



**Appraising the Participation of Khula Village Communities in Isimangaliso Wetland
Park Tourism Initiatives in South Africa**

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my brothers, my sister, Tsoelopele Thato, Kekeletso Kwena, Reitumetsie Siyanda Moloji. I challenge you to achieve everything that your brother achieved, and beyond. I love you so much.

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is one of South Africa's major drivers of economic growth, which has been growing over the past decade. As such, South Africa remains focused on developing and expanding tourism etiquette to boost the industry in order to stir up and achieve development growth through it. This research explores the effectiveness of tourism in impacting development by looking one of the most impressive centers of tourism in the country, iSimangaliso Wetland Park. Since South Africa has adopted tourism as a developmental strategy, it tries to maximize on the industry to benefit local communities, and reach out to the poor people within those communities especially in rural areas. Therefore, the research utilizes the understanding of Pro-poor tourism (PPT) to bring out an understanding of how strategies in tourism can be considered for generating benefits for the poor in various communities. Others include, responsible tourism, eco-tourism, community-based tourism and sustainable tourism. Therefore, the South African tourism sector is actively taking an upfront approach to proactively pursue sustainable tourism measures that can quickly accrue much benefits to millions of local people ([mostly] in rural areas), particularly poor people living in and around Tourist Destination Areas (TDAs). However, these strategies may face some challenges in reaching their anticipated targeted goals. The research therefore, investigates the various positive and negative environmental and socio-economic impacts that lie behind tourism that have been imparted onto the surrounding communities/areas of iSimangaliso Wetland Park in South Africa.

Keywords: iSimangaliso Wetland Park; South Africa; development strategy; tourism; Pro-poor tourism (PPT); Tourist Destination Areas (TDAS)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABM- Area Based Management
ADB- Asian Development Bank
BTA- British Tourist authority
CBNRM- Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBT- Community Based Tourism
DEAT- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLGTA- Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
DSR- Department of Sports and Recreation
DWAF- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
GDP- Gross Domestic Product
GMS- Greater Mekong Subregion
ICC- International Convention Center complex
IFAD- International Fund for Agricultural Development
IWP- Isimangaliso Wetland Park
KZN - KwaZulu-Natal
KZNTA- KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority
NGOs- Non-Governmental Organizations
PPT- Pro Poor Tourism
SLF- Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
SPSS- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TDAs- Tourist Destination Areas
UK- United Kingdom
UN- United Nations
UNCTAD- Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP- United Nations Environmental Programme
UNWTO- United Nations World Tourism Organization
WTO- World Tourism Organisation

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The years following 1994 saw the government of South Africa address great challenges of rural underdevelopment. Nevertheless, amidst such efforts South African rural societies remain one of the leading poor communities in the universe with very limited access to things such as employment, education, land, housing, health services and other essential resources that still divide them from their urban neighbours. Development activities that are taking place in most rural societies are beneficiary, which also contribute to more poverty. This is re-emphasised by The Centre for Development and Enterprise South Africa (2016:2) that rural areas in South Africa have dependably stayed poor, ruined, immature and less possessed. Additionally Orford (2004), expresses that rustic communities in South Africa are a reason for awesome concern, goes on again to emphasize that the rural community is a victim of neglect and endures great deprivation.

Furthermore, in rural areas poverty seems to be developing, therefore, it calls for some type of improvement and money related guide by the rustic groups (Orford, 2004:10-13). “One conceivable response for tending to this issue lies in strengthening and participatory group advancement ventures” (Allen and Brennan, 2004:39). Under-development in the South African context has its roots in the apartheid policies which segregated and demeaned people into groups and sections, with limited service provision to cover their basic needs, and rural areas being the most marginalized (Chellan, 2005:17). The challenges in the rural areas which can be systematically traced to apartheid, remains the most vicious trap of poverty for most people even to this day. To mitigate for such socio-economic epidemic, the South African government has resorted to engage in extensive provision of basic services such as social services, water and electricity in rural areas. Through these government interventions, the National Planning Commission report of 2012 (2012:11) outlines how poverty in rural areas

had dropped effectively by 11 percent in 15 years (1993-2008) from 70 percent to 59 percent. However, issues in rural development are still facing the challenge and agriculture on its own cannot mitigate all the challenges faced by those living in rural areas. As a result many practitioners in rural development are recommending rural communities for the exploration of non-agrarian strategies to sustain their livelihoods (Hughes and Shield, 2007).

The province of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) has an estimate of about 10.9 million people, and majority of them are living in rural areas (Statistics of South Africa, 2011:12). As such, “the country of KwaZulu that appeared in March 1972 had 44 little scale and separate pockets of land. These scattered and again little regions are portrayed by congestion, destitution stricken and in a few examples, nonappearance of men” (Allen and Brennan, 2004:47). The men from these communities tend to leave their homes and go to work in mines or urban areas, such as Durban, Pinetown, Richards Bay and Dundee. “The province has the third highest incidence of poverty, and 49.6 percent of the rural population live below the poverty datum line” (Statistics of South Africa, 2011:31).

According to Gopaul (2006), poverty in South Africa intensely affects generally rural ladies living in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo Province. Those families headed by ladies are significantly more inclined to live in neediness as compared to those households headed by men (Rynell, 2008). However, the majority of rural African women (especially Tanzania and Mozambique) are utilized in easygoing farming work, local work, where they are inadequately paid, and inclined to occupation setback and mistreat (The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, 2010:7). The statistics shows that more than 71 percent women in Africa are living below the poverty datum line. There is an average of 45 percent unemployment among African males, while that of African women is estimated to be 62 percent (Gopaul, 2006).

Tourism has made its mark as an industry in the global market evidenced by its substantial growth and immense contribution to economic growth in the past three decades (Tanrivermis and Sanli, 2008: 109). Considering that the state bears the burden to create jobs and alleviate poverty, the South African government has extended its focus on tourism to expand on its strategies of curbing these challenges (Stickland–Munro *et al*, 2010:57). The tourism sectors demand much labor to develop it, South Africa has become one of the major employers of unskilled and semi-skilled labor (including women) to expand and advance the industry (Ashley and Roe, 2002: 07). The Expert Panel on South Africa’s Tourism Report (2015) notes that the industry made a significant contribution of R103, 6 billion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of South Africa in 2013 and the creation of about 655 509 jobs, which equates to approximately 4 percent of the total employment in South Africa (Report of the Expert Panel on South Africa’s Tourism, 2015). In addition, tourism has not only been applauded for ushering in foreign currency and job creation but it has also been applauded for its environmental friendliness and diversification of the local economic base that strengthens against economic declines (Hughes and Shield, 2007:19). Furthermore, tourism is the most singled out potential solution to the various economic, environmental and social challenges that are crippling the developing nations. Therefore, the volatile nature of the tourism industry should also be considered when addressing these difficulties.

With the various merits of the tourism industry, it is vital to find ways of decreasing and mitigating the negative impacts of tourism so that sustainability can be achieved and more opportunities for development created (Chellan, 2005:77). The negative impacts of tourism include probable damage of the natural environment, over-crowding, air pollution and water

scarcity (Muresan *et al.*, 2016). Mbaiwa (2002:11) posits how the conservancy of wildlife is key to the South Africa's tourism industry which can be sustainable by incorporating local communities to play an integral role in the conservation processes that also accrue to their benefit. This example argues that tourism can play an extensive role in giving back to local people in terms of creating jobs, developing skills through work training, developing local enterprises and developing communities (Strickland-Munro *et al.*, 2010: 59). It is also important to note that an increase in tourist attraction centres may not automatically supply the local people directly. However in a broader sense, the whole economy will be positively affected through the expansion of tourism. Indeed, as is commonly known, GDP growth does not translate to economic advancements for those at the grassroots level. Despite the role tourism plays in economic growth, the priorities of government often neglect the local communities, leading to conflict as the local communities may be seeing themselves as being alienated from benefiting in the process. In most instances, members of the affected communities have resorted to challenging the government through legal measures to receive compensation and gain access to their local resources in sustaining livelihoods.

Therefore, this research will assess the various values and benefits of tourism and the contribution it makes to development in the communities surrounding the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, referred to as the Wetland Park hereafter. It explores the extent of local community involvement and level of their participation in tourism processes and critically analyzes the role played by the state in facilitating the process. Furthermore, analysis of the tourism operations and how indigenous knowledge or practices are preserved within broader management strategies of the park will be discussed.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

As per the announcement by Marshall and Rossman (1989:30) The researcher is roused with the pivotal question, what does the world need to know? In what capacity will new research add to learning, practice and arrangement in the investigation of group advancement? The scientist must portray how this review will give data that will add to the arrangement of some-genuine issues. The exploration should likewise demonstrate that experts require the data required to encouraging their insight base.

By taking the above quote into consideration, this research focuses on the majority of rural areas in South Africa (particularly KwaZulu-Natal) that depend on subsistence cultivating, are family-wards or have a dependence on government stipends for sustenance. There is a pressing requirement for these groups to hoist their social and financial levels. Country individuals ought to be urged to find their motivation in life comprehensively and to build up their aptitudes by utilizing the assets that are accessible in the community to upgrade way of life. An expansion in tourism and the way in which community individuals are taking part could be the main thrust to rustic advancement.

Khula village is located in KwaZulu-Natal (east-coast), which is 275 kilometers north of Durban, South Africa and covers an area of 3,280 km². “The issue of this nation assemble does not fluctuate much from those in other rural scopes of South Africa to the extent desperation and a basic prerequisite for development” (Gopaul, 2006:15). Creational awareness should be implemented about the rural communities and there are projects that should take place to these community to investigate if they are interested in finding another way or exploring alternatives in trying to better way of life.

Nevertheless, the situation and part of women in these rustic groups is additionally a critical thought in the improvement of provincial ranges. Women in Khula town, similarly as women

in other rustic territories, are subjected to neediness, antagonistic vibe, manhandle, disregard and hardship (Gopaul, 2006: 15). In most cases, women serve as sole breadwinners and act as the head of their households. However, they are not given enough opportunities to use skills they have in trying to make life better both for themselves and for their dependents. Though the government has been trying to participate in the development of rural areas, there is a little improvement at the grassroots level especially in the cases of women-headed households. Many endeavors to enhance the living states of rustic ladies have flopped in the past and stay unnoticeable (Daniels, 2001: 227).

1.3 MOTIVATION

This study is based Khula Village, a setting located on the boundary of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park (IWP) in northern KwaZulu-Natal. Many of the residents in Khula and other villages bordering the Park have long clamoured to be recognised as rightful beneficiaries from the Park, given that the newly created IWP encroaches on their ancestral lands. The inability of authorities to fully address these claims has given rise to unceasing tensions which continue to characterise the relationship between Park authorities and neighbouring communities. Yet, the park is species rich, (i.e. not solely from a utilitarian point of view but also in regard to its natural holdings and unique conservation status). Unfortunately, most conservation, tourism and other activities yielding income associated with the IWP are exclusively conducted by the conservation authorities and private business operators with minimal involvement by the local people. The clear need investment of nearby community facilitating the IWP is an especially startling and constitutes a critical societal issue.

The main purpose of this research is the attempt to document, understand and analyse some of the key developmental challenges associated with a community that live in the study area. The study will seek to establish reasons behind the lack of community participation in tourism related activities and businesses. The ultimate aim is to contribute to the existing body of

literature on the topic of developmental challenges faced by communities living in close proximity to conservation areas that have tourism potential. It remains a cause of concern that the people living in close proximity to IWP show a reduced attempt to participate in tourism related ventures, which leads to a diminished benefit from the various tourism activities. This is despite the fact that tourists appear to be interested in the attractions within the IWP as well as the lifestyles of the local people outside the park. It also serves as a well-rounded cultural experience.

For tourists who will add to their life experience by interacting with local people, viewing the local, unique wildlife both in terms of flora and fauna, participating in local and traditional practices. It is from this perspective that the communities should be primarily involved in enhancing the tourists' value for South Africa, which will be translated into a platform to broaden their potential income earning activities (Lubbe, 2003).

1.3 AIM

The study aims to bring to the forefront the impact of tourism on the communities surrounding IWP, the level of participation in tourist activities displayed by the community and the current contribution of tourism to the local development. The study also aims to evaluate the future role of tourism as a source of development for the communities surrounding IWP.

1.4 OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of this study are:

1. To evaluate the role played by tourism in facilitating rural development using the IWP as the study area.

2. To investigate whether local communities are involved in the decision-making and participation processes affecting the tourism operations of the IWP.
3. To investigate whether the infrastructural and other tourism related developments have improved the community's living conditions.
4. To derive the manner in which tourism is practiced and how natural or human resources and indigenous knowledge or practices are preserved and utilised in the broader tourism strategies of the IWP now and the impacts it will have in the future.
5. To draw conclusions on the current role played by women in the IWP.

The key questions to be addressed:

1. Does tourism contribute to rural development in the communities which are in the vicinity of IWP?
2. What is the level of involvement and participation of the local communities in the tourism operations of the IWP? If they are involved, then to what extent, where and how?
3. How have infrastructural and other tourism related developments improved the community's living conditions?
4. How can the community's participation be of more value in tourism business ventures as a means to improve their living conditions?
5. What natural or human resources and indigenous knowledge or practices in the community are currently used or could be used for tourism business ventures?
6. What is the current role played by women in the IWP? How can women have a greater impact in the tourism sector linked to the IWP?

1.5 CONTEXTUALISING AND EXPLAINING THE RESEARCH QUESTION

This study will draw from literature and include a number of tourism related concepts. The definition and understanding of these concepts will also serve as a guide to the research and researcher and assist the reader to obtain a clearer picture of the study. On the other hand the concepts and terms defined in the review are central to responding to the research questions and therefore require deeper clarification. This dissertation will not use any specific theoretical framework; however, it will rely on the terms or concepts extracted from the literature to provide the intellectual parameters for the study. In theory, and in this case study, the two key terms or concepts of (community) tourism and (rural) development are linked in a way that emphasizes the viability of tourist attractions to act as a catalyst for local economic development.

KwaZulu-Natal is the third smallest region in South Africa, however Statistics of South Africa (2006) recorded that in 2005 it had the biggest populace of the considerable number of territories, evaluated to possess around 9.65 million individuals where the dominant part are living in provincial ranges. Besides, 42.5 percent of the number of inhabitants in South Africa are occupants of country regions and in KwaZulu-Natal, 54 percent of individuals still dwell in ranges that are alluded to as rustic. KwaZulu-Natal (counting the IWP) is a conventional occasion goal for residential and universal voyagers (Magi and Nzama, 2009). One of the principle targets of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in KwaZulu-Natal (2005) is to give remedy to the injustices of the past specifically in terms of providing the previously marginalised groups of people the opportunity to participate in tourist related undertakings. This is against the background that tourism should ideally contribute to the upliftment and socio-economic growth of all people in KwaZulu-Natal. According to Meadows (2001), this concept has not been enforced at Khula village that may play a role in influencing

community members to develop trespassing into the IWP as a tactic to overcome this and perform illegal activities. These activities include the culling of wild animals, chopping of trees for medicinal purpose and woodcarvings albeit with no permission from the IWP Authority. More so, there has been an increase in number of car hijackings that are taking place in that area along with other serious criminal activities that target tourists, which is an indication of the level of social and economic alienation.

In terms of the National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003), protected areas include national parks, forest reserves, world heritage sites and similar constructs. The IWP is the country's first Natural World Heritage Site and is administered by policies aimed at benefitting neighbouring communities (KZN-NCS, 2005:26). The integration of conservation and development (primarily in the form of tourism) in the IWP has been described by Dahlberg and Burlando (2009) as a "win-win situation" in theory, however the conservation and human rights views challenge this perspective. In addition, authors such as Walker (2008, 2010) have highlighted this as the issue of people in general enthusiasm" in Protected Areas in "national natural enactment and strategy systems, with regards to land asserts by the individuals who were already seized of land rights in these regions (2008:232). The focus of this study will however remain on the local communities.

The term 'tourism' can be defined in various ways (Middleton as cited by Bennett, 2002; The World Tourism Organisation, 2000:4; The Tourism Society as cited by Youell, 2000; Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 1996:4; and McIntosh *et al.*, 2000). Tourism can also be approached or conceptualized through various perspectives which include; community-based tourism, sustainable tourism, pro-poor tourism, and eco-tourism. The expansion of these concepts will occur in the following chapters and form the fulcrum for much of the literature review in the study. The potential of tourism is anticipated to have positive effects on economic structures, socio-cultural diversity and environmental concerns that may

lead to this becoming a feasible vehicle for development; and in the case of this study on rural development. Tourist attractions as described by Lubbe (2003) includes sites such as the IWP and these could provide the developmental driving force that benefits all stakeholders and in particular the local or host community.

1.5.1 Rural Development and Livelihoods

The key questions in relation to this topic are the definition of ‘rural’, and what elements are involved to categorize an area as rural and what constitutes the concept of rural development? To address the above questions, an exploration of the literature will be undertaken including the work of Ellis and Biggs (2001) that focus on ‘Evolving Themes in Rural Development 1950s-2000s’. The article written by De Janvry and Sadoulet (2005) highlight the failure of previous approaches in rural development and suggest a way forward and the authors Ashley and Maxwell (2001) whose work encourage analysts and practitioners to rethink rural development. Rural development is often defined as the process which seeks the improvement of quality of life and enhancing the socio-economic well-being of people in rural communities, areas that are isolated and sparsely populated (Moseley, 2003). The discussion on rural development lends itself to an engagement with the concepts of livelihoods in general as described by Scoones (2009), from a research perspective as depicted by Murray (2009) and the manner in which recent livelihood debates have manifested themselves in South Africa as accounted for by Neves and du Toit (2013), Aliber and Cousins (2013) and Ferguson (2013). Although the concept of livelihoods will be discussed within the context of the research, little or no emphasis will be given to the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) as the primary focus of the study is on the IWP; a universal and primary asset common to all neighbouring communities.

Typically, rural areas have a low population density and consist of small settlements. Agriculture (and in some instances, forestry) is commonly practised in rural areas, making this a topic of discussion for most rural development debates (Anríquez and Stamoulis, 2007; Byres, 2003; Chaudhry *et al.*, 2007; de Janvry and Sadoulet, 2005; Department of Agriculture, 1996; Diao, Hazell and Thurlow, 2010). More recently however, there has been a growing recognition for the need to develop rural employment opportunities outside of agriculture as emphasized on by Bryceson *et al.* (2004) and Barrett, Reardon, and Webb (2001). This includes opportunities that should become available in the tourism sector as explained by Binns and Nel (2002), Ngubane and Diab (2005) and Winters, Corral and Mora (2013). Some of the opportunities in this industry could come from the sub-sector of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) that was highlighted by Saayman, Rossouw, and Krugell (2012), Sabele (2010), DeGeorges and Reilly (2009) and Chitakira, Torquebiau and Ferguson (2012). According to Sabele (2010) approaches such as the CBNRM are meant to promote the “conservation of natural resources” which “cannot be achieved without the support of the local community” (Sabele, 2010:11). The IWP is however, not a conventional example of a community-owned natural resource and therefore the discussion on CBNRM in this study will only be fleeting. Increasingly, tourism and niche manufacturing have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as the dominant economic drivers in rural areas (Ward and Brown, 2009). A study by Thwala (2004) further suggests that communities have immense natural and cultural knowledge of their local rural environment which could play a role in catapulting their entrepreneurship drive in tourism projects if they receive the adequate and proper training.

Unemployment and poverty have been two of the major inter-linked challenges in the rural areas of South Africa (Neves and du Toit, 2013) which requires a generous increment in the adequacy of advancement projects where group individuals can get to be members. "Group in an expansive sense is a mixture of gatherings with various social and monetary foundations

that depends on riches, arrive, animals, age, sexual orientation, political association and different elements (Hoogersvorst, 2000:26). The establishment and equitable distribution of employment opportunities (specifically with regard to gender) and the attainable access for nearby business people from the formal and casual segments to enter the tourism market are fundamental patrons for neediness disposal. Infrastructural advancement in the context of the tourism sector should be planned in a manner that includes and benefits local communities through the provision of infrastructure (Okech, 2010).

Rural women development have to be considered very important in the uplifting of rural areas (Walker, 2008; Whitehead and Tsikata, 2003). Government efforts are duly noted for their attempts at initiating improvements of rural areas and the introduction of development programmes in these areas, however there is a diminished result of these efforts especially for women (Orford, 2004). It is mainly the women in a society who have to shoulder the burden of poverty. This comes with the difficulty to survive daily and provide for their families, which further result in women being forced to obtain the means to an end by farming subsistence crops on lands that do not even belong to them (Ward, 2009). Women often become the head of their families in the cases of spousal death or divorce. During the apartheid era, women were left to take care of the household and rely on a low standard of farming space to grow their food while their husbands were forced to leave their homes for employment (Orford, 2004).

1.5.2 Community Based Tourism

Community participation is viewed as a key element of a majority rule framework and a course that group individuals can take to wind up distinctly included and assume liability for their individual and societal improvement. Furthermore to share similarly the positive consequences of group advancement while upgrading their basic leadership control (Thwala, 2004:19). Community support gives a feeling of having a place or personality, a promise to basic standards and a readiness to assume liability for oneself as well as other people. It tries to

engage groups to permit the neediness stricken to manufacture their ability and acquire the certainty to prevail at advancement in a powerful and feasible way (Thwala, 2004:19). Goodwin (2006:12) argues that the engagement of community-based tourism (CBT) is meant to broaden and strengthen the institutional capacity in promoting local participation and improving social, cultural and economic wellbeing of the people in communities. CBT was introduced by governments in the 1980s, as one of the strategies in world conservation (Sabele, 2010). The main emphasis of CBT is to link areas that are protected with activities such as tourism that can benefit local communities economically (Sabele, 2010). This includes CBNRM initiatives as previously discussed. In South Africa, CBT has largely impacted the livelihood of communities staying around conservation areas socially, politically, psychologically and above all economically (Sabele, 2010). CBT provides employment to people in local communities who take on various roles as tour guides, cleaners and drivers (Magi and Nzama, 2009). Most rural areas have benefited from tourism wage earning, which has impacted in reducing poverty and enhancing the standard of livelihood and in the process attaining sustainable tourism (Ashley, 2000 cited in Sabele, 2010). Lack of active participation by the local community people who, for example, reside around the Ukakhamba-Drakensberg world heritage site has resulted in poor developmental spinoffs (Magi and Nzama, 2009). This was mainly due to the local community members experiencing a lack of education on the protocols of how to participate in the tourism activities through management, planning and development in these world heritage sites (Magi and Nzama, 2009).

1.5.3 Rural tourism

Rural tourism as a concept will be traversed in this study due to the rural nature of which this investigation is centred on. Rural tourism is an aspect of areas that are considered “rural” (from discussion above). Furthermore, rural tourism can display a solid impact on country groups as far as improvement. Katz and Kirby (1991:266) keeps up that rural tourism is generally in light

of some type of normal assets and as nature based tourism, tourism is touted as a solution to the problem of rural underdevelopment. From this, the solutions come from a direct link to the growth and advancement of tourist activities and benefits. In other words, tourism development relates to processes involving the improvement of human well-being through the reallocation of resources that requires some modification of the environment.

1.5.4 Economic Impacts of Tourism

Gopaul (2006) outlines how tourism has increasingly become a major driver of economic growth and development in most developing countries and underdeveloped regions. A review of the relevant literature illustrates what economic benefits may accrue from tourism as well as how these may accrue (Muresan *et al.*, 2016:6,7,11). Additionally, these discussions include the potential pitfalls that may arise from a tourism-led developmental process. The UNEP (2000) reported how economic benefits that stem from the tourism sector has primarily served as motivation for developing countries to engage in the industry. Therefore, the growth of this industry attracts foreign exchange earnings, creates job opportunities and stimulates small business participation (Chellan, 2005). Tourism has a multiplier-effect, which refers to a situation where tourist expenditure percolates down into the economy to stimulate further expenditure. Furthermore, tourism generates revenues for governments via taxes and is “multi-sectorial” which allows the sector to employ many people at the same time. Rivett-Carnac (2009) points out that tourism is clearly not only a large industry but also the continuously and fastest growing industry in the contemporary world, generating around \$3.5 trillion annually. Job creation is also one of the fastest and riskless methods of ending the poverty cycle and ensuring the progression of rural development in localities like the IWP (Muresan *et al.*, 2016:2).

Tourism, however, does not always benefit those it claims to assist. Poor locals in many instances do not have the necessary skills to participate meaningfully in tourism related

activities (Rivett-Carnac, 2009; and Magi and Nzama, 2009). Mbaiwa (2003) reveals (as an example) the Okavango Delta employs foreign workers in the tourism industry which has led to foreign domination in terms of people securing better paying jobs. This has high risks of exacerbating social inequality within local communities and in some cases generate social instability and a negative perception of foreigners. A sudden interest for fundamental administrations and products from visitors can likewise bring about nearby value climbs that adversely influence neighborhood inhabitants as well as heighten inflation. According to Chellan (2005), the revenue generated in the tourism industry does not benefit individuals equally. Financial benefits generally only accrue to small elite groups within the community who capitalize in the benefits of tourism (Rivett-Carnac, 2009). Therefore, the seasonal character of the tourism industry creates additional challenges when it comes to securing jobs and receiving the benefits of this sector (Chellan, 2005). Developing, expanding and maintaining the tourism industry in a particular area is prone to cost local government and local taxpayers' high amounts. Developers may request for the government to enhance airplane terminals, streets and other foundation, and perhaps to give tax cuts and other money related favorable circumstances, which are to be supported by the legislature (Chellan, 2005). This may lead to a reduction in the government investing in other basic territories, for example, instruction and wellbeing. It is in this way critical to comprehend the monetary effects of tourism objectively to attempt to reduce the negative while maximising the positive for the overall good of the economy.

1.5.5 Social / Cultural impacts of tourism

A key tourist attraction available to communities surrounding the IWP is their rich cultural heritage (see for example Weaver's comments on Zulu culture [2000:69]). The manner in which this can be channelled into tourist attractions without undermining the essence of

tradition is a key challenge to consider and investigate for the effective management of tourism (Kaplan, 2000:41). According to Mamadi (2004:47), culture is normal for specific gatherings of individuals characterized by their dialect, religion, food, social propensities, music and expressions. Socio-social effects of tourism incorporate the adjustments in esteem frameworks, singular conduct, moral lead, customary functions, social practices and group association (Munro *et al.*, 2010: 12). This can be a positive factor in tourism contributing to cultural exchange and revitalising old cultures, traditions, languages and arts (Telfer and Sharpley, 2008 and Pearce, 2000). Unemployment impacts from tourism may result, for example, limit building, preparing, abilities advancement and interest in medicinal services (Ashley and Roe, 2002) are additionally critical potential commitments of tourism, particularly given that the absence of neighborhood limit as far as business and administration aptitudes is generally referred to as an obstruction to the local communities in South Africa (Ashley and Roe, 2002). However, tourism can also initiate negative effects such as the ‘demonstration effects’ where locals mimic the conduct of visitors; the underestimation of local people to employments of lesser significance or status, misfortune or abuse of social antiques, social misuse and commodification of culture (Telfer and Sharpely, 2008). In addition it can prompt to strain, doubt and threatening vibe, isolation, culture stun, ethnocentrism, and articulations of prevalence or mediocrity (Robinson, 2000:17). The growth of tourism may bring with it overcrowding and traffic congestion.

1.5.6 Environmental Impacts of Tourism

The IWP, as a world heritage site, relies on its environmental integrity to attract visitors. It is therefore vital to consider the environmental impacts of tourism. There are growing views that tourism is a consumptive sector that brings many changes in an area related to the natural environment. Chellan (2005) further suggests that the success of the tourism industry depends, to a large extent, on the utilisation of the natural environment. This translates to tourism

businesses developing an understanding that the natural environment is a commodity to be 'consumed' by tourists. Furthermore, Liu (2003:463) argues that tourism "is an asset industry and characteristic natural resources are the very establishment whereupon all tourism rests and are generally the best in pulling in voyagers". In the many capacities where this is true, this industry should also become responsible for the conservation and preservation of natural resources, especially in the case of globally unique structures. The majority of unfavourable impacts from tourism are linked to the construction of general infrastructure which provides services to the tourist (such as roads and airports) and tourism facilities including resorts, hotels, restaurants, shops and golf courses (Sunlu and Camarda, 2003). Other concerns include the issue of local waste generation and waste disposal. The negative impacts of tourism cannot be ignored as it has a direct effect on the sustainable functioning of tourism.

1.6 THE STUDY AREA

Figure 1: The study area that is Isimangaliso Wetland Park in KwaZulu-Natal



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Isimangaliso Wetland Park (in the past known as the More noteworthy St. Lucia Wetland Park) was renamed in 2007 to better mirror its extraordinary African character and to maintain a strategic distance from perplexity with the Caribbean Island nation, St. Lucia (Chellan, 2005:5). It was pronounced a world legacy site in 1999 at a divulging service where Nelson Mandela was the visitor of respect. The recreation center was announced a legacy site as a result of its uncommon biodiversity, phenomenal environments and superlative normal magnificence that are contained in a moderately little zone. The word 'Isimangaliso' is of Zulu origin and refers to 'a miracle' which seem fitting to describe the wonders of the exceptional KwaZulu-Natal Wetland Park on the Zululand coast (Shaw and Williams, 1994:09). Situated

on the north-eastern shoreline of KwaZulu-Natal, extending from Kozi Bay in the north to Cape St. Lucia in the south, lies the Isimangaliso Wetland Park which was the primary site in South Africa to be engraved on the World Heritage List by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Shaw and Williams, 1994: 09). It is South Africa's third biggest secured territory, crossing 280 kilometers of the coastline, from the Mozambican outskirt in the north to Mapelane south of the St Lucia estuary and is comprised of around 3,280 km² of untainted normal biological systems, overseen and controlled by Isimangaliso authority. It is arranged on the east shore of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa around 275 kilometers north of Durban.

In any case, It is comprised of around 328 000 hectares of immaculate common biological communities including that of marshes, lake frameworks, shorelines, coral reefs, beach front ridge timberlands, marine, estuarine, freshwater wetlands and hygrophilous prairie and is one of South Africa's most prevalent angling goals, loaning it to shake and surf angling, kite angling, stick angling, fly angling, estuary angling and remote ocean angling (Chellan, 2005:10). The area is rich in biodiversity and is a booking for some uncommon and imperiled species. It envelops various life emotionally supportive networks, flying creatures, and fish. The site contains scenes and elements of uncommon common excellence, for example, beach front and terrain regions outside of the site that have been altogether altered to the degree that they have lost their unique wild character. This site is geologically and naturally different, fiercely particular and tremendous. One case of its irregularity is the high forested waterfront hill cordon, continuous all through the whole length of the territory, the wide left sandy shorelines and Indian Ocean toward the east and Lake St. Lucia with its related mosaic of wetlands, meadows and woodlands toward the west (Shaw and Williams, 1994:09).

Lake St. Lucia is Africa's biggest estuary that houses the best assembly of hippo and crocodiles in South Africa. This was the last noteworthy reproducing ground for the monster leatherback

and loggerhead turtles, 8 interlinking biological systems, 3 noteworthy lake frameworks, 350 kilometers of water surface, 220 kilometers of coastline and shorelines, 190 kilometers of marine save, 100 types of coral, 1 200 types of fish, 25 000-year-old beach front hills, 700 years of conventional fish traps, 36 wind species, 80 dragonfly species, 110 butterfly species, 526 flying creature species (Chellan, 2005:10-11). The explanation behind the enormous assorted qualities in fauna and verdure is the immense assortment of various environments on the recreation center, running from coral reefs and sandy shorelines to subtropical hill backwoods, savannas and wetlands (Davies, 1964).

Ecotourism is a dominant activity in this area where ISimangaliso Wetland Park is one of the major tourist attractions in the country proved by its status as the World Heritage Site (Chellan, 2005). History of conservation and ecotourism can be traced back 19th century as suggested by Walker (2008), where as early as 1895 conservation practices of land was carried out on the eastern shores of St. Lucia. The creation of this protected area led to the forced removal of local residents who inhabited it at the time. Walker (2008) states that people were stripped of their land from as early as the 1950's where 1 200 households were removed in the name of conservation.

Adjacent to the wetland park, is the community called Khula Village (which is derived from English and means 'we are growing'). This community was created to resettle residents who were removed from the indigenous Dukuduku. The reason for including the settlements and evictions in this is due to the consequences of these actions which have affected the neighborhood communities in choosing their remain on taking part in tourism exercises inside the review region. Settlement of the group with regards to the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, and as examined in this review, would recommend that the Khula town group are slanted to bolster the tourism projects of the recreation center. The Khula town individuals may show the

inclination to overlook the land claims and attacking preservation grounds to co-work with dependable tourism programs occurring in the Isimangaliso Wetland Park.

The eviction process began from 1932 by the government to create a way for protecting the natural resources in that area by creating a conservation area (Zappa, 2006). There was no resistance encountered from the local people at this time. The evictions took place until the year of 1994, where the government enlisted the army to remove people from Dukuduku village to Khula village forcefully. According to Chellan (2005), residents who were relocated were given 925 residential plots of 2 000m² each per household. Although many residents resettled in Khula, there were a small percentage of residents who resisted leaving the forest and remained with no services and under the threat of forced removal (Zappa, 2006). The area is now under UMkhanyakude District Municipality and is one of the poorer areas of KwaZulu-Natal with cases of extreme poverty and unemployment. According to Walker (2008), one of the issues, facing the community near the Park is the landlessness which is the legacy of historical land dispossession. From this argument, it may be consistent with the theory that poverty in this area results from the lack of land compared to Dukuduku Forest where there were vast tracts of land and resources. Zappa (2006) argues that although people resettled in Khula, the residential setting was in the form of a township setting and it could not meet the needs of agriculture and grazing.

1.7 DESIGN OF THE STUDY

This research was carried out qualitatively to gather data on activities, events and behaviours of the local people on the concept of tourism in their area (Phillimore and Goodson, 2004). Babbie and Mouton (2001) further clarify that the qualitative approach gives a clear and concise description and understanding of the subject matter. Accordingly, qualitative research methods continuously attempts to study human action from the perspective of human interactions (Babbie & Mouton, 2004). This will give insight on the impacts of tourism on

rural development. The design of the research will be based on a case study of the villages surrounding the iSimangaliso Wetland Park as the unit of analysis.

The research strategies comprised of up close and personal meetings, both organized and unstructured. Organized meetings are connected with the overview style of research where a standard meeting poll is intended to answer a progression of particular question on an up close and personal premise. Organized meetings deliver quantitative information for examination. As opposed to organized meetings, unstructured meetings are a strategy for meetings where inquiries can be changed or adjusted to meet the respondent's insight, encounters or thought designs (Finn, 2000).

