward delimitation, in the hope of finding out how applicable it is during the process in the latter.

2.2.3 The Inclusionary Theory

“Regional development is a broad term but can be seen as a general effort to reduce regional supporting economic activities in regions (Allen et al, 2003)”. The concept of regions is widely used both in terms of policy and practice but also in common usage. However because of its broad nature, it encompasses an umbrella of theories that help explain its nature. Firstly, defining any of the theories that fall under regional development must be addressed in correlation of what a region is, and through which context the definition of that region is being addressed.

A region can be defined using a wide range of criteria, but common criteria includes spatial or geographical variables (McCall, 2003). Regions are defined as areas of physical space that is demarcated for some particular reason ranging from administrative, planning or statistical analysis, and is usually large in scale, than a single municipal area (OECD, 2015). The demarcation of regions is usually made to correspond with some natural or economic system or with the perceived space of cultural space. Regions can vary in physical size, population size of economic strength and there are often hierarchies of regions that range from provinces, districts and sub-regions (McCall, 2003). Given the definitions outlined of what a region is, it therefore becomes imperative to consider the efforts of planning put towards regional development, given the wide spectrum some regions cover, as well as the need for other theories, existing under regional development that contextually address matters of demarcation and territorial disputes.

Regional planning does not ask about the extent of the area, but how the population and civic facilities can be distributed as to promote and stimulate sustainability throughout a whole region (Tigere, 1998). One of the ways in which the latter can be addressed, is through inclusionary, for often development projects tend to leave out important stakeholders in development projects and local government matters. Differentiating between regions is a lengthy process, which can also be determined by how stable that certain region is. Bearing the latter into consideration assists the recording and observation of socioeconomic reality on a regional or local scale for future planning. Development scholars have widely explored regions, and in so doing, Allen et al, 1998, emphasizes that regions are not confined spaces but rather a series of open and discontinuous spaces that can be made up by social relationships that stretch across areas in ways that depend on how a region has been defined.

In essence, what shapes these regions are their determining boundaries, as scholars classify boundaries into physical, geometrical, disputes over sovereignty, which have overtime become more prominent as living conditions in regions are highly influenced by new technologies growth trends and the extension of new settlements into areas that were once largely unpopulated. Taking into cognizance the latter regions are contextually spheres in which the politics of engagement are often articulated and the platform

whereby political power is being contested. Regions and regional policies have then appeared to be politically contingent as ‘the adoption of regional policies and their specific nature can only be understood by analyzing how the conflicting interests of various social groups within a country are mediated through the institutional apparatus of state (Allen *et al*, 1998)

Given the factors that are inclusive of what constitutes a boundary, it then becomes of vital importance to acknowledge various stakeholders in the configuration of boundaries. Opinions have increasingly favoured the use of deliberative and inclusionary processes so as to aid the decision making of public affairs. This then helps ‘democratize democracy’ as means of encouraging civic engagement and making the work of public governance more responsive and legitimate (Bloomfield, 2001). By using the inclusion theory this study, aids the context of the study, given its problem statement, with the assumption that there is lack of inclusivity during the process of demarcation of municipal boundaries and delimitation of ward boundaries. This theory assists the study, primarily because of the vested principles of inclusivity, as it focuses on enabling all people to participate actively in social, political, cultural and economic life within their community. It further aims at adapting existing systems and structures to the diversity of human needs. Thus, social inclusion has the potential to combat poverty and exclusion while at the same time fostering development (Bon, 2013).

2.3 Literature Review

2.3.1 The Importance of Municipal Wards

In South Africa, wards are geographic subdivisions for amongst others, electoral purposes. Each metropolitan and local municipality is delimited by the Municipal Demarcation Board into half as many wards as there are seats on the municipal council (rounding up if there are an odd number of seats). Each ward then elects one councillor directly, and the remaining councillors are then referred to as party representative officers, whom are elected from, for balance purposes in parties voted for (www.demarcation.org.za, 2015). According to Sibiyi (2011), municipal wards are divisions of local government that deepen local governance and are the building blocks of ensuring good governance, translating directly what the community aspires. The

rationale for wards and their committees is to supplement the role of elected councillors by creating a link between communities and the political and administrative structures of a municipality (www.demarcation.org.za, 2015).

The history of local government structures and their incorporation of wards and representatives in South Africa dates back as early as the 1950's, where no formal community structures existed to deal with the needs of the community. According to (Cloete, 1992:187, cited in Sibiyi, 2011) when Jan Van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, a small number of white settlers lived under rural conditions in the Cape Peninsula. There was only one authority at the Cape, the "central" authority which catered for their simple and limited number of public needs of the community. With the expanding of local communities it became necessary to appoint magistrates and councillors to undertake the local government and administration of the districts outside the Cape Peninsula, for example, Stellenbosch (Cloete, 1988:238, cited in Sibiyi, 2011). Given local governments historical perspective it is also apparent that in terms of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, local government is expected to involve communities in their area of jurisdiction in addressing people's needs in a transformational and participatory manner, and as since 2001, Ward Committees have emerged as the principal structure through which citizen participation in local governance is expected to take place (Sibiyi, 2011).

The historical perspectives of local government are supported with legislative framework that guides the way in which it is implemented is executed, for example the Local Government: Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998. The Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998 was implemented in South Africa to create municipalities with boundaries to define the spatial extent of their constitutional obligations and to provide services to different communities in a fair and equitable manner.

Part 2 of the Demarcation criteria (24-25) sets out the demarcation objectives of when the board determines a municipal boundary; its objective must be to establish an area that would:

2.3.1.1. Enable the municipality for that area to fulfill its constitutional obligations, including:

2.3.1.2. The provision of democratic and accountable government for the local communities;

2.3.1.3. The provision of services to the communities in an equitable and sustainable manner;

2.3.1.4. The promotion of social and economic development; and

2.3.1.5. The promotion of a safe and healthy environment;

2.3.1.6. Enable effective local governance;

2.3.1.7. Enable integrated development; and

2.3.1.8. Have a tax base as inclusive as possible of users of municipal services in the municipality.

According to the Municipal Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998, it was established to monitor and control governance more especially at the local level, which is the forefront of service delivery. The act is mandated to ensure the equitable distribution of services and good governance, and the latter is carried out in the form of demarcation of municipal boundaries and delimitation of municipal wards. These two processes are very integral in the spatial and administrative composition of both municipal boundaries and ward boundaries. The terms demarcation and delimitation are often used interchangeably, but however mean two totally different process, and more especially, politically, administratively and spatially.

Demarcation is the act of fixing a boundary or limits to something. It's a dividing line that is used to mark a territory (s), (Oxford Dictionary, 2010). According to the Municipal Demarcation Board (www.demarcation.org.za, 2015), the drawing of new municipal boundaries was one of the first steps in the local government transformation process. Demarcation was and is not meant to solve all the problems that municipalities face, but set the structural conditions within which the other processes of transforming and developing local government can take place, and for the purpose of electoral management, the drawing of outer municipal boundaries is called demarcation (MDB, 2015).

On the contrary, delimitation is when a boundary line is shortened or annexed otherwise that it changes its original orientation. The MDB refers to delimitation as the drawing of municipal ward boundaries, where it divides geographic areas of a municipality into smaller geographic areas which are called wards, to facilitate electoral activities (MDB, 2015). The MDB delimits wards to all municipalities that qualify to have wards in order to deepen local democracy and promote local governance. Different stakeholders play a role in the ward delimitation process. According to the Municipal Demarcation Board, in the case of municipal ward boundaries, the MDB follows a lengthy consultative process before final ward boundaries are finalised in compliance with the criteria provided for in Schedule 1 of the Structures Act, 1998. The MDB provides draft sets of ward maps to stakeholders and communities, and convenes meetings with them with a view to reach agreement on the ward boundaries before the commencement of the legal process.

Firstly the IEC divides the national voters roll into municipal segments. The number of registered voters is then used by national Minister responsible for local government, to determine a formula for the number of councillors for each municipality. This is done in terms of section 20(3) of the Structures Act, 1998. The MECs responsible for local government in the 9 provinces use this formula to determine the number of councillors for each municipality in terms of section 18 of the Structures Act, 1998, and under certain conditions the MECs may deviate from the formula (www.demarcation.org.za, 2015).

Once number of councillors is published, this information is used by the MDB to calculate the number of wards by dividing the number of councillors for the municipality by two (2). A norm for the number of registered voters per ward is then calculated by dividing the number of registered voters in the municipality by the number of ward councillors. The legislation allows for a deviation of 15% above or below the norm. These numbers are then used during the spatial configuration of ward boundaries to ensure that each ward in a municipality has more or less the same number of registered voters, as required by Schedule 1 to the Structures Act, 1998 (www.demarcation.org.za, 2015).

Whilst the MDB endeavours to retain stable ward boundaries as far as possible, it is in general not possible due to an increase or decrease in the number of registered voters which impacts on the number of councillors, and thus on the number of wards. The ward

delimitation processes for the 2016 local elections commenced in 2014, immediately after the Minister published the formula, and MECs have since determined the number of councillors for each ward.

Both these processes are carried out on specific criterion, set out by the Municipal Demarcation Board, with the involvement of specific stakeholders, which are to be considered under specific contexts. Acknowledging the pieces of legislature that guide the processes carried out by the Municipal Demarcation Board, gives contextual basis to this study, as it helps with the process of planning given its motive of being an iterative process that requires the referral of different pieces of legislature. The legislative framework gives a formidable elaboration of importance to the formation of municipal wards.

When municipal wards have been established, they go through a process of electing ward representatives (committees) that work together with the community and the municipality. The representatives help increase the participation of local residents in municipal decision making, as they are a direct link with the council (Sibiya, 2011). As part of their roles and responsibilities, Smith (2008: 9), says that they:

2.4.1.19. Increase the participation of local residents in municipal decision making, as they are a direct and unique link with the council;

2.4.1.20. Are representatives of the local ward, and are not politically aligned;

2.4.1.21. Should be involved in matters such as the IDP process, municipal performance management, the annual budget, council projects and other key activities and programs as all these things impact on local people;

2.4.1.22. Can identify and initiate local projects to improve the lives of people in the ward;

2.4.1.23. Can support the councillor in dispute resolutions, providing information about municipal operations; and

2.4.1.24. Can help with community awareness campaigns such as waste, water and sewage, payment of fees.

Given an understanding of the importance of municipal wards, as well as both the processes of delimitation and demarcation, the latter aids this study in carrying out its quest of whether or not there is involvement at this level of government as well as verify whether or not its purpose is served both administratively and in reality.

