

**LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION  
AT MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE, SWAZILAND**

**BY**

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## **DECLARATION**

I declare that this research study: Levels of Participation in Outdoor Recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve, Swaziland, except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work both in conception and execution. All the theoretical information and related sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

By

Bongiwe Nontobeko Motsa

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## **DEDICATION**

This document is dedicated to my beloved parents, Mrs May Motsa and Mr Samuel Motsa, as well as my sisters, Zwakele and Nelly. The above people have been my backbone in encouraging me to work hard and assisting me financially. This research study is also dedicated to my dearest friends Makhosi, Linda, Njabulo and Nomvula who used to encourage me to continue doing the programme.

## **ABSTRACT**

The study on Levels of Participation in Outdoor Recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve was conducted against the background that, the Game Reserve has lot of outdoor recreation facilities. Everyone must use these facilities, so that the participation level in outdoor recreation is increased. The study was aimed at finding out the levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve. This aim was narrowed down to the following objectives:

- To establish the levels of understanding the respondents have about the meaning of outdoor recreation activities.
- To ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve.
- To ascertain if the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as efficient by the respondents.
- To find out the nature and types of recreation facilities offered at Malolotja Game Reserve.
- To reveal who the respondents think is responsible for financing the Malolotja Game Reserve.
- To find out how local community perceive safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve.

Data was collected through the use of sets of questionnaires, which had both opened-ended and closed ended questions. Data was collected, it was analysed through the use of computer programme, statistical Package for Social Sciences. This programme was used to formulate frequency tables.

There were various findings that the researcher obtained from respondents which were tourists, local community, authority and Swaziland National Trust Commission. It was discovered that all the tourists' respondents had a good understanding of outdoor recreation whereas local community had poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation. The participation level was low in local community and moderate for tourists. Participation level was elevated in international tourists and in local community it was declining. Nature and types of facilities the study area had were satisfactory to all the respondents. Management of the facilities were regarded as inefficient and the Game Reserve gets most income from its profit and Government of Swaziland.

To address the concerns of the decreasing level of participation, various recommendations were suggested. These include creation of projects to facilitate the participation level in outdoor recreation, provision of outdoor recreation facilities and activities, marketing and promotion of Malolotja Game Reserve, involving the government in development of outdoor recreation, provision of access to finance, development of information centres and lastly improve safety and security. If all this is considered the participation level in outdoor recreation could increase.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

Recreation has been explained in various forms and has in recent times been defined as an activity one engages into during his or her leisure time. Modern life is often associated with severe emotional stress as people strive to survive and support their families. In these circumstances recreation activities may provide intellectual, physical, aesthetic or emotional outlet (Gold, 1973).

Modern human beings engage in variety of recreation activities depending on the amount of time available to the individual, the amount of the individual's income as well as the individual's attitude towards recreation. In recent times a substantial number of people pursuing outdoor recreation prefer to do so with the help of motor car or various sorts of machines. People who engaged themselves in outdoor recreation activities are associated with higher income people. This study aims at looking at the levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve found in Swaziland. The study is determined to find a solution to the problem of why most people are not involving themselves in outdoor recreation at the game reserve. The study focuses on the different types of outdoor recreation activities and facilities.

## **1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

Malolotja Game Reserve consists of a big population with different people having different interest in outdoor recreation activities. The game reserve seems to have a problem when comes to the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities. To access information the researcher observed that various stakeholders of the game reserve seem to be lacking an understanding of outdoor recreation. Malolotja Game Reserve had not been thoroughly researched. Research focusing on the levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve need to be undertaken for the success of the game reserve. The study is not researched properly more especially the participation of outdoor recreation.

## **1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In this research paper it is important to state the problem of why it is necessary to undertake the study. The researcher should state what exactly had driven to concentrate in that study area. The levels of participation in outdoor recreation activities of various stakeholders seem to be lacking in the Malolotja Game Reserve and also various stakeholders seem to be lacking the understanding of outdoor recreation activities. Malolotja Game Reserve seems to be lacking in finances in order for the reserve to have proper quality of outdoor facilities. In addition the game reserve seems to have poor quality management in outdoor recreation activities and facilities. Safety and security in the reserve seems to be a problem. The addition of outdoor recreation facilities seems to be a necessity.