1.8 METHODOLOGY

With a specific end goal to accomplish the expressed target, information was acquired from the group living in the assigned review zone. The qualitative research strategy outlined the interaction between the individual, personal conceptions, cultural practices and the environmental context. Big samples empower scientists to make more precise inferences and make more exact forecasts. To make the discoveries free of predisposition and illustrative of the bigger populace, the most proper examining configuration to be utilized as a part of selecting the specimens and the quantity of tests to be utilized as a part of the study must be resolved (Kitchin and Tate, 2000:54).

According to Kitchin and Tate (2000:59) observations of 30 sample were adequate to perform essential factual analysis. A sample unit will be selected from the population and act as the unit of analysis. A sample of 30 households out of a population of 60 would therefore be sufficient to undertake the research. This sample shall be obtained using the non-random sampling technique and in particular the convenience sampling method. The sample shall be drawn from the communities living in the vicinity of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. Research data will be collected primarily through questionnaire surveys. The survey will be implemented

through the personal interviews guided by a questionnaire with closed ended, multiple choice questions. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is the data analysis tool that be used to evaluate the data collected.

1.9 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1 was designated as the preface to the study. It focusses on the background of the research study. It presents the introduction to the research and covers the key areas of aims of the study, objectives, and key questions and presents a contextualised methodology that will be used to carry out the study.

Chapter 2 contains the literature review that examines the existing literature relevant to the study. In this case, the literature review will reflect what other scholars have documented on the topic of tourism. It also assists in addressing questions such as the meaning of tourism and definitions and their impacts on the communities. The writing concentrated on was that of South Africa and the area of KwaZulu-Natal with a more noteworthy knowledge on country improvement and the strengthening of the group. This part investigates different creators' thoughts and relates them to the subject of the review. Thusly, the discoveries of different reviews will serve as a sensible reason and accommodate accurate happenings of the study sites.

Chapter 3 examines the primary theme in the study. This chapter is descriptive and will explore the positive and negative impacts of tourism under various themes under this chapter.

Chapter 4 will explain the strategy of addressing the primary research questions and the approach inside which will work. It will likewise portray the plan of the review, inspecting and testing strategy with reason, information accumulation techniques and information examination strategies.

Chapter 5 will focus on analysing and interpreting the data. The analytical procedures are presented with the findings of the study. The findings will be discussed in the appropriate context and the outcomes of the analysis will be used to draw conclusions on the aims and objectives.

Chapter 6 highlights the conclusions and provides a summary of the findings with propositions of some recommendations.

1.10 PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED DURING THE RESEARCH

Language barriers were one of the main problems faced during the research study as some respondents failed to understand some of the questions given to them. The solution to this was to make use of a translator to counteract this problem. Additional problems include the attitudes of respondents towards this inquiry as they refused to share their personal profiles for fear of privacy invasion. A risk of this type of study when collecting data, could involve the respondents providing false information for the sake of esteeming themselves in the eyes of the interviewer and related persons, especially in terms of the respondents financial information. According to Midgley, Steyn and Graser (1975), employment statistics may be unreliable in such a way that statistical analysis may hide as much as it reveals.

1.11 CONCLUSION

In light of the above structure, it is essential to note that the political injustices left behind by apartheid led to the impoverishment of the rural communities. In an effort to address these factors, tourism was seen as an integral part of rural development. However, the declaration of World Heritage Sites comes with the displacement of the local rural communities and is characterised by uneven distribution of proceeds from the sites in favour of the capitalists. In contribution, an analysis of the value of tourism to the communities surrounding the iSimangaliso Wetland Park is being examined. This section has presented, broke down and compressed the fundamental data with respect to the examination question of the review. The

essential point of the review was to distinguish the measures and procedures accessible to make the recreation center a supportable practical asset for all partners. Thusly, it is trusted that this will go about as a cure as the strained connections between the Isimangaliso Wetland Park Authority and the individuals from the neighborhood group.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

South Africa is a country that has an outstanding level of biodiversity and an exceeding human population where majority of inhabitants have suffered gratuitous, exclusionary disciplined conservation practices for more than a hundred years. Herewith, protected areas are vehemently contested (Dahlberg and Burlando, 2009). From the attainment of democracy in 1994, the new government has focused on difficult tasks in the sectors of conservation of biodiversity, poverty alleviation, and compensating previous dispossessions (Dahlberg and Burlando, 2009). North-eastern KwaZulu-Natal is one example of this action. This region has been highly neglected in terms of its development however; many protected areas have since been founded (Dahlberg and Burlando, 2009). Of interest to this study is South Africa's first Natural World Heritage Site, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, previously known as the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park. The synergistic elements of conservation and development in the Wetland Park, has been described as a win-win situation (Dahlberg and Burlando, 2009) however, this has been under suspicion from both conservation and a human rights stand point.

An additional relevance of this chapter is to establish a theoretical framework that explores the different authors' documentation on the participation of local communities and their role in natural parks. The authors' ideas and main findings will be related to the objectives of the study. Some of the concepts with contextual relevance can be related to bringing forth the notion of community involvement. The level of participation, different perspectives, overall perceptions and prospectus on the management and sustainability of the Isimangaliso Wetland Tourism has been approached from various angles namely; pro-poor tourism, sustainable tourism, eco-tourism and community-based tourism. All these approaches are in concert to determine the engagement of tourism with differences on what should be at the core of tourism.

Tourism has various economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts. The significant benefits anticipated in this sector have contributed to it becoming the potential vehicle for rural development. Therefore, there is a need to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts to meet the primary goal of development.

2.2 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Tourism is a domain integrated with the economic, social, cultural, human resources of local structures, rendering it difficult to carry out the assessment of the integral factors for rural tourism development and how they interact (Safena et al., 2007; Safena, Ilbery, 2008; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015:22). However, scholars have produced much work which interacts tourism and agriculture in development (Pearce, 1990; Fleischer, Pizam, 1997; Walford, 2001; Nilsson, 2002; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015:22). These largely report strong positive correlation between the growth of rural agriculture and tourism (Fleischer, Tchetchik, 2005; Streimikiene, Bilan, 2015:22).

2.2.1 Tourism Development Theories

Streimikiene and Bilan (2015), posits that when looking at factors and drivers of tourism infrastructure that influence rural tourism trends, there are vital questions that need to be answered including the reasons for certain processes occurring in specific zones and the primary driver of these procedures. All things considered, applying an efficient way to deal with the advancement of specific ranges takes into consideration their powerful change (Newsome et al., 2000; Coenen and Truffer, 2012; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). The transformative country tourism improvement demonstrate audits on the developing way of rustic tourism in a few territories (Lewis, 1998; Butler, 1980; MacDonald, Jolliffe, 2003; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). There is widespread scientific literature which has been compiled over the past decade clarifying on the importance of theoretical tourism development models in reaching out to rural development (Butler, 1980; Butler, Miossec, 1993; Harris,

2000; Kotler, 1991, 1999; Lopa, Marecki, 1999; Stabler, 1997; Gartner, 1996; McKercher, 1993; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). Consequential tourism development theories and models lean more towards the evolutionary approach in explaining tourism progression and the factors shaping it (i.e., citing that different factors interplay with each other for the success of tourism in rural areas through multiple stages of development). Assumptions implicit in these theories may be adapted to predict and explain the ideal development of tourism in a cyclical pattern.

The conceptual framing of tourism development suggests a non-linear progression. In fact, Streimikiene and Bilan (2015), argues that the evolutionary theory of tourism development yields results through an entire process, suggesting that tourism development is better explained as a nature-based process of change. Prior to this Turner (1993, 1999:07), had recognized three phases of the tourism development in the range: 1) hunting down the territory reasonable for tourism improvement; 2) the fast advancement of tourism in said zone, 3) the entrenchment of tourism. At first, tourism is progressing gradually. Basing on these game plans, if tourism advances effectively through to the last phase of tourism improvement, it would have achieved its glorified development arrange. Streimikiene and Bilan (2015:23) clears up that it transforms into a formal business development, which relies on the area of resources and other attracting components, upgrades and organizations, tourism affiliations, which are stressed with the headway of tourism change. Exactly when tourism transforms into an oversight field of activity, tremendous changes in the social and consistent natural surroundings gets the opportunity to be unmistakably certain.

The downside is that it concentrates just on the physical changes in the region and that there the thought processes of travelers and nearby groups are still not assessed. As per Streimikiene and Bilan (2015), when taking a gander at tourism advancement and its drivers and variables impacting provincial tourism patterns, contended that there are essential inquiries that they

should be replied as why are sure procedures are going on in specific territories and what are the fundamental driver of these procedures. All things considered it is essential to apply a deliberate way to deal with advancement of specific territories and their change (Newsome et al., 2000; Coenen and Truffer, 2012; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). With a specific end goal to audit the advancing way of country tourism in a few regions (Lewis, 1998; Butler, 1980; MacDonald, Jolliffe, 2003; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). "In the course of the most recent decade, there have been expounded a few critical hypothetical tourism advancement models in the logical writing" (Butler, 1980; Butler, Miossec, 1993; Harris, 2000; Kotler, 1991, 1999; Lopa, Marecki, 1999; Stabler, 1997; Gartner, 1996; McKercher, 1993; Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015: 23). Significant tourism advancement hypotheses and models incline more towards the transformative approach in clarifying tourism improvement and the elements forming it (i.e., referring to that extraordinary components exchange with each other for fruitful advancement of tourism in rustic regions through various phases of advancement). Presumptions understood in these speculations might be adjusted to anticipate and clarify perfect advancement of tourism in a repetitive example.

In addition, tourism development theories created by Butler (1980), Miossec (Butler, Miossec, 1993), Turner (1993, 1999), Lopa, Marecki (1999) conceives tourism development to follow stages of development and characterises it as a process aggravating various physical changes (both positive and negative). As such, one of the most prominent problems in tourism development concerns step by step instructions to dispense with or essentially bring down the negative ecological results in tourism goals. Many creators have advanced the concerning thought that tourism as not an autonomous framework, but rather as a financial sub-framework, which at the same time incorporates into society and monetary frameworks. Tourism is immovably connected with the enveloping indigenous living space. There are perceived money related and social approaches to manage tourism as a monetary sub-system in the sensible

written work. The money related some portion of tourism (that the market economy considered as the most basic) arranges free market movement of the tourism exhibit, tourism advancing and organization and underlines the piece of tourism in the national economy (Lewis, 1998).

The conceptual framing of tourism development suggests a non linear progression. In fact, according to Streimikiene and Bilan (2015) the evolutionary theory of tourism development yields results through an entire process, suggesting that tourism development is better explained as a natural process of change. Earlier Turner (1993, 1999), recognized three phases of the tourism advancement in the territory: 1) the scan for the range appropriate for tourism improvement; 2) the fast advancement of tourism around there, 3) the entrenchment of tourism in the zone. At first, tourism is growing gradually. Basing on these arrangements, if tourism evolve successfully through to the last stage of tourism development, it would have reached its idealised maturation stage. Essentially, it turns into a formal business action, which depends on the nearby assets and other pulling in components, luxuries and administrations, tourism associations, which are worried with the advancement of tourism improvement. At the point when tourism turns into a managed field of action, critical changes in the social, and indigenous habitat gets to be distinctly unavoidable (Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015:23). Turner (1993, 1999: 23), further notes that the can be connected to a totally new zone for the tourism foundation advancement. The downside is that it concentrates just on the physical changes in the region and that there the thought processes of travelers and nearby groups are still not assessed.

The social characteristics of tourism are associated with the economic outcomes of tourism as they align to the needs of various sub-groupings within the society (Inskeep, 1994). In this regard, emphasis rests on such imperative regions as the effect of tourism on the change of traveler needs and those of the host group, i.e., nearby individuals, their necessities, the effect of tourism refinement on their expectations for everyday comforts and values, social, and social life. Contained thus is an imperative part of the contact amongst sightseers and the host side

foundation, where the essential issues are dialect, attitude, culture, conventions (Egan, 2000). Typically, in a cyclical way tourism utilizes natural resources which impacts on the environment however, these can be alleviated by providing funding for the conservation of tourist attractions (Streimikiene and Bilan, 2015).

2.2.2 Social exchange theory

Ap (1992) clarifies social exchange theory as a general sociological theory concerned with comprehension the trade of assets amongst people and gatherings in a connection circumstance. As indicated by this worldview in a general public individuals dependably look for and take after something important. It implies that the apparent estimation of the result is one of the principle measurements for deciding the occupants' recognition toward tourism.

It gives the idea that there is an inclination for utilizing social exchange theory as an essential hypothetical system for some considers (Andereck et al., 2005; Byrd et al., 2009; Gursoy et al., 2002; Jurowski et al., 1997; Kuvan and Akan, 2005; Lindberg and Johnson, 1997; McGehee and Andereck, 2004; Perdue et al., 1990; Teye et al., 2002). Andereck et al. (2005) clarifies that partners' dispositions toward and bolster for tourism in their group will be affected by their assessments of the real and saw results tourism has in their group. In different words, cost and advantages decided characteristics of an activity in a social association, since individuals assess a particular circumstance and after that chose in light of their apparent.

Past reviews nearly accentuation on noteworthy of procedure of trade in a general public and their impact on nearby impression of tourism advancement or tourism affect yet Moyle et al. (2010) analyzed the social communication between nearby groups and guest in Bruny Island and Magnetic Island where situated in Tasmania and Queensland, Australia. The aftereffect of this relative review outlined a scope of practical inspiration between them. In aggregate, from a tourism point of view social trade implies that if impression of neighborhood group is base

on advantage from a trade they assess it decidedly and in this way they help to advance and create tourism; on the other hand if their observation depends on costs, their assessment is negative. As needs be, people who have individual advantage or reliance on the business have a tendency to have more positive impression of effects.

Social exchange theory is viewed as the most reasonable system for the present review as it helps in clarifying why a few inhabitants see an effect of tourism emphatically while some others see it contrarily (occupants' impression of tourism effects is an aftereffect of evaluating the trade amongst prizes and expenses). Moreover, the hypothesis proposes that occupants who see the effects of tourism all the more decidedly (express an ability to go into a trade) will bolster assist tourism advancement more than the individuals who see the effects less emphatically or even adversely. This supposition is bolstered by various past reviews (e.g. Andereck et al., 2005; Andereck and Vogt, 2000; Gursoy and Rutherford, 2004; Iurowski et al., 1997; Perdue et al., 1990).

At long last, since the benefits developed from tourism are not equivalent for all individuals from the group, social trade hypothesis is utilized in this review for clarifying additionally why there are different levels of support for tourism inside a similar group. Past review discoveries, for example, affirmed that occupants who get financial advantages from tourism, or are monetarily reliant on it, tend to support tourism advancement more than the individuals who acquire less or no advantages (Andriotis and Vaughan, 2003; Deccio and Baloglu, 2002; Getz, 1994; Iurowski et al., 1997; Kayat, 2002; Lindberg and Johnson, 1997; Madrigal, 1993; Perdue et al., 1990; Sirakaya et al., 2002). Despite the fact that Pearce et al. (1996), scrutinized social exchange theory for regarding people as 'orderly data processors', exchange scholars have perceived that people are not flawlessly monetarily discerning and that individuals frequently take part in a trade regardless of the possibility that this does not amplify their own fiscal

benefits (Jurowski, 1994) but rather has a general beneficial outcome on the community (it is for the community).

2.2.3 Development theories

In the course of the most recent couple of decades, there have been numerous improvement speculations proposed by perspectives of intrigued scholastics, included government officials, social scholars and financial analysts (De Beer and Swanepoel, 2000; Burkey, 1993). Ferrinho (1980) noticed that utilizing this increase frames a portion of innovative headway and raises monetary development potential. By this road, the prime objective of human work was viewed as the collection of riches. This was accomplished by abstaining from what they alluded to as "in reverse" individuals with the budgetary and mechanical spontaneous creations to raise their work generation measures. As far as the hypothesis of improvement is concerned, it is proposed that arrangement with the western model of advancement and giving money related help to creating nations would support their ability for advancement. It is under this model for advancement, monetary support was at first gave to underdeveloped nations. Be that as it may, these nations neglected to accomplish considerable picks up as respects picking up the ideal levels of essential asset use.

2.2.4 Modernization Theory

By the review set forward by Dube (1988), the idea of modernization is appearance of western impacted sociologies to the incitements confronted by the third world in the years taking after World War 2. Innovation is adjusted to regular behavioral framework truly combined with the urban, mechanical, writing and member influencers of Western Europe and North America. Dube (1988) proposes that this plan is recognized by a balanced and logical world view including extensions and the incautious use of science and innovation. On the other hand, De Beer and Swanepoel (1998) describes modernization as the process that allowed civilizations to transition from traditional living to technologically interactive lifestyles.

The central idea advanced in this theory is that economic development translates to upward mobility in a specific direction of advancement (Coetzee, 2002; Hanies in De Beer & Swanepoel, 2000). Yet, under colonial administration, the modernization approach was implemented in Ethiopia, furnished with financial and technical assistance from the western financial institutions, this approach was not successful, reflecting that it does not yield favourable results.

Modernization has been the single basis common basis for which global tourism is promoted in several studies in developing countries. Ideally, "tourism can possibly exchange innovation, to build work, to produce outside trade, to expand the GDP, to draw being developed capital" (Britton, 1982; Cater, 1987), and to advance a present day ways of life with western qualities (Mathieson and Wall, 1982; Harrison, 1992a). In any case there is conflicting evidence regarding modernisation conceptual underpinnings and their promise for bringing third world countries (Telfer 2015). "The different parts of indigenous expressions and artworks, credibility, custom and social structures, business, commoditization and social change for the most part, can all be subsumed under the modernisation umbrella" (Harrison 2001a: 6–7). Considerably more imperatively, a modernisation center is likewise the essential method of intuition for approach creators all inclusive, regardless of the possibility that the greater part are unconscious of the semi hypothetical premise which frames their establishment of backing of tourism as a method for acquiring outside venture, expanding monetary development, remote trade and tourism work. "Much the same can be noted on governments and universal offices that embrace neoliberal standards in advancing the part of the private segment in tourism" (Telfer 2015: 48–57), a position reliably took after by such organizations as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Without a doubt, somewhere around 2003 and 2011, ADB gave Southeast Asia US\$58.7 million in advance and give help to the GMS (Greater Mekong Subregion) tourism industry

(ADB 2012: 11). As shown, the key needs of the ADB's provincial collaboration system and program for the GMS have a solid slant towards neoliberalism, and comprises of making cross-fringe voyaging less difficult, incorporating national markets, and building up the private division (Harrison 2014: 148).

2.3 TOURISM

Tourism attractions, for example, the Isimangaliso Wetland Park claim to the tasteful faculties of individuals and inspires them to travel. Prepared tourism specialists, for example, Swarbrooke (1999:227) and Lubbe (2003:05) characterize fascination an events or manifestations, (for example, landscape, atmosphere, nature, water bodies, remarkable fauna or verdure, structures or other design work, scenes of memorable significance, masterpieces, spots of happiness and stimulation, and so on.) or occasions, (for example, celebrations, gatherings, wear rivalries, and so on.) in the regular or human made situations, that spur individuals to travel. These attractions exist to profit all partners and especially, the neighborhood or host society.

Berman (2001:22) notes that tourism wholly is a potential source of growth and employment given the relatively labour intensive and requires little or no imported products or services. Whilst dubbed as one prime source of foreign exchange earnings. Berman (2001) however warns on over optimism on the issue of job creation. Tourism is an exchange that is helpless against unforeseen stuns because of regularity of visitor streams. An exceptionally plugged wrongdoing then again can stop gainful stream of income to nearby goals. As indicated by Ferreira and Harmse (1999: 246-247), the biggest grouping of genuine violations in South Africa, for example, kill, equipped theft and assault, are in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape. Likewise, tourists avoid areas of high prevalence of crime profiles and are traditionally linked with crime against tourists.

Regardless of the difficulties itemized above, Burger (2005) notes that tourism is South Africa's quickest developing industry and contributed around 7.1 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2004. South Africa was the quickest developing tourism goal on the planet, with 6.4 million voyagers having ventured out to the nation amid 2002 alone. Abroad landings expanded by 20.1 percent a little more than 1.8 million amid 2002 (Burger, 2005:581-582). All South Africa's key market signs support twofold digit development for the year. There was an expansion of 20.7 percent in go from Asia and 14.5 percent from Australia. Africa contributed the main part of remote landings into South Africa (1.06 million) and developed by 2.1 percent with near 35 000 extra entries from Kenya, which was distinguished as one of South Africa's key developing markets. It likewise reports that tourism utilizes an expected 3 percent of South Africa's workforce, and is respected conceivably the biggest supplier of employments and worker of outside trade.

The Recreation White Paper (DSR 1998:32) is ordered "to advance dependable tourism as the key managing rule for tourism improvement. The guideline infers that the tourism powers are proactive and group touchy in the improvement and administration of tourism exercises". Besides, the foundation of dependable tourism not just infers or energizes preservation of the prompt environment additionally is in accordance with the thought of the maintainability of tourism practices. Prove from Aaronson (2000) and Warburton (1998) recommends that in being effectively in saving the earth, tourism is to a great extent viewed as a solid wellspring of manageability for neighborhood communities, in that travelers will keep on consuming tourism attractions into what's to come. Dependable tourism means the organization of the legislature and the private area in overseeing tourism exercises in a manageable way by welcoming neighborhood groups that exist in closeness to traveler hotspots and attractions to include themselves in basic leadership parts.

2.3.1 Tourism and rural development

Tourism is one of the fastest growing segment all around and especially in creating nations where there is solid potential for extending the tourism (Okech, 2010). The case for tourism and advancement is particularly not quite the same as other monetary segments since it doesn't deliver merchandise. Tourism's commitment to improvement is in a backhanded manner - through producing incomes (Sindinga, 1999).

The accessibility of suitable corresponding items will build the interest of the host group and lift travelers spending (Okech, 2010). In existing goals, hoteliers and visit administrators, the nearby administration and related specialist organizations ought to be engaged to exploit their contribution inside the setting of the household and universal tourism advertise (Okech, 2010). Neighborhood benefits, including destitution end, will be boosted where tourism forms solid helps into the nearby economy. The conveyance of work, including sexual orientation parts, and access for neighborhood business people from the formal and casual areas to the tourism market are basic to lighten neediness (Okech, 2010). Infrastructural improvement can be set up for in order to profit neighborhood groups/communities by giving streets, phones, funneled and treated water supplies, squander transfer and reusing and sewage treatment (Okech, 2010).

Rustic advancement envelops the way toward enhancing the personal satisfaction and monetary prosperity of kinsmen possessing confined and meagerly populated zones, for example, edges (Moseley, 2003). Provincial advancement ordinarily flourishes with land-based common assets, for example, the horticulture and ranger service scenes. Nonetheless, moves in worldwide generation systems and an inclination towards urbanization have misshaped the embodiment of provincial regions. Development of tourism, specialty producers and recreational predominance has supplanted common asset extraction and farming as prevailing monetary drivers (Ward et al., 2009). At last, rustic advancement is to a great extent prefaced

on tweaking social and monetary exercises to enhance the vocations of groups in provincial zones

2.3.2 Rural tourism projects

Mahoney and van Zyl (2002) had attempted predominant research both universally and locally on tourism advancement and its impact on rustic groups and the way in which they are enabled. The creators have dissected the degree to which types of tourism extends in South Africa - the Makuleke Bungalows, the Umngazi and the Manyeleti Game Reserve - have brought on critical positive change in the vocations of provincial groups and its commitment to country financial headway. The exploration highlights impressive advances in rural tourism improvement, where the near points of interest of untamed life and indigenous convention and culture creates a lot of opportunities. In the main contextual analysis portrayed, Makuleke was a group based activity that included the responsibility for by the group, which has gone into organization with the administration and private part to secure financial development and advantages to the nearby community. The attention is on the main contextual investigation because of its importance to this exploration in which comparable groups are included. The other two cases, Umngazi and Mnyeleti, are private division undertakings and organization assentions individually (Mahoney and van Zyl, 2002).

Carnie (2005:6) noticed that rustic individuals are progressively required in inventive natural life wanders, quickening the conveyance of rural groups from destitution. In remote communities in northern KwaZulu-Natal, two neighborhood group bunches dispatched natural life protection ventures making another amusement save. These foundations to be specific in Usuthu Gorge and Tshanini are likewise in the Maputaland region of KwaZulu-Natal, this is near the more settled Ndumo Game Reserve and Tembe Elephant Park (Carnie, 2005). The zone is wrong for agribusiness because of the rough territory, deficient soil arrangement and low precipitation. The community keeps on depending on subsistence cultivating and vagrant

work for sustenance. With the help of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) and WK Kellogg Foundation, the community has started amusement sealing fencing structures, open street works development and other framework at an underlying subsidizing of R2, 6 million. A portion of the assets were adjusted to make 138 transitory employments, which were to profit the prompt group individuals.

In the more noteworthy eThekwini locale, Thekwini Municipality (2006:1) that deliberately actuated arrangements were tabled to hoist the provincial territories encompassing the metropolitan zones of eThekwini (Durban). The diary highlights that the Area Based Management (ABM) program, which is an association between the eThekwini Municipality and the European Union, is an institutional framework through which the conveyance of administrations can be diverted to key country territories of the region. These territories of concern are recognized by elements, for example, next to zero accessible city administrations, divided administration conveyance by government, abnormal amounts of neediness and illnesses, low accessibility of manageable wage including financial open doors and potential assets for self-advancement.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) notes that the urban population is significantly lower than the rural population in developing countries and further predicts that by 2020-2025 urban population will reach an unprecedented peak. The job creation strategy proposed for the surrounds of eThekwini Municipality reiterates that the beaches along the coastal stretch of KwaZulu Natal are a primary selling point to tourists, however areas of KwaXimba, 1000 Hills, the South Coast and inland areas are marketed less. In fact the Inanda Heritage Route associated with exceptionally high levels negative reaction at its developmental stage shows capacity to successfully attract tourists.

Predictions made from National Development Plan (2012) for development by 2030 takes into consideration the fact that women make up the majority of those living in rural areas. To alleviate the effects of poverty on women specifically, this plan aims to expand public employment, empower women, support the roles of women in society, reduce crime and reduce vulnerability as well as to introduce a nutrition intervention program. Furthermore, this plan has intentions of introducing safe drinking water, proper access to electricity and quality early childhood education strategies that would deter women from doing tasks that they are not getting an income from and encourage them to search for work (National Development Plan, 2012).

Correspondingly, eThekweni's 1500 square-kilometers infringed by provincial territories have uplifted pervasiveness of destitution and unemployment. It would be disadvantageous if a zone that structures 67 percent of the city's spatial impression would be disregarded. Mlaba (2006) recommends that this particular ABM activity intends to make distinctive methodologies, for example, tourism and farming for the conveyance of essential administrations and grow the scope of wage producing open doors for the country individuals. "As pioneers, we are ordered to turn the tide against neediness and change the lives of those country individuals who were dismissed for quite a long time from any type of advancement" (Metro Ezasegagasini, 2006:02). As indicated by Mafunzwaini and Hugo (2005: 2), Limpopo province in South Africa is the most of the nation's nine regions. The review underscores that tourism in provincial Limpopo is a dynamic and suitable item on the off chance that it is universally perceived and advanced for the region that has 89 percent country populace. It furthermore noticed that Limpopo offers "a mosaic" of beautiful picturesque and other nature-based open doors and a land rich in legends, myths and antiquated civic establishments, proposing its sufficiency for ace dynamic undertakings combined with nearby groups.

2.3.3 Women in rural development

Women that involve the rustic territories of KwaZulu-Natal don't really have unequivocal rights to land proprietorship. Indeed, even the improvement of Land Reform Gender Policy (2002) has not been demonstrated fruitful to altogether propel the living states of rustic ladies (Daniels, 2001: 56). As heads of family units, numerous country African women brought up their youngsters alone and are extraordinarily loaded with performing every day duties, for example, sourcing fuel and getting water. However, standards and conditions on ecological and conservational endeavors influence limitations on the use of normal assets, contrarily influencing the lives of women more straightforwardly than the lives of men. It is thus that sexual orientation and economy become the dominant focal point in summitry on advancement, for instance the World Congress of Rural Women at the Inkosi Albert Luthuli International Convention Center complex (ICC), Durban, held from 23 to 25 April 2007, subjects of improvement gave careful consideration to answers for the issues confronted by country ladies with respect to, among others, sex fairness, arrive rights, and the impact of open, customary and social approaches on women (Metro Ezasegagasini, 2007: 3).

Remaining issues of race, class and sexual orientation act synergistically to keep up country women' status of destitution and systematic avoidance (Daniels, 2001) as directed by South African history. Amid the politically-sanctioned racial segregation years, other than transitory licenses to live and cultivate in specific zones of the Bantustans, rustic African women were denied proprietorship somewhere else in KwaZulu-Natal. Furthermore, Baden et al. (1999) contend that exceptionally based laws kept these women from owning land. Under the conventional public framework, touching rights and rights to involve land were distributed by the boss to male heads of families as it were. Standard law keeps on regarding ladies as mediocre and keeps them from holding rights in land and from acquiring land rights from their spouses (Baden et al., 1999:107). Women generally got to be distinctly destitute after the death

of their spouses or toward the end of their marriage. Isolation of women over land rights is escalated by the way that families who work under mutual residency might be at a danger of losing their rights if their boss chooses to offer common terrains. There are cases where boss asserting restrictive rights over basic grounds have sold them to tourists, in arrangements, which are unlawful and disregard poor people and landless (Baden et al., 1999:108). Outstandingly, the destitution circumstance in South Africa is more awful for the country ladies living in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Limpopo and for the most part gets an unequal share of profit in comparison to men. Notwithstanding this foul play, women still serve the community and keep up a solid family union that takes into consideration improvement (Baden et al., 1999: 108).

2.4 COMMUNITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The idea "group or society" is characterized in different courses by the diverse creators (Garcia, Giuliani and Wiesenfeld, 1999; Ferrinho, 1980; De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie, 1998). Ferrinho (1980) proposes that "group or community" as a term, is a particular framework that appears when human populaces settle in a given domain, share basic qualities and interests and build common connections for regular advantages. Be that as it may, Garcia, Giuliani and Wiesenfeld (1999) take note of that group/community and people are associated together with qualities that are both extraordinary and assorted. De Beer, Swanepoel and Hennie (1998), relate that a group is a particular topographical area with basic interests and needs. A consistent theme among these definitions, and basic to the meaning of group, is that for every situation there is a gathering of individuals who live in a particular territory with a full scope of day by day required necessities. Alongside this, a community is a socially and biologically limited gathering of tenants who hold the privilege to settle on choices on any improvement action happening in their general vicinity for the shared advantage of its individuals.

As far as group advancement is concerned, "it is noticed that through the ages, the community have been occupied with exercises intended to enhance the prosperity of their individuals and have been stepping up and an obligation regarding such exercises" (De Beer and Swanepoel, 2001:125). Community improvement is not really another marvel, the source of this idea, as it is polished and seen today, can be followed back to specific events and particular circumstances ever. Monachange as talked about in De Beer and Swanepoel (2001), follows its underlying foundations to the experiencing of group change and social welfare in the United States and Britain in the 1930's. In the United States in the 1930's, community improvement had a serious concentration on enhancing the welfare of provincial groups particularly. Then again, social welfare programs in the United States and Britain were adapted towards neediness mitigation and concentrated essentially on urban ranges.

The shifted impacts on the way of group advancement in the third world setting originated from the encounters of India in provincial improvement in the 1920's and 1930's (De Beer and Swanepoel, 998). As indicated by Ferrinho (1980), the thoughts and estimations of group advancement were initially executed in 1948, at the Cambridge gathering. The arrangement was to build a far reaching approach than that of fundamental or mass training to unalterably incorporate critical thinking ideas for the community overall, as well as its individual nationals. Many years back, gathering headway was deciphered unmistakably by different people. It has been seen by some as an umbrella term for an a lot of progress works at the area level. To others, it changes over into the representation of the close-by gathering pioneers on the wander masterminding body and fuses respect for the feelings and inclinations of the area people (Kotze and Swanepoel, 1983). According to Ferrinho (1980), bunch change is the social improvement, which happens when individuals, symbolizing the estimations of human progress and advancing societal interests, impels the gathering as a unit of action. So likewise, Fitzgerald (1980) fights that 'gathering progression' as a term, has come into overall vocabulary

to suggest the strategies by which the attempts of the all inclusive community themselves are joined to those of government forces to upgrade the money related, social conditions of gatherings and to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute totally to national progress.

Tamas (2000) in light of the line of contention presented above notes that the frameworks hypothesis characterizes group improvement as connected with components communications or a gathering of things with comparable qualities. Fittingly, a few comments in group improvement, for example, assessing power and deciding impact, understanding the progression of between gatherings connections, and considering the movements required in an arranging advancement action, can be comprehended and depicted utilizing frameworks hypothesis. Tamas additionally contends that in huge social frameworks on account of groups, where there now and then exists entropy (constrain or propensity), relatable strengths, for example, disunity, neediness or foul play likewise exists (2000). It is hard to keep predictable the higher requested types of collaboration and social cohesiveness that are required to incite agreement, proposing the need to manufacture solidarity inside groups for the accomplishment of neighborhood undertakings.

2.5 PERSPECTIVES OF TOURISM

2. 5.1 Pro-poor tourism

Since the term 'Pro Poor Tourism' (PPT) was imagined in 1999, it speaks to an endeavor to redress any abuse and distortion that may emerge (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). The term was initially used as a part of work for the UK's Department for International Development, investigating how tourism could add to destitution lessening (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). PPT is tourism that is concerned with producing net benefits for the poor. The pro-poor tourism philosophy at its heart is to give tourists a closer encounter to nature and an invaluable insight as to how they should relate to it to ensure active involvement of communities in sustainable

tourism activities to the benefit of millions of poor local people living in or close to the Tourist Destination Areas (TDAS), in this case rural areas (Okech, 2010).

The main agenda of PPT is to put 'destitution at the heart of tourism' and this is the reason for the PPT Partnership being formed in 1999 (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). It is imperative to note that PPT is not an additional form of tourism; rather it is an overall approach to facilitate tourism development and management aimed at unlocking advancements that positively enhance the economy and other niches that would contribute to their livelihoods or engagement in decision-making for the poor (Ashley and Roe, 2001). Benefits may be economic, social, environmental or cultural, and affects livelihoods in a plethora of indirect ways. It has also been noted that the success of this approach is viable when the environment is sustainable thus it overlaps with the sustainable tourism (Ashley and Roe, 2001).

By 2006, seven years after the selection of the idea by the UN, PPT as of now had segments of accomplishment in centering its consideration around both the positive and negative commitments that tourism had on destitution. A stamped move can be seen among African Governments, where late destitution lessening systems progressively highlights tourism, and new tourism arrangements which contain responsibilities to bridle tourism for neediness diminishment not simply to create outside trade (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). The joined Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) clarifies the monetary essentialness of tourism for humble created nations (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007).