2.3.2 Boundary Demarcation and Stakeholder Engagement

According to SALGA (www.salga.org.za), in order to effectively enhance service delivery, it has taken upon itself to be mandated to manage its stakeholders so as to enhance the profile of local government. However, while there has been a number of pieces of legislation that have supported the formation of local government and their advocacy, municipal boundaries have excluded the tribal areas in the past, so the process of demarcation by the Demarcation Board and its act, then introduced wall-to-wall municipal boundaries (Ntuli, 2003). This meant that tribal rural areas were to be incorporated into municipal boundaries, and to get a chance to be incorporated in the coordinated improvement arrangements also any arranging ventures occurring.

The consolidation of homelands have been challenged on a sociological perspective, where social limits haven't been viewed as in the boundary courses as particular powers need not seen these limits. Similarly as legitimate, concerning illustration they were not formally recorded (Fourie, 2000). During the year 2000, the democratic government implemented wall-to-wall municipalities to improve service delivery in rural areas, and for the purpose of this study, wall to wall demarcation forms relevant in understanding some of the dynamics that come with the process demarcation and delimitation, as well as the complexities that are found in wall-to-wall plans, and schemes, covering jurisdictions outside of municipal boundaries and schemes.

According to part 2 of the Demarcation Act No.27 of 1998, there must be the provision of a democratic and accountable government for the local communities. The Municipal systems Act No. 32 of 200, further stipulates that municipal governance should reflect a system of participatory that encourages and creates conditions for a local municipality to participate in municipal affairs. In essence, stakeholder engagement may be an approach

for creating sound methodologies that encourages aggregate exertions towards propelling the interest from claiming neighborhood government for its quest for innovative, caliber and manageable administrations (www.salga.org). When consultative activities are primarily driven by rules and requirements and tend to become a one-time public or private meeting, consultation rarely extends in any meaningful way, simply because of lack of integrated activities that build constructive working relationships. The term “stakeholder engagement” has therefore emerged as a means of describing a broader, more inclusive, and continuous process between companies or contextually, local government and those potentially impacted that encompasses a range of activities and approaches, and spans the entire life of a project (IFC, 2007).

A point of enquiry appears at the fore of who the stakeholders are. Anglo Ashanti (www.Angloashanti.com) characterizes its stakeholders similarly as persons or bunches who need aid straightforwardly or in a roundabout way influenced toward operations about ventures alternately whose diversions previously, certain operations or undertakings could impact result. Contextually, as per the processes carried out by the Municipal Demarcation Board, being demarcation and delimitation, stakeholders the form part of the latter are inclusive of: locally affected communities and individuals and their formal and informal representatives as well as civic, non-governmental and religious organizations and other groups with special interests, government, politicians and regulatory authorities.

Engagement is aimed at establishing regulatory certainty so as to create an environment conducive to development, and given the importance of stakeholder engagement and the role it plays in inhibiting any conflicts, this study assesses the level of stakeholder engagement in local governance and how the importance of it can be applied in the delimitation of wards, hence avoid boundary disputes in Ndwedwe Local Municipality.

Contrary to the latter was the need of the incorporation of tribal areas, as they were not acknowledged in land use of planning

2.4 Legislative Framework Related to: Demarcation and Local Government

One of the ways of measuring a progressive state is by looking at the way in which it treats you. The way in which an environment treats you can also be solely based on stringent policies that govern the way that particular area is managed and the way in which development takes place. One of the principle premises of planning theory is that it is meant to guide both theory and practice. An integral part that forms part of the latter is existing constitutional and legislative frameworks that become relevant based on contextual formation, either based on national, provincial, regional or local legislation. Legislative frameworks in the planning spectrum are meant to guide development in an orderly way to ensure that certain parts of land, as per its land ownership, as well as take consideration of sensitive parts of the environment, according to local or national legislative frameworks that guide the protection of the environment, as set out in the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.

Realities that prevailed from the apartheid government system, is that it did not incorporate tribal areas, governed by the discrimination of race into the planning and development system. During the abandonment of the apartheid system and introduction of a democratic system, South Africa sought to put emphasis on the incorporation of local government with a separate autonomy and legal status distinct from other spheres of government to create an enabling environment for community consultation.

In essence the introduction of Integrated Development Plans, therefore, administered, as per its legislative name, to integrate forms of planning, not only in physical form, but also looked at previously disadvantaged persons and areas. Today Integrated Development Plans, in which every municipality is responsible of reviewing after every five years, aim at redressing the poor planning of the past, ensuring coordinated planning, incorporating all the sectors of the public within the municipal councils area of the jurisdiction, as opposed to the discriminatory and fragmented planning system of the past.

The Constitution of South Africa envisages a hearty neighborhood government system, which could give equitable and an accountable local administration for communities; guarantee those procurement about benefits on groups to A maintainable manner; ensure

social services and economic development; ensure a protected furthermore solid living environment; and also urge the contribution for social groups and group associations in the matters of local government. (The Constitution of The Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996).

“The Municipal Systems Act is part of a series of legislation whose’ responsibility is to empower local government to fulfill its Constitutional objects” (Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000). According to Pieterse (2014), in 1998 the government issued a Local Government White Paper, which outlined a policy framework for local government, and later that year government passed the Municipal Demarcation Act, which enabled the re-demarcation of municipal boundaries, and the Municipal Structures Act, which defined the structures of local government. Together, these pieces from claiming enactment provide a structure to a democratic, responsible and developmental local government system, as envisaged by the constitution.

In its hierarchal order, this study discusses legislative frameworks that guide planning and development in the context of demarcation of boundaries and delimitation of wards with regards to stakeholder engagement, and looks at what these pieces of legislature related to the latter say about both the administrative and practical implementation of the demarcation and delimitation of ward boundaries.

2.4.1 The Constitution of the Republic Of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 Of 1996)

Chapter 7 of the Constitution addresses local government and the status of municipalities. It stipulates that the local arena of government consists of municipalities, must be established for the whole of the territory of the Republic, and that the executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its Municipal Council. According to The Constitution of The Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996), a municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation, as provided for in the Constitution.

According to section 152 of The Constitution of The of Republic of South Africa, No. 108 of 1996, the objectives of local government are:

“To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities, to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, to promote social and economic development, to promote a safe and healthy environment, to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government and local municipalities, and; must within its financial and administrative capacity try to achieve the objects set out the constitution.”

Contextually, the constitutions gives power to local municipalities ensure that their communities be provided with services in a sustainable and equitable manner as well as promotes the engagement of community members in matters regarding the local municipality.

2.4.2 The South African White Paper on Local Government, 1998

The White paper with respect to Local Government, 1998, concentrated on local government, developed with more stress on, developmental local government with more improved local government enhanced with public consultation. (Derek *et al*, 2009). This called for the beginning of a legislative and transformational process, envisioned to last till the year 2000 after its implementation. Emphasis should be acknowledged, that transformation is not a definite outcome, but rather an ongoing process, and is still an ongoing process.

According to the White Paper on Local Government of 1998, a developmental local government is defined as a local government whose aims is married with working closely with citizens and communities to find better ways of meeting their social, economic and material needs and improves the quality of their lives (Derek *et al*, 2009, cited in Sibiya, 2011). The White Paper on Local Government (1998) was a herald to two key pieces of legislation on local government, namely the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act

(117 of 1998), and the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000). It became clear that local government could not deliver on its new mandate with the then old structures and systems, hence, the need for the latter. The Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act 27 of 1998⁶⁷ had already also set new boundaries with the merging of the over 800 municipalities to only 284 covering the whole country in a wall-to-wall manner (Derek *et al*, 2009). In terms of prescriptions contained in the White Paper on Local Government, 1998, developmental local government has four interrelated characteristics, which are:

- 2.4.2.1 To maximize social development and local economic development;
- 2.4.2.2 To integrate and co-ordinate;
- 2.4.2.3 To lead and to learn; and
- 2.4.2.4 To demonstrate development.

The onset of the White Paper is that it has given a solid background of the formation of local government legislature, which is very important in the nature of this study, given its urgency in the sphere of local government.

2.4.3 Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (No. 117 of 1998)

The Local Government: Municipal structures Act No. 117 of 1998 outlines the categories of which municipalities must and should fall under and the criteria that governs them as per its category. The application of the criteria that governs which type of municipalities must be demarcated and under what circumstances, is as follows:

The Demarcation Board must-

- Apply the criteria set out in section 2 and determine whether an area in terms of the criteria must have a single category A municipality or whether it must have municipalities of both category C and category B; and
- Determine the boundaries of the area in terms of the Demarcation.

The Municipal Systems Act complements these pieces of legislation, by regulating key municipal organizational, planning, participatory and service delivery systems.

2.4.4 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000)

According to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) “the rights and roles of municipal councils, are to exercise the municipality’s executive and legislative authority, and utilize resources that belong to the municipality in the best interests of the local community.” Municipalities are also mandated provide, without any discrimination, a democratic and accountable government that encourages the participation of the local community, and aim at ensuring that municipal services are provided to the local community in a financially and environmentally sustainable manner; consult the local community about:”

- The level, quality, range and impact of municipal services provided by the municipality, either directly or through another service provider: and
- The available options for service delivery

The act further stipulates that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose, encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including

2.5 Approaches Towards Stakeholder Engagement in Demarcation and Delimitation

2.5.1 Gearing Towards Integrated Development

Although efforts made by the Municipal Demarcation Board, in restructuring municipal and ward boundaries has been successful in its regard, there have been challenges it has faced as a board, in instances where communities have responded in aggravating ways. Below is a picture featured in an article published by the SABC (2015), showing the burning of infrastructure and community facilities as an aggravated response to the grievances not being considered. This incident happened in an area in Limpopo, where residence were protesting against boundary proposals 2016 local elections.