## **1.4 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The study focuses on Malolotja Game Reserve found in Swaziland. Malolotja Game Reserve is situated in the north-west of the country approximately 30km north of Mbabane on the road to Pigg's Peak. The study looks at the levels of participation of outdoor recreation activities amongst blacks, whites, Indians and Asians. These racial groups are divided into two categories provided where a respondent is from. The respondent state whether is an international or domestic tourist. The study focuses on the participation of outdoor recreation activities amongst various stakeholders at the Malolotja Game Reserve.

## **1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

Objectives in a research study are relatively not an optional component to do but it is a must to have them. In the study, objectives are there to help the researcher to find out about the aim of the study area. The study is based on the following objectives below:

- To establish the levels of understanding the respondents have about the meaning of outdoor recreation activities.
- To ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve.
- To ascertain if the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as efficient by the respondents.
- To find out the nature and types of recreation facilities offered at Malolotja Game Reserve.
- To reveal who the respondents think is responsible for financing the Malolotja Game Reserve.

- To find out how the local community perceives safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve.

## **1.6 STATEMENT OF THE HYPOTHESIS**

In a research paper it is important to give an outline of an educated guesses based on the objectives of the study. The questionnaires were formulated in such a way that they address the concerns that are encompassed in the statements of hypotheses. The study hypothesised:

- That there is a poor understanding of outdoor recreation activities amongst the respondents in the study area.
- That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low.
- That the nature and types of recreation facilities the Game Reserve has seems to be of moderate quality.
- That the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents.
- That the respondents seem to think that Malolotja Game Reserve is financed by the Private sector.
- That safety and security of tourists who participate in outdoor recreation activities is adequately carried out.

The above-stated hypotheses are calculated guesses of a researcher; they are subject to acceptance or rejection pending on the outcomes of data analysis. These hypotheses would also facilitate the process of arriving at interpretative findings and conclusions.

## **1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study helps the game reserve to provide high-quality of safety and security of the tourists who participate in outdoor recreation activities at the game reserve. The study assists the game reserve to convince the tourists on how refreshing it is to participate in outdoor recreation activities. This study works as a hinder to the development of the outdoor recreation facilities found at Malolotja game reserve. The study reviews the improvement of the levels of participation in outdoor recreation activities at the game reserve. The research helps the game reserve to be able to host competitions on outdoor recreation activities.

This research also enables the physical planners to realise areas with shortage of outdoor recreation facilities and add more outdoor recreation activities. The research helps to find out who participate more in outdoor recreation activities, domestic tourists or international tourists. Most of all it will help Malolotja game reserve to be more competitive to the world when comes to outdoor recreation activities and facilitate in the active participation of outdoor recreation.

## **1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

In order to establish a clear meaning of concepts, which are free of misinterpretation and ambiguity, it is necessary to operationally define some of the key concepts. The terms defined here under are operational in the context of this study.

### **1.8.1 Recreation**

Recreation is defined as the refreshment of strength and spirits after toil, diversion or a mode of diversion play (Webster, 1970). Recreation can be defined as the participation in activities during leisure time. Recreation is any activity pursued during leisure, either individual or collective, that is free and pleasure, having its own immediate appeal, not impelled by a delayed reward beyond itself (Torkildsen, 1999).

However Pigram (1983) describe recreation as to be an activity voluntarily undertaken, primarily for pleasure and satisfaction, during leisure time. Recreation is about the good life a curious, enigmatic phrase. Taking part in recreation results to peace of mind, self-fulfillment, fun, worship, a true sense of relaxation, physical development and appreciation, happiness and the good life. Toyne (1974) supports by saying recreation can be fun, refreshment, and diversion, and as the more serious and more passive type of playful activity. Activities that commonly provide recreation experiences take a great variety of forms.

### **1.8.2 Outdoor recreation**

Outdoor recreation is any form of recreation that is directly related to the natural environment and does not include all out of doors recreation. Outdoor recreation encompasses organized free time activities that are participated in for some intrinsic value and where there is an interaction between the participation and an element of nature (Mwandla, 2004). Outdoor recreation is activities which are associated with natural environment. Outdoor recreation activities are nature-based activities. Outdoor recreation is commonly referred to terms of activities of a recreation nature conducted in the open air (Knudson, 1973). The

research paper uses Mwandla's definition. Malolotja Game Reserve is nature based and a place where ecotourism is practiced. In this context of this study outdoor recreation activities are found in Malolotja Game Reserve.