Despite some progress in developing PPT approaches, there are three main causes of concern (Ashley and Goodwin; 2007). The first concern being that PPT action remains focused at the micro level mainly. Most of this tourism which is aimed at poverty alleviation initiatives remains mostly community based tourism ventures, campgrounds and trekking and along these lines can't convey affect at a bigger scale. The second concern is that little consideration is paid

on market linkages since activities are frequently focused on giving preparing and framework while the items neglect to convey the work benefits that are sought after (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). The reasons for such disappointments are of an institutional nature in light of the fact that developing the tourism division and increasing the advantages achieving the poor are separate undertakings which are particularly for various individuals. Master poor viewpoints are dispensed to low maintenance 'community tourism' staff member, or as a different concern (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007). The third concern is the inaccessibility of methodical and recorded coherence of changes in destitute individuals' vocations because of tourism. The above mentioned concerns make it difficult to fully assess the success of the strategy on poverty reduction among the marginalised populations (Ashley and Goodwin, 2007; United Nations Development Programme, 2013). This is because assessing the impact of tourism from a PPT standpoint involves looking at the reduction of poverty in real terms, Ashley and Roe (2001). However, the process is challenging because “most initiatives are relatively recent and their impacts gradually unfolding”. As a result, crediting causality to any specific intervention leads to biased results. Nevertheless, studies have shown that:

- “Small but significant earnings of poor individuals which suggests that there is a benefit from PPT initiatives
- A wide variety of non-financial livelihood influence that decrease vulnerability to poverty
- A fairly wide, though unequal, spread of benefits that exist among the poor” (Ashley and Roe, 2002: 62).

The main thrust of PPT is improving the lives of the poor particularly in the remote and vulnerable parts of the developing world. There is a link between tourism and poverty although poverty reduction is not necessarily prioritised in the tourism main agenda (Ashley and Roe,

2002). In fact poverty is just one theme in the tourism plan in South Africa. Government plays an engaging role in the planning procedures in the tourism sector in terms of economic and political arrangement in South Africa as a whole as there are strong commercial and international interests in 'sustainable tourism' (Ashley and Roe, 2002).

The pro-poor tourism strategy focuses on revealing opportunities for the poor in order for poor families or communities to break free from the poverty cycle. This can be done in numerous ways such as elevating access of the poor to economic pursuits, enlarging business and employment directions by training for empowerment to accept the opportunities they are offered (Ashley and Roe, 2002). In order to ensure that economic benefits reach a maximum number of people, it is important to facilitate the spread of income further than the pockets of individual earners and to the wider community. In terms of poverty, pro-poor tourism seeks to construct a policy framework that obliterates barriers to poor participation while putting emphasis on promoting partnerships in developing new tourism products. The main reason for tourism to be founded was to place poor people at the top of the agenda, to come to grips with negative social and environmental effects such as limited access to land, coastal areas and other resources including any social disruptions and exploitation (Ashley and Roe, 2002).

Approaches such as PPT attempts to break down bridges restricting the unskilled and uneducated, effectively marginalized in order to improve their livelihood. PPT can be labour focused, inclusive of women and forms a basis on natural and cultural assets of the poor with the suitability for poor areas (Ashley et al., 2001). It ambitiously endeavors to involve a broad spectrum of factors to tackle the central issues of poor people in order to reduce the overall vulnerability of these people (Ashley et al., 2001). Pro-poor tourism strategies are relevant further into 'community tourism' and are also not restricted to simply one sub-sector, product or market niche (Ashley et al., 2001).

As sketched out in the Tourism White Paper (DEAT, 2009) the administration has a noteworthy part to play in the improvement and advancement of the tourism business. For the tourism business to prosper, the administration must set up a protected and stable political environment, a situation representing an indirect demand of the tourist and the entire tourist establishment. The national government in South Africa through its different arms is responsible for facilitating, coordinating, regulating, monitoring and developing and promoting the tourism sector. To build a successful tourism industry, it is highly advisable to construct strong associations between government, private part and neighborhood groups facilitating travelers. It is proposed to be the duty of the administration to give the fundamental infrastructural bolster, for example, land, streets, and power, water and sewerage transfer offices to the whole business. The arrangement of this sort of support does not just give a stellar standpoint from the purpose of the visitors, the neighborhood groups advantage also regarding the entrance to these offices. Seaton and Bennet (2010) states that around the world, governments assume a vital part in land proprietorship, advancement and administration of tourism. Through government approaches, group tourism can get to be distinctly manageable, including the regions of iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

In some countries parastatal (i.e. state owned enterprises) and the intentional non-benefit creating associations have turned into a noteworthy partner in tourism improvement and advancement. The duties of the parastatal associations are to encourage, facilitate, direct and screen the improvement and advancement of the tourism business.

As proposed in the Tourism White Paper (DEAT, 2012:57) these associations have the accompanying capacities:

(a) To create approaches and gets ready for the tourism business which tie the administration, nearby groups and the private segment in understandings.

(b) To help the community and related gatherings in arranging themselves in order to actualize tourism ventures.

(c) To teach, prepare, encourage and connect the group on the substance of the Tourism White Paper and related enactment.

(d) To help the legislature by leading tourism and ecological mindfulness programs for the tourism business.

These capacities are done by the parastatal associations and the deliberate non-benefit associations to quicken the improvement of tourism. The parastatal associations help the neighborhood group by including giver organizations to reinforce ventures planned by the group. The parastatal associations helps nearby groups through abilities advancement practically speaking regions, for example, starting group ventures, accounting, administration strategies and venture improvement preparing. These administration systems are fundamental and are a necessity by the different segments of the Isimangaliso parastatal associations.

2. 5. 2. Sustainable tourism

The term sustainable tourism is gotten from the more extensive idea of manageable advancement (Garold and Fyall, 1998). The UN-World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2005:11) characterizes supportable tourism along these lines: "Tourism that assesses its present and future financial, social and natural effects, tending to the requirements of guests, the industry, the earth and host group".

Swarbooke (1999) asserts that the concept of sustainability embraces the environment, people and economic systems thus ensuring a fair distribution of costs and benefits. The argument is that tourism should be practiced in an integrative and inclusive manner, one which is not only profit oriented, but also works towards minimising negative socio-economic and environmental impacts. According to Tao and Wall (2008: 90) tourism does not always occur

in isolation, “it competes for the use of resources such as land, water, energy and waste assimilation capacity”. When these resources are not managed sustainably, their quality or quantity is likely to deteriorate and at the end, compromises the whole tourism industry. This argument therefore implies that tourism should not only be viewed as an industry that has positive impacts only, other broader social-economic and ecological negative impacts should be addressed (Muresan et al., 2016).

The idea of supportability is characterized as the commitment to safeguard and ensure common habitats which is experiencing pulverization at a more noteworthy rate because of overexploitation. When assets have drained underneath the level of practicality, they get to be non-renewable. Overexploitation and crumbling of normal assets can be credited to traveler exercises. Tourism and the maintainability of normal assets are interrelated parts (Muresan et al., 2016). Lubbe (2003) recommends that the execution of economical advancement requires a watchful adjust of the long and transient objectives which in a perfect world ought to concentrate on value and personal satisfaction rather than the amount of yield. The idea of term is highlighted by Butler and Boyd (2000) in the definition they set forward which sees practical improvement as the strategy that is created and kept up in a territory with the incorporation of components that permits it to stay suitable over an uncertain period without debasing or modifying the regular habitat on which it exists. Notwithstanding time spans, Hall and Lew (2010) highlights the social and monetary components which are main impetuses in advancing exercises that cause combined impacts. The status of the earth ought to be emphatically upgraded as an aftereffect of cautious control, conditions being connected, completed by the neighborhood clients and vacationers. Arrangements lie with enhanced ecological administration, with modifications in financial and social observations.

Governments in regard of traveler goals preferably ought to practice limitation in cash producing tourism arrangements and concentrate eagerly on putting into impact strategies

intended to manage the characteristic assets for the continuation of sightseers fascination over an uncertain timeframe. Be that as it may, similar to the case in the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, the observations and perspectives of the nearby communities and sightseers ought to be formed for the advantage of the characteristic asset base.

2. 5. 3. Ecotourism

Ecotourism is another standalone branch of tourism featuring prominently in the discipline of tourism, which is gaining much attention in the field of tourism. Ecotourism is described by Fennel in Vesser and Kotzo (2004: 312) as an economical type of regular asset based tourism, which concentrates basically on encountering, finding out about nature, which is morally overseen (as far as control, nature, advantages and scale) to be of a low-affect non-wasteful and privately arranged. Generally it involves all tourism activities that are conducted in harmony with nature and based on this, Cater and Lowman (1991) describes it as ‘green tourism’. Ecotourism is thus regarded as an environmentally mindful, edifying travel and appearance to generally undisturbed normal territories so as to appreciate and acknowledge nature (and any going with social components at various times), that advances preservation, has low guest affect and accommodate advantageously dynamic financial inclusion of populaces (Scheyvens, 1999). Conservation of the natural environment is still a priority with this type of tourism and enhances the socio-economic lives of the local community. Ashley and Roe (2001) indicates that this initiative usually benefits the local people, albeit with an emphasized environmental angle (emphatically in the eyes of the international tourists).

In line with the definitive arguments above, most developing countries recognise and treat ecotourism as a fundamental development strategy with the potential to greatly benefit the disadvantaged and side-lined communities living near and around the tourist resort (Mawere and Mubaya, 2012). Demands for natural environments have created an open forum for ecotourism ventures, particularly in third-world countries. African countries like Zimbabwe,

South Africa and Kenya are embellished with vast and diverse environmental attractions which have made ecotourism a priority. For example in Zimbabwe the Mtema Ecotourism Centre in the Southern Eastern Zimbabwe is described as an ecotourism centre in developing the country.

While the essential part of ecotourism claim to be advantageous, it yet solely concentrate on the preservation of attractions and the prosperity of the nearby groups without specificity on how the prosperity of the neighborhood group ought to be enhanced and the common habitat profited (Mawere and Mubaya, 2012). This likewise wipes out the need to regard the neighborhood culture and human privileges of the nearby host groups who are straightforwardly influenced by the tourism exercises. The real attributes of ecotourism as expressed by Honey (2008, cited in Mawere and Mubaya, 2012) ought to include heading out to the common areas, irritating ecological mindfulness, dispensing with contrary effect on the host nearby communities and the earth, giving direct monetary advantages to the protection of organic and social differing qualities, giving advantages to the neighborhood individuals by giving occupations quantities, regarding nearby culture and supporting the human rights and law based organizations.

As per Mafunzwaini and Hugo (2005: 1), tourism offers country regions in South Africa the opportunity to renew through the expansion of monetary exercises. More individuals have been going to and acknowledging provincial regions (Mafunzwaini and Hugo, 2005:1). This visit urges rural communities needs to change the picture of goals and forcefully showcase their rustic legacy to sightseers. Notwithstanding, not very many rustic groups have totally exploited this tourism item, i.e. South Africa for instance less open doors are misused to this end. Mafunzwaini and Hugo (2005) depict provincial ranges as having an extraordinary interest to travelers in view of their unmistakable social, conventional, memorable, ethnic and geographic qualities (Mafunzwaini and Hugo, 2005:02).

2.5.4. Community based tourism

Community based tourism (CBT) looks to reinforce foundations, was intended to enhance neighborhood cooperation, to raise the financial, social, and social prosperity of the mainstream dominant part (Goodwin and Santill, 2009). It is claimed and overseen by the community with the demand of empowering guests to swell their mindfulness, find out about the community and their way of life. It is one of the World Conservation strategies that were put in place by governments of various countries of the world in the 1980's (Sebele, 2010). According to Nzama and Magi (2009), the main emphasis of Community Based tourism was on linking protected areas with activities that could bring about economic benefits to the local communities and hence, promote tourism development in most countries. In South Africa, community based tourism to a greater extent has impacted economically, socially, politically as well as psychologically on the lives of the communities that are located around these conservation areas (Sebele, 2010).

In CBT local people should participate in tourism activities taking place in the community to ensure that there is sustainability and that locals can benefit from tourism taking place in their locality. It also helps to educate locals about their right laws and the relationship between them and the tourists. According to Sebele (2010), approaches like Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) have been introduced to promote conservation of natural resources. Conservation cannot be achieved without the support of the local community hence the workers perform their duties in these premises to support the conservation and the development of the projects to succeed. According to Sebele (2010), CBNRM was introduced in Botswana to involve communities in the development issues and conservation of resources. Other programs have evolved from CBNRM for instance CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe. These programs provide ways in which the community benefits economically in terms of employment and participation (Sebele, 2010).

Community based tourism provides employment to local people in the roles of cleaning, drivers and tour guides (Magi and Zama, 2009). Through wage earnings from tourism, it directly reduces poverty in most rural areas by uplifting the household's living standards which in turn is a means of achieving sustainable tourism (Ashley, 2000 cited in Sebele, 2010). Local development is also one of the benefits derived from the community-based strategy as foreign currency is generated from tourism (Magi and Zama, 2009). Foreign currency provides indirect benefits to people as their governments construct new-tarred roads and provide electricity to areas which are remote. It is noticed that the local communities (Sebele, 2010) to a lesser extent benefit as they are taken for grant the construction of roads in areas nearby the conservation sites. Lack of community participation among the local people who resides around conservation areas such as Ukakhlamba-Drakensburg has caused lack of development (Magi and Nzama, 2009). This was because of the local community members that were not properly educated, but were included to partake in the planning, management and development of tourism conditioning in these world heritage sites.

The idea or rule of 'community based tourism' best suits the tourism potential needs and prospects of the Isimangaliso neighborhood groups, all the more particularly the Khula people group. This can be credited to nearness of Khula town to the recreation center where voyagers go through the Khula people group to get to the Park. There are additionally different normal material found in the territory for making workmanship and specialties. For motivations behind this review the standard of 'group based tourism' has been compared with the way in which KZNTA (2013a: 1) consider it, to be:

Tourism in which incalculable people are incorporated into offering organizations to voyagers and the tourism business. Besides, which close-by people have huge ownership, power and enthusiasm for the diverse tourism and related endeavors. Amass based tourism should offer some kind of preferred standpoint to neighborhood people not direct incorporated into the

explorers endeavors, for example through improved preparing or establishment. This rule as characterized supplements the idea of community cooperation which advocates the contribution of the society in all legislature, tourism official undertakings identified with social and monetary improvement.

In the community based method of tourism, the community steps up with regards to create tourism and for all intents and purposes includes themselves from the arranging stage up to the administration organize. It is tourism in which a noteworthy number of neighborhood individuals from the specific territory are included in giving administrations to travelers and in which nearby individuals have important proprietorship, power and parts. The reference booklets by KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority (KZNTA, 2000a: 26) depict community based tourism as that which conveys the possibility that it is tourism which ought to offer some sort of advantage to individuals from the society, even the individuals who are not specifically included in the vacationer venture. The last implies that, if there is normal stop tourism asset, the group around is given a stage to claim some tourism exercises, with the goal that they can take an interest and advantage completely. This approach will help with the recreation center improvement, in light of the fact that the group will assume liability for tourism outside and inside the recreation center. There would be less wrongdoing influencing the vacationers in light of the fact that the group would participate, procuring a living and accommodating their own families. Pearce et al. (2012:68), in their book entitled 'Tourism Community Relation' clarify that community representation is the center of what tourism is about. It includes issues of the substance that the community would start and how its individuals would react to tourism. By suggestion, this procedure highlights the inclusion of the community from the arranging stage to the execution phase of a characteristic stop. This people community tourism relationship would set the society in a place of energy to ensure the advantage toward the end of a tourism procedure. In the event that there are any tourism benefits the group will get, it is

essential to comprehend the way of those advantages and what affect they would incite in nature.

For instance, if the society is hoping to get money related security straightforwardly from the regular stop, and that does not occur, then the community would begin being negative and oppose the operation of the recreation center. A contextual investigation of the Ndumo Game Reserve has shown that the nearby individuals who had consented to have the hold set up in their region and oversaw remotely, finished up with an alternate result. The neighborhood group had been guaranteed some asset and monetary advantages. In any case, at last there were no immediate advantages originating from the amusement hold powers. The nearby group then chose to guarantee their territory back, so they could take part in farming and proceed onward with venturesome for themselves, ignoring tourism overall.

Lessons from this review bolster the thought that the neighborhood community ought to in a perfect world be included from the arranging stage up to the last administration organize, including conveying consistently and getting clarifications on how they would have been properly profiting from the tourism procedure. General signs are that, by and large, a nearby community's inclinations are organized in the request of work specifically from the tourism, providing of artworks and antiquities, excitement as social move (Ashley and Jones, 2001). The people group ought to preferably be upgraded once a day on all tourism related exercises of the nature hold, influencing them. In many cases, struggle with the hold powers emerges when the advantages don't meet the community's desires, especially, if the procedure was not unloaded from the earliest starting point. In such manner Isimangaliso Wetland Park Authority ought to act towards guaranteeing that the community's advantages are sufficiently obvious so

that the community can perceive the significance of presence of the recreation center in the range.

2.5.4.1 Community and recreational activities.

One of the goals of the Department of Sports and Recreation referred to in the Sport and Recreation White Paper (DSR, 1998:28) advocates that: "getting the country to play" is expanding the level of cooperation in game and amusement exercises.

With this sort of approach set up the administration is as far as anyone knows bound and resolved to guarantee that communities are included or have entry to recreational exercises for their general prosperity. Amusement exercises for this situation, allude to any movement that is embraced by individuals amid their relaxation time with a point of invigorating or engaging themselves. There are numerous outside entertainment exercises inside the recreation center, some of these include: fledgling watching, swimming, paddling, trailing, drifting and a few others. The people group ought to be permitted access to these exercises and should be allowed to take an interest in these exercises offered by the recreation center powers. It is a troublesome and uncomfortable circumstance when groups and neighborhood individuals are confined from strolling in the recreation center for wellbeing reasons.

There are wild creatures that may make risk individuals. Accordingly, powers won't permit group individuals section in the event that they don't have engine vehicles. On the off chance that community individuals have a letter from the encompassing neighborhood Induna or Inkosi demonstrating that they are from nearby groups then they regularly won't pay an extra charge, however should have an engine vehicle. School youngsters are likewise permitted to appreciate recreation time on days they are not occupied with tutoring, but rather should be under the direction of a recreation center authority. There is additionally a shoreline inside the recreation center that should be available to the community. It would be through the groups' investment in amusement exercises that would have a chance to exploit these offices. The voyagers can

get to the recreation center since they cause the expenses for passageway and cooperation in exercises. Moreover, vacationers would likewise have a chance to visit the neighboring groups to find out about the nearby culture. In this way neighboring communities ought to have an inspirational state of mind towards the recreation center so they can be stellar envoys.

2.6 Conclusion

The hypothetical perspectives and suppositions communicated in this section progresses the thought that without group strengthening and cooperation in rustic advancement, endeavors to create provincial territories might be bound to fail. Individuals living in country territories in South Africa are liable to neediness in endemic extents, unless influence of existing physical capital happens communities will require prompt help, their standard of life could keep on becoming dynamically more poor. For the accomplishment of this, there is have to energize a feeling of reestablished trust and eagerness among the poor communities to partake in rustic improvement. The response to this lies in tourism. Tourism is a potent force in alleviating poverty and improving living standards of the poor. However, tourism development still remains a contested subject probably due to the various perceptions arising from various stakeholders with conflicting opinions on how the field must be approached. This field has seen the encouragement of different perspectives to tourism namely pro-poor tourism, sustainable tourism, ecotourism and community based tourism. While the local community forms an integral part in each approach, they substantially differ in how the interaction with the natural environment should occur, thus while some prioritise the environment, some focuses on the local people and while others focuses on all the stakeholders involved.

The growth of interest in this sector is being fuelled by the rising recognition of the various positive impacts the sector is likely to have in the development of the local people, especially the rural areas in developing countries. The failure of the tourism sector to reduce rural poverty amongst the rural poor in many developing countries is a manifestation of poor management

of the sector and is likely to threaten future functional use of tourism. Overall, the sector offers meaningful opportunities for rural development if challenges identified are overcome.

CHAPTER 3

IMPACTS OF TOURISM

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explore the positive and negative impacts of tourism. The chapter will also discuss economic, social- cultural, and environmental impacts of tourism; providing examples from the South African context. The researcher have highlighted that although positive and negative impacts interact at various levels, there are significant benefits and limitations for rural community economic development. As such when the chapter discusses both the negative and positive aspects in relation to economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts, the idea is to mitigate and reduce negative impacts so as to meet the primary goal of development. Furthermore, the chapter will first discuss economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts of tourism in detail. This will be followed by a discussion of both positive and negative aspects for each concept. Finally, the chapter will conclude with a summary of the findings from the literature that contextualises these aspects.

3.1 ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM

Tourism has become a very significant sector in economic development specifically for developing countries. The ability of the sector to attract foreign exchange earnings, to create job opportunities in the form of small business participation makes the sector to be a core element in economic development. Thus, according to the UNEP (2000) the economic benefits from this sector are the primary motivator for developing countries to engage in tourism. Researchers have highlighted several positive benefits for economic tourism both at national and local levels. These benefits include an increase in revenue for governments and states to create jobs, to generate income, to develop infrastructure and communication networks, to improve rural livelihoods, and to benefit communities through economic development (Chellan, 2005; Lickorish and Jenkins, 1997; World Tourism Organisation, 2004)

For example, at national level Chellan (2005: 31) argues that tourism increases state revenue and job creation, income generation and equitable regional development. This means that tourism has a multiplier effect which refers to the situation when the initial expenditure by the tourist percolates into the local or national economy to stimulate far distant indirect expenditures. Thus, “the initial amount of tourism expenditure will generate changes in the economy such as income, employment, and contribution to government revenue” (Lickorish and Jenkins, 1997:01). Therefore, tourism is most likely bring growth to the economies of the developing countries including South Africa.

In addition, according to Chellan (2005) tourism generates revenue to the governments in many countries which is collected as tax charged under the sector of tourism and other related services (Chellan, 2005:12). Considering that tourism is multi-sectorial it enables industry to employ a large number of people. This is with regards to the fact that job creation is vital particularly to the local community, hence it makes it a potential tool for rural development. Nevertheless, tourism also positively impacts on development through its labour-intensive activities. Lickorish & Jenkins (1997:01) argued “that tourism creates more jobs than the (similar unit) of capital invested in another economic sector. Thus, apart from employment, rural people can also sell their farm and off-farm goods and services to the tourists”. Therefore, tourism is most likely to contributes much to the improvement of the rural livelihoods.

Another positive aspect of economic tourism identified in the literature is that tourism also helps in the development of infrastructure and communication networks. The revenue generated from tourism is used to develop roads and services such as educational institutions, health services and infrastructural development. Also the infrastructure which is built to service the tourist can also benefits the local people. According to World Tourism Organisation (2004), tourism contributes to direct economic benefits through the development of support services and increase opportunities in different industries such as crafting, transport,

construction and thus promoting creation of diversified local economies. It is against this background that Lickorish and Jenkins (1997) describes the sector as having both forward and backward linkages due to the ability to boost the performance of other economy sectors .

In addition to positive aspects, researchers have suggested that the sector is not immune to negative impacts. Developing countries become crippled by the amount of tourism expenditure that remains locally after taxes, profits and wages which are paid outside of the host country and after imports are purchased. UNEP (2000) states that over 80 percent of traveller's expenditures go to the airlines, international companies and not to the local people. These are referred to as 'leakages' from the economy (Lickorish and Jenkins, 1997). Mostly the poor locals who in most cases do not have skills to participate in the activities taking place in resort areas are excluded from the system (Rivett-Canarc, 2009). Mbaiwa (2003) reveals that although the Okavango Delta tourist employs fewer, foreigners dominate better jobs compared to the locals of Ngamiland District. Thus, this can exacerbate social inequality within the local communities and in some cases generate social instability and a negative perception of foreigners. An increase in demand for services and goods from tourists usually causes price hikes that in the long run negatively affect local residents whose income does not increase proportionally with the prices of goods and services. Thus, the sector can fuel inflation in the developing countries due to increase in prices which results from high demand in goods and services.

Nevertheless, the revenue generated in tourism industry does not benefit the individuals equally (Chellan, 2005). This is because financial benefits only accrue to the small elite within the community and these elites monopolises all the benefits of tourism (Rivertt-Carnac, 2009). In the absence of these elites, emigrants who have the appropriate skills sets than the locals exploit the situation at the expense of the local people. The standard character of the tourism business makes fiscal complexities or issues for objectives that are seriously dependent on it.

Consequently, issues experienced by means of consistent workers fuse the occupation disaster realizing wage shakiness, frequently with no confirmation of work beginning with one season then onto the following and prohibited cabin and working conditions (Chellan, 2005). Thus, tourism headway can cost the close-by government and neighborhood residents a considerable amount. Nevertheless, specialists may require the council to upgrade the air terminal, lanes and other establishment, and possibly to give tax reductions and other cash related great conditions, which are extreme to the organization (Chellan, 2005). Open resources spent on supported establishment or duty decreases may reduce government enthusiasm for other essential regions, for instance, direction and prosperity. Taking everything into account, it is essential to comprehend the financial impacts of tourism so as to endeavor and reduce the negatives while increasing the positives for the general well-being of the economy.

3. 2 Social / Cultural impacts of tourism

Socio-cultural effects of tourism incorporate deviations in esteem frameworks, singular practices, moral behaviors, customary functions, social practices and group associations (Munro et al. 2010). Tourism can emphatically add to social trade and to rejuvenating old societies, conventions, dialects and expressions (Telfer and Sharpley, 2008). Non-monetary vocation effects, for example, limit building, preparing, skills improvement and interest in medicinal services (Ashley and Roe, 2002) are additionally noteworthy potential commitments of tourism, particularly given that absence of community limit as far as business and administration abilities is regularly referred to as a hindrance to nearby groups advancement in South Africa (Reid, 2001; Francis, 2002). Notwithstanding, tourism can adversely prompt to the 'showing impacts' (i.e. local people duplicating the conduct of travelers), the underestimation of local people to occupations of lesser significance, misfortune or abuse of social curios, impression of social misuse and commodification of culture (Eagles and McCool, 2002; Archer et al, 2005:201). Moreover, it much of the time prompt to strains, doubts and

antagonistic vibe, isolation, culture stun, ethnocentrism, and discernments and articulations of predominance or inadequacy (Robinson, 1999).

According to Mamadi (2004), culture is normal of particular communities described by their vernacular, religion, cooking, social propensities, music and expressions. Along these lines, it is against this foundation that tourism has added to the social change of host social orders because of the connection between visitors and the local people (Mamadi, 2004). It has brought about the prevalence of positive and negative cultural changes through host communities that have encounters with tourists. To a larger extent tourism can enhance local cultural awareness by involving local people into different activities taking place for instance traditional entertainment. Thus, traditional entertainment by locals to the tourists have an immense role in attracting foreign tourists from all over the world (Mamadi, 2004). According to Munro *et al.* (2010:04) tourism can create income to pay for the conservation of archeological locales, memorable structures and regions. Regardless of feedback about the modification of societies to inadmissible levels, the sharing of social information and experience can be advantageous for hosts and visitors of tourism goals and can bring about the restoration of neighborhood customs and specialties. However, on the other hand tourism can lead to erosion of the local community culture. Youth in the communities begin to emulate the speech and attire of tourists thereby disregarding their own. Furthermore, historic sites are harmed through tourism advancement and weights. Besides, there can be long haul demolition to social customs and the disintegration of social qualities, bringing about social change past a level worthy to the host goal (Munro *et al.*, 2010).

The nature of lives in a community can be upgraded by financial enhancement through tourism (Munro *et al.*, 2010). Recreational and social offices made for tourism can be utilized by nearby communities, local and universal guests. As indicated by Mamadi (2004) through tourism exercises open spaces might be produced and upgraded, for example, the building of

infrastructure on free spaces using the money injected by tourist in a country. Lubbe (2003) emphasizes that "Africa has a brilliant differences of customs and societies. There are a wide range of tribes and countries, each with intriguing traditions, conventions and methods for living" (Lubbe, 2003:87). Lubbe (2003) further pose various conceivable research plans as far as how South Africa can display the one of a kind conventional and social qualities of the nation to visitors and to give a superior meaning of rustic tourism as far as its social legacy.

Nevertheless, McIntosh, Goeldner and Ritchie (2000) highlight conventional and social tourism and how it covers all parts of voyaging where visitors find out about each other's lifestyle. This will incorporate destinations, which can be grouped into taking after classifications: customary living styles, ancient, contemporary celebrations, recognitions and amusement (McIntosh *et al.*, 2000: 67). The different articulations of custom and culture are depicted as conventional social elements. These customary components incorporate expressions and specialties, engineering, memorable remnants, moving, celebrations, dress, cooking, dialect and religion (Weaver and Opperman, 2000:69). It is key that communities are urged to effectively keep up and empower their own societies and customs to keep them from getting to be distinctly out of date. Numerous voyagers are keen on the way neighborhood individuals live e, which is the reason customary individuals with their social towns and conventional historical centers are mainstream (Behoo and Prentice, 2002:75). As indicated by Davidson (2003), customary and social tourism presents a few advantages on the individuals who are included with or encounter it (Davidson, 2003:88). Thus, for the host group, it conveys improvement to the zone. Besides, social tourism creates and advances the financial security. It builds up a nearby union of its individuals since it makes a need for joint cooperation. Culture tourism likewise improves and fortifies the character of individuals from a social gathering, along these lines adding to their joy and prosperity (Davidson, 2003:89).

Lubbe (2003) alludes to Keisha Lodge, on the Tugela Waterway in the region of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, for example where culture has been guaranteed and shielded, to be used as a sort of commonplace tourism. Anthropologists were asked for help the provincial gatherings re-learn routine moves, which had been lost after some time (Lubbe, 2003:23).

These moves have since turned into a significant part of the stimulation program offered to travelers. A review led by Pearce and Moscardo (2000) uncovered that conventional and social travelers look for both data and direct experiences, which include cooperation. These visitors are searching for data about the histories of individuals, their conventional way of life, how such individuals are living now, expressions and artworks, moves, genuine or customary food and, real direct contact with indigenous groups and support in conventional exercises (Pearce and Moscardo, 2000:126). The accompanying is a case of a vacation destination where a large portion of the components, distinguished by Pearce and Moscardo (2000:127), are available to tourists:

"From an African and KwaZulu-Natal socio-social setting, one can comprehend the issue by receiving the illustration of warriors, ladies and sticks. The sights and sound of Africa's fiercest warrior country, the Zulu, wake up amid a visit to the town of Phumangena, uMuzi, arranged close to the Heia Safari Ranch, 45 km from Johannesburg".

The metaphor and narrative above highlights the socio-cultural aspects of tourism as a vehicle for transmission of cultural and indigenous knowledge. Furthermore, the importance of the local community as part and parcel of tourism is also highlighted. Tourism ought to include and permit neighborhood groups to take part in the division's advancement programs and guarantee that they are given a reasonable chance to take an interest (De Kadt, 2000). Since the tourism business depends fundamentally on the goodwill and coordinated effort of host gatherings, there is no measure of interest that can compensate for rudeness or undermining vibe that the explorers contribution from host groups. Be that as it may, with a specific end

goal to build up this positive attitude. Communities should be included in the tourism improvement basic leadership prepare in connection to tourism advancement. The local people must have the capacity to character unmistakable advantages from the landing of vacationer in their goal or environment. The circumstance will decline if the nearby community had been commandingly uninvolved from the review territory similar to the case with the Isimangaliso Wetland Park

Nearby local people must practice mindful tourism to accomplish tourism manageability. The fundamental target of dependable tourism is gone for conveying the advantages to all partners of tourism, for example, the travelers, the nearby communities and the private segment, without creating any harms that may influence those included in tourism. It is obvious that tourism designers and promoters should consider the premiums of all gatherings required in creating and showcasing of tourism goals (Bennett, 2012). This is a sort of practice that is profoundly alluring in the review region.

The accompanying rules were proposed by DEAT (2012) and Bennett (2012) can be used to empower group association in the tourism business

- a) Communities must be urged to take part inland-utilize arranging, and provincial advancement around the nature saves.

- b) Communities ought to be made to regard tourism offices, exploit tourism and be urged to share vacationer assets and pleasantries.

- c) Tourism arranging must be founded on the objectives that are recognized by neighborhood occupants so it can keep up the way of life, keep the advancement inside the conveying limit and adjust the change pace with nearby craving.

d) The neighborhood communities ought to restrict any advancement that is hurtful to the nearby environment.

e) Encourage wide based contribution in tourism occasions, as it is the homes of nearby occupants, which are being put in plain view.

f) Communities must look for association openings with the set up tourism private segment.

Without capital, no business can be practically effective (DEAT, 2012). In this manner the private segment is likewise in the improvement of community tourism in light of the fact that more often than not the nearby communities need capital. The private part additionally assumes a vital part in the development of community tourism. As indicated by the White Paper on tourism (DEAT, 2012), the private part gives extravagances that are required to satisfy the vacationers. The transport of significant worth tourism organizations and giving the customer regard for money are private division obligations. The limits performed by the private part are progressed by the White Paper on tourism (DEAT, 2012: 14), however, only a couple are said here:

a) The private area must include nearby community in tourism industry by method for setting up association wanders with communities outsourcing buy of products and enterprises from neighborhood communities.

b) It must create and advance socially and naturally capable tourism.

c) It must empower nearby communities to profit by tourism advancement for instance neighborhood communities' advantages specifically new reticulations and town jolt programs created through tourism interests in provincial ranges.

d) It must publicize and advance individual administrations and in addition the nation, nearby, territorially and globally. Private area must work as per measures.

In crux, the part of the private segment in community tourism can be viewed as a twofold procedure which includes being a contributor or a benefit making operator. Note that the Isimangaliso Wetland Park needs more incitement from the private part as it can't expect much benefits from the nearby community.

Nevertheless, the abovementioned positive aspects of socio-cultural benefits of tourism highlight that the involvement of local communities in tourism activities can lead to community improvement and consciousness of the esteem connected with tourism exercises. This inclusion is an essential advantage since it suits the interests and needs of the neighborhood communities. Besides, inclusion likewise urges nearby communities to rehearse and take an interest in tourism as vacationers. The estimation of tourism would be better comprehended if the Isimangaliso Wetland Park local people additionally tried to visit different goals like theirs. Also, it can prompt to pressure, doubt and threatening vibe, isolation, culture stun, ethnocentrism, and discernments and articulations of prevalence or inadequacy (Robinson, 1999).