Limpopo protest about boundary changes
Source: SABC News: 2015

When the apartheid regime ended, and a period of democracy commenced, expectations for a better life were heightened (Mathoho, 2015). According to Mathoho (2015), these expectations have stirred a lot of protest, that have singularly been said to be service delivery issues, but however these protests differ and range from service delivery, tribalism political and demarcation protests, while some are a mixture of all the above mentioned.

According to Mathoho (2015), "tribalism is of the challenges within the Demarcation Board. Limpopo is South Africa's province which is characterised with different ethnic groups (Venda, Pedi and Tsonga tribes). Amongst these tribal groups, some of them happen to be under one local municipality's jurisdiction. Thulamele and Makhado local municipalities that are under Vhembe District Municipality have these tribal groups in their administration. On the second of September 2013, citizens of a small town of Malamulele under Thulamela local municipality went on a riot after a demarcation meeting and burnt municipal facilities because they had been demanding their separate local municipality for a while. Their current local municipality's head offices (Thulamela)

are situated in a town that belongs to a different ethnic group. The newly appointed premier of Limpopo, Stan Mathabatha associated the protests and demands to tribalism”.

With consideration of how the latter has then unfolded, then calls for an approach of integrating development, is it is an interactive process of translating the community's desires and is most importantly very helpful in guiding practice of developments that are to take place. Scholars have defined integrated development as an approach and methodology that should be able to develop integrated environments, where 'desires' of the people are couples with practices of good governance. According to Watson (2011), the local government legislature mentions that municipalities should enhance the participation of citizens, as well as harness their creative input by adopting inclusive approaches, such as integrating development. Watson (2011) alludes that Local Government is further mandated to create conditions for local solutions to development problems, work partnerships, and develop measures to build community capacity.

In so doing, using the approach of integrated development, development could be steered into a certain direction, with consideration of what different stakeholder's desire and their perceptions. The perceived problem of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation is that it ignores existing social boundaries, and has an impact on service delivery and contextually ignores premises that govern regional development and integrating various stakeholders in its development processes. The application of this approach, could aid the research and its given problem, in regarding that any development process must take consideration of the people on the ground.

2.5.2. Public Engagement and Outreach: As a tool for stakeholder engagement in demarcation and delimitation processes

It is apparent that planners and politics need to act as part in development processes in the plight of enhancing service delivery, informed by the necessity to engage with constituents to understand their perspectives. This then assists both the officials and the community members to understand the needs of a community, in order to plan and

politically protect plans that are fair and also guarantee the long term sustainability and viability of projects and services (Grewal, undated). The latter, might likewise require government officials and planners to aggravate their efforts to reach to their constituents, with specific attention regarding the individuals marginalized on the basis of race, income, or gender. To planners, this might mean directing surveys to acquire comprehensive opinions, going to city chamber meetings, and having an interest in community meetings. For government officials it might mean going to school occasions in generally settler or low-income communities, and considering public meetings (OECD, 2012).

These attempts can help combat the issues faced by rural communities, like Kisanga village in Tanzania, where In Kisanga, amongst villages and individuals within villages, boundary disputes still exist. More significantly, disputes commonly existed between village lands and state owned forest or nature reserves. Most villages lacked boundary maps that clearly demarcated where their area of jurisdiction ends. These disputes have therefore left many unsustainable uses of natural resources unattended. As a consequence of poor demarcation there is confusion and dispute between villages and it becomes unclear for farmers where the Village Forests stop or begin. Without clear demarcation of the boundaries it hasn't been possible for the village government and district authorities to enforce the many laws that exist to protect the natural resources. This goes to show that there are many dynamics that are involved in boundary issues, and an underlying one being administrative, lack of participation by the local people, as well as lack of proper geographic data.

According to Grewal (undated) stakeholders and planners must, in a planned and a durable way, connect with the communities and regional media, daily papers, radio, web, television, to convey the issues and worries of all constituents. It is key this is embraced all the time in order to develop media connections and guarantee that all stakeholders are educated on when and how strategies are executed on community wide issues, contextually as the process of demarcation and delimitation of wards is in process for the preparation for 2016 local government elections.

Given their expert skill, the onus to initiate the above-noted, public engagement and outreach, alongside communication and advocacy, would in all likelihood falls upon an

organizer. Planners are trained to investigate issues from a multi-dimensional lens with attention to land use, natural, economic, and community viewpoints, and can assist the socio-political procedure by making associations with nearby and provincial political pioneers by shaping group based cooperatives (Grewal undated)

2.6 Conclusion

This chapter has covered literature that forms the contextual basis of the study, as well as the approaches through which the study has taken consideration of, in the plight of fulfilling the needs of the questions and problem statement posed by the study, and has drawn from the lessons learnt from Malamulele in the Limpopo province in South Africa, and Kisanga Village in Tanzania. The chapter has gone in depth in discussing the importance of municipal wards, their formation, as per legislature set to govern them and as well as the importance of engaging with various stakeholders during this process. Reviewing the latter has aided the research in the regard that not only is it based on theoretical phenomena but that there is a legislative framework that supports it. The chapter has concluded by discussing approaches that can be considered during the processes carried out by the Municipal Demarcation Board.

Chapter 3: Historical Background of the Case Study

3.1. Introduction

Observing and describing a case study is very helpful and important in the regard that it serves to give clarity to some of the aspects of the conceptual framework of the research study being undertaken. Therefore this chapter gives a narrative aspect of the study area as a prerequisite to the spatial examination of the case study. This chapter discusses the geographic composition of the study area in its hierarchal context, and furthermore discusses its history as to how the area came about, the demographic aspect of the Ndwedwe area, its socioeconomic information, the things that make it prominent in its region and the benefits and advantages it has a Local Municipality.

3.2. Geographical Location of Ndwedwe Local Municipality

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is one of the local municipalities in iLembe District, in KwaZulu-Natal, which lies south-east in the context of South Africa. iLembe District is the smallest of the ten district councils in KwaZulu-Natal, extending north of eThekweni Municipality along the east coast (NLM, IDP: 2014/2015). The northern areas of Ndwedwe, the central corridor of Mandeni and KwaDukuza Municipality are the commercial farming hubs of the district (NLM SDF, 2014). Areas of urbanization in the district comprise KwaDukuza / Stanger, Mandeni, the Dolphin Coast and Nkwazi area. Ndwedwe is located along the eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal, and further inland and abuts eThekweni Metro to the south, 20km away from where the King Shaka International Airport and Dube Tradeport are located, with Maphumulo to the north and KwaDukuza on the east (NLM IDP, 2014/2015). The total area of the municipality is 1 093 km² in proximity (GIS DATA, 2015).

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is a rural area located in the close proximity of Verulam, Tongaat, Shakaskraal, Stanger and Groutville towns. “The municipality consists mainly of poor black communities whose livelihoods depend on subsistence farming” (NLM, SDF: 2014). It is located in relatively close proximity to major urban and economic development, which comprise of the northern economic hub of eThekweni, Dube Tradeport, Tongaat Hulett and the King Shaka International Airport. The area has remained substantially underdeveloped, disadvantaged and poor, with external access and internal

linkages substantially limited to east-west roads, the N2 as its major access route, while north-south links are few and of poor quality.

3.3 Historical background of Ndwedwe Local Area

Ndwedwe Local Municipality is largely associated with the military warrior of the Zulu Nation, King Shaka, who reigned in the early 1800s. King Shaka's lived in: Bulawayo, which is located in Eshowe; Umbelebele which is in KwaMashu and KwaDukuza which is locate in Stanger, in the northern parts of Durban. The Sanger royal residence of the military warrior is located approximately 20km away from Ndwedwe Local area (Ximba, 2009). In the 1700's the area of Ndwedwe and its surrounding areas, were under the leadership and governance of many tribal chiefs and *izinduna* (headmen), with some of the leading clans and tribal chiefs in the Ndwedwe region, who have deep roots from the pre-Shaka history, namely the Chili, Maphephetheni, Ngcolosi, Nyuswa, Nzama, AmaQadi, and Shangase clans (Ximba, 2009). However Ndwedwe area is not only a land of pre-colonial or pre-Shakan conflict, but as well as apartheid regime, where it was marked by severe intimidation, politically motivated killings and arson attacks by both the ANC and the IFP, forcing families to flee the area in large numbers.

Although the Ndwedwe area is under the jurisdiction of a Municipal authority, the area is prevalently still under the traditional leadership with the influence of the various tribal authorities. Today Ndwedwe area is not only a multi-cultural rural village, but also an area strongly influenced by developments that are happening in and around the municipal area, namely the multipurpose housing development of Cornubia, in its closest town being Verelum, as well as the advantages of being located in close proximity to the Dube Tradeport and King Shaka International Airport.