### **1.8.3 Game Reserve**

A game reserve is an area of land set aside for maintenance of wildlife for tourism or hunting purposes. Nature based activities are found in game reserves. Pigram (1983) defines a game reserve as a relatively large area where one or several ecosystems are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation, where plants and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educative and recreative interest, or which contain a natural landscape of great beauty.

### **1.8.4 Participation**

Participation is to take part or involve in activities. The act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others, the participation is in joy or sorrows. Participation is the act of sharing in the activities of a group. Woolfolk (1998) defines participation as the formal and informal rules for how to take part in different activities. In this context the concept is used to determine the level of visitors' participation and the way in which they share outdoor recreation activities offered by the game reserve.

### **1.8.5 Tourism**

Tourism is a combination of activities, services and industry that delivers a travel experience: transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishment, shop, entertainments, activity facilities and other hospitality services available for individuals or groups that are travelling away from home

(McIntosh *et al*, 1995). George (2001) defined tourism as the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. On the other hand McIntosh *et al*. (1995) says tourism is the sum of phenomena and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business suppliers, host governments, and host communities in the process of attracting and hosting these tourists and other visitors. Tourism can be defined as the temporally movement of people from one destination to another for more than 24 hours but less than a year, during their visit they use certain facilities and engage themselves in to activities. The study uses McIntosh *et al*. (1995) definition. A business supplier in the study is Malolotja which supplies the tourists with outdoor recreation resources and other forms of resources.

## **1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The quality of research findings is directly dependent on the accountability of the research methodology followed. The research orientation, involving sample size, collection of data and the methods of data analysis used by the researcher may significantly influence the understanding of the role that certain concepts play in the social milieu and empirical analysis. This part therefore deals with research design, which is an exposition of how the research was conducted and oriented to this study area. The research design also attempts to connect the theoretical propositions to the empirical procedures utilized in the study. There are five methods of research that the study will use. These methods are discussed in some details below.

### **1.9.1 Research design**

There are different methods that are used to gather information or data. The distribution of questionnaires to the Malolotja Game Reserve Authority, tourists, local community around the game reserve and Swaziland National Trust Commission are done. Observation is another method. The research design also included quantitative and qualitative research techniques. The self-administered questionnaires for the sources is mostly closed ended questions where the respondent picks an answer from the list given. On the other hand open ended question is included. The variables are participation, safety and security and service quality. Participation is independent variables and safety and security and service quality is dependent variables. The participation of stakeholders is influenced by the service quality and safety and security of the recreation facilities.

### **1.9.2 Research sample**

The data will be collected from four various sources: from tourists visiting the game reserve, Swaziland National Trust Commission, Authority controlling the recreation facilities and the local community staying next and around the Game Reserve. The data was randomly selected from 126 respondents. These subjects consisted of 3 respondents were from the Swaziland National Trust Commission, 13 from the Authority of the game reserve, 40 from tourists and 70 from the local community around the Malolotja Game Reserve. The community around, individuals was selected randomly or choose any member of the community. The study focuses from age 16 to 75 years because most of outdoor recreation activities need a little bit of energy to be able to participate.

### **1.9.3 Instrumentation**

The instrument used for data collection was the questionnaires. The self-administered questionnaires with structured question were used. The questionnaire scheduled comprised of semi-structured questions which are open-ended and close-ended question. An open-ended question allows the interviewees to express their opinion, ideas and perception, whereas the close-ended question allows the respondent to tick the answer that is already there. All questions were encoded for easy analysis and interpretation. Questionnaires were distributed at Malolotja Game Reserve.

### **1.9.4 Collection of Data**

Questionnaires that were distributed are mostly closed-ended question and few open-ended questions. Data is collected by distributing questionnaires to the workers of Malolotja Game Reserve, Swaziland National Trust Commission and the community around Malolotja Game Reserve. Observation is done at the game reserve and also a little bit of interviewing people who participate in outdoor recreation activities. Questionnaires directed to the tourist are placed at the reception in order for every tourist on their way out is asked to fill in the questionnaires. In addition questionnaires directed to Trust commission and authority of the game reserve the researcher asks them to fill in the questionnaires and collect it in another time. On the other hand, the researcher visits the selected homestead and asks the local community to fill in the questionnaires and collect it the following day.