3.3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

While tourism is regarded as the income generating sector that plays an essential role in the economy, there are growing views that tourism is a consumptive sector that brings many changes in our traditional societies (Chellan, 2005). Most of these changes are related to the natural environment. According to Chellan (2005: 305) the success of the tourism industry depends, largely, on the utilization of the natural environment. This means tourism businesses view the natural environment as a commodity to be consumed by tourists. Furthermore, Liu (2003:463) contends that tourism is an asset industry and characteristic natural resources are the very establishment whereupon all tourism rests and are typically the best in pulling in traveler. Because of these negative impacts of tourism this cannot be ignored. There is much that need to be addressed to ensure the sustainable functioning of tourism.

Tourism includes numerous exercises that can negatively affect the earth. The majority of these effects are connected with the development of general framework, which benefit the vacationer, for example, streets, airplane terminals and of tourism offices including resorts, lodgings, eateries, shops, greens and marines creatures while some are connected to the exercises occupied by the visitors straightforwardly (Sunlu and Camarda , 2003: 56). Tourism does not just have negative effect as it can possibly make gainful impact on the earth by adding to the assurance and preservation of particular normal zones. Such territories can then be utilized to bring issues to light of ecological qualities and tourism can then serve as the instrument to back the assurance of these normal ranges and increment their financial significance (Sunlu and Camara, 2003: 91). In this way, tourism gives an avocation to the insurance, safeguarding and the improvement of the common and the manufactured environment which are the center of the business.

As indicated by Chellan (2005:311) tourism can prompt to the debasement of the regular habitat in light of the fact that the changes done to the common habitat with a specific end goal to report and manage the issues of visitors. Substantial visitor numbers fuel the effect. The consumption patterns and waste generated by the tourists can instil enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as erosion, vegetation compaction, increased pollution, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires (Bennett, 2005: 20). Water pollution can also result in the death of animals due to contaminated water sources and noise pollution can cause wildlife disturbance, thus the whole biodiversity is threatened (Bennett, 2005:20). Transport emanations is connected to corrosive rain and a dangerous atmospheric deviation and photochemical contamination as they discharge. Air contamination from visitors' transportation has impacts at the worldwide level, particularly CO₂ discharges discharged from different transports contributes serious to nearby air contamination (UNEP and UNWTO, 2008).

Water is additionally a standout amongst the most basic normal assets particularly freshwater. Water is for the most part utilized as a part of the tourism business in inns (and other settlement), swimming pools, greens use by vacationers. This could prompt to conceivable limited water deficiencies and the debasement of water supplies and additionally producing a more prominent volume of wastewater (Sunlu and Camara, 2003:91-92). Nearby assets, for example, vitality, sustenance and other crude materials are hard to come by and tourism makes incredible weight on them (Von Bormann and Gulati, 2014). Claim is set upon these resources to meet raised necessities by vacationer, for instance, honest to goodness warmed water. It intrudes with key natural limits, for instance, species conform, soil advancement and nursery gas ingestion with fundamental environmental capacities, for example, species adjust, soil arrangement, nursery gas; and this is accepted to diminish profitability of the biological communities (Tourism Tattler, March 2016). For example Ranthambore National Park in India had experienced massive increase in tourists' arrival, which is beyond its carrying capacity and this in turn pose serious threats on the biodiversity (Slama, 2004 cited in Chellan, 2005).

As indicated above, tourism is a consumptive activity and there are several negative environmental impacts that arise from this sector. The development of tourism can be a catalyst for infrastructural development such as roads, hotels and other types of infrastructure, which is meant to stimulate the local economy. However, these have several impacts which may include loss of vegetation, leading to a reduction in animal habitats, soil erosion (Liu, 2003).

Strategies and enactment representing the nature holds and the tourism business ought to support ecological administration and stewardship. A very much oversaw tourism industry can possibly add to total national output of a specific area, and also South Africa's normal economy. All together for such advancements to succeed, the cooperation of the neighborhood group is imperative. This support would likewise prompt to great ecological administration to manageable and dependable tourism in the review zone. Be that as it may, the tourism exercises

connected with the Isimangaliso Wetland Park can make new administrations and drive different divisions of the economy. For instance, subsistence agribusiness could prosper and advantage the nearby group. Tourism can likewise fortify the group through its era of outside trade from eco-tourism turn offs consequently making business openings (Tribe, 2000:11). At long last, tourism creates opportunities for the group based little business people who thus would advance protection mindfulness and comprehension. In the Isimangaliso Wetland Park territory, the advancement of ecological administration could likewise uncover the nearby groups to circumstances in order to make tourism organizations, for example,

- (a) Quaint little inn foundations or guesthouses.
- (b) Woodcarving and different expressions and specialties.
- (c) Ethnic eatery or bar.
- (d) Cultural town.
- (e) Tour working business
- (d) Tour directing administration and group preservation region.

Community cooperation in tourism exercises and activities can just flourish in a range where community mindfulness on tourism related exercises is advanced. This is based on the understanding that the methodology of improving tourism and ecological mindfulness would mean to make a more prominent comprehension of the requirement for sound protection standards and manageability, and also the part of characteristic asset environment.

Through ecological mindfulness programs the neighborhood communities can be educated about earth cordial methodologies at Isimangaliso Wetland Park. Local people could likewise partake and diminish the exercises that are hostile to nature, particularly where influenced types would be exorbitant to restore. The high unemployment rate and expanding weight on the common habitat have implied that provincial communities are utilizing tourism and amusement as a financial improvement apparatus. The way of the business is one in which little players or business people utilize normal assets as their offering point. In any case, the certainties that common assets are regularly accessible for nothing out of pocket and guests' buys are difficult to control, it implies that nature would pay a high cost for fleeting monetary advantages (Tribe, 2000:3). In the range around Isimangaliso Wetland Park there are many individuals who offer made products made with material from characteristic assets like woodcarving and wetland reeds. In the event that the neighborhood specialists are not instructed how to collect the materials they use reasonably, the common assets will be drained in the encompassing territory. The general population who utilize the normal assets should be taught in order to figure out how to utilize the assets in a manageable way. Therefore, the inclusion of Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife in capacitating the nearby communities is essential.

The question on why the local community chooses not to participate in tourism will be addressed. As Lubbe (2003) contended, the host groups have a tendency to abstain from taking an interest in goals where the framework and administrations are not claimed by them yet rather where they have the ability to take part in the basic leadership prepare. Moreover, goals have a lot of adaptability and imaginative open doors for making vacationer stream and to expand existing attractions. Apparently, if the offices in the Isimangaliso Wetland Park suit have community interest, it is sensible to infer that imaginative procedures have not yet been sufficiently set up at this goal. There is along these lines, a critical requirement for creative advancement of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park as a traveler goal.

3.4 ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Communities must organize themselves at all levels (national, normal and adjacent) to expect a more tremendous part being produced, and interface with government and part players at all levels. They ought to have the ability to perceive potential tourism resources and attractions inside their gatherings and support and progress careful tourism and sensible change. They should be restless individuals in essential authority with respect to genuine tourism change organized and proposed goals.

Kepe (2004) suggested that communities ought to assume a master dynamic part to ensure positive advantages from country region. Communities ought to likewise work intimately with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) to teach others in the group concerning provincial tourism ventures. Rustic women likewise have an imperative part to play being developed. The work of women can be an essential determinant of the improvement effects of country tourism (Kepe, 2004:45). As householders and coaches, women can create familiarity with the capability of tourism in rural ranges to empower community development and improvement. They can effectively help with forming a flourishing tourism industry in rural territories as strategy producers, business visionaries, travel specialists, visitor guides, diversion officers, restauranteurs, drivers, visitor house administrators and even supervisors (Kepe, 2004:45). They can also engage in organizing themselves and implementing community projects that could have positive natural, social and financial effects. Rustic women can secure the arrangement of art preparing and different chances to grow their aptitude base (Wickens and Briedenhann, 2004:71).

The potential work effect of the tourism business on both men and women in rustic zones can extensively enhance family life (Wickens and Briedenhann, 2004) . The urban float among men who move to urban areas and mines looking for work harmfully affects country ladies who keep on suffering from hard work in the provincial fields, with poor access to essential

needs and framework (Kepe, 2004). "Tourism exercises in which both men and ladies are dynamic members can lighten the weight and hardship of the general population in rustic zones" (Wickens and Briedenhann, 2004:72). Tourism in country territories can give openings for work, regardless of how little and encourages the upliftment of rustic communities.

A report for the administration of KwaZulu-Natal by Proctor (1995), surveys the potential part of tourism in the formative direction of the region (Proctor, 1995:49): The creator contends the requirement for a coordinated methodology that would mirror the interests and yearnings of general society and private segments, non-legislative associations, work associations or more all the community. He guarantees that as a major aspect that proposes technique and even with forceful finish in the tourism advertisement, a positive showcasing of the region's inclination based tourism items must be unquestionably advanced. It ought to be finely tuned into developing pattern and worldwide development in tourism. Given the significance of the traveler encounter, it is urgent for communities to be set up to partake effectively and to welcome sightseers into their area which is further bolstering their good fortune.

Plainly much is normal from tourism, as indicated by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (2008) the advancement of tourism must guarantee that no residents are more worst off than they were before the advancement of the area in the territory of KwaZulu-Natal and that exceptional consideration ought to be paid to enhancing the open doors for women inside the region and particularly in country social orders. Government's duties incorporate the setting of tourism strategy, the drafting of enactment and the production of institutional structures (DEAT, 2008). For a great part of the capital and aptitude fundamental for setting up and running an energetic tourism economy the administration will look to the private area (Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2008). Tourism

advancement in provincial zones, as per this office must be little scale. Established agents of rural communities must be counseled preceding looking for government endorsement. Those individuals who have not able to secure advances to set up tourism business endeavors or enterprises ought to have admittance to a reserve of low-intrigue advances ensured by government, and free professional preparing be accommodated people planning to fabricate vocations inside the tourism exchange (Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2008). Independent company improvement is a standout amongst the best method for making employments, and the administration ought to effectively energize and bolster the interest of little community ventures. It is the administration's responsibility to encourage a culture of tourism among the communities. This involves making plain the potential prizes of the business, especially in those zones where there are couple of option method for gaining a job. Just by highlighting potential advantages will agrarian social orders perceive the significance of giving an amicable welcome to vacationers who land in their territories (Allen and Brennan, 2004:53).

The coordinated preservation and advancement display in KwaZulu-Natal depends on the association of nearby provincial communities and ensured regions for tourism. As indicated by this model, tourism organizations are to go about as an impetus for country advancement that would concentrate on both the utilization of common assets themselves and on financial enhancements inside the encompassing provincial towns. Open doors for rustic advancement would rise up out of the controlled utilization of untamed life and characteristic assets, for example, eco-tourism and agrarian improvement. It is trusted in that cross-sectoral linkages would emerge, and offices, for example, tourism structures, retail and administration businesses be built up. The model at long last expresses that the advancement of the rustic territories in KwaZulu-Natal relied on upon their assets accessible to them (Allen and Brennan, 2004:65).

3.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter has explored the impacts of tourism looking at both positive and negative perspectives. The chapter have discussed economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts of tourism as well as provide examples of these from the South African context. Researchers have highlighted that although positive and negative impacts interact at various levels, there are significant benefits and limitations for rural community economic development (Lui, 2003, Harrison, 2004, Proctor, 1995, Lubbe, 2003, Kepe, 2004). As such, where the chapter discusses both the negative and positive aspects in relation to economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts, the idea is to mitigate and reduce negative impacts so as to meet the primary goal of development. The chapter first discussed economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts of tourism in detail. This chapter will be followed by a discussion of both positive and negative aspects.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It was important to conduct a research in the Isimangaliso area since the demographic information indicate that generally the population comes from a lower socio-economic background, hence they need to assist them to improve their lives. The resources that are available to the Isimangaliso communities could be utilized to improve the residents' lives. Therefore, this chapter will outline methods that were used in collecting data, analyzed and synthesized. Specifically, the chapter describes the methods utilized on data collection, particularly on how tourism is perceived in communities, its impact and its benefits. The value of tourism will be examined to the relevant rural communities by assessing the current impacts and benefits of tourism on rural livelihoods. The research techniques and procedures adopted include both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, the chapter further outline the research design, sampling framework and data analysis tools.

4.2 DATA COLLECTION

The information used by the researcher is drawn from secondary data sources, that is information from journal articles, dissertations, books, and internet sources. However, this information was enriched using primary data that is information that acquired personally by the researcher from the study area. In this study, the researcher used questionnaires and interviews as the primary data source. In this study, the researcher used:

- a) A questionnaire survey (for community members) to collect data (see Appendix 1)
- b) An interview schedule (for key stakeholders) (see Appendix 2).

The interview process provides a reciprocal collaboration between the researcher and the participant (Ulin et al., 2002). In this study the researcher designed a questionnaire that is predominantly closed ended and multiple choice questions. Closed-ended semi-structured

questionnaires, which were prepared by the researcher in advance with possible answers to the questions was used in data collection. The respondent was then required to choose from the given response options. Thirty such questionnaire surveys were conducted. In addition, there were interviews that were conducted with a few important stakeholders like a community leader (iNduna), an IWP official and few workers that are working at the IWP. These interviews used open-ended questions.

4.3 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

4.3.1 QUESTIONNAIRES

A questionnaire survey is mostly used in the social sciences because it unpacks how participants attribute meaning to their communities. Therefore, in this study the researcher designed a questionnaire that had predominantly multiple-choice questions (see Appendix 1). The respondent is then required to choose from the given responses.

This method consists of a series of questions mixed with both short and long questions. Closed questions respondents are given only two options to choose from. Open questions respondents can elaborate on their answers. Then the mixed structured questions consist of one-word answers where one is asked to justify. This research will be using both structures because there will be questions which will require a person to state his or her opinion then close questions will be used in the questions such as age and gender (Finn, 2000:81). In this chapter the methods of sampling have been explained and the methods which were used in this study. The method chosen is the best way to ensure a representative sample.

The following procedure was to take a decision on what kind of questionnaires would be used on the field. This is against the understanding that there are many types of questionnaires such as mailed, telephonic and personal questionnaires that can be employed. A mailed questionnaire is a type of questionnaire that is sent by an email with the hope that the respondent will answer the questionnaire and send it back through an email. This sort of survey

has its constraints since the non-respondents rate might be high , missing information may happen every now and again, likewise there is no control to decide the ideal individual in the family unit to finish the poll, and just the educated one can finish the poll (Grinnel and Williams, 1990:216). The telephonic questionnaire is the type of the questionnaire that is done over the telephone. The field worker gets a chance to clarify, proficiency is not a necessity and the reaction rate is high in light of the fact that more often than not the respondent does not deny effectively. The telephonic survey has its constraints in that the cost could be high particularly in long separation calls (Arkava and Lane, 1983: 172). Personal questionnaire is where the interviewer speaks face to face with the respondent. In this type of the questionnaire the interviewer get a chance to explain the questions better on the questionnaire if the respondent does not understand. The questionnaire is distributed to the participant to fill it on their own. The researcher thus largely remains in the background and can at most encourage the respondents with a few words to continue with their contribution or lead the respondent back to the subject (Grinnell and Williams, 1990: 217). This study therefore used door to door, personal contact to complete the questionnaires since it was more convenient to do so.

Furthermore, the other problem that the researcher face was the language that the questionnaire had to be designed with. Since members of the community are mostly Zulu speakers, that was not a problem because the researcher understands IsiZulu language. When designing the questionnaire, there had to be designed in both English and IsiZulu. Participant were told to circle or cross around the answer that they chose during the survey and instances where they made a mistake, they were given an eraser to erase the mistake and write on the correct answer.

The researcher likewise chose to utilize shut inquiries, it was contended that the answers got with shut inquiries are reasonable. "Surveys for the most part set aside less opportunity to finish and the relationship amongst analysts and the examined is more formal" (Kitchin and Tate, 2000:49). The respondents was then required to browse given reaction alternatives within the

sight of the researcher, when the respondent has finished, the questionnaire was given back to the researcher. Surveys were formal, semi-organized, and went for producing subjective information. Individual, up close and personal contact amongst researcher and respondent has the benefit of exactness and a high reaction rate (Kitchin and Tate, 2000:48).

4.3.2 INTERVIEWS

An interview is a "crucial apparatus in subjective research" (Kvale, 1996; Merriam, 1998; Seidam, 1998, cited in Bloomberg and Volpe, 2009). As data collection method, an interview is very important because it helps the researcher to get and understand the full story of the respondent experiences (MacNamara, 1999). Due to the fact that most people in Khula Village are illiterate, it was reasonable to conduct interview as one of the data collection method because in some instances the people required the research to explain some of the questions (Bloomberg and Volpe, 2008). Kvale (1996) cited in Bloomberg and Volpe (2008: 12) recommends that "subjective meetings are an endeavor to comprehend the subjects' reality see and to reveal the significance of their lives' encounters".

Cohen and Manion (2000) in Gray (2009) contends that meeting can be utilized for a wide range of purposes. Firstly, it can be utilized to gather data about individuals' learning, encounters and mentalities. Second, meetings can likewise be utilized to test speculation. Moss (1988) proposes that an itemized portrayal of information gathering systems for the arranged analysis is required. This depiction covers the particular methods to be utilized in the analysis, the specific measuring instruments to be utilized, and the specific course of action of activities to be coordinated in making the estimations. Moreover, any moral contemplations or whatever other variables that may bring about issues in acquiring access to information and the means to be taken to conquer these potential issues should be itemized (Moss 1988:441).

Of vital importance it was the need to develop a good rapport with the participants. To achieve this, the researcher greeted the participant with a smile and start a general conversation about current issues. This served as an icebreaker and get the participant comfortable and relaxed. Subsequently, the researcher initiated a discussion and interview the participants in accordance to the questionnaire. In addition, there were interviews that were conducted with a few important stakeholders like a community leader (iNduna), an IWP official and few workers that are working at the IWP. These interviews used open-ended questions (see Appendix 2). When the interview was completed, the researcher will thank the participants for participating in the study.

4.4 THE SAMPLING FRAMEWORK

4.4.1 RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS

The research focused on the communities living in the vicinity of iSimangaliso Wetland Park. The data collected through interviews of heads of households in the community. It is therefore essential to note that the interviewees are within the economically active group. Hence, they were in a position to provide the most accurate data that can be used to assess the impact of iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

4.4.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

In order to make a statistical analysis from the sample of a general population, sampling becomes important because it enables the researcher to obtain such extrapolations. This therefore enables the drawing up of conclusions on known facts derived from the responses and from the sample. It becomes more accurate also in understanding the data from the rest of the population based on the sample unit (Sturgis, 2008). The sample in this case is obtained using the non-random sampling technique. Generally this sampling technique does not provide an equal probability of being selected or is it representative of the population (Schreuder, 1996).

Therefore, to offset this phenomenon, the researcher used the convenience sampling method. This method entails the accidental selection of sampling units, influenced by the time and place (Schreuder, 1996). In non-random sampling key demographic such as age, gender, occupation, and ethnicity were specified, but the interviewer was allowed to choose anyone who will fit the criteria and if that person was not willing to be interviewed he or she was replaced, and that replacement of the interviewer is allowed in the non-random sampling. Furthermore, non-random sampling is more reliable than random sampling because the quotas were carefully chosen and implemented.

The advantages that non-random sampling holds is that it is less expensive and more efficient compared to random sampling (Sturgis, 2008). Since the researcher was working within a community set up, there is limited control of the sampling units since the respondents participation were entirely voluntary. In light of this, the researcher moved from one household to another in a non-random manner based on the convenience sampling method.

4.5 DATA ANALYSIS

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used as the tool for data analysis. Data obtained from the interview was entered into the SPSS application for data analysis. In addition to SPSS, a thematic analysis was conducted. Thematic content analysis entails the presentation of qualitative data in a descriptive manner (Anderson, 2007). Anderson (2007) reiterates that this technique is the basis on which most qualitative analytic procedures were conducted. This seeks to identify and group common themes that may be observed from the data (Anderson, 2007). It is therefore essential that the same be conducted by the researcher.

4.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

In any social research, respondents should be guaranteed classification, educated assent and take an interest intentional. A sociology analyst is in charge of both illuminating and ensuring respondents (Bloomberg and Volpe, 2008). In spite of the fact that it was found that this review

won't create any genuine moral dangers to the members or their prosperity, however this review took distinctive measures to guarantee that members were very much secured and recognized the privileges of the members. It was thusly taken to guarantee that the privileges of all respondents were kept up. To begin with, to every member who was the part of the review a willful assent frame was disclosed and circulated to sign. Likewise the point and destinations of the examination were disclosed to the respondents. Furthermore, members were guaranteed that their names were not going to be specified in at any rate in the exploration reports. Thirdly, careful steps were taken to guarantee that exploration related records and information, were legitimately secured and nobody other than the specialist will have admittance to this information.

4.7 VALIDITY, RELIABILITY AND RIGOUR

Hawtin and Percy-Smith (2007:128) contend that, "research results are solid if there is a sensible desire that on the off chance that another person embraced a similar examination they would acquire comparable outcomes". Then again, "legitimacy considers information to be substantial in the event that it gauges what it implies to quantify" (Hawtin and Percy-Smith, 2007:129). Henning et al. (2004) perceived that these two ideas presuppose that individuals cannot alter their opinions. Dissimilar to quantitative reviews, a subjective review is a social request that is exploratory in nature (Babbie and Mouton, 2006). In this manner, there is space for individuals' viewpoints to continue moving. It is in this context that Lincoln and Guba (cited in de Vos *et al.*, 2006) argue that reliability and validity of data are less concerned in a qualitative studies and also generalisations in this studies are not main concerned. Nonetheless, the research will make sure that all procedures are followed in terms of safety store of all tools used on this research. Therefore, to ensure validity the study will present the true results that will be collected from the Khula village group. Besides, "the researcher has set up a shared comprehension and trust with the examination members. Subjective reviews are worried with

reliability, validity, constancy and similarity" (Lincoln and Guba, 1985 cited in Henning et al., 2004:7). A feedback will be given to the community regarding realism of the results that will be carried out as suggested by Henning *et al.* (2004). To ensure the reliability and integrity of the data, the researcher will collect the data himself.

4.8 ANTICIPATED PROBLEMS/LIMITATIONS

Accessibility to some households was a problem because there is very limited access in the form of roads to the households in the study area and some households are quite a distance from the main road. Therefore, the researcher dealt with this problem by leaving the vehicle in a safe parking area. The researcher walked along existing footpaths to engage with respondents. This resolved the accessibility challenge but also made data collection somewhat cumbersome. Nonetheless, as noted by Chambers (1983) this will also address one of the typical "biases" by researchers who tend to stick to tar roads. There is also a concern that communities may not wish to participate in the study due to the sensitivity of the land issue in South Africa as well as the possibility that communities may have been over-researched. The problem already has been overcome to some extent through the willing granting of a gatekeepers letter by the local authority.

4.9 CONCLUSION

This chapter gave an overview of the research methodology adopted for the purpose of this study. It is against this background that it outlined the research approach, provided a background of the study area. A explanation of the data collection process and the preceding procedures that were used in analysing the collected data was provided.

CHAPTER 5

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This study examined the value of tourism to the local rural community by looking at the benefits and the costs of tourism to individual households of any community living in the vicinity of iSimangaliso Wetland Park. The data collected from the field mainly represents the characteristics of the respondents and are in the form of numbers assigned to represent the value of variables. As such, these numbers are represented in their raw form as they were imputed from questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in a simple way to allow possible responses to the questions to be properly coded so that they can easily be imputed into the computer based analysis software (SPSS). It is against this background that this researcher used the SPSS as it is the most suitable data analysis tool for analysing questionnaire type of data.

This chapter presents the descriptive analysis of data using SPSS and uses frequency tables and graphical representations in order for the reader to clearly understand and interpret data. Firstly, the chapter presents the demographic information of respondents (gender distribution, marital status, age, level of education, households information, income, employment, skills audit per household. Secondly, Socio-Economic Profile (respondents employed by isimangaliso, the employment contracts, employment type offered, skills provision, local business opportunities). Thirdly, rural development (educational benefits, the recreational facilities, infrastructural development, relief programmes, relief types, households food security alternatives). Fourthly, Community involvement(decision making structures, information dissemination, methods of notifications, types of knowledge, access to natural resources, land resources managers, work relations). Cultural/ Traditional Activities (conservation methods, traditional ceremonies, types of traditional ceremonies, cultural impacts, influences of

tourism). Lastly the chapter will conclude with conclusion where it will be summarising the findings and analysis of the study.

5.2 COMMUNITIES LIVING IN KHULA VILLAGE

Hence this study will examine the magnitude of value that households derive from tourism activities. The manner which they are integrated in the decision making process and also the advantages and disadvantages communities in this area is associated with. As such, the magnitude of that value that households derive from tourism activities determines involvement and participation. In the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, the involvement of the community in tourism, decision making, particularly women are not giving enough chance to participate in tourism in the area.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

In any development process, it is important to acknowledge the effective role of women. It is the acknowledgement of the impactful role of women in every development process that can uplift the outcomes of the process. Thus scholars are agreed on the effective role of rural women in endeavoring the development of rural communities (Walker, 2008; Whitehead and Tsikata, 2003). The history of African development endorses how the burden of addressing the socio-economic challenges and poverty in very rural home is mainly shouldered by women. This comes with the difficulty to survive daily and provide for their families which result in women being forced to obtain the means to an end by farming subsistence crops on lands that do not belong to them (Ward, 2009). Women often become the head of their families in the cases of spousal death or divorce. During the apartheid era, women were left to take care of the household and rely on a low standard of farming space to grow their food while their husbands were forced to leave their homes for employment

Figure 5.1: The respondents gender

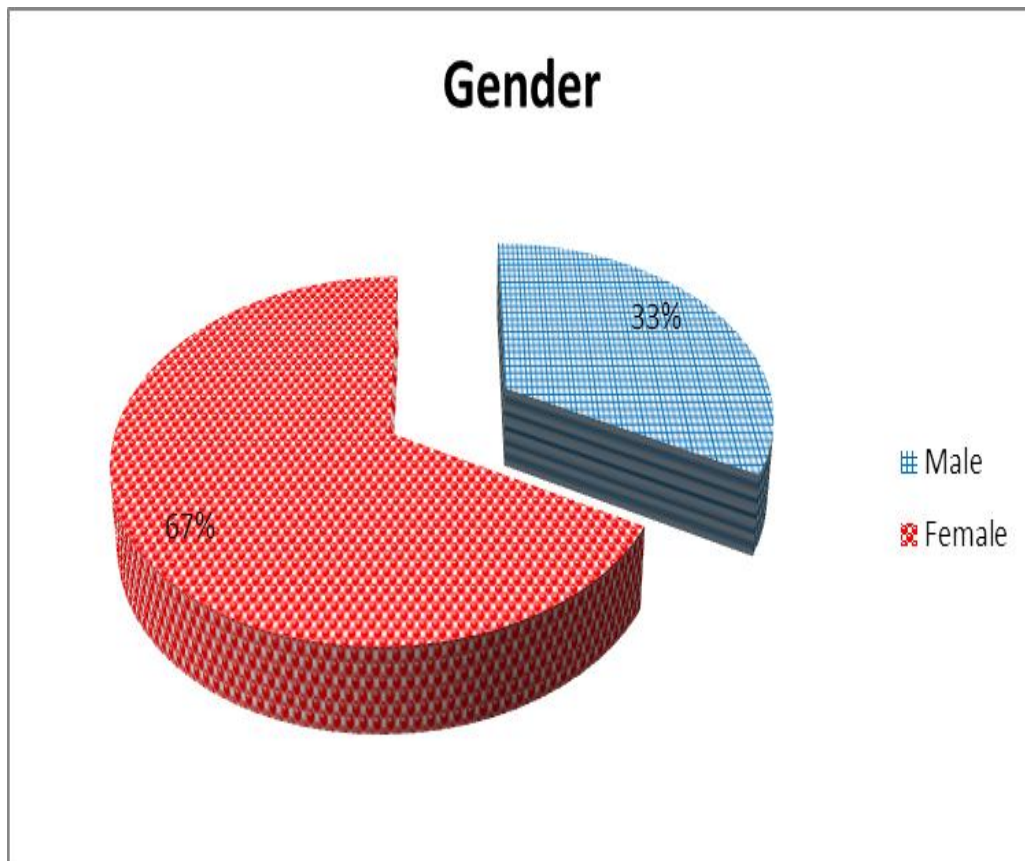
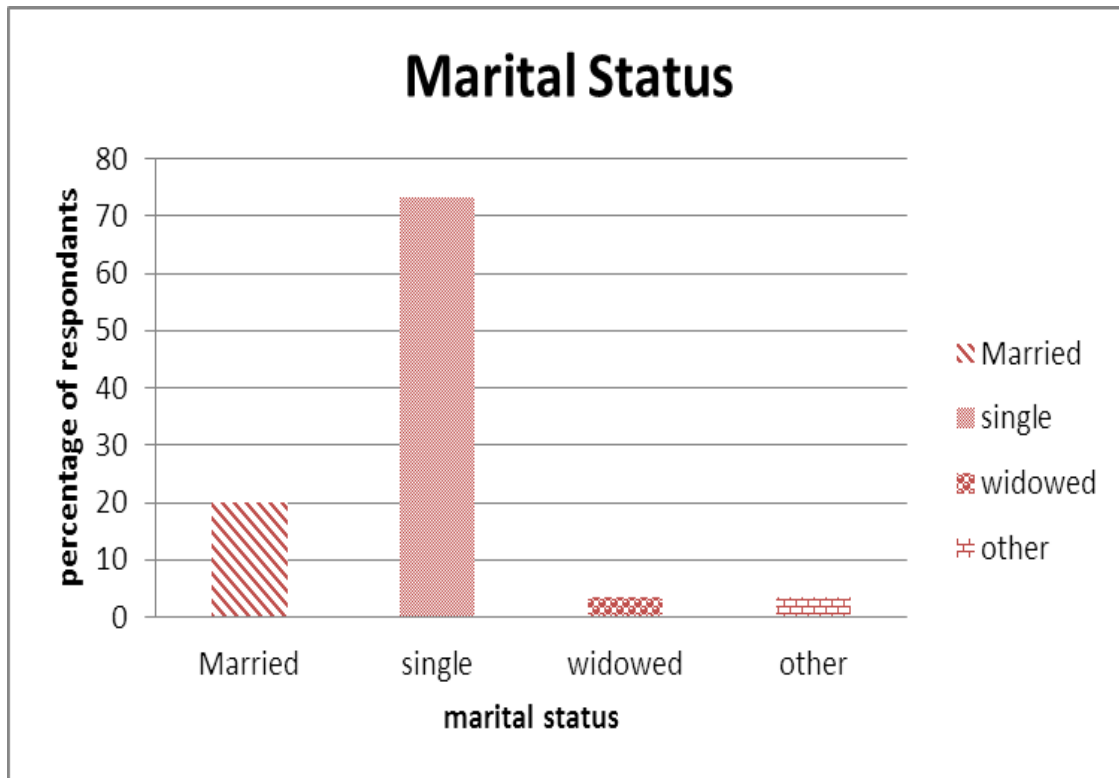


Figure 5.1. shows that there were more females 67% than males 33% participating in this study. This gender difference may be attributed to the fact that males do not spend most of their time at home as they may be involved in work and other social activities. Furthermore, the general gender proportion of the country reflects that there are more females than males. Hence the gender difference therefore reflects that there are more female households than male-headed households. This gender representation is indeed justified given that women are more involved in livelihoods strategies than men and practice subsistence agriculture while most of the men are migrant labours. Government efforts are duly noted for attempting to improve rural areas and the introduction of development programmes in these areas, albeit the number of women benefit remains little (Orford, 2004).

Figure 5.2: Respondents' Marital Status



Marital status of the respondents from Figure 5.2 reflects that the majority of the respondents are single and only 20 percent of the respondents are married. While the widowed and separated make up 3.3 percent of the respondents each. The high proportion of the single status may be attributed to a lack of financial capacity of the population to conduct the traditional marriage rituals (lobola). Hence most of the respondents would therefore see themselves as single while they are staying as couples in a family setup.

Figure 5.3: Respondents Age

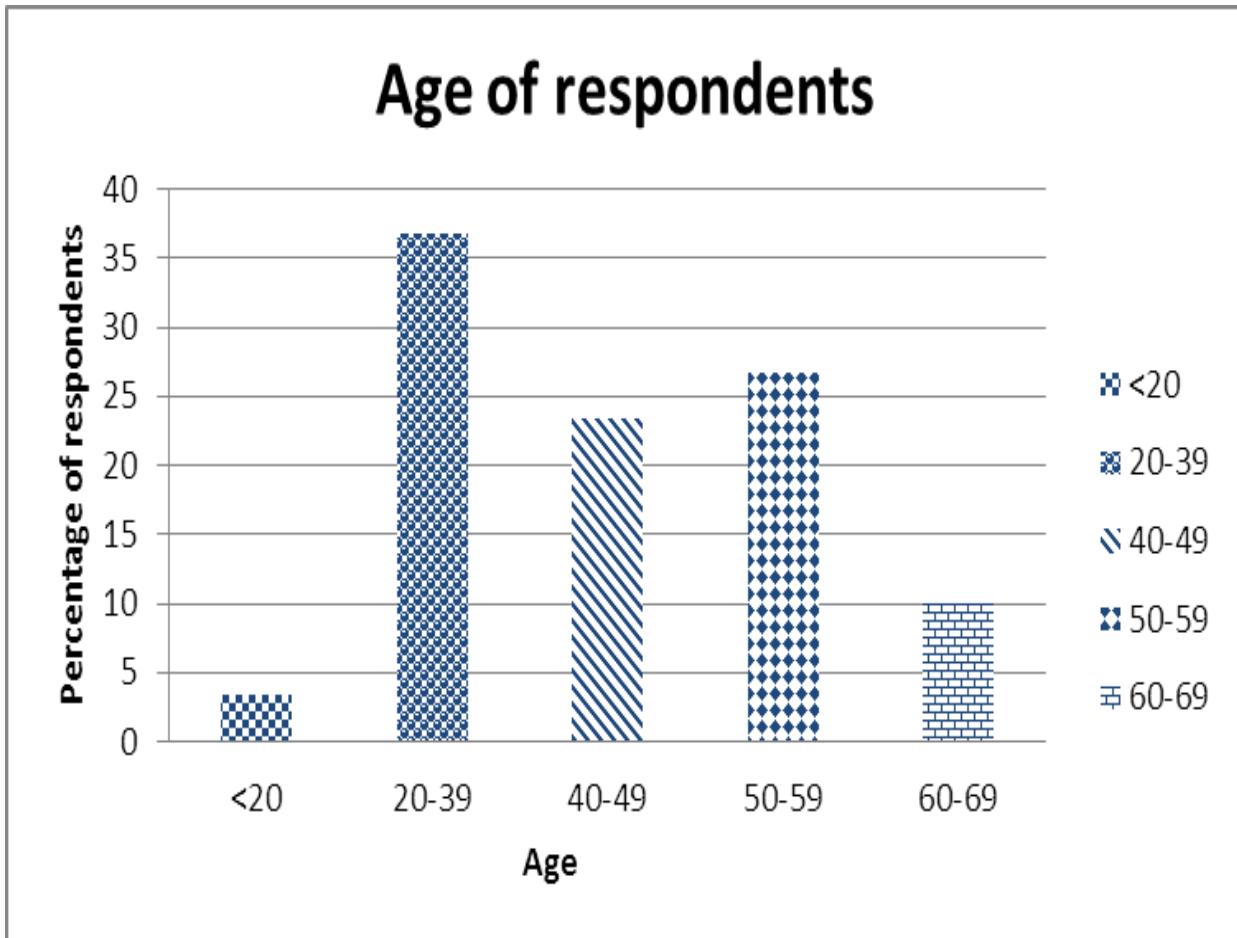


Figure 5.3. Highlights that respondents with the highest percentage seems to be from 20-29 years, while the lowest percentage is less than 20 years. It is also clear that there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of respondents as the age group gets older. That is 40-49; 50-59; 60-69 percentages are 6, 8 and 3 percent respectively. The distribution of the age respondents also corresponds to the marital status thus it best explains why there is a greater proportion of singles in the marital status.