3.4. Contextual Analysis of Ndwedwe Local Municipality

Places of prominence are always at the forefront of development and economic growth, primarily because of their exposure to higher thresholds, as well as their potential to grow. Contrary to the latter are peripheries peaking all around these areas of importance. Bringing into perspective the case study of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, existing within the eThekweni region, and furthermore the iLembe District, which enjoys the benefits of

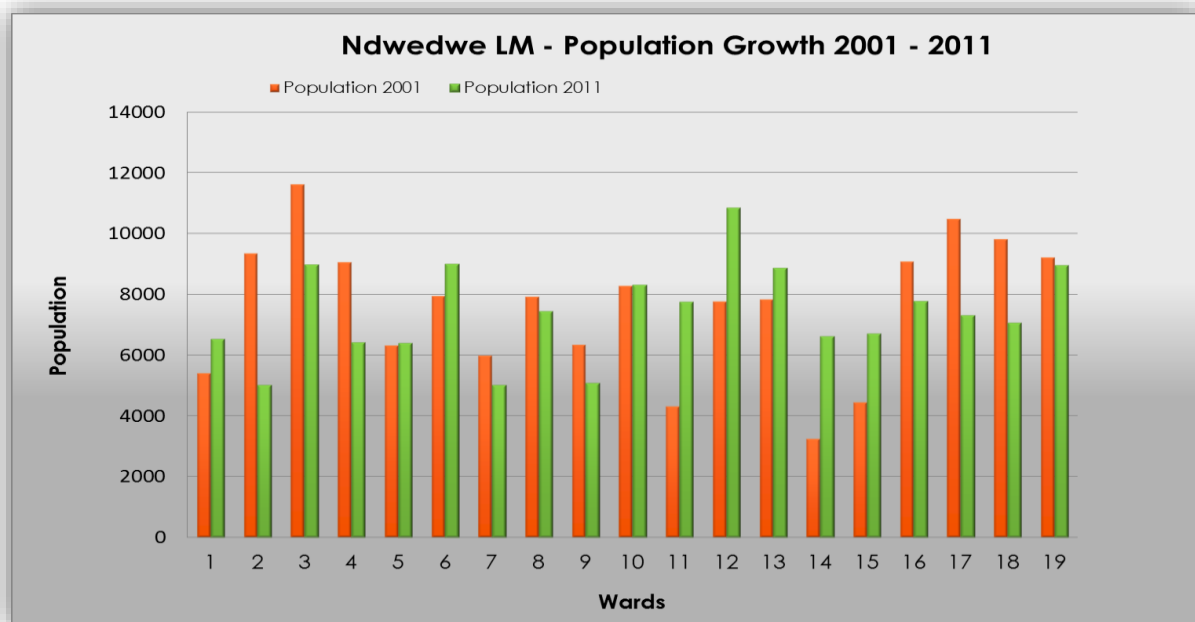
being located in close proximity to the likes of Balito, the Dube Tradeport, and the King Shaka International Airport, therefore begs to subtly answer the importance of Ndwedwe Local municipality.

Ndwedwe area has since gained popularity, historically dating from prominent clan names that reigned during Shaka’s regime. It is also located in close proximity to the Hazelmere Dam and Nature Reserve located near Verulam, which has been said to be an ideal location for scenic outdoor family getaways in the iLembe District. Not only has the dam become a hotspot for water based activities and a luxury resort, but is also serves a primary purpose for irrigation and domestic use.

3.5. Socio-economic Status of Ndwedwe Area

3.5.1 Population Demographics

Ndwedwe Local authority has a total population of approximately 140 820 according to the 2011 Population Census compared to the 144 615 in 2001. The graph below depicts the population distribution between the wards. Of this population, 60% of the population is female leaving 40% to being the male.



Graph 1: Population Growth
Source: STATS SA : 2011

3.5.2 Educational Level of Ndwedwe Area

The level of education in an area can serve as a primary server of explaining, factors like income levels, poverty, crime rate as well as unemployment. The largest portion of the population (Approximately 36 552) has education levels between grade 1 and 6. A number of 1,460 which constitutes 1% of the population has education levels higher beyond or grade 12. According to the Ndwedwe Local Municipality's SDF (2014), the low levels of education in the municipality are attributed, in part, to the high number of the population which is of lower, school going age. Notwithstanding this, the number of adults with education levels being higher that grade 12 is very low. Given the levels of education prevailing in Ndwedwe area it impacts drastically on the type of work opportunities that can be created for the population, as this is one of the challenges the municipality faces. Unskilled & semi-skilled labours are said to be used for labour intensive projects such as infrastructure implementation. In order to ensure that the community benefits from opportunities such as tourism, which is presented by the locality of the area, further training opportunities are needed, in order to empower them and in order for them to utilise those opportunities. There is thus a definite need for skills development and social development long side the economic development of the municipal area.

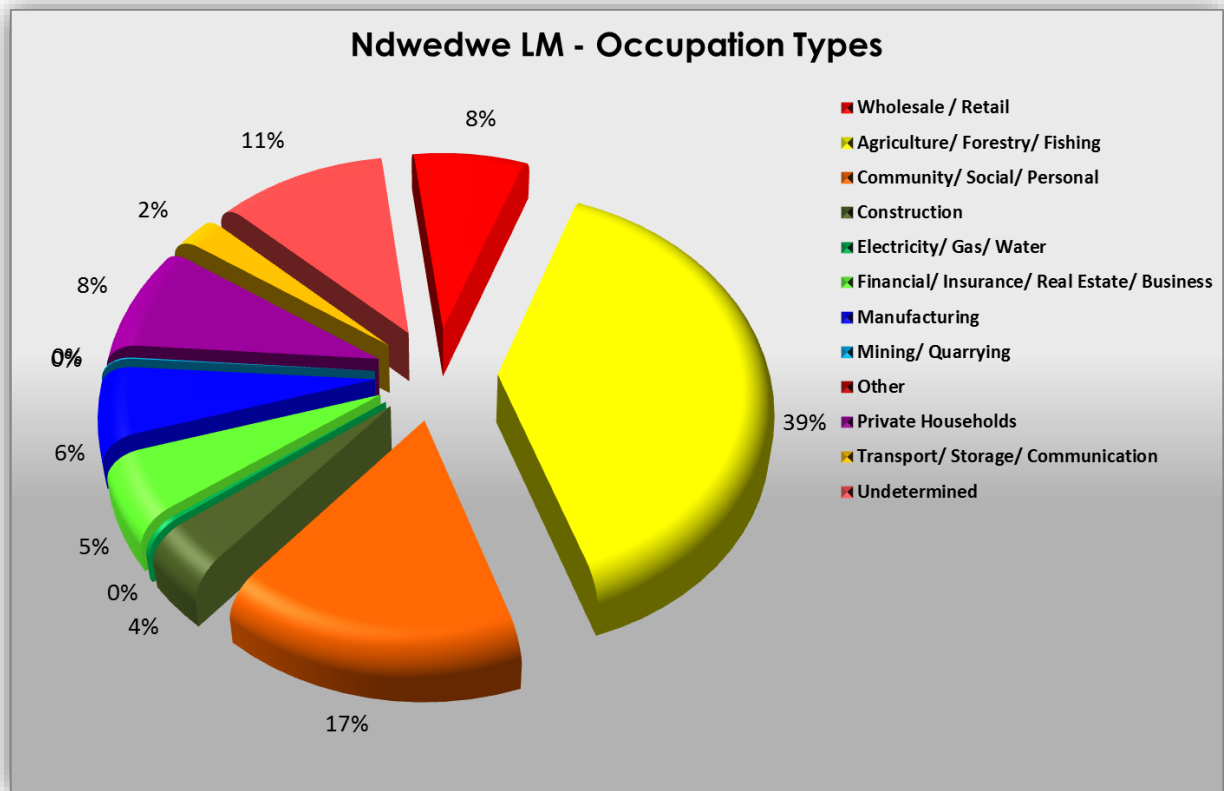
3.5.3 Economic Activities

3.5.3.1 Employment Distribution

The fight against economic growth and poverty has become a determining factor of which sectors employ the most people. This shows the importance of certain economic sectors (NLM SDF: 2014). The graph below indicates the employment patterns in the Ndwedwe area and where most employment is concentrated.

“The largest sector of employment in the municipality is the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector (39%), indicating the high level of government social services in the municipality, which is caused by the high levels of dependencies and poverty prevalence in the area ” (NDW, SDF: 2014). The second most striving sector of the economy of Ndwedwe area is social and personal services, with 11% and the sector of undetermined industries at 8% of the employment in the municipality. Given the rural nature of Ndwedwe

Local Municipality, there is high employment in the agricultural sector, as there is high dependency on the agricultural sector.



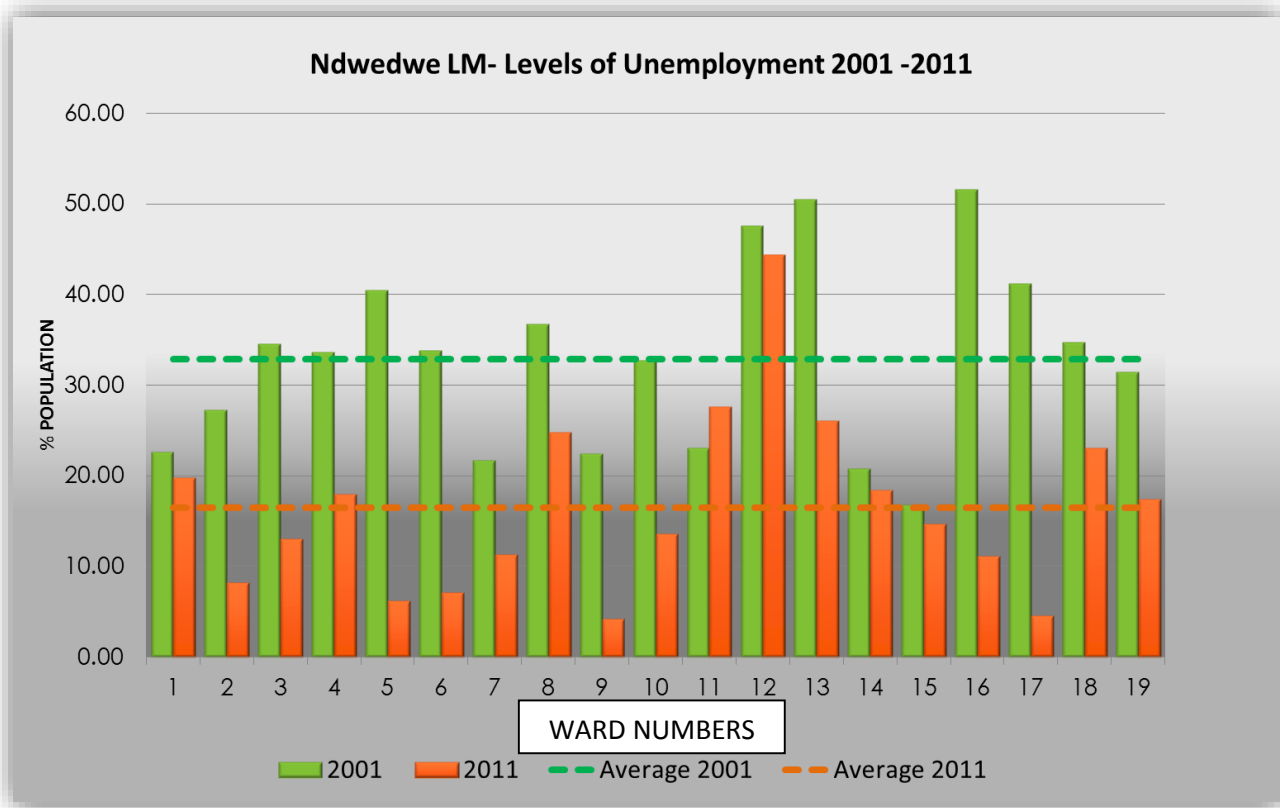
Graph 2: Ndwedwe LM Occupation Types
Source: STATSSA: 2011

3.5.3.2. Unemployment Distribution

Unemployment is a big problem and yet an important factor to consider in any context. Given the fluctuating economic status of South Africa, and the uncertainty the country faces as a whole, with consideration of the xenophobic riots the country has had, it brings to attention as to whether the economic sector is viable enough to distribute economic resources throughout the country and contextually whether those efforts are diffused appropriately and evenly to local government. The latter also raises importance of the location of an area, and whether or not it can use its locality benefits to the benefits of its employment rate. This becomes very important to a local area as its locality, and all the benefits the lie within its boundaries and in its cross boundaries becomes its territorial

benefit not only during efforts of economic development but as well as in the long-run as well.