Table 5.1: The highest level of education

<u>Level of education</u>	<u>Number of respondents (%)</u>
No education	23
Primary	30
Secondary	43.3
Tertiary	3.3

The results in Table 5.1. reveal that some of the respondents (23.3 percent) have never received formal education. Moreover 30 percent and 43.3 of the respondents attained primary and secondary education respectively while only 3.3 percent had tertiary education. From these statistics therefore, most of the community members have attained an education. As such, they represent the sample of potentially employable in semi-skilled and non-skilled occupations offered at the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. These results lend support to other findings that argue that the main characteristic of the labour force in rural areas is generally unskilled (Bresciani and Valdes, 2007).

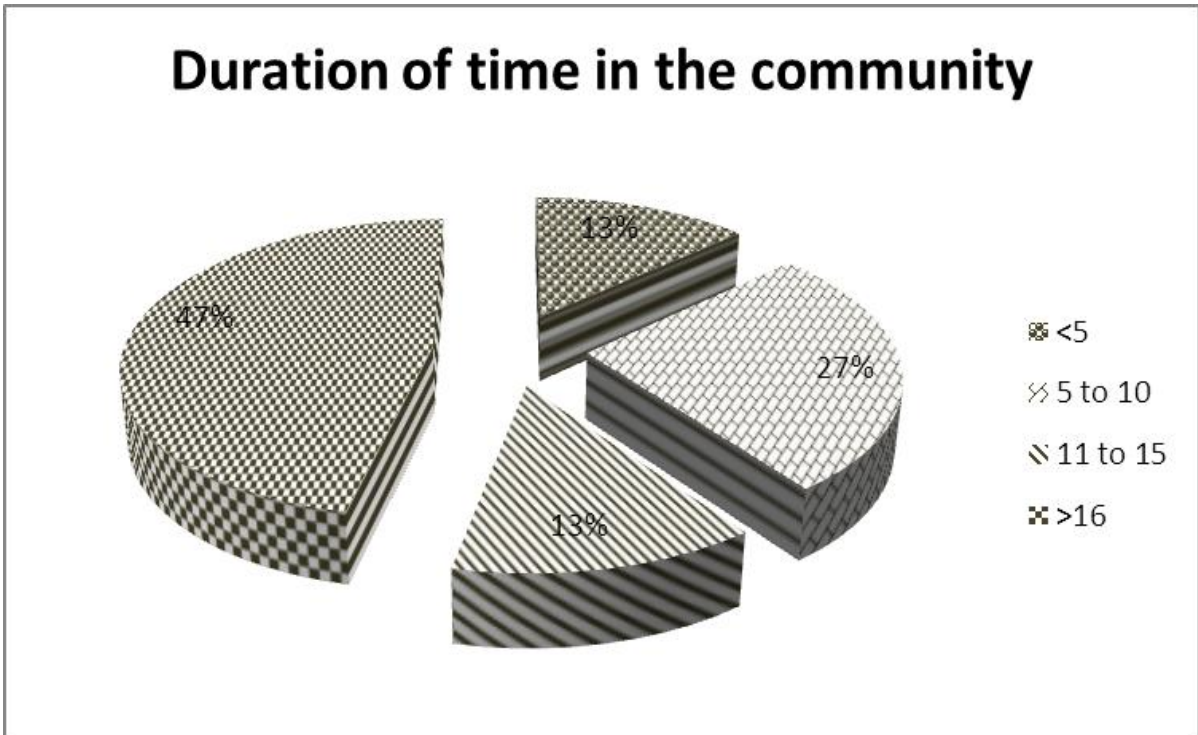


Figure 5.4: respondents living in the community.

Figure 5.4. Reveals that the percentage of respondents that lived in the community for less than 5 years is 13.3 percent as well as those who have lived for a period from 11 to 15 years. Some respondents who have stayed in the community for 5 to 10 years constitute 10 percent of the respondents. Thus, a greater proportion of the respondents (46.7 percent) have been living in the community for over a period of 16 years.

Figure 5.5: The number of members per households for the respondents.

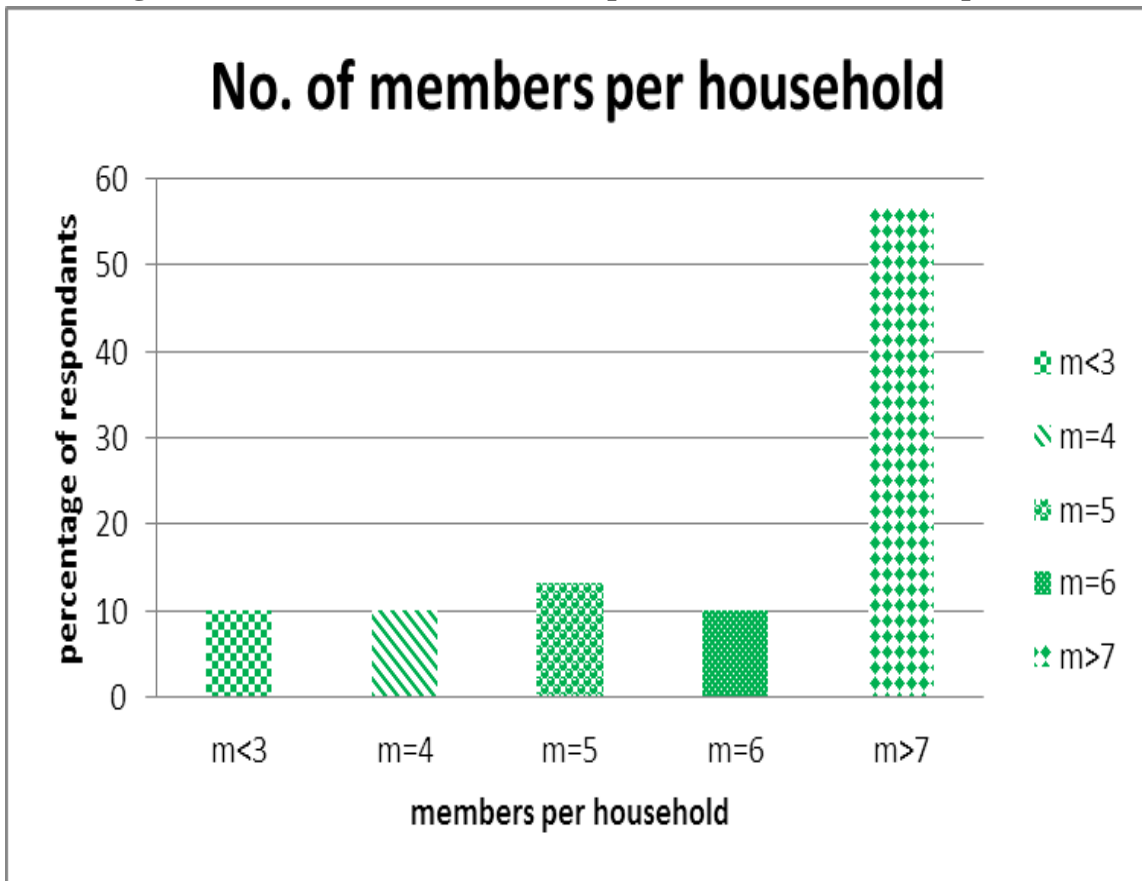


Figure 5.5. show that 57 percent of the respondents have households that have members that are more than 7. Households that have five members constitute 13.3 percent of the total sample of respondents. Other results show that households consisting less than 3, 4 and 6 members are 10 percent of the respondents each. From the data it therefore follows that a greater proportion of the respondents have households that have average of 6 family members. This can be attributed to the nature of the demography that is most of the family members are children. Hence this means that the community is a growing community.

Table 5.2: Respondents household income.

<u>Source of income</u>	<u>Number of respondents (n=30)</u>
Social Grant	8
No Income	1
Other income	6
Informal	6
Formal	4
Household/ subsistence	5

The results in the Table:5.2. reveal that from the sample population (n=30) more than half of the respondents rely on social grants as a source of household income. However other sources of income are obtained from formal and informal employment that is at occurrences of 4 and 6 respectively. Due to the high unemployment rate in the area, and with the failure of municipality to create the job opportunities, the rising of the tourism industry at SLWHS and GSLWP entrances has provided the mitigating chance of earning a living for people in communities through informal trading sectors. Informal trading areas in the community are found along the N2 road, at the Dukuduku informal settlement (crafts and fresh produce), around Kwamsane vicinity (fruits and vegetables), along the St Lucia main road close to Khula village and Mtubatuba commercial centre. As another form of livelihood strategy that provides a source of income to the household is subsistence farming which has a count of 5 people. Other sources of income have 6 people while there is only one household that has no source of income. The statistics reveal that there are some household that have more than one source of income. Furthermore, the proportion of formal employment is very small. Thus one can

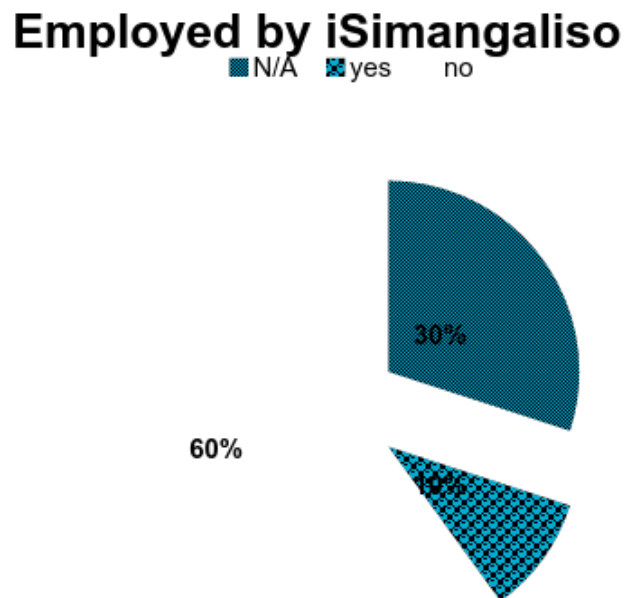
conclude that iSimangaliso Wetland Park is not providing any forms or employment opportunities to the population. It should also be noted that people who depend on sustainable agriculture, the cause of these may be availability of land as one respondent state “the land that we use for cultivation was flooded by Umfolozi River, all our food has been damaged, they do not want to give us land for agriculture”.

5.2.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Sharpely (2002:14) considers tourism as an extensive source for employment and income. The global community provides telling evidence of the impressive outcomes of tourism for many countries in providing employment and boosting GDP. And as such, it is clearly agreed that it is a huge source for employment and income to local communities. For instance, Cyprus approximately has 25% of its workforce directly and indirectly employed in the tourism industry. Henceforth, this is one of the major reasons for tourism being regarded as the best alternative for new or replacement strategy of booming business in places where traditional industries have diminished.

Furthermore, Opperman & Chon (1997:109) clarifies how tourism has been the biggest source of earning of foreign exchange, hence providing the potential platform for governments to meet their national balance of payments. This potential alone has been one of the major driving factors for governments to support tourism. Most developing countries over the years, have devoted much of their resources towards tourism, and it has been recorded as one of the principal sources of foreign currency for these countries. Tellingly, in 1998 the UK recorded that the receipts from international tourism alone amounted to £12.7 billion. The British Tourist authority (BTA) (2000), clearly posits that this amount only represented 4.6% of the total exports, and that, “it offset around 65% of the £19.5 billion spent by UK residents on overseas trips that year”.

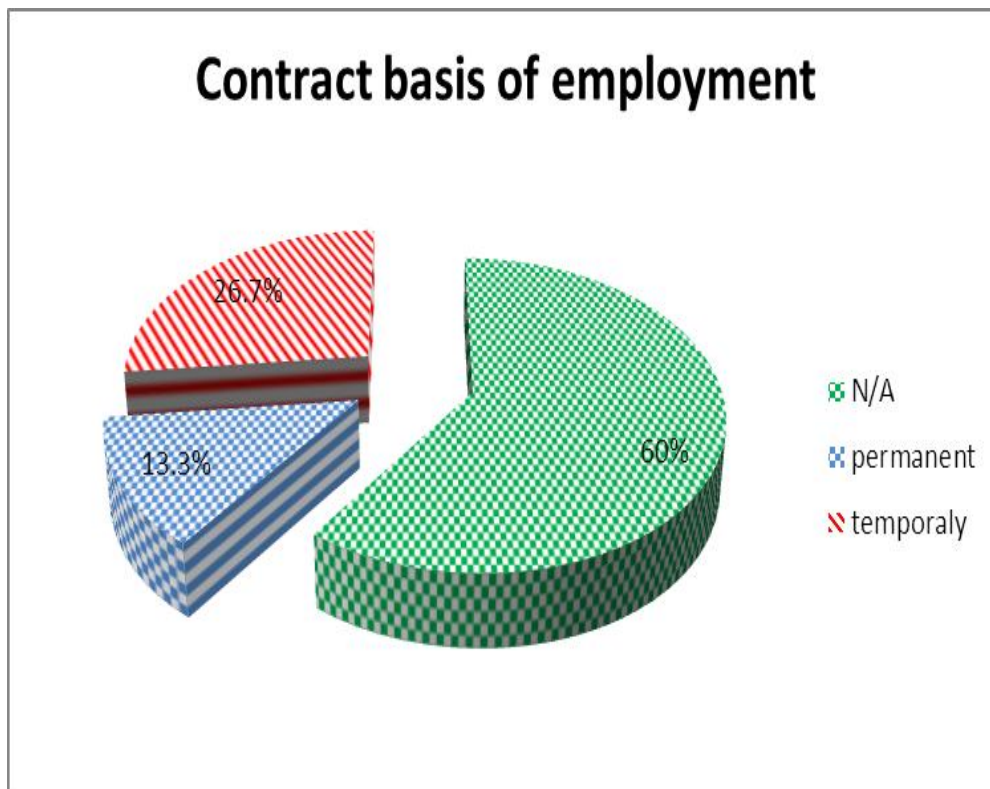
Figure 5.6: The respondents that are employed or were once employed by iSimangaliso Wetland Park.



Berman (2001:22) points out the potential of tourism in increasing not only the employment capacity but also economic growth. The reason being, tourism demands intensive labour, and demands little or no foreign/imported products or services. It remains one of the crown sources of foreign currency earnings. However, Berman (2001) clearly cautions that the capacity of job creations usually anticipated at the first glance might be overrated. Therefore, it should be understood that tourism in some cases is more than usually “vulnerable to unexpected shocks”, that is lows and highs in term of attracting and sustaining tourists as customers. For example, one incident of crime that is highly publicized can ruin and stop a hard-won trust and halt the circulation of hard currency from tourists coming to tourism destinations in a country.

Figure: 5.6. Show respondents that have been employed or are still employed by iSimangaliso Wetland Park. It therefore reveals that 10 percent of the respondents have been or were employed by the wetland, while 60 percent have never been employed there. From this representation it is evident that the wetland does not provide employment to the majority of the residents of the rural community. Hence it proves not to be sustainable to the livelihoods of the rural community living in its vicinity. Few stakeholders that were interviewed said, the wetland does not provide enough employment because most of the jobs that are available requires people who have qualifications. Some workers clarified that, due to the high unemployment rate in the area, and with the failure of municipality to create the job opportunities, the rising of the tourism industry at iSimangaliso entrances has provided the mitigating chance of earning a living for people in communities through informal trading sectors. Informal trading areas in the community are found along the N2 road, at the Dukuduku informal settlement (crafts and fresh produce), around Kwamsane vicinity (fruits and vegetables), along the St Lucia main road close to Khula village and Mtubatuba commercial centre. Rivett-Carnac (2009) therefore, clearly outlines how tourism is a fast growing industry and also the largest, with an annual outcome generation which ranges about 3.5 trillion. Job creation is one of the fastest and riskless methods of ending the poverty cycle and ensuring the progression of rural development in localities like the Isimangaliso Wetland Park (Muresan et al., 2016:2).

Figure 5.7: The employment contracts



The illustration in the pie chart above indicates that 26.7 percent of the respondent are temporarily employed by the wetland, 13.3 percent are permanent. Hence a greater proportion of the employees are contracted on a seasonal basis which therefore means that the employee/households do not have a steady source of income. It is thus evidence from the other income statistics that these household turn to other alternatives as limited strategies. Stakeholders like Induna, Employers of Isimanaliso assumes that this caused by the fact that tourism industry is based on seasonal dates, it doesn't help to employ more people permanently, while there are no enough tourists around during certain times of the year.

In order to ensure that economic benefits reach a maximum number of people, it is important to facilitate the spread of income further than the pockets of individuals and to the whole community at large. In terms of poverty, pro- poor tourism seeks to put in place a policy framework that curtails poor participation while putting emphasis on promoting partnerships in developing new tourism products.

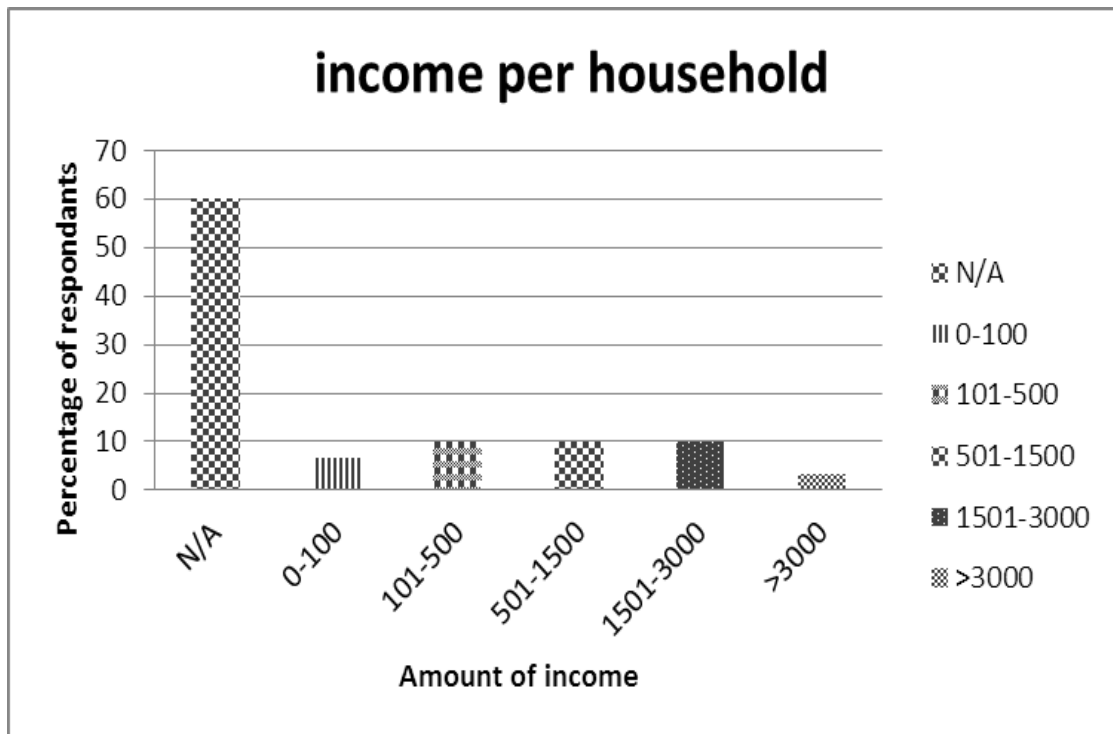


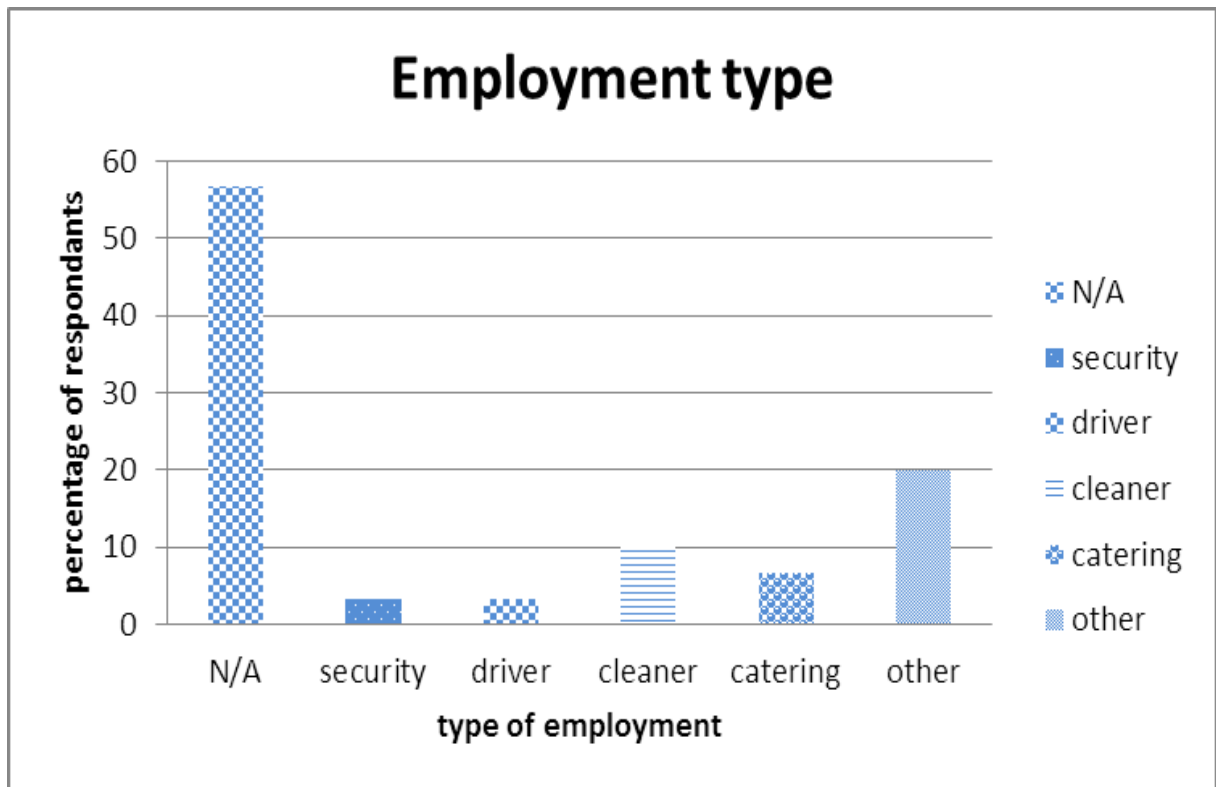
Figure 5.8: Respondents income ranges.

The main reason for tourism to be founded was to place poor people at the top of the agenda, to provide solutions to the various negative impacts to the environment (e.g. coastal areas, accessibility to land etc.) and society (societal disruptions and exploitation) (Ashley and Roe, 2002). Figure: shows the income of respondents that is of those that are employed by the wetland as indicated in the income values while those that are not employed are indicated by not applicable (N/A). From the statistics therefore, the greater proportion of the respondents which is 6.7 percent earns between R0-R100 a month. The other income ranges of R101-R500, R501-R3000 constitutes 10 percent each of the respondent's income. However, 33 percent of the respondents receive an income of less than R3000. It therefore follows that the trends of the income ranges represented by the data may be attributed to the fact that the nature or type of contract of employment offered by the wetland is dominantly temporary. It is against this background that the income is generally low because these contracts are not permanent employees and hence the wetland is in a position to pay them a wage. Through wage earnings

from tourism, it directly reduces poverty in most rural areas by uplifting the household's living standards which in turn is a means of achieving sustainable tourism (Sebele, 2010).

Community based tourism provides employment to local people in the roles of cleaning, drivers and tour guides (Magi and Zama, 2009). According to the results of the study type of employment offered by the wetland is as indicated by Figure: 5.9. The bar graph therefore depicts that the security guards and drivers are the least types of employment offered accruing a share of 6.6 percent together while catering and cleaning contributes 6.7 percent and 10 percent respectively. A greater part is in turn taken by other types of employment which take up 20 percent this portion includes occupants such as tour guides. This may be attributed to the fact that tourism in the wetland is mainly nature based. This representation raises serious questions about the lack of the local residents in management positions. Job creation is one of the fastest and riskless methods of ending the poverty cycle and ensuring the progression of rural development in localities like the IWP (Muresan et al., 2016:2).

Figure 5.9: The employment offered at Isimangaliso



Poor people are normally in the situation they are in because they are not educated or skilled in jobs that would guarantee them a secure livelihood where they can afford all that they need. Approaches such as Pro-Poor Tourism try to break down bridges that restrict such people will accommodate those predisposed to poverty in terms of improving their livelihood. Ashley et al (2001) outlines that PPT as an approach provides a broad perspective such that it is inclusive of women, labour intensive and helps in recognizing the natural and cultural assets that belong to the poor and can be utilized in engaging sustainable economic growth. Some of the respondents said that "There is a discernment that Dukuduku individuals are victimized in landing positions nearby, and that so as to be considered for business, a man required a Khula Village 'title deed'".

Figure 5.10: The provision of skills training.

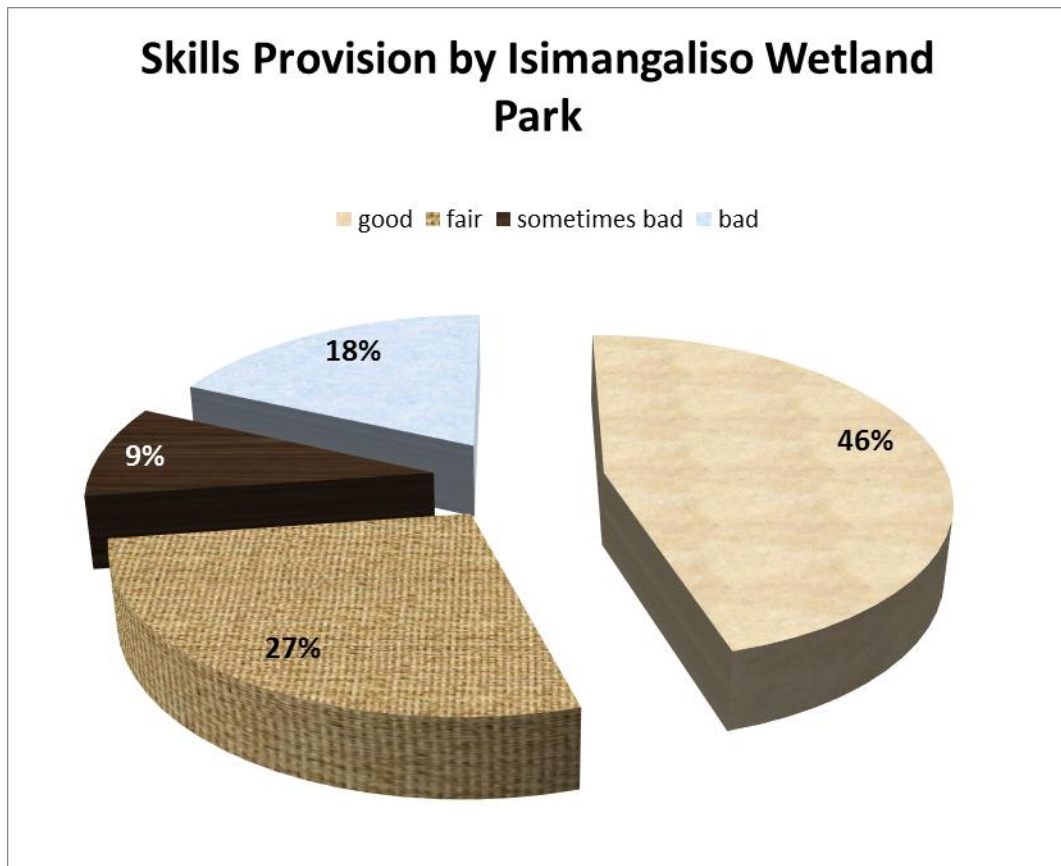


Figure: Shows the number of respondents that have been offered skills training by the wetland. It depicts that those respondents that have a resource skills training are greater than those that have not. This is indeed a deliberate move by the wetland so as to produce skilled workers so that they can perform on their jobs. This highest percentage of the population is the positive contribution to rural development because labour force in rural areas is generally unskilled, thus skills gained as results of tourism may be applied to other sectors such as small business creation. Participants clarified on the importance of training and skills acquisition, and particularly pointed out their need for business management training and marketing skills.

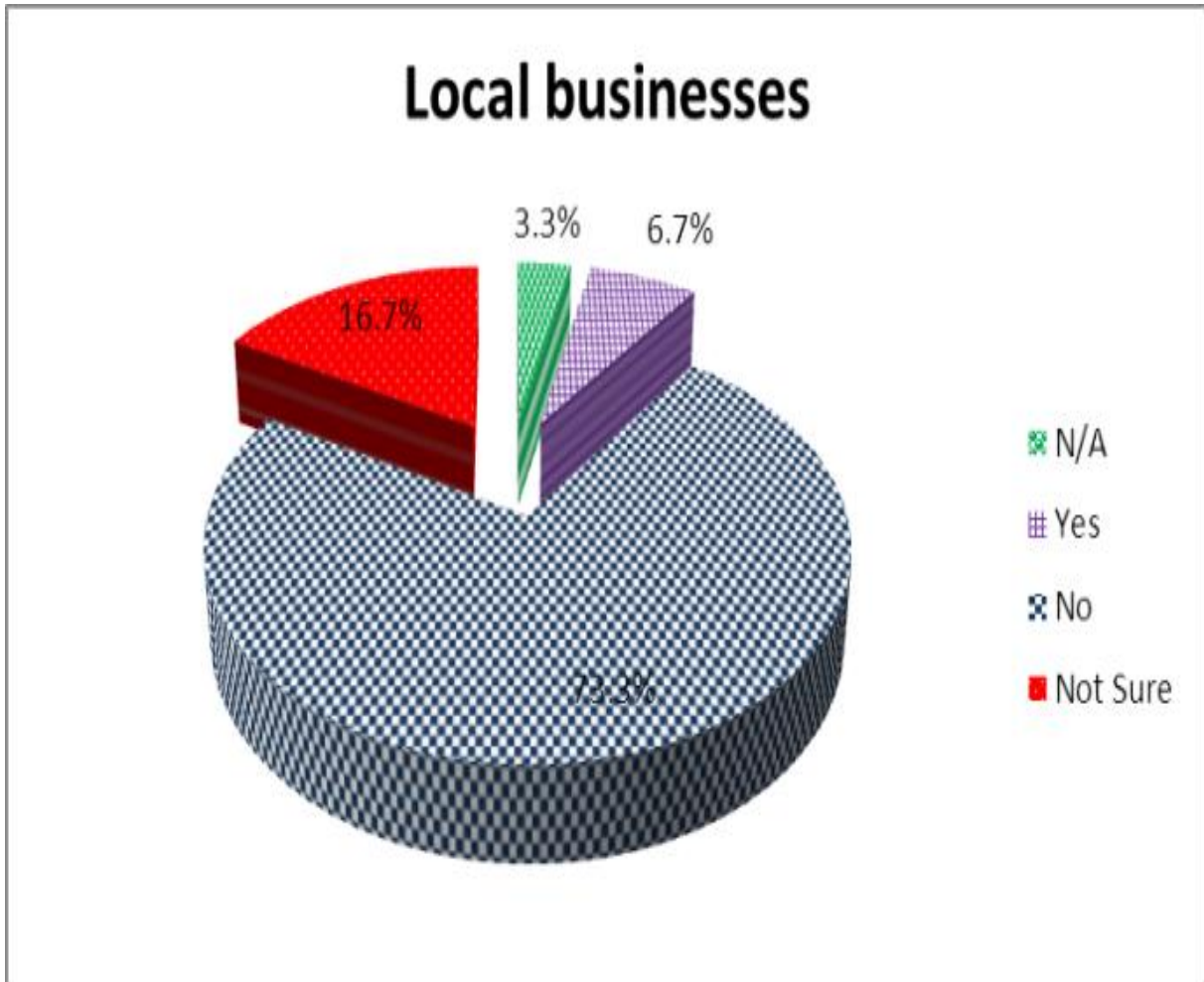


Figure 5.11: The local business opportunities.

According to the Tourism White Paper (DEAT, 2012) there is need for the recognition of communities as role players and they need to organize themselves as such. More communities ought to identify resources for tourism, source funding for developing tourism and find partners to support their tourism mandate. There should also be some form of enhancement and emphasis on the positive benefits of tourism with the promotion of responsible tourism. More so, Ashley and Roe (2002) highlight how community-based tourism emerges from three diverse perspectives which include, sustainable local development, tourism development and conservation in communal areas.

Figure: shows the proportion of respondents that have been provided opportunities by the wetland to conduct by their own businesses. Hence it is evident as shown in Figure: 5.11. that

only 6.7 percent of the respondents have been privileged to the access of such local business enterprising opportunities. The remainder of the respondent's proportion has either not received such as stimulus opportunities or are not aware of such programs or such opportunities. It therefore follows that the absence of such business opportunities as depicted in this study superimposes the exploitation of the rural communities. It is important to note that though the selling of agricultural and craft product along the road and at St Lucia seems to be appreciated by tourists, it is illegal and as such the producers often run into problems as they are restricted to sell in the area. However, the women report that, when they applied for licenses to sell in St Lucia, they were denied as the stalls were rendered to be full.