The graph below depicts the clear decrease in the level of unemployment, expressed in wards. Most wards have had a drastic fall in unemployment from the year 2001-2011, whilst ward 12 only experienced a 10% increase in employment. Ward 12 contains the node of Ezindlovini and the densely settled area on the southern boundary of the Municipality.



Graph 3: Ndwedwe LM- Levels of Unemployment 2001-2011
Source: STATS SA: 2011

Levels of unemployment are mostly in the central and southern parts of the municipal jurisdiction within wards 8, 11, 12 and 13, as this may relate to the scattered distribution, and the lack of employment opportunities within these areas. Wards 9, 5 and 17 show the lowest levels of unemployment with 5 -7.5% that is because of the employment created by the agricultural sector

Despite the decline in unemployment, income levels are very low. Therefore the larger population is dependent on grant for income. The table below depicts the number of people that are dependent on the various social grants within Ndwedwe Municipality.

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Old AGE	7836
Disability Grant	4098
War Veteran	2
Foster Care Grant	807
Care Dependence Grant	287
Other	10
Grant in Aid	78
Child Support Grant	12651
TOTAL	25769

Table 1: Social Grant Dependency
Source: NLM SDF, 2014

3.5.4 Transport Modes and Networks

There are a number of Provincial Routes that traverses the Municipality. Connectivity within the municipality is limited unfortunately, with easier and faster routes situated outside the municipal area utilised to reach different areas in the municipality. Of the Ndwedwe population, 74% of them are depend on walking, and have limited resources to affordable public transport (NLM SDF: 2014).

3.6 The Availability of Amenities

Ndwedwe area is well serviced with social amenities, although some of the facilities have failed to be located with accordance, as stated in the Spatial Development Framework, however alternative ways have been exercised. Ndwedwe has five Clinics which are spread relatively evenly throughout the municipality. According to the Ndwedwe Local Municipality's SDF (2014) facilities are distributed evenly throughout the municipality, however challenges such as rivers or extreme topography increases travelling distances and time.

When comparing the location of these facilities, it can be seen that the more densely populated areas are not well serviced. It seems that the facilities were placed at regular

intervals, and did not take cognisance of population densities, but migration closer to economic activities could be the reason for this phenomenon.

The municipality has educational facilities, with a total of 143 primary and secondary schools, as well as one library, clustered with a community hall in close proximity of less than 500 metres as well as three police stations.

Ndwedwe Local Municipality's detailed future plans are dependent on proposed strategies for the whole of iLembe District. However, on the contrary, there are short-term goals that are oriented at providing basic services and infrastructural services that are a back lock towards the existing population.

3.7 Moving Towards Sustainable Development

The principle of sustainable development ensures that the availability of resources in the natural and built environment is used in a way that does not stress its long term availability. The guideline to a comprehensive approach on land advancement in place should minimize those long term negative effects about current territory utilization or improvement choices. Therefore in order to accomplish the latter, decisions made against development and land use management should encourage sound relationships between the built and natural environment, as well as ensure development that is sustainable. Ndwedwe Local Municipality enjoys the benefits of being surrounded with vast tracks of agricultural land, and mostly cane lands, which use a monoculture system of farming. Using this agricultural land could work in the benefit of the inhabitants of the local municipality, in the plight of improving their socioeconomic status, as well as self upliftment amongst the inhabitants that depend not only on the agricultural sector, but as well as on social grants.

3.8. Conclusion

This chapter has given a spatial description of the study area, as a prerequisite to understanding the orientation of the area, its formation as a local municipality, the characteristics that resonate its historical information, as well as the socioeconomic information. The statistical information on the case study, aids the research in analysing

the findings, more especially in the demographic patterns of the study. Maps, graphs and tables have been provided, so as to elaborate in more detail what the study is translating.

Chapter 4: Research Findings, data analysis and interpretation

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the empirical data obtained from conducting the research study. The study will firstly discuss the purpose of the study to assist the interpretation of the data analysis (Myeni, 2005). The aim of the study was to assess the extent to which the MDB has been able to engage key stakeholders during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation in Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The proceedings mentioned in the latter were inclusive of interviews conducted with the Municipal Manager of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, the Head of Planning and Economic Development, a Traditional Authority and; by distributing questionnaires to ward councillors to get their views on the processes conducted by the MDB.

The purpose of the study stems from the premise outlined in The Municipal Demarcation Act No.27 of 1998, which was implemented in South Africa to create municipalities with boundaries to define the spatial extent of their constitutional obligations and to provide services to different communities in a fair and equitable manner. However, given the case scenarios discussed in chapters' one and two, and the content in which they have, one of which is lack of inclusivity of respective stakeholders during the processes carried out by the MDB, the study then aimed to: identify key stakeholders that are to be involved in boundary demarcation and ward delimitation; to unpack the challenges that are associated with the process of boundary demarcation, and to; to assess the level of stakeholder engagement during the process of demarcation and ward delimitation. This has been done by reviewing both literature that reveals best practices of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation, as well as, from data obtained from the interviews conducted and questionnaires distributed.

This chapter has therefore presented an analysis of data obtained from participants in Ndwedwe Local Municipality, that were involved in the collection of data for this study, making reference to the literature revealed as well as case scenarios discussed in chapters' one and two.

4.2 Awareness of Boundary Demarcation and Ward Delimitation

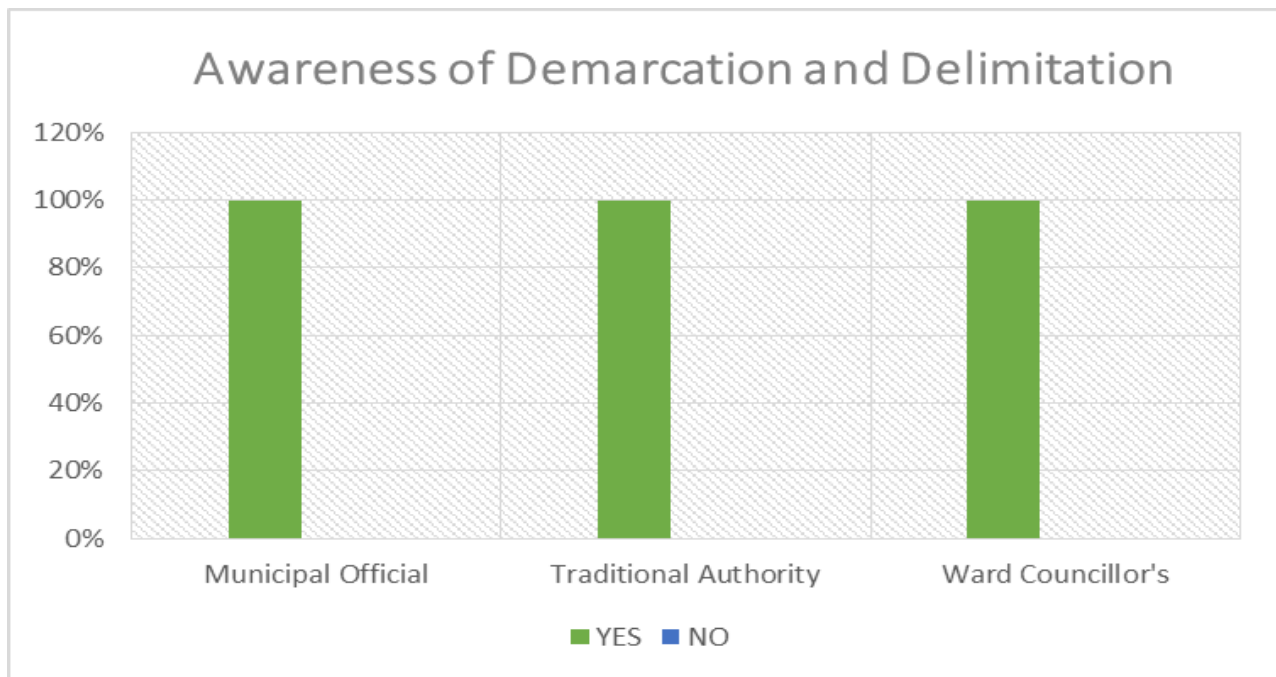
In this chapter it has appeared important to go back and highlight the importance, the relevance and difference between the terms 'demarcation' and 'delimitation' to the study, and how different stakeholders have come to understanding these processes. Although they can be used interchangeably, they mean two different processes that are governed by different criterion, criterion that has, during the collection of data, come as a quest of enquiry, given the exclusivity of one process to another as well as the different views each stakeholder has towards these processes.