The women who sell in St Lucia, clarified how they were viewed as "illegal tenants" who cannot sell their produce to the public or have stalls and if they are caught they get arrested. Thus to mitigate their challenge, they have resorted to selling their products to Khula village residents who have selling stalls at Mtubatuba and St Lucia. They clarify there is much frustration in the process including the production of crafts as they have to purchase grass from Natal parks board. Furthermore, the women lack support as there are no external institutions that represent or assist them in smoothening the process of acquiring resources for their craft making. Their reliance on Khula residents to access St Lucia thereby creating a dependency of the community is a limitation strategy. The growth of this industry attracts foreign exchange earnings, creates job opportunities and stimulates small business participation (Chellan, 2005). Few people that were interviewed, they want Isimangaliso Wetland Park to provide more the community with more Centre's where people can be taught on how the local business work on tourism. And that would create various avenues for local people to participate in local businesses

Rural Development

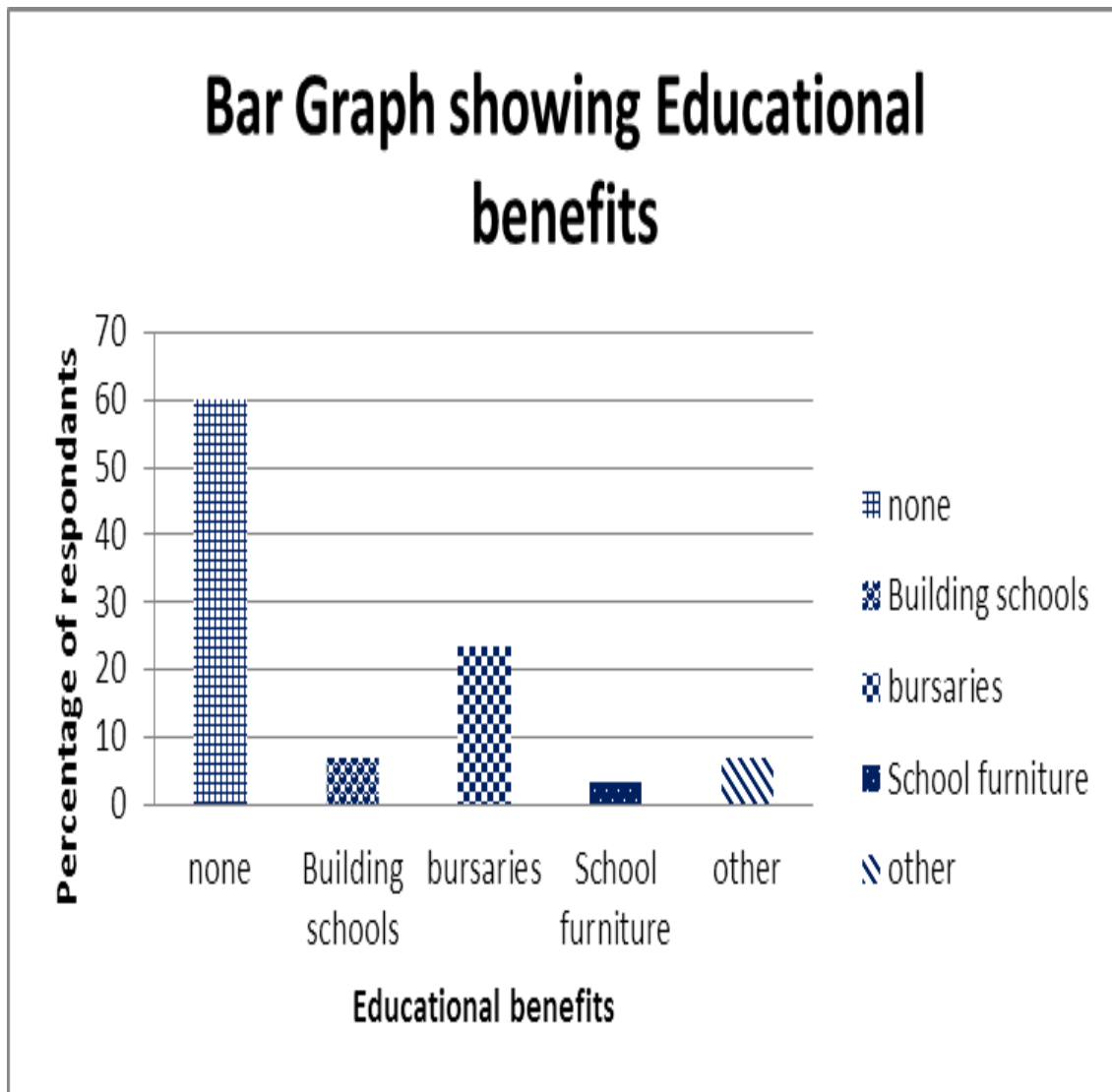


Figure 5.12: The educational benefits

Figure: 5.12. shows the types of improvements that have been made available by the Wetland to the community. As such it shows that 60 percent of the respondents have noted no educational improvement on any educational related benefit. However, 23.3 percent of the respondents reflect that there have been some educational benefits that have been availed by the Wetland. Hence 13.3 percent of the respondents have noticed an improvement in building schools and other facilities collectively. A smaller proportion of the respondents thus noted that

only on rare occasions the Wetland supplies or donates school furniture. From this analogue it is evidence that improvements that are currently unfolding in the schools are conducted either by the councillors or the community itself. Key stakeholder also suggested that in future the government should invest more money on education around the area since there is a low number of people who have seen the improvement with education benefits.

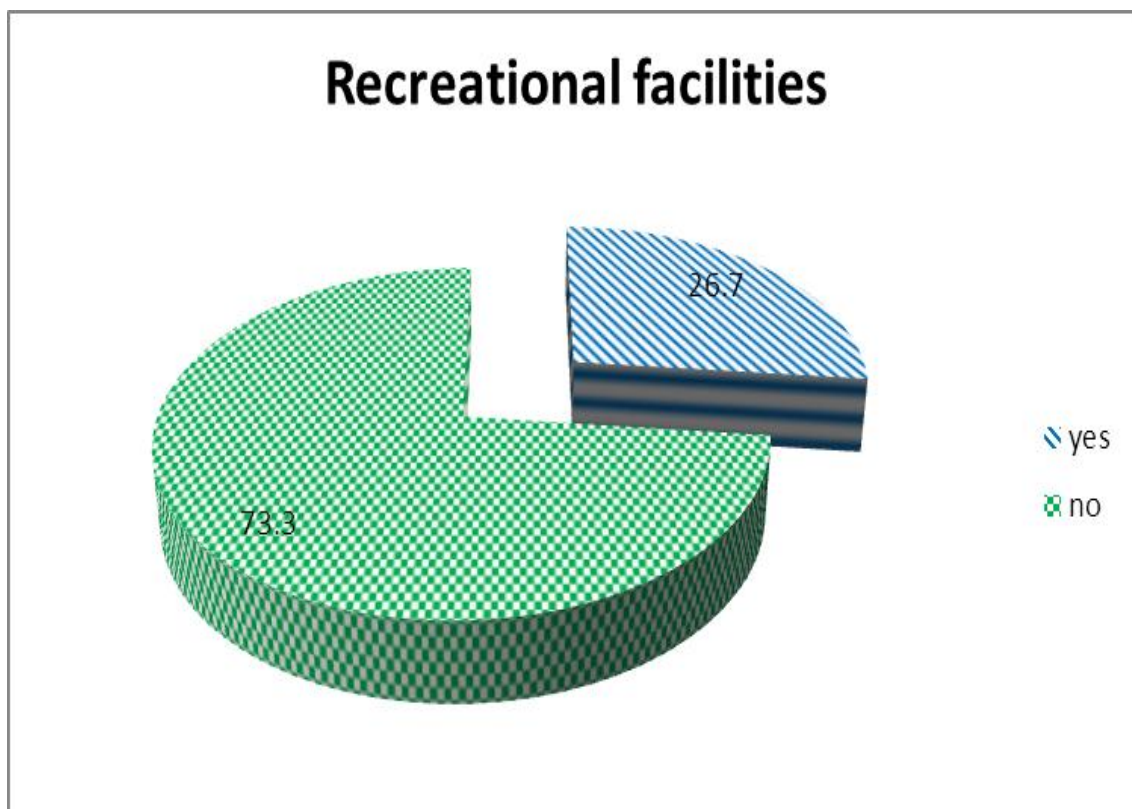


Figure 5.13: The recreational facilities at Isimangaliso Wetland Park

One of the destinations of the Department of Sports and Recreation referred to in the Sport and Recreation White Paper (DSR, 2011:28) advocates that: "getting the country to play" is expanding the level of cooperation in game and amusement exercises.

With this sort of arrangement set up, the legislature is then bound and resolved to guarantee that the groups are included or have entry to entertainment exercises. By diversion exercises, this review alludes to any exercises that are attempted by individuals amid their relaxation time

with a point of invigorating or engaging themselves. There are numerous open air amusement exercises inside the recreation center, some of these include: fledgling watching, swimming, kayaking, trailing, sailing and a few others. The people group ought to have entry to these exercises and should be allowed to take an interest in these exercises offered by the recreation center powers. It is a troublesome and uncomfortable circumstance when groups and nearby individuals are not permitted to stroll in the recreation center for security reasons. There are wild creatures that may make threat people. Along these lines, powers won't permit group individuals section in the event that they don't have engine vehicles. In the event that group individuals have a letter from the encompassing neighborhood Induna or Inkosi demonstrating that they are from nearby groups than they regularly won't pay an extra charge, yet should have an engine vehicle. School kids are likewise permitted to appreciate recreation time on days they are not occupied with tutoring, but rather should be under the direction of a recreation center authority. There is additionally a shoreline inside the recreation center that should be open to the group. It would be through the groups' support in diversion exercises that would have a chance to exploit these offices. The visitors can get to the recreation center since they bring about the expenses for passage and investment in exercises. Likewise, voyagers would likewise have a chance to visit the neighboring groups to find out about the nearby culture.

In this way, neighboring groups ought to have an inspirational mentality towards the recreation center with the goal that they can be adequate ministers. Figure: 5.13. shows the recreational facilities provided by the wetland in the perception of the respondents. It shows that 26.7 percent of the respondents have noticed or use recreational facilities offered by the wetland while the remaining 73.3 percent have not seen any recreational facilities. This therefore indicates that there are no sufficient recreational facilities offered by the wetland to the community. Thus the respondents who pointed out that there are recreational facilities, are

employed by the wetland and have access to recreational facilities offered by the wetland at their place of work. Thus these facilities may not be accessible to the whole community.

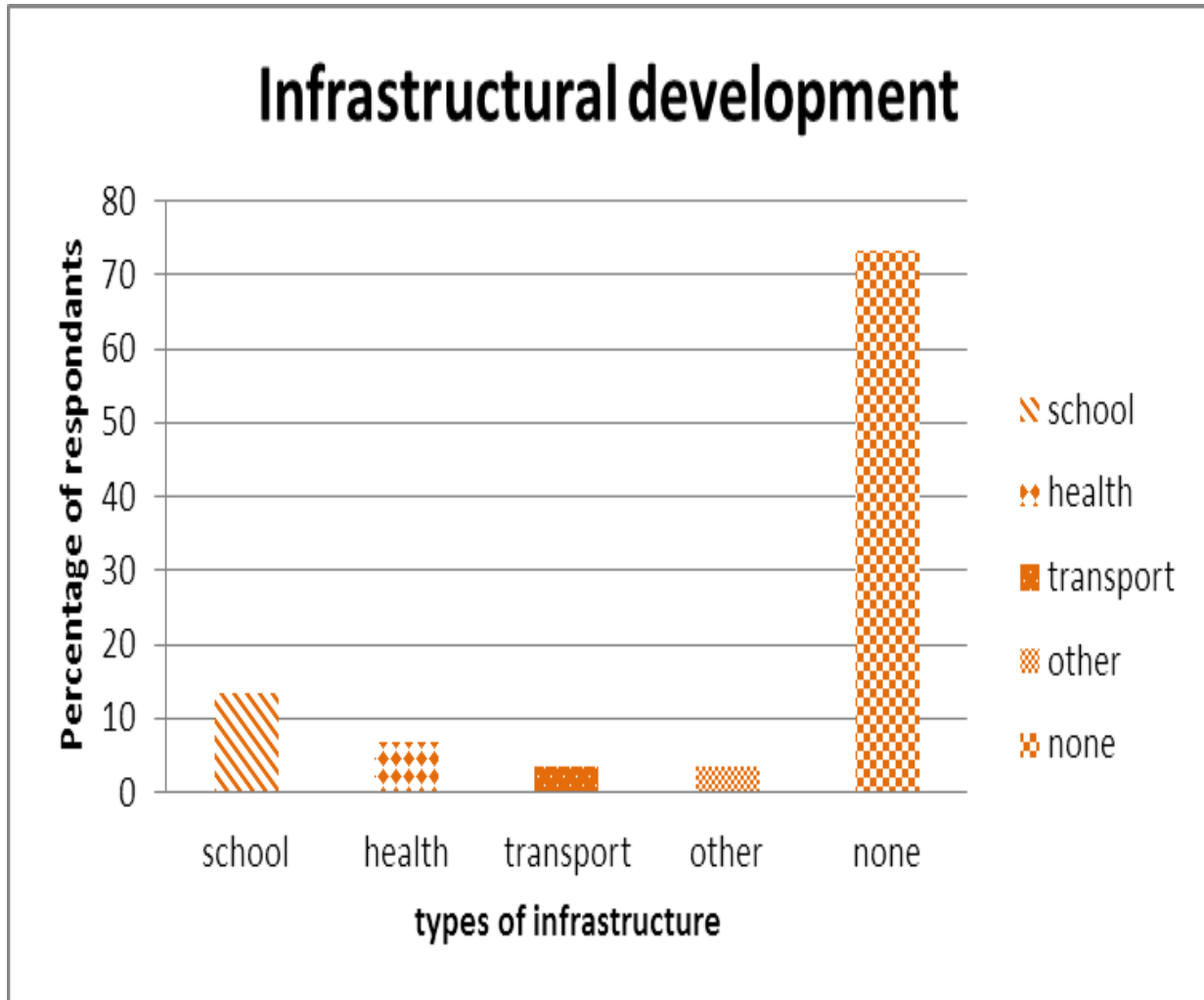


Figure 5.14: The infrastructural development.

Infrastructural development in the context of the tourism sector are supposed to be implemented in such a way that includes and benefits local communities through the provision of infrastructure (Okech, 2010). Figure 5.14, shows the infrastructural development that has progressed from the benefits of tourism in the wetland. From the statistics, 73.3 percent of the respondents indicated that there has been no infrastructural development that has been availed

as a result of tourism activities. However, 13.3 percent and 6.7 percent of the respondents have identified infrastructural development in schools and health respectively. The other infrastructural developments and transport are at a minimum (3.3 percentage points each). The reason for poor infrastructural development in the community maybe attributed to the fact the municipality is the major player that fosters development.

The quantity of the populace that have been assessed in a region is 63 210. A few offices are required in the Khula Village, for example, Creche offices, there is a place that have been designated for a library in the venture of low-salary lodging and more offices are in need at Khula Village/Dukuduku. The lodging venture that is occurring there has likewise incorporate the working of the group lobby, as it has been noticed that corridors are required at Khula Village/Dukuduku. Centers are all things considered required all through the group run with the possible social instance of Mtubatuba and St Lucia. Dissimilar to different regions in Umkhanyakude District, Khula Village people do not have entry to a doctor's facility, and this problem is exacerbated by the deficiencies of clinics. Given the number of people who have assess, a healing facility is earnestly required in Khula Village. Sport offices and fields are needed all around the District especially around Khula Village.

Furthermore, partners additionally proposed that, Khula Village and Dukuduku are the most districts that need a sanitation that is advanced. Khula Village has no water borne exchange structure; houses that are created are furnished with pit toilets or septic tank/sprinkle aways. The settlement of the foundation of VIP toilets were made by progression settlement expand, which is the go for the 700 unit Dukuduku resettlement adjacent Monzi. There is a necessity for squeezing assessment of the longterm affect that VIP restrooms will have on the ground and subsurface water resources of the two areas as a result of the high water table.

Table 5.3: The income received from tourism

<u>Income use</u>	<u>Proportion of the respondents (%)</u>
Furniture	6.7
Farming implements	3.3
Livestock	3.3
School fees	20
Other(s)	20

Table: 5.3. shows the use of the income obtained from tourism by the respondents who are and have been employed by the wetland and those that have obtained income from informal businesses offered as a result of tourism. The table therefore shows that the most dominant income use is the paying of school fees which constitute 20 percent on its own. 20 percent of the respondents also acknowledged that they use the income for other unspecified uses. Respondents who bought furniture from tourism income are 6.7 percent. Thus the remainder participants are split between the purchase of farming implements and livestock. From this, it can be argued that tourism can act as alternative source of income and can be used to meet wide range of needs and other shocks.

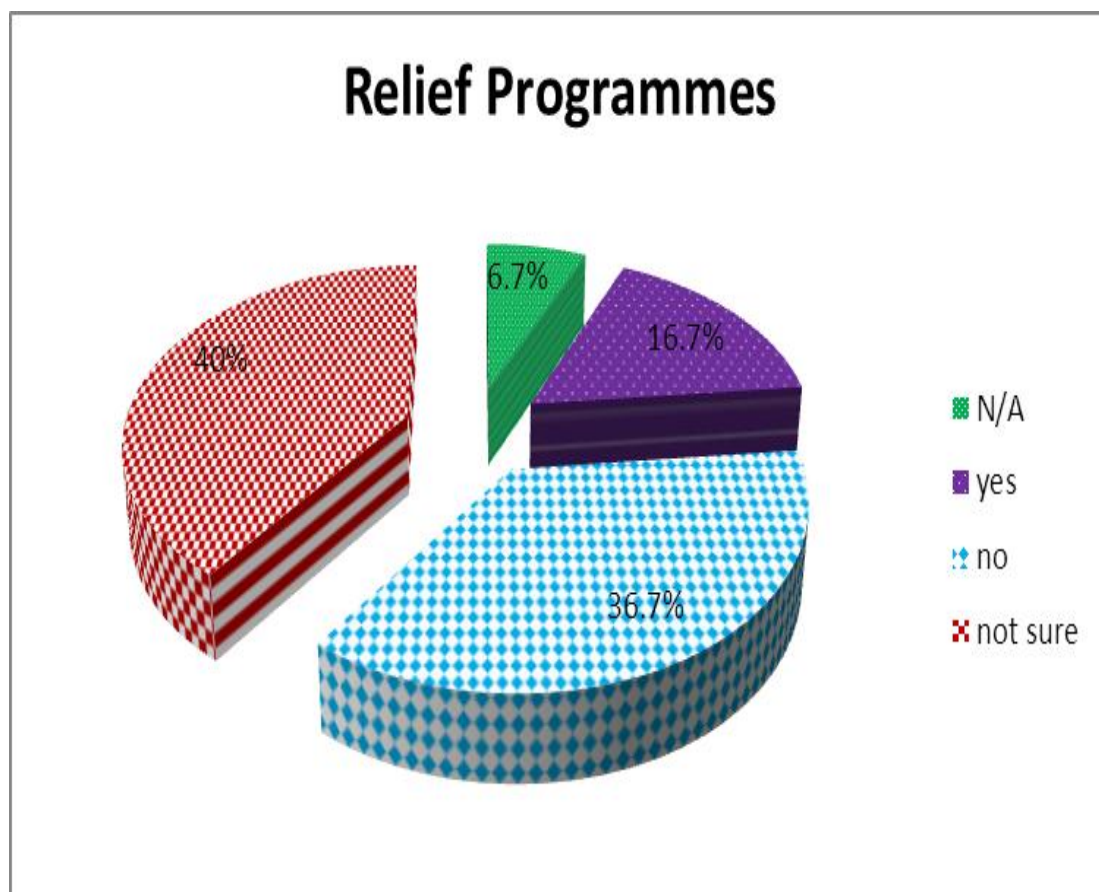


Figure 5.15: The Respondents relief programmes.

Sanders (1958:5) says that another way of viewing community development is to call it a program that emphasises activities and the involvement of subject–matter specialists such as those in health, welfare, agriculture, industry, recreation, education and development. Projects are taking less time or period when they are been compared with Programs that was the main point (Ntini, 2006:36). Figure: 5.15. show whether the respondents have received or know of any relief programmes that are offered by the wetland in cases where there have been disasters such as droughts or floods. The majority of the respondents are not sure whether there have been any relief programmes offered by the wetland. Only 16.7 percent of the respondents acknowledged that they have received relief programmes while the remainder have not received anything.

Figure 5.16: The relief types experienced.

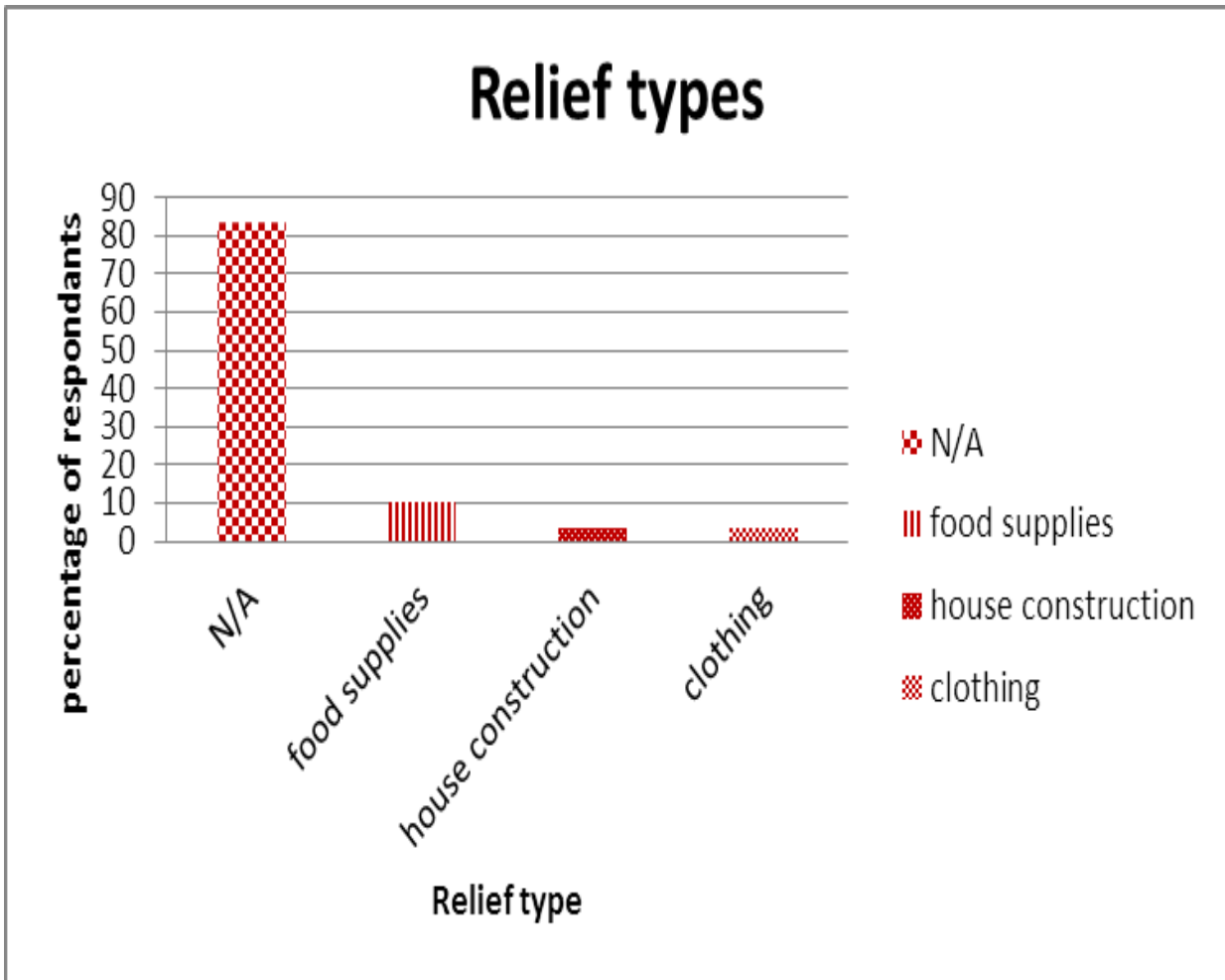


Figure: 5.16. shows the proportion of respondents that received relief and the type of relief that they received from the wetland. Figure: 4.26 therefore indicates that the greater proportion of the respondents that received relief, received food supplies, while house construction and clothing was only benefited by a total of 6.7 percent of the respondents.

Figure 5.17: The alternative household food security

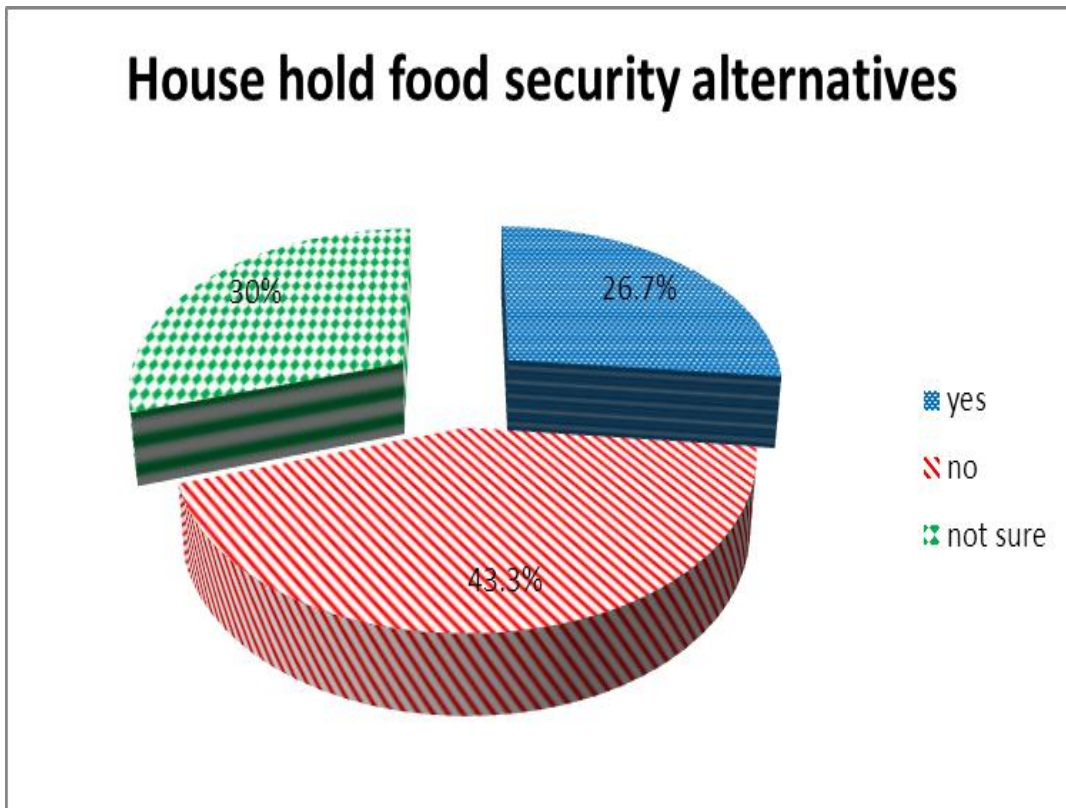
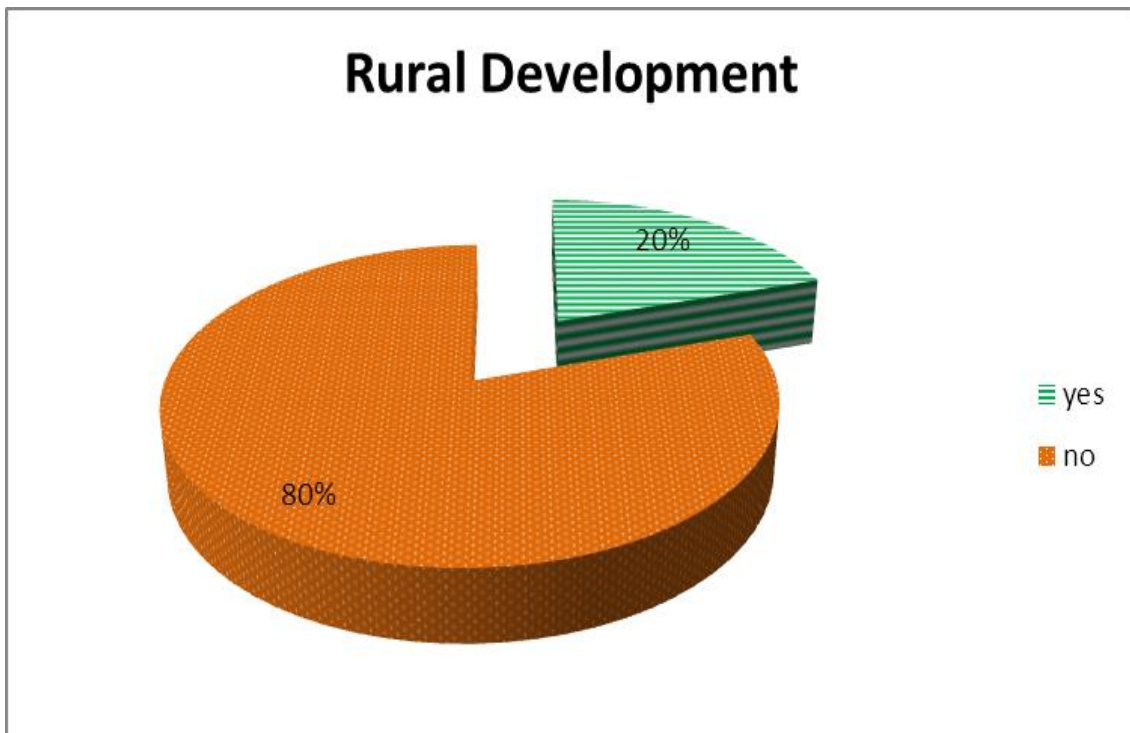


Figure: 5.17. shows the respondents perception on whether tourism provides an alternative household food security strategy. As such, 43.3 percent of the respondents indicated that tourism does not provide an alternative food security strategy. This may be as a results of the fact that tourism in this community does not provide employment. Moreover, the small employment opportunities offered are not on a permanent basis and thus does not provide a steady source of income. It is therefore against this background that only 26.7 percent of the respondents acknowledged that it provided an alternative household food strategy.

Figure 5.18: The respondents rural development.



Community improvement by and large alludes to the way toward enhancing the personal satisfaction and upgrading the financial prosperity of individuals living in moderately secluded and inadequately populated zones (Moseley, 2003:76). The discussion on rural development lends itself to an engagement with the concepts of livelihoods in general as described by Scoones (2009), from a research perspective as depicted by Murray (2009) and the manner in which recent livelihood debates have manifested themselves in South Africa as accounted for by Neves and du Toit (2013), Aliber and Cousins (2013) and Ferguson (2013). Unemployment and poverty have been two of the major inter-linked challenges in the rural areas of South Africa (Neves and du Toit, 2013) which calls for a substantial increase in the effectiveness of where the members of the community should be the participants of the development programs. Community in an expansive sense is a combination of gatherings with various social and monetary foundations that depends on riches, arrive, domesticated animals, age, sexual orientation, political alliance and different components (Hoogersvorst, 2000:26). The

establishment and equitable distribution of employment opportunities (specifically with regard to gender). Infrastructural development in the context of the tourism sector suppose to be done in such a way that includes and benefits local communities through the provision of infrastructure (Okech, 2010). Figure: 5.18. shows the perception of respondents on whether tourism has brought any meaningful development in the community. Thus 80 percent of the respondents do not think tourism contributes to rural development. This is a clear indicator of the type of tourism that is being conducted by the wetland. That is to say that it is an economic approach where the wetland is mainly business oriented.

5.2.4 Community Involvement

The motivation behind this research contemplate, in addition to other things was to show how groups are taking an interest in tourism exercises. Community interest is viewed as a key element of a vote based framework and a course that group individuals can take to end up distinctly included and assume liability for their individual and societal improvement; and to share similarly the positive consequences of community advancement while upgrading their basic leadership control (Thwala, 2004:19). Cooperation of the community highlights the rationale of having a place or personality, a promise to regular standards and the group ought to assume liability readiness for each other. It looks to engage groups to permit the destitution stricken to assemble their ability and get the certainty to prevail at advancement in a successful and practical way (Thwala, 2004). “Community Based Tourism (CBT) seeks to strengthen institutions designed to enhance local participation and promote the economic, social, and cultural wellbeing of communities” (Goodwin, 2006: 12). CBT is one of the World Conservation strategies that were put in place by governments of various countries of the world in the 1980’s (Sabele, 2010). The main emphasis of CBT is to act in linking protected areas with activities such as tourism that could bring about economic benefits to local communities (Sabele, 2010). This includes CBNRM initiatives as previously discussed. In South Africa,

CBT has, to a greater extent, impacted economically, socially, politically as well as psychologically on the lives of the communities that are located around these conservation areas (Sabele, 2010). CBT provides employment to local people where they take on roles of cleaners, drivers and tour guides (Magi and Nzama, 2009). Through wage earnings from tourism, it directly reduces poverty in most rural areas by uplifting the household's living standards which in turn is a means of achieving sustainable tourism (Ashley, 2000 cited in Sabele, 2010). A lack of active community participation among the local people who, for example, reside around the Ukakhlamba-Drankensberg world heritage site has resulted in poor developmental spinoffs (Magi and Nzama, 2009). This was mainly due to the local community members experiencing a lack of education on the protocols of how to participate in the planning, management and development of tourism activities in these world heritage sites (Magi and Nzama, 2009).

Figure 5.19: The community involvement in tourism.