According to the MDB (www.demarcation.co.za), and the MDB Official that was interviewed, delimitation is the process conducted on the basis that entails the division of an entire geographic area of a municipality into smaller divisions which are called wards. As set out in (Schedule 1) of the Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998, there are certain procedures and criteria in which the MDB must comply with when dealing with the process of delimitation. 'The board must among others, ensure that all wards in a municipality have approximately the same number of registered voters', and this number is said not to exceed the norm of 15 per cent (www.demarcation.co.za). The norm is determined by dividing the total number of registered voters by the number of wards there are, and thereafter adding or deducting the 15 per cent norm, depending on the average norm of the municipality. On the contrary demarcation is the processes conducted to re-determine, consolidate or amalgamate municipal boundaries and are decided upon at MEC level, where a number of assessments are done with regards to services, the capacity, and the functionality of a municipality. For the purpose of data collection, responses about the processes of the MDB were more concentrated on ward delimitation as these were to be in effect of 2016 local elections and outer boundary demarcations being every 5 years.

These process may sound and much may have an impact on the social aspects on life as discussed in the literature review, in chapter two. However both the Municipal Officials, the Traditional Authority and the ward councillors, have had a positive response when it comes to whether or not they were aware of the processes conducted by the board. The bar graph below illustrates the positive response different stakeholders have had, when

questioned about the processes of the MDB. However during the interview with the MDB official, an existing challenge that was raised was the issue, that respective stakeholders were not aware of the processes of the MDB and the criteria that governs them hence their grievances.

Graph 4: Awareness of Demarcation and Delimitation



Of all the stakeholders that were asked about the processes of the MDB, there was a positive 100% response that they were all aware of the processes conducted. The MDB Official made it clear that it is their responsibility to inform respective municipalities that will be subject to changes, and it then becomes the responsibility of the Local Municipality to inform ward councillors, traditional authorities and members of the community about the changes that will occur in its area of jurisdiction. In so doing, ward councillors were aware of the MDB processes (ward delimitation) as these were published through local media, newspapers, notices at the municipality and by word of mouth. The awareness also went to lengths of the MDB alongside Municipal officials designated in geographic and planning divisions to visually present changes that were in the first draft of the ward boundary changes.

4.3 Boundary Changes in Ndwedwe Local Municipality

Table 2: Table Showing Wards subject to boundary changes

Wards Affected	Severity	Grievance	Resolution
Ward 4	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 5	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 6	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 2	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 11	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 15	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 19	Annexation of ward boundary	None	None

	and additional voting districts.		
Ward 18	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 14	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None
Ward 12	Annexation of ward boundary and additional voting districts.	None	None

Above is a wards list as shown on the map that was subject to changes within the local municipality’s jurisdiction. The maps show a comparison of wards post-2011 local elections, to proposed 2016 wards in the MDB wards map. The empirical study has revealed in the theory of territoriality that when one territory has been adjusted to the favor of it gaining strength and if persons within that boarder share similarities then that means that boundary has gained strength while another has lost. Although there were no grievances sent to the MDB and in turn with no solutions, during the collection of data the ward councillors made mention that some community members were reluctant to belong to a certain ward due to terrain and had other administrative reasons.

4.4 Dissatisfaction on Service Delivery

At the dawn of the democratic era, South African citizens have eagerly anticipated a better life going forward, one with strides from different sectors that promise good service delivery to certain key sectors of life. Although service delivery is said not to be affected during ward delimitation and demarcation of boundaries there are underlying issues experienced by local communities that are not within the lens of those responsible of

determination and redetermination of subject boundaries. The table below illustrates the varying responses to service delivery being caused by the MDB processes.

Table 3: The Effects of Service Delivery in MDB Processes

Respondents	Ward Delimitation	Boundary Demarcation
MDB Official	No (Open Ended)	No (Open Ended)
Municipal Manager	Open Ended	Open Ended
Economic Development and Planning Manager	Open Ended	Open Ended
Ward Councillors	Yes	Yes
Traditional Authority	Yes	No

In conducting the study, there were varying responses when it came to whether or not ward delimitation and boundary demarcation affected service delivery. This was also primarily linked with each respondents understanding of the MDB's processes or otherwise the reality that prevails on ground (where these demarcations or delimitations have occurred). During data collection respondents had a 'yes/no' option but almost all had their different explanations. Below is a summary of what each open ended answer was.

4.4.1 MDB Official

According to the criterion set out in the delimitation and delineation of wards, the MDB try's by all means not to affect service delivery. However the board has taken to account that there may be wards that feel neglected than others. The MDB Official added saying that if there are wards that have service problems, it is usually that the municipality was or is already having service delivery as delimitation is primarily controlled by the IEC and the MDB avoids having wards that are far from services, either through environmental constraints or distance.

4.4.2. Municipal Official

The municipality's manager firstly acknowledged that the processes conducted by the MDB are not supposed to put a strain on service delivery, but due to their lack of understanding the topography of the environment, their assumptions and final decision

regardless of the criterion that governs their processes at that time, then overrides what happens in reality and what they deem to achieve. The municipal manager made reference to the boundary that divides Bhamshela an area Ndwedwe Local Municipality from uMgungundlovu as shown on the locality map. Bhamshela is an area part of Ndwedwe Local Municipality, but as shown on the Locality map, part of Bhamshela falls under uMshwathi which forms part of uMgungundlovu. The dividing boundary between Bhamshela and uMshwathi is a T-junction inhibiting people on the verge of both Bhamshela and Ndwedwe from getting any social services from either one of the boundaries. She further emphasized the stress this puts on municipal desires to grow as a municipality and to merge with that small portion of uMshwathi into the Bhamshela area. Although this is a decision taken upon the MEC level, it has a great impact on the local community where people from uMshwathi cannot get services from the Tusong centre.

Another concern from the Municipal Officials was at a ward level that although delimitation is governed by the statistics and criterion given out by the IEC, there still existed wards that are divided by steep areas and valleys, which then forces ward councillors to either operate from two parts of the ward to enable accessibility, otherwise members of the community having to travel long distances. This has also caused a problem, primarily because in some instances people have to personally decide on which ward they form part of, given the distance they are required to travel to see their ward councillors.

In concluding, was a notion of integration not only Ndwedwe Local Municipality, but within the whole of iLembe district. Although the MDB may have authority over municipal boundary changes, what local municipality's desire is different from their vision, for they have first-hand experiences of what happens in and around their local municipalities'. For example the need to have a hospital in-between the KwaDukuza area jurisdiction stretching towards Ndwedwe area, given that if people within these two areas either have to go to eThekweni for serious health care otherwise to Tongaat or Stanger.

4.4.3 Ward Councillors and Traditional Authority

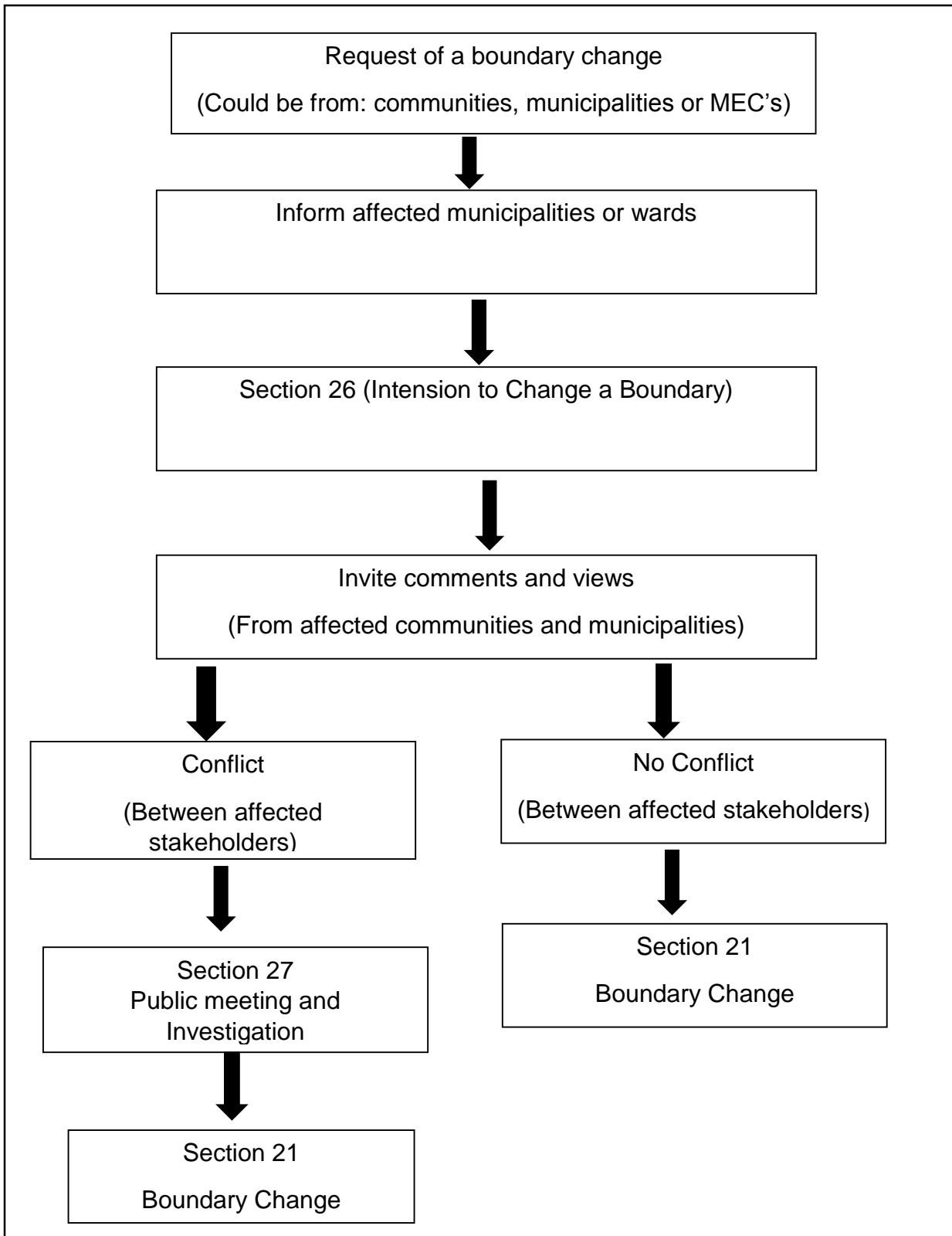
Ward councillors were more worried about the services on the outer boundaries, making reference to ward 17, 18 and 14, where there were service inequalities between the boarder-line of eThekweni boundary and the Ndwedwe boundary. These inequalities were mainly based on water, sanitation and electricity. Although these services were subject to outer boundary demarcations, their concerns for services were not mainly subject at ward level.