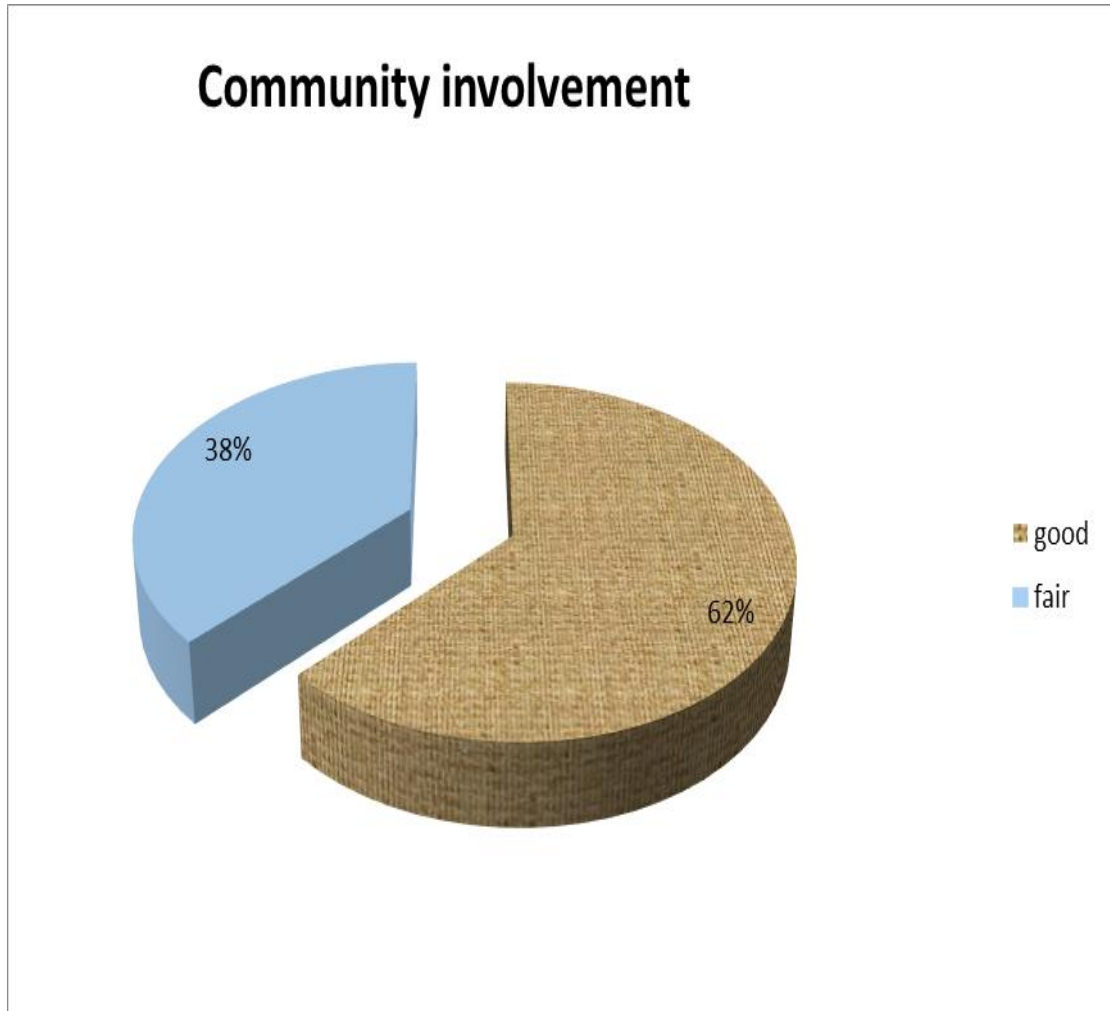
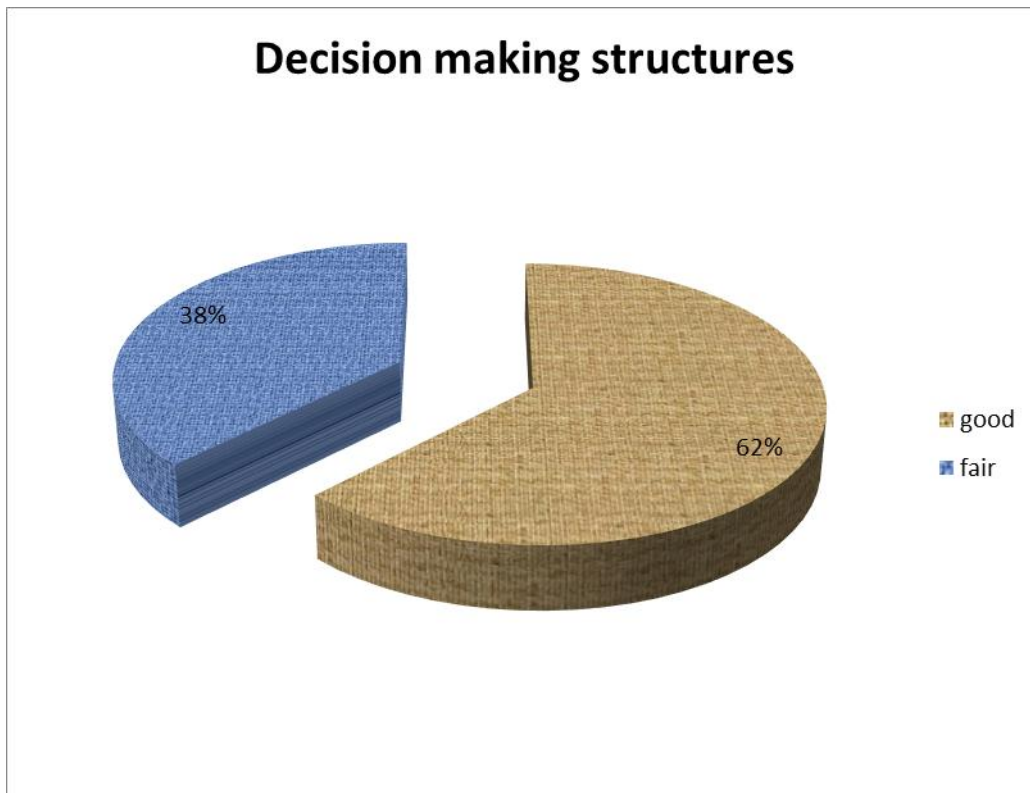


Figure: 5.19. Indicates the community's involvement in the organisational structure of iSimangaliso or Ezemvelo KZN. It therefore shows that 80 percent of the respondents are not involved in the committees of iSimangaliso or Ezemvelo KZN. Hence, the community is largely not incorporated in the activities and decision making bodies that operate in the area.

Anyanwu (1988:11) and Kramer and Specht (1969:202) characterize community improvement as a noteworthy model of group association, which can be conceptualized as a type of purposive, arranged or coordinated change, and identified with the speculations of social change and in addition to group basic leadership (Ntini, 2006:29). Abbott (1995:158) stresses that group improvement or community development is really a type of group interest, and its prosperity is dictated by the part of the state and the multifaceted nature of the basic leadership prepare. Figure: 5.20. Indicates if the community is involved in the decision making process that is taking into consideration those involved in the organisational structure. 86.7 percent of the respondents indicated that they are not involved in the decision making process. Thus, there is no development that is forthcoming because these organisational structures are not inclusive of the needs of rural communities. It is also important to take into consideration the power hierarchy in the community, for example Chiefs, councillor and iSimangaliso

Figure 5.20: The decision making structures



Cooperation in basic leadership involves group individuals deciding their own particular objectives for advancement and having an important voice in the association and organization of tourism. Better dispositions towards tourism among goal occupants will come about, and the business will be more effective, for as indicated by Gunn (1994:111), tourism advancement 'will bear little organic product unless those most influenced are included from the beginning'. In like manner, Murphy (1985:153) contends that tourism "depends on the goodwill and participation of neighborhood individuals since they are a piece of its item". Where advancement and arranging does not fit in with nearby yearnings and limit, resistance and threatening vibe can wreck the business' potential out and out. Brohman (1996a:59) concurs with Murphy and Gunn and keeps up that grassroots advancement not just reduce[s] the requirement for neighborhood inhabitants to exchange off personal satisfaction and social

expenses for financial development, yet would likewise add to a more comprehensively based uplifting state of mind toward tourism.

Figure 5.21: The dissemination of information.

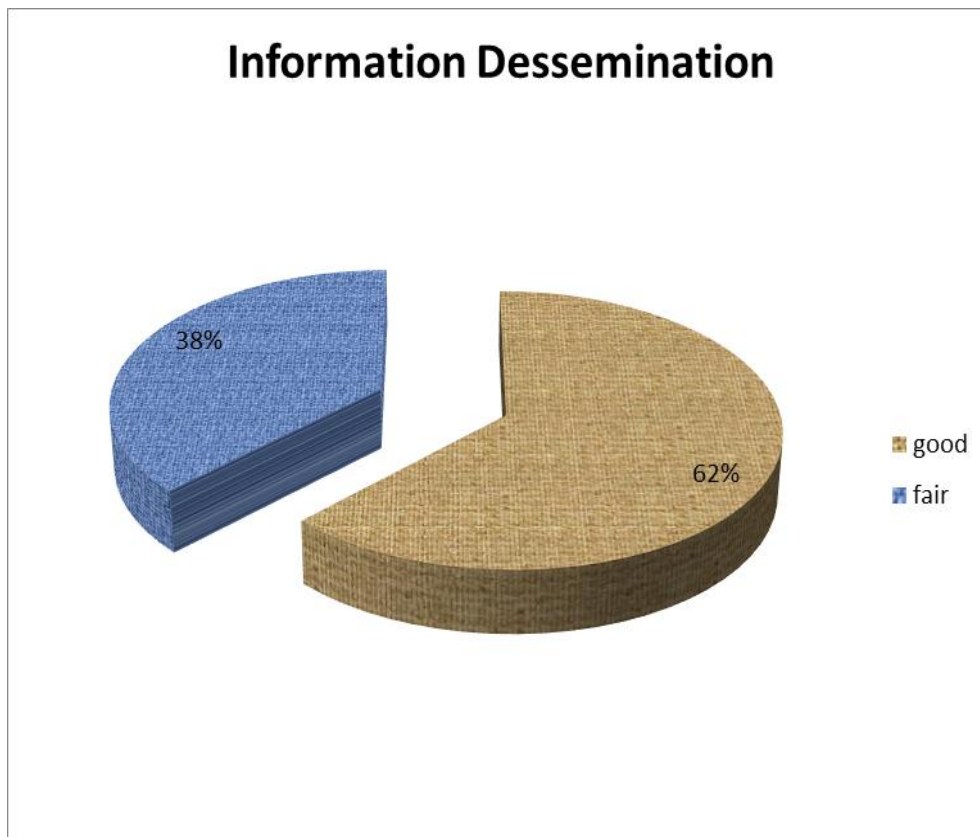


Figure: 5.21. shows the communication between iSimangaliso and the community in terms of the dissemination of information about the major tourist activities that occur in the wetland and surrounding areas. Thus, it shows that only 33.3 percent of the respondents acknowledged that the wetland disseminates such information. It therefore follows that the operators of the wetland do not consider the community in its vicinity.

Figure 4.22: The method of communication and notifications.

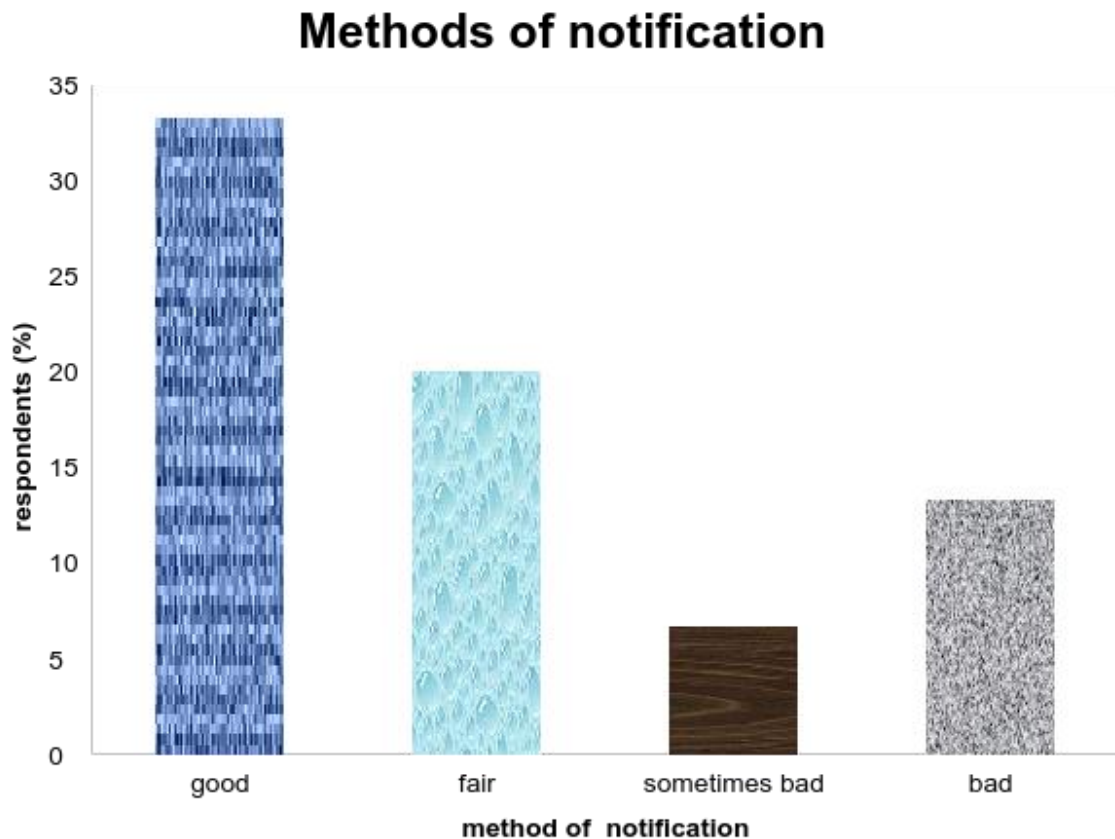


Figure: 5.22. illustrates the methods used by the wetland to disseminate information to the surrounding community. It is evident that the common method used for disseminating information is the loudspeakers. 26.7 percent of the respondents acknowledged the use of loudspeakers while 3.3 percent show that public notices were made. Other methods of dissemination have been acknowledged by 16.7 percent of the respondents. This graph generally indicates that the methods of information dissemination used are generally in shambles as 53.3 percent of the respondents are not informed of any activities.

Figure 5.23: The rating of knowledge access.

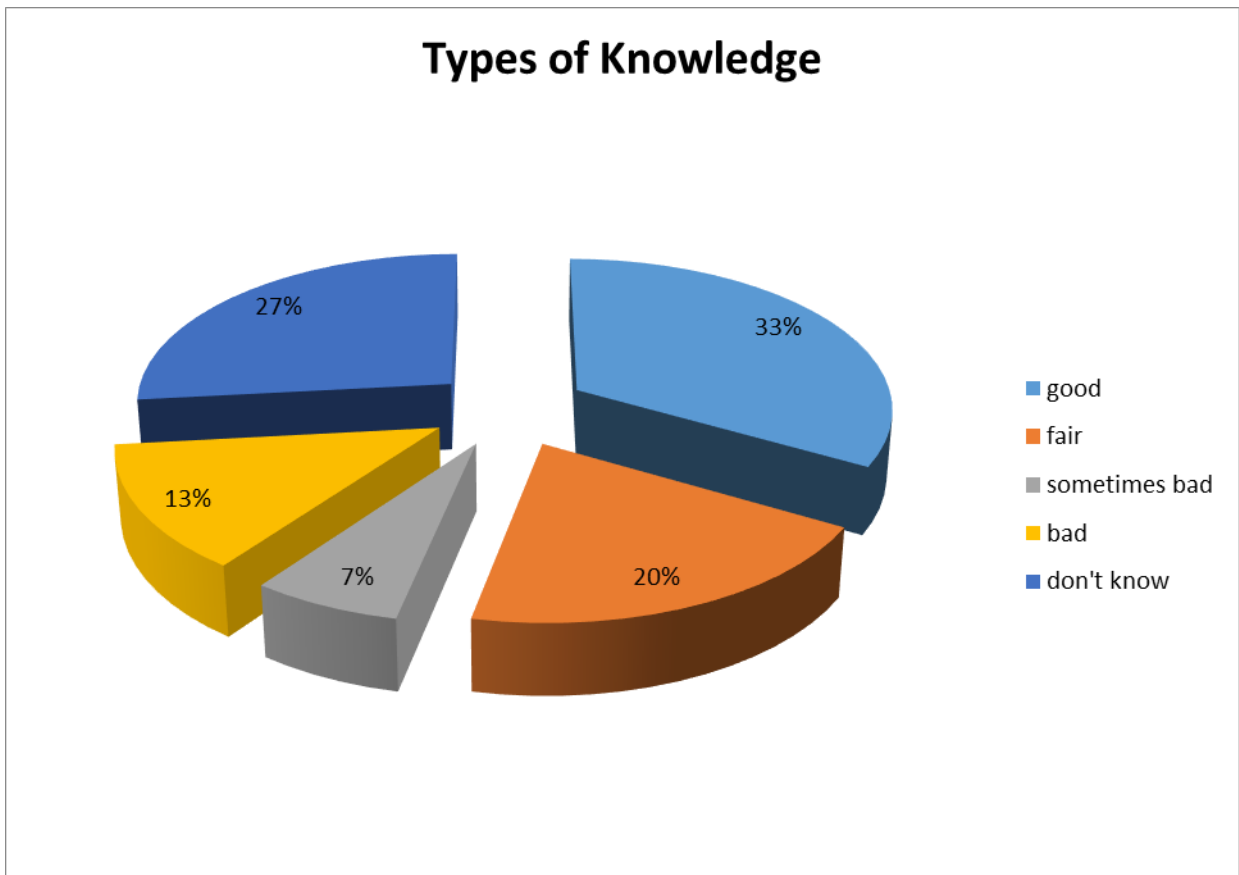


Figure: 5.23 shows the type of knowledge accessed by the members of the community from tourism. It is therefore evident that the greater proportion of knowledge accessed is indigenous knowledge, followed by conservation knowledge. A general decrease is noted in the order, financial, administrative and other forms of knowledge systems. Indigenous knowledge is the greatest due to the fact that the communities are moral in nature and thus preserve their tradition. Furthermore, the traditional practises are also used as a tourist attraction as they explore the African culture, especially the dances.

The concept of sustainability is defined as the need to attempt and the assurance of characteristic surroundings which is crushed due to overexploitation. The level of common assets has been declining beneath feasibility, all things considered they will be nonrenewable. Overexploitation and wrecking of regular assets may likewise be the impact from exercises of the voyagers. There is interrelation amongst tourism and maintainability of assets (Muresan et al., 2016). Figure: 5.24. shows the community's integration and their access to the natural resources that is to what extent they still use or has access to natural resources. Local resources such as energy, food and other raw materials are in short supply and tourism creates great pressure on them. (Von Bormann and Gulati, 2014). Appeal is set upon these assets to meet exclusive standards by traveler, for example, appropriate warmed water. It meddles with fundamental natural capacities, for example, species adjust, soil arrangement and nursery gas ingestion; this decreases efficiency of productivity ecosystems (Tourism Tattler, March 2016). For example Ranthambore National Park in India had experienced massive increase in tourists' arrival, which is beyond its carrying capacity and this in turn poses serious threats on the biodiversity (Slama, 2004 in Chellan, 2005).

Figure 5.24: The access to natural resources.

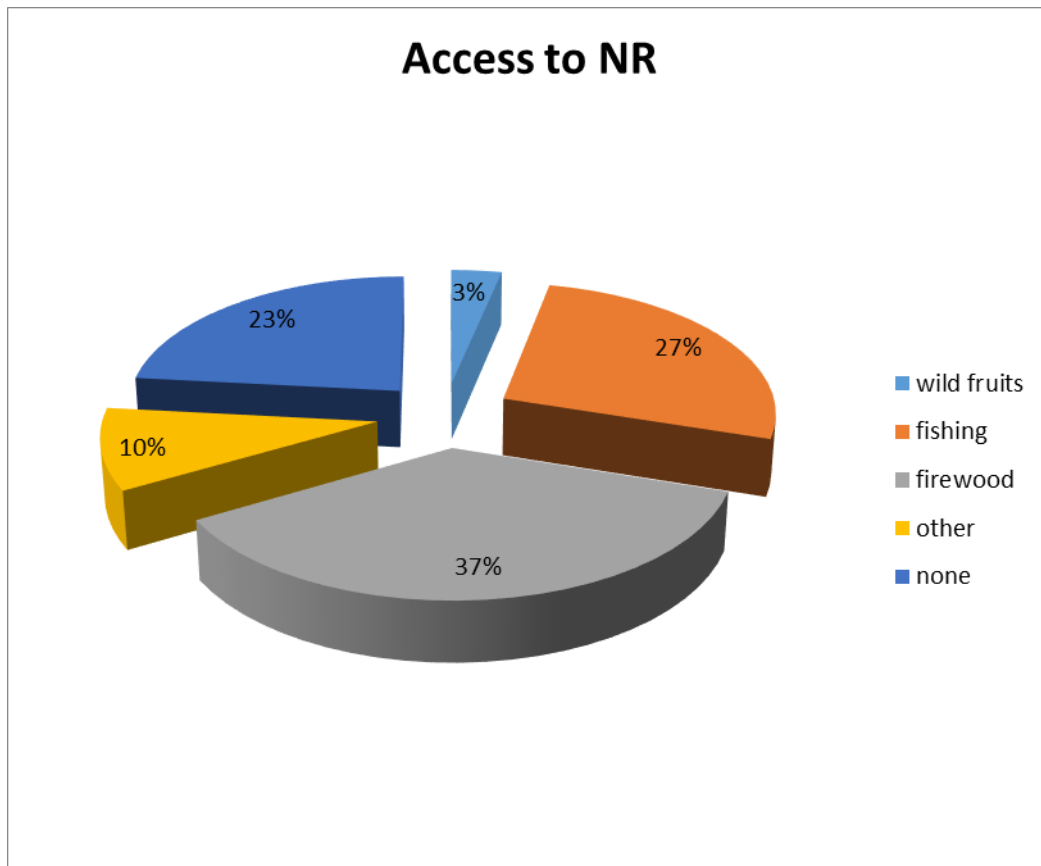


Figure: 5.24. Indicates that the dominant natural resources use is the fetching of firewood. Other forms of natural resources use such as hunting, gathering of wild fruits and fishing are at a minimum. These activities have been made illegal and for one to conduct them, they should be holders of licences or else fine prosecution. As such, the community has no access to the natural resources. This prohibition of hunting and fishing reflects the power relations between “experts” knowledge, which is considered “scientific” and the indigenous knowledge, which is considered to be “backward”. “Indigenous living spaces are basically the previous declared nature/amusement and regular backwoods saves which KZN Ezimvelo Wildlife and the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) oversaw. These are presently incorporated into the announced Greater St Lucia Wetlands Park World Heritage Site” Councilors said.

Table 5.4: The land resources managers.

<u>Manager</u>	<u>Number of respondents. (No=30) frequency</u>
iSimangaliso	5
Councillors	9
Traditional leaders	8
Local community	4
Not sure	4

The table shows the perceptions of the respondents managing land resources in the community. As such, Table: 5.4. indicates that councillors have the highest proportion followed by the traditional leaders. iSimangaliso also manages a substantial part of the land and thus the smallest proportion of the land is managed by the local community. From the Table above (5.4.) it is clear that there are areas that managed by both the councillors and traditional leaders, however there was no clarity over persons managing over a substantial piece of land. The men members expressed that the induna is in charge of the designation of destinations and fields. Locales are both acquired and allotted. The women expressed that nobody individual oversees apportioning the fields, "The men announced that all the land they use is theirs - it is innate land". The women communicated that "their region is the best, not in any way like the residences that were bought by the Department of Land Affairs and DWAF which are sandy and where you can't create anything".

In any case, "the actualities that normal assets are regularly accessible for nothing out of pocket and guests' buys are difficult to control, imply that the earth can pay a high cost for transient

monetary advantages" (Tribe, 2000:3). In the range around Isimangaliso Wetland Park there are many individuals who offer specialty products produced using material from normal assets like woodcarving and wetland reeds.

Figure 5.25: The work relations among land managers

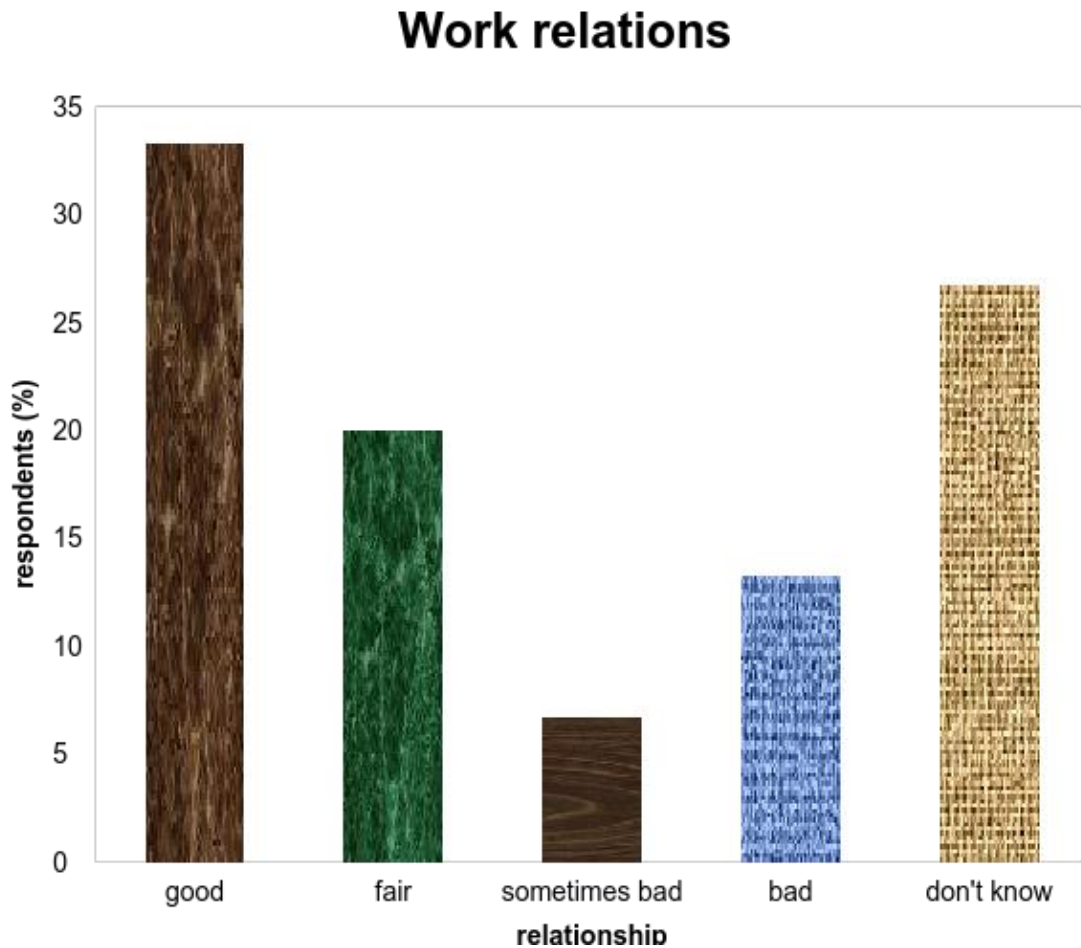


Figure: 5.25, shows the nature of work relations that exist between the land managers and the local community. Generally, this graph indicates that a good to fair working relationship exists between the major land managers and the local community. However, there are some respondents who have indicated that there are sometimes bad relations that are encountered. 26.7 percent of the respondents are not sure of the work relations that exist between the land managers and the community.

5.2.5 Cultural / Traditional Activities

A key tourist attraction available to communities surrounding the IWP is their rich cultural heritage (see for example Weaver's comments on Zulu culture [2000:69]). The manner in which this can be channeled into tourist attractions without undermining the essence of tradition is a key challenge to consider and investigate for the effective management of tourism (Kaplan, 2000:41). According to Mamadi (2004:47), "culture is characteristic of particular gatherings of individuals characterized by their dialect, religion, food, social propensities, music and expressions". "Socio-social effects of tourism incorporate the adjustments in esteem frameworks, singular conduct, moral lead, customary services, social practices and community association" (Munro et al., 2010: 12).

Figure 5.26: The conservation methods.

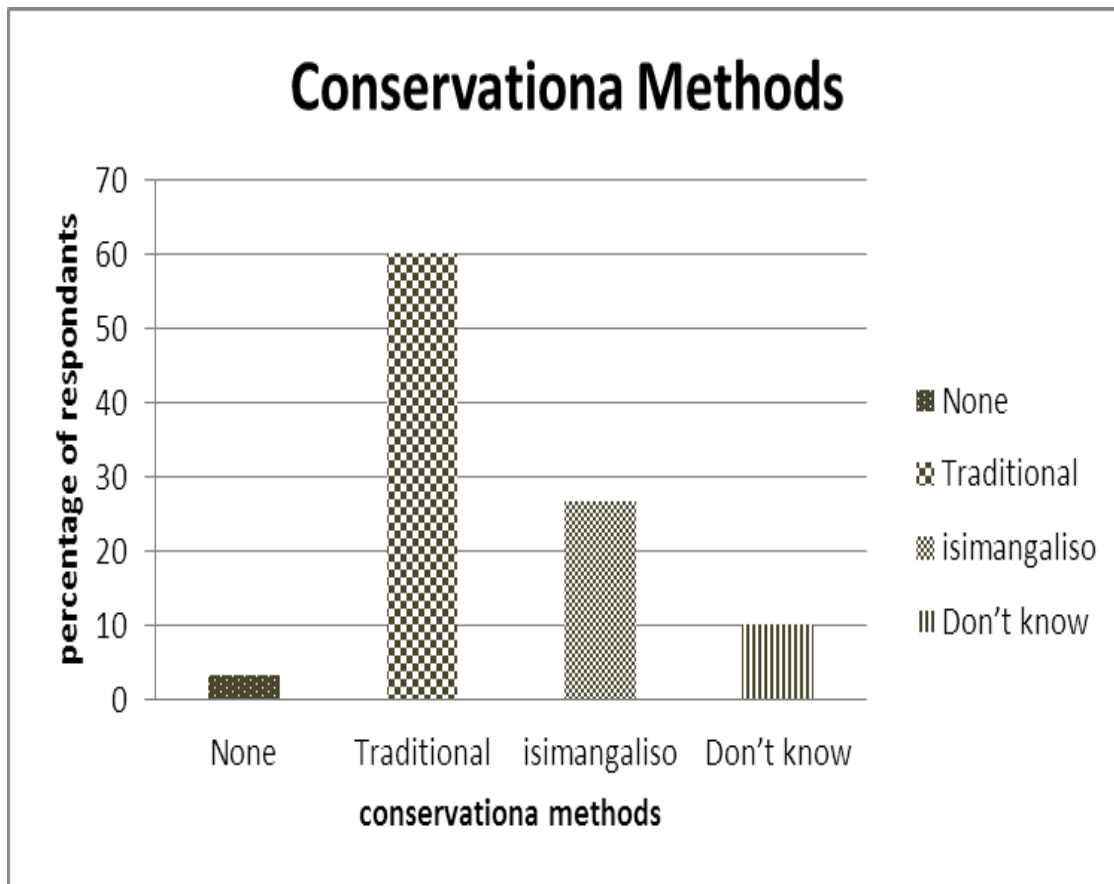
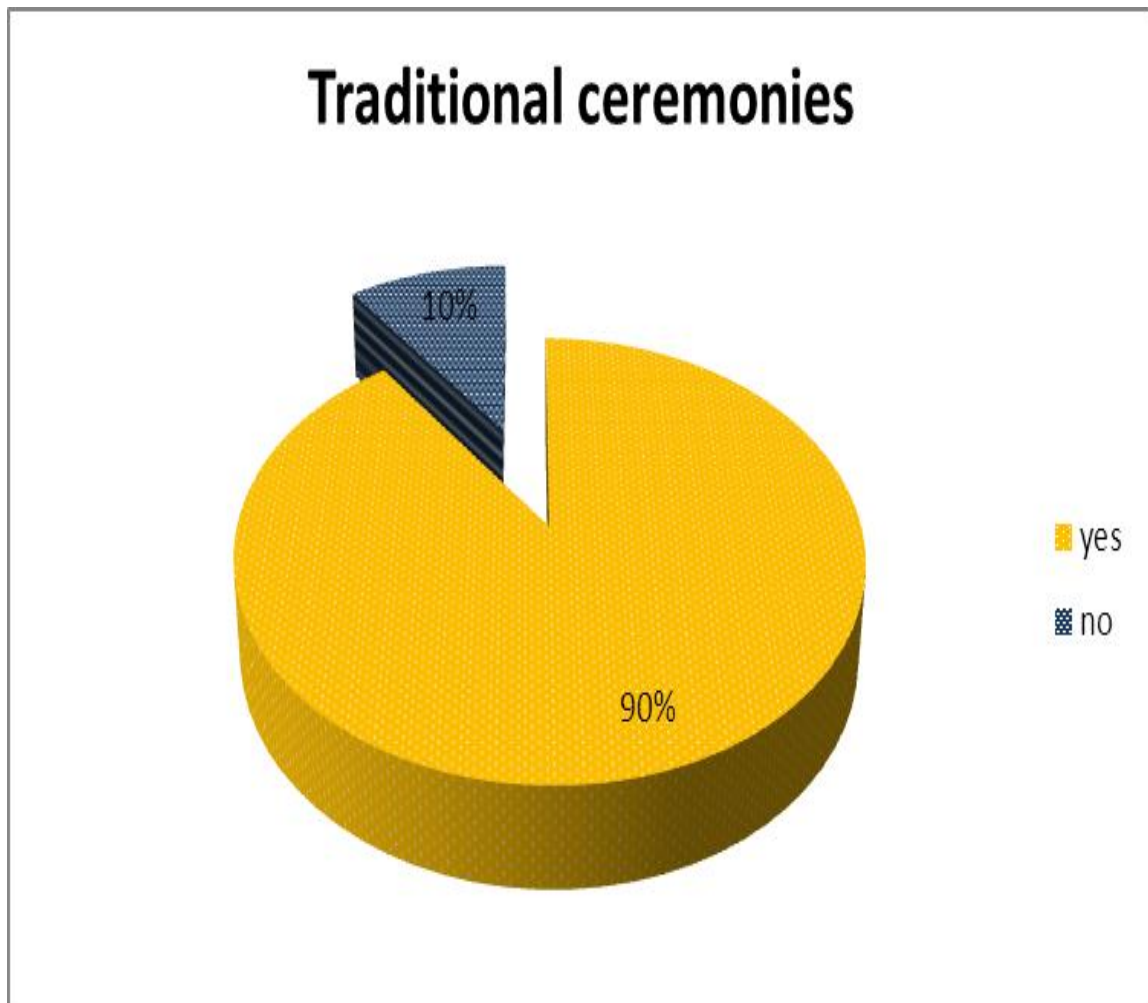


Figure: 5.26 represents the use of conservation methods within the community. This figure illustrates that the respondents acknowledge that the traditional conservation methods are dominant. This may be attached to the fact that the wetland maybe promoting this form of conservation. This might be done in the best interest of tourism since nature based tourism is dominant in this area of study. Hence this also brings the iSimangaliso Wetland Park into play as it is the major and sole beneficiary of tourism in this area.

Lubbe (2003) alludes to Keisha Lodge, on the Tugela River in the district of KwaZulu-Natal, "South Africa for example where culture has been delivered and guaranteed, to be used as a kind of nature tourism. Anthropologists were asked for that help the common gatherings re-learn standard moves, which had been lost after some time" (Lubbe, 2003:23). These moves have since transformed into a critical part of the incitement program offered to voyagers. A survey drove by Pearce and Moscardo

(2000) revealed that "traditional and social tourists search for both information and direct encounters, which incorporate support" (p.19). These visitors search for foundation data about neighborhood history, their customary way of life, how such individuals are living now, expressions and artworks, moves, valid or conventional food and what's more, genuine direct contact with indigenous groups and investment in customary exercises (Pearce and Moscardo, 2000:126). The accompanying is a case of a vacation spot where the majority of the components, distinguished by Pearce and Moscardo (2000:127), are accessible to travelers: "From an African and KwaZulu-Natal socio-cultural context, one can understand the issue by adopting the metaphor of warriors, maidens and sticks. The sights and sound of Africa's fiercest warrior nation, the Zulu, come alive during a visit to the village of Phumangena, uMuzi, situated near the Heia Safari Ranch, 45 km from Johannesburg".

Figure: 5.27: The traditional ceremonies



"After the dance, home-blended brew (umqombothi-an extraordinary taste involvement), is served by Zulu ladies and one is offered a dinner that has been cooked over open flames" (Pearce and Moscardo, 2000:127). Traditional entertainment by locals to the tourists have an immense role in attracting foreign tourists from all over the world (Mamadi, 2004). Figure: 5.27 shows the prevalence of traditional ceremonies in the community. The respondents indicated that 90 percent of the community still conduct traditional ceremonies. Hence this shows that the respondents have a strong tradition that they would live to preserve, thus there is no cultural dilution. Thus it can be argued that tourism is in conflicts with culture of the community.

Figure 5.28: The type of traditional ceremonies.

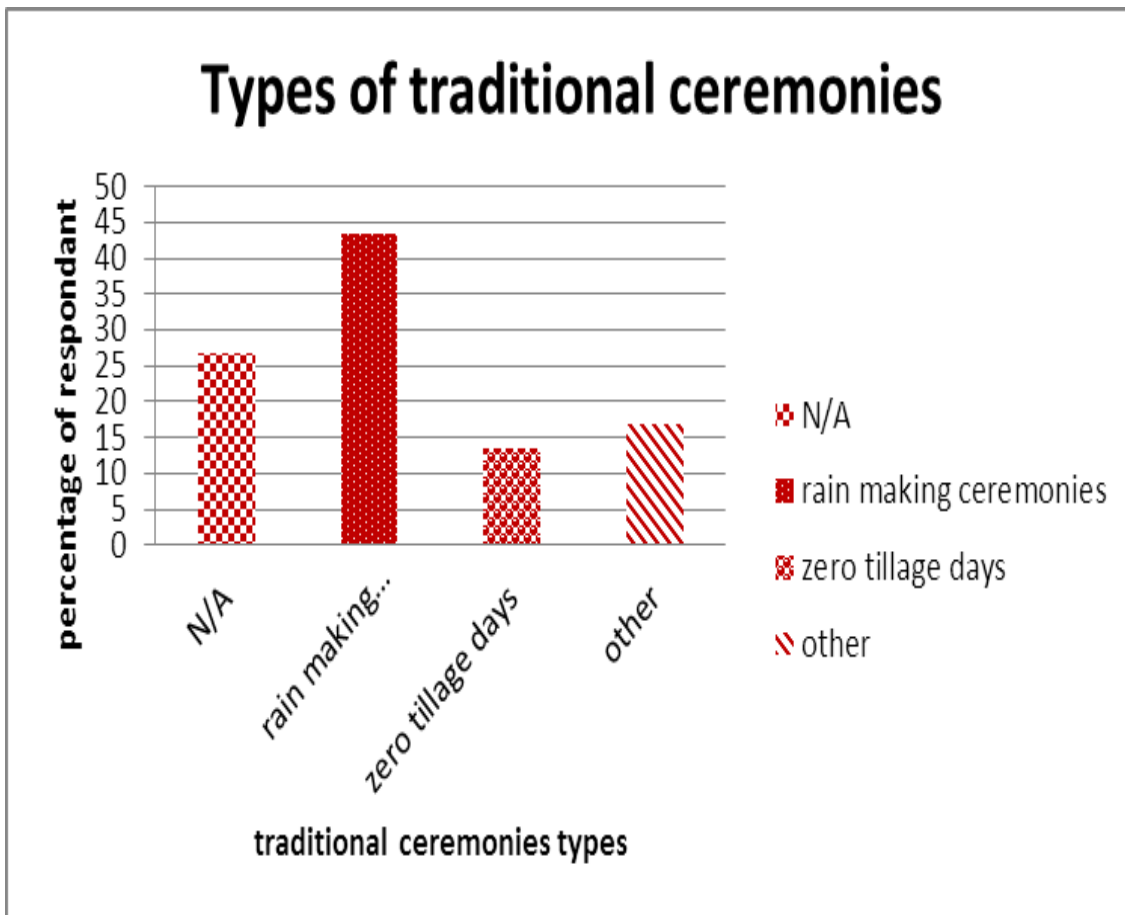


Figure: 5.28. Shows the traditional ceremonies that are carried out in the community. The most common traditional ceremony type is the traditional rain making ceremonies. It might be caused by the fact that many of the household in the community are dependent on household subsistence farming, thus rely on the rain. Other traditional ceremonies such as the zero tillage days are also conducted alongside the traditional rain making ceremonies. Usually it is the traditional leaders and induna who are presiding at these ceremonies.

5.2.6 The impact of tourism on traditional and local culture.

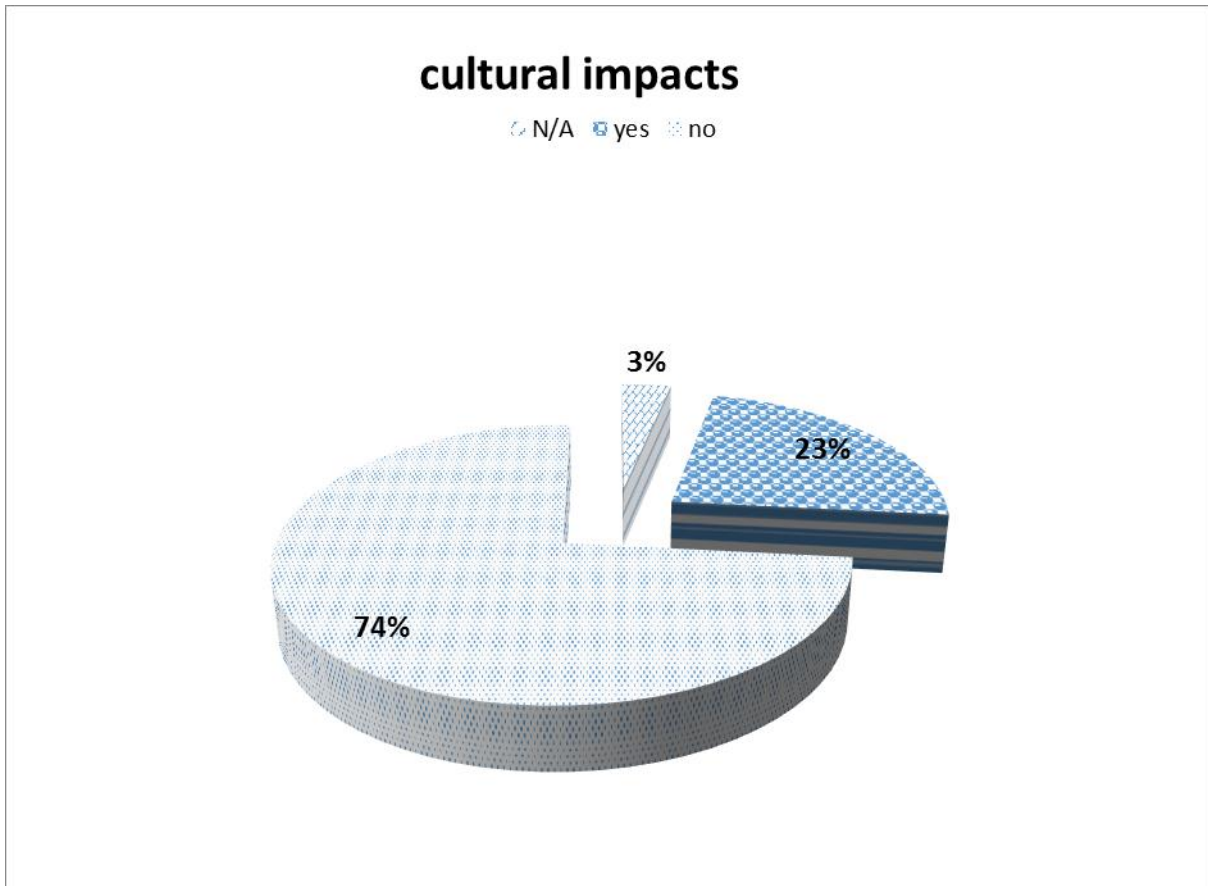
Despite criticism that local culture changes at the influence of the behaviour espoused by tourists (acculturation), cultural exchange and through experiences can be beneficial for hosts and guests of tourism destinations and has potential to revive local traditions and crafts. However, tourism is still associated with the real threat of eroding the local community culture.

Youth in the society start to imitate the discourse and clothing of voyagers in this manner dismissing their own. Noteworthy locales are harmed through tourism advancement and weights. In addition, there can be long haul harm to social customs and the disintegration of social qualities, bringing about social change past a level worthy to the host goal (Munro et al., 2010). Taking after that tourism improves neighborhood group regard, it is pointed this gives a chance to more prominent comprehension and correspondence among individuals of differing foundations (Munro et al., 2010).

In any case, fast tourism development can bring about the overconsumption of nearby enhancements and organizations to meet administration requests. Without legitimate arranging and administration, vandalism and wrongdoing frequently go with tourism advancement (Ashley and Roe, 2002). Tourism here and there brings congestion and movement blockage in the way that guests carry with them material riches and obvious flexibility for example their clothing and conduct. Robinson (1999) proposes that youthful individuals from the host group are especially helpless to the financial desires that these travelers get and can come about total interruption of conventional group lifestyles.

Ashley and Roe (2002) argues that the community structure such as community bonds, demographics and institutions may change as a result of activities and foreign tourists' behaviour. Therefore, this makes authenticity of the social and cultural environment of the locals to be changed to meet tourism demands at the expense of the local community.

Figure 5.29: The impact of tourism on traditional and local culture.



Culture is reflective of particular groups of people associated with a particular language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. Figure: 5.29. shows the respondents perceptions on whether tourism has an impact on their cultural practises and beliefs. 73.3 percent of the respondents indicated that tourism does not have an impact on their culture. Hence the remainder of the respondents show that there is an impact in which culture is diluted. The perceptions of the respondents may therefore be influenced by other factors that cause cultural dilution rather than tourism. These other factors may be, but not limited to the influence of television and urban-rural migration.

Figure5.30: The influences of tourism.

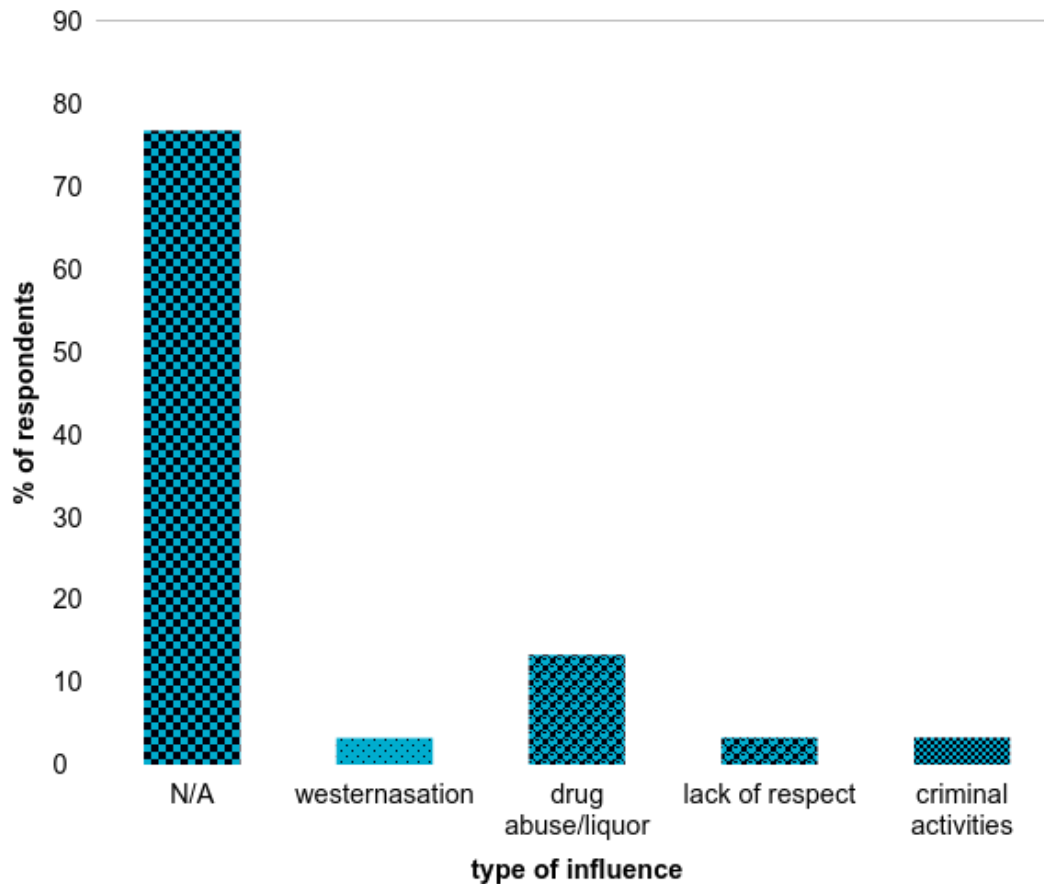


Figure: 5.30. Shows the perceptions of respondents regarding the manner in which tourism impacts on their culture. These results depict behavioural trends noted in the community especially among the youth. The most prevalent trend was drugs/liquor, which 13.3 percent of the respondents identified. The other behavioural trends such as criminal activities, lack of respect and westernisation are at minimum. Hence the impact of tourism on culture is minute. The higher the rate of drugs and liquor abuse is therefore not connected to tourism but rather to the lack of employment and recreational facilities.

5.3 CONCLUSION

This chapter has presented data collected and further analysed the results from the current study. Results show that households in the vicinity of iSimangaliso are mainly female-headed households. These households have no steady income at most and residents in the economically active age are not employed. As a coping mechanism they engage activities such as subsistence

farming and receive a substantial amount of their income from social grants. Current evidence from the study show that tourism does not contribute to rural development in the study area. Interestingly, communities in this area are not part of the committees that manage the land resources although the councillor is involved. One can therefore safely point out that there is no trickle down effect of the benefits of tourism to the last member of the community. However, tourism has not negatively impacted on the cultural traditions and practises in study area although there are some traces of the culture being commodified.

CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The general representation of tourism in the literature reviewed, theoretical framework and findings of this study reveal that tourism is one of the drivers of economic growth. This case study has highlighted the impacts of tourism to the rural communities living in the vicinity of iSimangaliso Wetland Park. As such the study incorporates the perceptions of the communities themselves to adequately evaluate the costs and benefits of tourism. This chapter will thus outline the major findings of the study and subsequently forward recommendations.

6.2 REVIEW OF RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

From the outset, the study aimed to establish the value of tourism and its contribution to rural development in the communities surrounding iSimangaliso Wetland Park. The study therefore focused on the rural communities living in the Khula and Dhukuduku communities. Accordingly, research questions used as a guideline were themed around examining rural development, community involvement, access to natural resources and cultural (traditional) activities. The objectives of the study and summary of the primary findings are provided below:

6.2.1 Determining the socio-economic profile of the Khula and Dhukuduku

Post-apartheid South Africa has launched an initiative to fuse the government, private sector and the Parks board so as to promote ecotourism (Allen and Brennan, 2004). It is this ecotourism that is designed to institute nature conservation methods as well as enhance the lives of the communities that live in the proximity of ecotourism sites.

According to community development theory, in terms of community development, “it is noted that through the ages, communities been engaged in activities designed to improve the well-being of their members and have been taking the initiative and responsibility for such

activities” (De Beer and Swanepoel, 2001:125). From the study, it is evident that most of the respondents were female (66.6 percent). The most dominant demographic age of the community is 20 -39 years age group. Distinctively large proportions (73.3 percent) of the respondents are single in terms of their marital status. Education levels are still quite low with almost all the respondents having attained their highest level in primary and secondary education although substantial proportions have never received any formal education. The greater proportions of the respondents have lived in the community for more than 16 years. Most households have more than 7 family members who mostly rely on social grant as their source of income. Tourism is multi-sectoral and this enables this industry to employ a large number of people. Job creation is vital particularly to the local community which makes this department a potential tool for rural development. Tourism also positively impacts development through its labour- intensive activities and according to Lickorish & Jenkins (1997) “it creates more jobs than the similar unit of capital invested in another sector” (p. 111). Thus, apart from employment, rural people can also sell their farm and off-farm goods and services to the tourists.

Tourism, therefore can contribute much to the improvement of the rural livelihoods. Those who are formally employed by the Wetland constitute a minute proportion of the respondents while the income values are generally low due to the type of employment contract. Khula village is struggling with the framework, business and industry that could supply these individuals with appropriate work. These individuals are searching for work in close-by towns as well as in urban communities where there is additionally a shortage of employments. Some of them need to leave their homes to look for business or occupations elsewhere in attempting to enhance their life. In a portion of the case, these individuals need to about-face to their homes in view of the occupations shortage and there are no enough business openings. A significant number of them have practically no information of a specific sort of work, as an outcomes they think

that its hard to enter any type of gifted business. They keep on seeking employments that require practically zero ability and when they cannot discover one, they come back to their provincial families and stay unemployed.

The little sum that they procure they truly welcome it. Moreover, when the measure of their profit turns out to be low to the point that makes it hard for them to survive, expansive families, particularly ladies and their kids they tend to practice subsistence agribusiness or offer products of the soil on the interstate or fundamental streets and in trinket stores. These sorts of exercises happen along numerous expressways and streets in KwaZulu-Natal. These families in some cases get their pay to bolster their families from government concedes and annuities. What's more, in a portion of the family units this gifts are the main wellspring of pay. While a couple of their neighbours appreciate the utilization of power and tapped water, a large portion of them need to get by with paraffin for vitality and water from wells and streams.

A thing that has been seen in Khula town contrasts are sort and conditions that they live into. Houses are worked from shacks, to incubate and mud and bond fabricate rondavels, wood and iron structures and inexpensively constructed piece homes. These houses are so minor in a manner that some of them are from 1 space to 4 rooms. The encompassing of the house is planted with harvests, for example, mealies, pumpkins and spinach. The general population demonstrates that they do not have the rudiments of life, nutritious nourishment, a not too bad asylum, legitimate garments and great instruction.

A further challenge is that most of the community members are unable to communicate in English, of which it is one of the major language(s) for businesses and employment. For tourism business a person is required to able to speak English because of close contact with other people from other countries or local tourists who are able to speak English as a form of communication with other cultures. An entrepreneur who doesn't have English communication

skills will struggle for business in tourism. Mostly the poor locals who in most case do not have skills to participate in the activities taking place in resort areas are excluded from the system (Rivett-Canarc, 2009)

The people of Khula live under a tribal system they would have to contend with communal laws and chieftainship. There is nothing or little that this people could do without the chief consent. Women are the ones who suffer a lot because some of them have to act as the head of their households, and do all the house work, like fetching water, looking after the children and also have to practice agriculture in order for them to provide food for their families. Female-household heads (i.e. usually widowed) are exceptionally affected as they have to shoulder a greater responsibility in managing an array of household activities. When there are problems they rely on their Chief for help and they tend to be subordinate at times. This is compounded by the regulation that they are not allowed to own land.

From this analogue, it is evident that the communities' socio-economic profile is very low. There is a high rate of unemployment especially in this case where the greater proportion of the population is the economically active. It therefore follows that these rural communities are not integrated into the ecotourism activities and initiatives and are not benefitting from it.

6.2.2 Determining rural development in the communities

The results on the study reveal that there is no significant change for the better in the standard of living provided as a result of the benefits of tourism. This can be identified by the lack of any meaningful educational benefits that have been initiated using the proceeds of tourism in the form of bursaries, the construction of school buildings or even supply of textbooks. Furthermore, there is no form of recreational facilities that are provided to the communities which come as a result of tourism. One of the Positive aspect of economic tourism identified in the literature is that tourism also helps in the development of infrastructure and communication networks. The revenue generated from tourism is used to develop roads and

services such as educational institutions, health services and infrastructural development. Also the infrastructure which is built to service the tourist can also benefit the local people. According to World Tourism Organisation (2004), tourism contributes to direct economic benefits through the development of support services and increase opportunities in different industries such as crafting, transport, construction and thus promoting creation of diversified local economies. It is on this background that Lickorish and Jenkins (1997) describes the sector as having both forward and backward linkages due to the ability to boost the performance of other sectors of the economy. In terms of infrastructural development in study area, there seems to be no development at all. Virtually all the infrastructure that is being used by the communities was developed by the local government. From these results, it appears that tourism played and still plays no part in the infrastructural development. Developing, expanding and maintaining the tourism industry in a particular area is prone to cost local government and local taxpayers' high amounts. Developers may request for the government to improve airports, roads and other infrastructure, and possibly to provide tax breaks and other financial advantages, which are to be funded by the government (Chellan, 2005). This may lead to a reduction in the government investing in other critical areas such as education and health. It is therefore important to understand the economic impacts of tourism objectively to attempt to reduce the negative while maximising the positive for the overall good of the economy.

Tourism is multi-sectoral and this enables this industry to employ a large number of people. Job creation is vital particularly to the local community which makes this department a potential tool for rural development. Tourism also positively impacts development through its labour- intensive activities and according to Lickorish & Jenkins (1997) it creates more jobs than the similar unit of capital invested in another sector (p. 111). Thus, apart from employment, rural people can also sell their farm and off-farm goods and services to the

tourists. Tourism, therefore can contribute much to the improvement of the rural livelihoods. The employment opportunities that are offered to the rural community by tourism do not surface as being adequate to cater for the economically active. It therefore follows that these communities do not consider tourism activities in this area as an alternative strategy for household food security. This is also revealed by the respondents that the tourist attraction rarely provides relief aid to the communities in cases of natural disasters.

In light of this, there is no sign of a trickledown effect as the community is expected to receive significant economic benefits that can be used to foster rural development. The communities are sinking in the quicksand of poverty yet they are living in an environment with abundant natural resources.

6.2.3 Determining the community involvement in natural resource management

Seaton and Bennet (2010) trust that overall governments assume an essential part in land possession, improvement and administration of tourism. Through the administration approaches, group tourism can turn into a maintainable marvel, including the regions of iSimangaliso Wetland Park. Because of the declaration of iSimangaliso Wetland Park into a world heritage site and its subsequent development into a prominent tourist attraction, it has become an attraction to external actors such as private business and other authorities. This sidelines the local communities in the management and access of the natural resources through the creation of protected areas (Parks) where the community members play no part. It therefore follows that the local communities are not involved in the decision-making processes and if they are, they do not have the veto to influence decisions. In this scenario the traditional conservation methods are slowly being eroded and being replaced by those imposed by the tourist center. Hence, it is worth mentioning that the local communities' access to natural resources is effectively limited.

The rights of communities to access natural resources are violated; this deprivation has implications on household livelihoods. The communities are alienated from their means of earning a living and a source of livelihood hence the prevalence of poverty. As Liu (2003) argues tourism “is a resource industry and natural environmental assets are the very foundation upon which all tourism rests and are usually the most successful in attracting tourists”(p. 463). In the many capacities where this is true, this industry should also become responsible for the conservation and preservation of natural resources, especially in the case of globally unique structures. The majority of unfavorable impacts of tourism links to the construction of general infrastructure, which provides services to the tourist (such as roads and airports) and tourism facilities including resorts, hotels, restaurants, shops and golf courses (Sunlu and Camarda, 2003)

6.2.4 Determining the use of indigenous knowledge systems

Findings in this study reveal that although there is a general erosion of the use of indigenous knowledge systems, it is still the most common and prominent type of knowledge system that is used in the area. This is so because it is used in the community and being incorporated in the management systems used by the wetland to conserve the environment. The communities have however maintained their traditional practices and culture that is there is no evidence of cultural dilution because of the prevalence of tourism activities in the area. Hence, one can safely highlight that tourism practices in terms of incorporating indigenous knowledge systems has been successful.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

From inception, rural communities situated near the Wetland have not benefited from tourism.

In an effort to address this phenomenon, the following recommendations are suggested:

- There is a need to evaluate the impact of tourism in iSimangaliso Wetland Park. This evaluation should involve a thorough evaluation of the implementation process of the *White*

paper on Sustainable Development Policy to assess whether iSimangaliso is implementing policies on an annual basis.

- Based on the sampled population, most job opportunities are unskilled and semi-skilled; due to lack of exposure to skills development, the majority of community members lack capacity in management and leadership skills. Opportunities for skills are needed to empower unskilled community members in contributing to decision making process.
- From the findings, it is clear that community involvement in conservation efforts is limited, hence this is likely to perpetuate resources conflicts in the future. We propose the strategy of Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM); is proposed to ensure that ecotourism is in harmony with the local community needs.
- 80 percent of the sampled population also do not perceive tourism as a strategy for rural development. The data indicates that; this perception is due to the political climate whereby the resources is unequal. Involving local leaders, tourism business and the community is recommended to an environment where there is symbiotic relationship between businesses and the local community.
- The data indicates that, the natural resource management by iSimangaliso Wetland Park is not in sync with the local cultural understanding of resource management. As such, the Isimangaliso Wetland Park should adopt a resource management approach that is sensitive. This will also enhance the idea of CBNRM that we have proposed above while also ensuring the local community is involved in the decision making.
- Community engagement and capacity development initiatives are critical in ensuring that communities are participating in conservation effects. There should be an effort to facilitate a process whereby communities are encouraged to organize and learn from one another. As indicated in the study, the experiences of other communities could provide

incentives to Khula village to develop their area. The participatory activities looked for by this group ought to wind up distinctly a motivator for government intercession. More noteworthy private area mediation is additionally required. By taking part in joint organizations, private area and the society could get themselves commonly profiting by such a wander. Government together with the private segment could give added driving force to country advancement particularly in Khula town where the community need it and will take an interest in the improvement procedure.

- at long last, the famous training and data sharing exercises are critical in conscioutizing groups about their adding to the procedure. The media could assume an indispensable part by promoting Khula as a country territory for tourism. Media has the ability to demonstrate the territory to the world. Group relationship with tourism associations, for example, South Africa (SAT) and other neighborhood and global tourism partners could widen their market base.

6.4 CONCLUSION

The general representation of tourism as shown in the reviewed literature and information in this thesis indicates that tourism is a core driver of economic growth particularly in developing countries. While economic benefits of tourism cannot be ignored and need to be recognized, existing literature and the current study emphasize crude national benefits, paying little attention to local communities at the grassroots level. As revealed in this study, rural development and tourism play and parallel frontline position in promoting sustained poverty reduction. Regarding its outcomes on the environment, tourism has had devastating impacts; however, the incorporation of the indigenous knowledge systems in some of the conservation techniques have gone a long way in sustaining the environment. This is attributed to the presence of the local rural communities with such knowledge.

Data in this study highlights that rural communities within the surrounds of the the iSimangaliso Wetland Park minimally benefits from local tourism, instead corporate tourism enterprises

enjoy the largest share of the tourism spoil. As such, ecotourism has failed to catalyze rural development, suggesting the need for rigorous and vigorous efforts to support tourism that addresses the needs of the local communities. Therefore pro- poor tourism remains as ideal tourism strategy on which all the tourism policies should be formulated in order to achieve rural development.

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8.0 APPENDIX 1

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE (SURVEY EQUIVALENT)

A. RESPONDENTS BACKGROUND

1. Gender

Male	1
Female	2

2. Marital status

Married	Single	Divorced	Widowed/ widower	Other
1	2	3	4	5

3. Age

< 20	20-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	2	3	4	5	6

4. Level of Education

No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4

5. How long have you been living in this community?

<5 years	1
5-10 years	2
11-15 years	3
>16 years	4

6. Number of members in the household

<3	1
4	2
5	3
6	4
>7	5

7. Sources of household income

Household/subsistence farming	1
Formal employment	2
Informal employment	3
Social grants	4
No source of income	5
Other (specify)	6

B. SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE

1. Have you ever been employed by an enterprise linked to the IWP?

Yes	1
No	2

NB If no, please go to section C (2-7)

2. If yes, on which basis were/are you employed?

N/A	0
Permanent	1
Temporary/ seasonal	2

3. What is/was your monthly income range?

N/A	0
0-100	1
101-500	2
501-1500	3
1501-3000	4
>3000	5

4. What area of employment are/were you involved in?

N/A	0
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Tour guides	1
Security	2
Drivers	3
Cleaners	4
Catering	5
Others (specify)	6

5. Did/does your employee offer any skills training?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

6. Does the IWP stimulate local business?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

7. If yes, what type of businesses?

C. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. What household items have you purchased using earnings obtained from local tourism employment/IWP that has contributed to the improvement of your livelihood?

n/a	0
Furniture	1
Farming implements	2
Livestock	3
School fees	4
Other (specify)	5

2. In what way has tourism/IWP contributed to the improvement of the educational facilities for the youth?

Building schools	1
Providing bursaries	2
Providing schools furniture	3
Providing textbooks	4
Other	5
None	6

3. Does tourism/IWP provide the community with any facilities?

Yes	1
-----	---

No	2
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Elaborate. What kind of facilities

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4. What infrastructural development has been brought by tourism/IWP?

Schools	1
Health facilities	2
Transport facilities	3
Other	4
None	5

5a. What - if any - general benefits have been accrued to local communities by the presence of tourist enterprises/IWP?

n/a	1
No	2
Not sure	3

5b. Who - if anybody - in the community has benefited most from ?

n/a	0
Leadership	1
Men	2
Women	3
The youth	4
Other (specify)	5

6. Does the presence of the IWP and related tourism enterprises provide a reliable alternative strategy for household food security than unrelated livelihood strategies?

Yes	1
No	2
Not sure	3

8. Does tourism contribute to rural development?

Yes	1
No	2

Elaborate

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7. As an individual, what benefits would like to see being provided by local tourist enterprises/IWP in the next two/ three years?

D. GENERAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

1. Are you a member of any committee that works with the IWP Authority/*Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife*?

Yes	1
No	2

2. Are you involved in decision making concerning the activities which take place in the IWP?

Yes	1
No	2

3a. Are you informed about major tourist/developmental activities that occur in and around the IWP?

Yes	1
No	2

b. If yes, how is this communicated to you?

n/a	0
Flyers	1
Loud speakers	2

Public notices	3
Others	4

4. Which form/type of knowledge do you have access to?

Indigenous knowledge	1
Financial knowledge	2
Administrative knowledge	3
Conservation knowledge	4
Other (specify)	5

5. What traditional interaction do you still have with the environment?

n/a	0
Hunting	1
Collecting wild fruits	2
Fishing	3
Collecting firewood/ reeds	4
Other	5

6. Who manages land resources in this area where you live?

Headman	1
Chief	2
Councillor	3
Tourists	4

Not sure	5
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7. What is the working relationship among the people mentioned above?

Good	1
Fair	2
Sometimes bad	3
Bad	4
Don't know	5

E. CULTURAL / TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Are traditional conservation methods still being used in the community?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

Elaborate

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2a. Are traditional ceremonies/ practices still being observed and represented?

Yes	1
No	2

2b. If yes, which form?

n/a	0
Traditional rain making ceremonies	1
Zero tillage days/ no work days	2
Other (specify)	3

2c. Who presides over these ceremonies?

n/a	0
Chiefs/ traditional healers	1
Induna	2
Councillors/ traditional Councillors	3
Anybody appointed to do it	4
Other	5

3a. Does the presence of the tourist attraction centre (and tourists) have an impact on the traditional or cultural behaviour in this area?

Yes	1
No	2

3b. If yes, what are the impacts?

n/a	0
Positive – resuscitates traditions	1
Westernisation	2
Increase in abuse of liquor/ drugs	3
Lack of respect	4
Spiralling criminal activities	5
Other	6

3c. Can local traditional or cultural features in this area provide income earning opportunities from tourism?

Yes	1
No	2

Elaborate

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4. How do women benefit from established cultural/ traditional activities?

Not at all	1
As much as men	2
More than men	3

Elaborate

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8.1 APPENDIX 2 –INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

SECTION A

A. [shake hands] I'm Marole Nkosikhona Moloji, a Masters student in the School of Built Environment and Development Studies. I formally requests permission to interview you and use the data collected on his research. I would like to use the data for my Masters dissertation entitled: "APPRAISING THE PARTICIPATION OF KHULA VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN ISIMANGALISO WETLAND PARK TOURISM INITIATIVES". The aim of this study to establish the impact of, participation in and current contribution to local development by, tourism in the communities surrounding IWP as well as evaluating the potential role of tourism as a catalyst for the future development of these communities. The dissertation will acknowledge the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the results will be shared with you if requested.

B The interview should take about 5 to 10 minutes. Are you available to respond to some questions at this time?

C Informed Consent explained and signed

SECTION B

A RESPONDENT/S BACKGROUND

1. A series of open ended questions on the interviewees background and relationship to the IWP

B. Establish the role played by tourism in facilitating rural development in the IWP study area.

1. In what way has tourism contributed to the improvement of facilities for the community as a whole/ women/ youth?
2. If there have been benefits how have these been generated and distributed?
3. What benefits/additional benefits would you like to see being provided by tourism/IWP for local communities in the next two/ three years?
4. How does/should tourism contribute to rural development?

C. On local community's involvement in the decision-making and participation processes affecting the tourism operations of the IWP?

1. What participatory structures for local communities have been created by the IWP Authority/Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife?
2. How would you evaluate the community's involvement in decision-making concerning the activities which take place in the IWP? Elaborate.
3. How can community involvement in decision-making be improved?

D. Whether the infrastructural and other tourism related developments have improved the community's living conditions?

1. Have the infrastructural and other tourism related developments in the area improved the community's living conditions?

2. What do you think can be done to improve community living conditions by using tourism/IWP as a catalyst?

E. The manner in which tourism is practiced and how natural or human resources and indigenous knowledge or practices are preserved and utilised in the broader tourism strategies of the IWP now and in the future?

1. Can you please provide a broad overview of the tourism sector and tourism development in IWP?

2. How are natural resources in the IWP and outside the IWP preserved and utilised (managed)?

3. How is indigenous knowledge and/or practices preserved and utilised in the broader tourism strategies of the IWP now and in the future?

4. What role do you think indigenous knowledge and/or practices can play in future tourism strategies of the IWP?

F. Women in the community

1. How would you assess women's involvement in decision-making concerning the various activities which take place in and around the IWP?

2. What current role do women play in local tourism/IWP activities?

3. Are women given any specific preference when it comes to tourism/IWP employment generating activities? Elaborate.

4. What - if relevant - can be done to make sure that more women are participating in employment generating and decision-making concerning the activities which take place in the IWP?

SECTION C- CLOSING

1. What concluding comments would you like to add into this interview?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION [Hand shake].