4.5 Ward and Outer Boundary Disputes

The Board undertakes three broad types of municipal outer boundary determinations where the criteria are applied differentially and the data requirement and motivation also vary as discussed further in chapter one. Ward delimitations and annexations on the other hand are reliant on IEC statistics for registered voters and the norm of how many persons can make up a ward.

In the study it has been evident that the Ndwedwe Local jurisdiction has not had any boundary disputes or grievances, be it municipal or ward oriented. However there are issues that qualify as a grievance in the local jurisdiction like the example of uMshwathi and Bamshela area as discussed in Section 4.4.2 of the research study. The Municipal official confirmed that a grievance and intention to change the boundary was sent to the MDB, but was not successful. Other rising issues of dual authority and political representation exist, but were not grieved, because of the time frame that is guided by the diagram below that shows how the process of grieving goes. It also is of concern that the same section of the board's legislature used to demarcate boundaries is also used to solve its boundary disputes.

Diagram 1 showing the intention of a boundary change



Source: Nxumalo, 2013

4.6 Stakeholder Engagement and Good Governance

Citizens are believed to use democratic rights as an entity of material benefit rather than self-expression which so raises the need for them to form part of big decisions so as to feel in place within territories in which they exist in. Friedman (1999), Ball and Peters (2005), argue that voting choices of citizens are based mainly on an instrumental criteria. Many of the factors that influence an electorate when making a voting choice is the sense of being part of a desired territory and making sure whether or not services are available in that area. Good governance involves decision making, policy implementation, participation from stakeholders and the relations between all the relevant stakeholders (Kironde, 2009 cited from Nxumalo: 2013). It is characterized by the way an authority exerts its power in controlling and ensuring the wellbeing of the community. During the collection of data, councillors raised that engagement start from within wards and that in order to boost participation of a ward and for it to remain enacted relies on the number of voters. This form of democratic expression was further demonstrated in their desires to form part of the processes conducted by the MDB. This was based on issues raised of the board not having enough insight about areas being demarcated be it for any purposes. That table below demonstrates the roles played by each stakeholder in either the demarcation or ward delimitation process.

Table 4 Showing the Roles Played by each Stakeholder

	Role of Respondents in the MDB Processes	
Respondents	Demarcation	Delimitation
MDB Official	Assess municipality according to criteria and legislature that governs the change of outer municipal boundaries, and are responsible for	Represent data obtained from census statistics of registered voters. Then divide using the norm of the total population of that area to even-up population statistics in wards according

	Implementation and Consultation	to their specific norm. They then are responsible for implementation and Consultation of changes to wards
Municipal Officials	Municipal Officials are responsible for facilitation and dissemination of information, both notices and media releases about the changes and boundaries and provide geographic information and representation. They also encourage ward councillors and their committees to bring forward their views form community members.	Municipal Officials are responsible for facilitation and dissemination of information, both notices and media releases about the changes and boundaries and provide geographic information and representation. They also encourage ward councillors and their committees to bring forward their views form community members.
Ward Councillors	Notifying community members and making sure every member is clear of where new boundaries start and end	Notifying community members and making sure every member is clear of where new boundaries start and end. Also ensuring they understand that Voting districts may be added or changed in orientation

With consideration of the findings that have been represented in the table above, one of the ward councillors then suggested and raised a point of enquiry as to how often the census data was collected and how accurate it was, and therefore alluded to suggesting

that the criteria was to change. Although the councillors and traditional authorities of Ndwedwe Local Municipality seem rather satisfied with the governance of their jurisdiction, they mentioned that sometimes it is at the benefit of the community to keep the peace and not be heads with other parties and disagree with criterion. Given that the criteria within which the MDB is guided they otherwise suggested that in order to deepen engagement they would like to formulate a criterion that would be suitable for them. Other councillor's concerns was that the process of delimitation was a rather political one however the MDB refuses to addresses any issues that concern any sort of it.

While the MDB made it very clear of which stage in which other stakeholders engage in their processes the domino effect trickled from the Municipal officials to the community members, as to which part of the processes they were subject to form part of. As discussed in chapter one and two the processes of the MDB are governed by criteria and therefore they understood their roles in every stage of the process. In so doing stakeholders agreed to have had been receiving good governance with the processes carried out by the MDB. The desire of the ward councilors was therefor to be included in more depth, and even though they had no grievances, still felt the need

4.7 Conclusion

Through collection of data, it can be concluded that the MDB has since 2012 made means of consulting with municipalities, to try alleviate unforeseen boundary disputes. It can therefore be said that there has been a positive feedback in responses of the processes conducted by the MDB, but negatively an existing challenge faced by the board is that people are not too clear about their processes, hence the grievances. This chapter has presented and analyzed data that was collected empirically.

Chapter 5: Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The theme of this research study has been to assess the level of stakeholder engagement in ward delimitation and boundary demarcation in the area of Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The goal of the study was driven by the desire of knowing the core causes of boundary disputes as discussed in the literature review with reference to the Malamulela municipal boundary disputes as well as the Matatiel provincial boundary disputes that resulted to aggravated reactions expressed by the community members. Its goal has also been to furthermore investigate how the processes of the MDB affect stakeholder engagement.

This research study has reviewed literature that has gone to the lengths of outlining theoretical perspectives of the sense of belonging being territoriality which emphasizes the need for all persons to know which geographical boundary they belong to. Due to the advancement of technology and government systems, defining these boundaries have around the world, changed in criterion that governs them. This has somewhat caused confusion to the local communities that do not have insight of the geographic processes, pieces of legislation and by-laws that have soon governed the criterion that has the ability to physically change a geographic boundary. The latter has also hampered on the notion of inclusivity, which is one of the theories that have constituted a large part of this study, where creating inclusive environments, in turn means having communities living in sound boundaries regardless of boundary changes, as per the context of this study. This in turn has called for the collective engagement of respective stakeholders that are responsible of either facilitating or forwarding grievances where necessary. The theory of collaborative planning has therefore demonstrated its need in such scenarios, and has addressed an important variable, which is to carry out the desire of the planning in a collaborative and inclusive manner towards to communities.

With regards to the literature reviewed, this empirical study has analyzed data, and applied each of the theories and pieces of legislation that have been discussed in the study. There has been a positive feedback in terms of the awareness of the MDB processes, however a negative response to the latter from the MDB official, where the

main concern was that the reason why there were so many scenarios of aggravated responses from communities, was because they were lack of awareness when it came to demarcation processes. Therefore the data collected reflected the need

According to the MDB (www.demarcation.org) it has since 2010 conducted consultative processes where they engage with affected and non-affected municipalities to represent changes that will come into effect of that year given the task and process of the period. This has also been driven by the riots and agendas against the MDB processes that they were exclusive and did not engage with stakeholders as much as they should. Regarding the MDB's intentions of disseminating their information as much as possible and the mere fact that consultation during delimitation of wards was happening for the first time, the findings obtained from the Ndwedwe Local Municipality had a rather positive impact where there were no grievances that severely affected the municipality's functionality and the community as a whole. However other concerns were raised such as the desire to change the criteria to suit their wishes as stakeholders and more especially given that they live in the areas that are demarcated without any physical observation. Another issue was the level or stage through which they are called in to be involved in demarcation and delimitation processes. A point was raised that as much as the desires of aligning a specific ward or boundary to another, it is and will be overlooked because of the stage at which their inputs are invited.

This empirical study has also revealed from the case studies that were discussed in the literature review that the boundaries that were being proposed ignored all existing social boundaries. The latter is very important in the regard that when planning for an environment regardless of the sample size, must be functional to the area for it is no use creating something that was used by the local people. This was also very evident in the study area, where inhabitants of Ndwedwe Local area located on the verges of Bamshela and Mshwathi area cannot receive social services from the Tusong center, which has in some instances resulted to member of community having to associate and belong to a specific boundary, because of issues of distance and convenience.

An overall conclusion to the study is that there has been positive feedback that was received from stakeholders that are involved in ward delimitation and boundary

demarcation as this was driven through very informative channels. It has been positive in the sense that the delimitation and delineation of boundaries has not had a great impact on both members of society and respective stakeholders. However due to political dissatisfaction there have been issues that the MDB is obligated not to consider and so much as ward delimitation hinders with political representation this has become an issue as to why these types of grievances have not been taken to consideration, more especially when a ward is split or when two authorities are required to reign under one ward. Therefore the answer of this research study is that stakeholder engagement in ward delimitation and boundary demarcation is at a limiting level to the desires of those fit to engage. Although information about demarcations are disseminated there are issues of time frame, topography and administrative and political ones that make stakeholders dissatisfied.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Creating a Responsive Environment in Local Government for Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is a buzz word in South Africa, use widely in politics and government institutions. Stakeholder engagement goes beyond ensuring or perhaps enhancing public participation amongst members of society, but rather a constitutional manner that goes beyond democratic rights, says Nyangula (2006). Therefore responsive environments in local governments are the heart of ensuring good governance, inter alia stakeholder engagement. Unless government acts mindfully as per its constitutional mandate and is receptive to local conditions and requests, constitutional rights stay unrealised, and trust in government and the political framework is disintegrated (Nyangula, 2006).

In order to achieve the latter it then becomes very important for local governments' constituents to engage in plans and decisions that affect the community as a whole. An example of the above mentioned is a municipality that goes and builds a mall or taxi rank without consulting the local community. This becomes very detrimental in the sense that the local community, one; does not utilise that mall or taxi rank, because of different reasons, one of them, that could be how central it is and accessibility, and two; results to

vandalism and riots in purge of it . Having had taken the above in cognisance, it is therefore very important to ensure the local community is satisfied with the changes happening in and around its environment, for they are the ones that use them. In turn this also applies to community members, if they do not engage in activities and more especially meetings conducted by their local representatives; they remain unhappy persons living in the same territory.

The Ndwedwe local jurisdiction may seem to be functioning in a manner that satisfies both the municipality and local community, but if the interest of the community is not to be proactive in proceedings of the community then they will not get the services or the things they desire and are of concern to them.

5.2.2 Strengthen the relationship between Stakeholders and MDB

In order to ensure an essential administrative system of demarcation and delimitation, relations between the MDB, municipalities and communities need to be strengthened. As discussed in the empirical study, integrated development is an important tool that drives municipalities as set out in the Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000 and overseen by the Department of Corporate Governance and Traditional Affairs. Municipalities' according to their vision set out in their Integrated Development Plans set to achieve certain goals as their integrating development strategy. Now considering that the lengths of the MDB do not go as that far. It becomes detrimental to future planning of boundaries that have re-determined. The MDB relies on Section 26 of the Demarcation Act No. 2 of 1998 for municipal boundary demarcation, as well as for dispute resolution (Nxumalo, 2014). The domino effect here is evidently that the legislature of the board attempts to resolve disputes using the same process that has contributed towards the demarcation disputes, and this only entrenches the process rather than resolving it.

A recommendation to this study is to therefore to have unique policies that will assist in accelerating integrated development, strengthen local governance and in turn service delivery (Nxumalo, 2014). For the latter to be carried out in an inclusive way it will have

to design the policies with the various stakeholders to ensure a democratic and transparent relation between all stakeholders.

5.2.3 Reviewing MDB criterion for ward delimitation and outer boundary demarcation.

As set out in Section 5.2.2 of this research study, in order to ensure engagement and relations between stakeholders and the demarcation board, there needs to be consensus amongst all persons. This can even be done through enriching minds and creating skills development. How skills development can be ensured in this context is that either members of the community or representatives of the community that are subject to any alterations of their boundaries can collect geographic and administrative information about their ward.

During data collection, the councillors were worried about the country's political instability, and how this jeopardizes the criteria that governs the demarcating of boundaries saying that if the criterion does not change, and political uncertainty is at its toll, then this will hamper the functioning of a municipality as a whole, thus leading to re-determination of outer boundaries that can have a huge impact not only on the local economy but as a district as a whole.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the mechanisms of municipal demarcation offer tangible information that enhances the development of municipal and ward demarcation. Other aspects in which this study can be viewed is a technical one, and because of the objectives that were the drivers of this research study, it can be concluded that one of the driving forces of the demarcation and delimitation of wards disputes are its policies. There is a greater need for this study as it is relevant in the politics happening in and around the world. In conclusion and with reference to the hypothesis of this study yes stakeholder engagement can help improve the processes carried out by the MDB.

This research study has in chapter one introduced the study and ways in which data was going to be collected. Chapter two has discussed the theoretical and legislative

framework that has been the foundation and perspective through which this study has been viewed. Chapter three has introduced the study area and its social analysis while chapter four has interpreted and analysed data collected during data collection. This chapter has therefore concluded and provided recommendations that can be used in the study to help improve and support the hypothesis that stakeholder engagement during the demarcation of boundaries and ward delimitation by the MDB can help improve the process by reducing disputes and conflicts.

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Appendix

PROJECT TITLE: Boundary Disputes: Assessing the level of stakeholder engagement during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation. Case Study of: Ndwedwe Local

RESEARCHER

Full Name: Zukiswa Nolufefe Nguza

School: School of Built Environment and
Development Studies

College: Humanities

Campus: Howard College

Proposed Qualification: Master of Town and
Regional Planning

Contact: 079 740 5094

Email: zukunguza@gmail.com

SUPERVISOR

Full Name of Supervisor: Mr V Myeni

School: School of Built Environment and
Development Studies

College: Humanities

Campus: Howard College

Contact details: 031 260 2128

Email: myeniv@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC RESEARCH OFFICE

Full Name: Prem Mohun

HSS Research Office

Govan Bheki Building

Westville Campus

Contact: 0312604557

Email: mohunp@ukzn.ac.za

Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Dear

My name is Zukiswa Nolufefe Nguza, a student from University of KwaZulu-Natal, in the school of Built Environment and Development Studies, enrolled in the discipline of Town and Regional Planning.

Contact Details:

Email address: zukunguza@gmail.com

Cellphone: 079 740 5094

You are being invited to consider participating in a study that involves assessing boundary Disputes, and looking at the level of stakeholder engagement during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation, using the Case Study of: Ndwedwe Local Municipality. The aim and purpose of this

research study is to unpack the challenges associated with the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation. This study is expected to enroll a total of 20 participants, two of which will consist of the Municipal Manager of Ndwedwe Local municipality, the Head of Planning and Development, the representative responsible of KZN demarcations and delimitations, ward committees and traditional authorities.

It will involve the following procedures:

- 1. Conducting interviews**
- 2. Observations of public consultation processes and meetings**
- 3. Conduct focus groups that will involve ward councillors and ward committees.**

The duration of your participation be on if you choose to enroll and remain in the study is expected to be a minimum of 20 minutes

We hope that the study will create benefits of putting the study area in the forefront of academic material, and most importantly will provide no direct benefits to participants.

In the event of any problems or concerns/questions, you may contact the researcher at 079 740 5094/ zukunguza@gmail.com or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION
Research Office, Westville Campus
Govan Mbeki Building
Private Bag X 54001
Durban
4000
KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609
Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Participating in this research is voluntary, and in the event of withdrawal of any participation of the participants will not incur penalty or loss of treatment or other benefit to which they are normally entitled.

The protection of any participants confidentiality will be kept using pseudo names. Data collected will be stored at the University for academic purposes for a period of five years and will be shredded thereafter.

DECLARARTION OF CONSENT

I..... (Full Name) hereby confirm that I have read and understand the contents of this letter and the nature of the research project has been clearly defined prior to participating in this research project.

I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire.

Participants Signature.....

Date.....

Municipal Official: Municipal Manager

1. With regards to the current processes carried out by the MDB, what role is played by the municipality in administering the redetermination of boundaries and delimitation of wards?
2. To what degree does the municipality have jurisdiction over the amendments done by the MDB?
3. Are you aware of any history of boundary disputes that have happened in the area?
4. Are there any current boundary disputes in the area?
5. What views and responses do you as a municipality have over the concerns of the community with regards to the process of demarcation and ward delimitation?
6. How does boundary disputes and ward delimitation affect service delivery?
7. At what stage do you get to be involved in the process of boundary demarcation?
8. Are you satisfied with the role play in the process?
9. What are the challenges you experience as a municipality during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation?

Municipal Official: Head of Planning and Development

1. With regards to the current processes carried out by the MDB, what role is played by the municipality in administering the redetermination of boundaries and delimitation of wards?
2. To what degree does the municipality have jurisdiction over the amendments done by the MDB?
3. Do their process in any way impact the planning frameworks the municipality has in place, namely the spatial development plans and land use frameworks?
4. If yes, what solutions does the municipality have in place, to help resolve the impacts?
5. Has there been any history of boundary disputes in the area?
6. If yes, please provide an explanation and severity of them.
7. Are there currently any boundary disputes, regarding the delimitation of wards taking place?
8. If yes, what is the municipality doing to help solve the underlying issues.
9. How does boundary disputes and ward delimitation affect service delivery?
10. At what stage do you get to be involved in the process of boundary demarcation?
11. Are you satisfied with the role play in the process?
12. What are the challenges you experience as a municipality during the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation?

MDB Official

1. What criterion governs the demarcation and delimitation of boundaries?
2. What steps have been taken by the MDB to identify the extent of communal boundaries?
3. Does the board engage with the stakeholders of an area being demarcated?
4. At what level are stakeholders involved in the process?
5. Who are those stakeholders?
6. Has the board been made aware of any disputes regarding the delimitation in Ndwedwe Local Municipality
7. If yes, what are the concerns and views are raised by those who send grievances?
8. What steps have been taken to help solve these issues?
9. In your view, how does boundary demarcation and ward delimitation affect service delivery in the municipality?
10. What does the process of boundary demarcation and ward delimitation involve?
11. What are the challenges you normally experience carrying out this process, especially with regards to stakeholder engagement?
12. How do you deal with these challenges?

Traditional Authority

1. Are you aware of the cadastral of your municipality and your particular ward?
2. Do you know anything about the delimitation of wards by the MDB?
3. If yes, how were you made aware of it and its processes?
4. Does the current delimitation process affect your area of authority?
5. If yes, how?
6. What steps have been taken to address these problems?
7. Is there a sound relationship with municipal officials, and ward council members, with regards to the sovereignty of the traditional authority, and how is this exercised given the overlap of land ownership, and plans carried out that spatial extent it includes?
8. Does the delimitation process have an impact on service delivery?
9. What are your expectations for raising the grievance?
10. What are the challenges you experience with regards to boundary and ward delimitation?

PROJECT TITLE:

BOUNDARY DISPUTES: ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING BOUNDARY DEMARCATION AND WARD DELIMITATION. CASE STUDY OF: NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ISIHLOKO SOCWANINGO:

IMPIKISWANO NGOKUPHATHELENE NEMINGCELE: UKUHLAZIYA IZINGA LOKUXHUMANA NAMALUNGA OMPHAKATHI NGESIKHATHI SOKUKLANYWA KWEMINGCELE KANYE NOKUHLUKANISWA KWEZIGCEME. UCWANINGO: (UMASIPALA WASEKHAYA WASENDWEDWE ISIGCEME SESHUMI NANHLANU).

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do you know about the MDB and their general functions?

Yes / No

2. Are you aware of the delimitation process by the MDB?

Yes/ No

3. If yes, how were you made aware of it and its processes?

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4. Is the process of ward delimitation affecting your role as a ward councilor and the community?

Yes/ No

5. If yes, what implications does it have on your role and service delivery?

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6. How does this affect the community members?

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7. Are there any current boundary disputes?

Yes/ No

8. If yes, what is the severity of the disputes and what measures have been made to help solve these issues?

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9. What are your expectations for raising the grievance?

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10. What challenges are you experiencing with regards to boundary and ward delimitation?

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