### **1.9.5 Analysis of Data**

The data is analysed using different methods of data analysis. The data was analysed by the use of tables and graphs using the computer programme,

Microsoft excel, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences available at the centre for Recreation and Tourism. Microsoft word was used to write the research. Graphs, tables and other statistical techniques are used to represent data. Some of the statistical techniques or procedures in use include: frequency tabulation, frequency percentage, means and standard deviations. This enables the findings of the study to be easy to read. The methods also help to see if the objectives of the study are fulfilled by the findings.

#### **1.9.6 Pilot Study**

The intention of the pilot study is to test if the respondents understand the questions and be able to answer them all. The researcher picks five people to fill the questionnaires to check if they understand the questions before distributing to the big study. A pilot study is a miniature study conducted on a small group. It is important to do the pilot study to test some important aspects to see if the respondents are able to answer the questions based on your research. A pilot study was done to check whether the main study would be feasible and to check for consistency.

#### **1.10 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY**

The broad structure of this research is modelled in such a way that it addresses the conceptual sources of data and the empirical presentation of information. Chapter one of this study is orientation of the study. This chapter is a prelude presenting the problem scenario againsts which the study is conducted. It provides the aims and objectives, hypotheses, definitions, delimitation and significance of the study. It also outlines the methodology followed in conducting research for this study.

Chapter two is the theoretical background which gives a review of related literature pertaining to the related aspects of outdoor recreation in game reserves. For this study greater emphasis is placed on understanding of outdoor recreation activities and facilities, level of participation of various stakeholders, management of the game reserve, financing of the game reserve, nature and types of recreation facilities the game reserve, and how local community perceive safety and security in a game reserve.

Chapter three is the physical setting of the study area. This chapter is a bridging point in the research where theoretical work in the study is combined with some empirical investigation on the ground, the actual physical setting of the study area. Chapter four is data analysis and interpretation. In this section propounded hypotheses are tested for validity and conclusions drawn from the findings.

Chapter five is the final section which summarises, concludes and makes recommendations on the information collected, analyses and interpreted. It also attempts to make careful generalizations on some of the findings, as well as propose a way forward for research in this area of study.

## **1.11 CONCLUSION**

The research study, particularly this one, is one of the best ways of determining or investigating a research problem. As such, the main aim of this study was to investigate and analyse the objectives of this study that is the level of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve, found in

Swaziland. This chapter has therefore tried to describe the outline of the research study. The chapter has also laid a foundation for the theoretical discussion of related concepts offered in the next chapter, as well as the physical setting of the study portrayed in chapter three. Finally, the chapter has outlines the analysis and interpretation of the data, shown in chapter four. It is anticipated that this outline make reading of the study easier for all stakeholder interested outdoor recreation and game reserves.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/mal.html>, 2006). Tourism is recreational, in that a good proportion of tourist activity takes place during leisure time, frequently outdoors, for the purpose of personal pleasure and satisfaction. Outdoor recreation overlaps with tourism in the distinctive characteristics and behaviour associated with tourism and outdoor recreation involve both travel and interaction with other people and the environment (Bells, 1997).

Recreation is vital connected to the pursuit of happiness. Recreation is about the good life one gets when participating in activities. Recreation is considered to be activity voluntarily undertaken, primarily for pleasure and satisfaction, during leisure time (Torkildsen, 1999). People participate in outdoor recreation for variety of reason such as health and fitness or the challenges of competition. The participation of outdoor recreation brings joy and pleasure to people, with the provision of appropriate recreation opportunities. Malolotja Game Reserve is a suitable place where tourism and outdoor recreation activities take place. Activities that are mostly offered at Malolotja are outdoor recreation.

## 2.2 UNDERSTANDING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

Outdoor recreation is commonly referred to terms of activities of a recreation nature conducted in the open air (Knudson, 1984). Outdoor recreation is nature based activities. Outdoor activities are carried on beyond the confines of a building or home. The really important resource issues arise with the allocation and use of extensive areas of land and water for outdoor recreation. Mercer (1994) argues that people's recreational use of leisure time is almost inevitable at some stage. People need to understand what outdoor recreation is in order to increase the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities.

Outdoor recreation encompasses organized free time activities that are participated in for some intrinsic value and where there is an interaction between the participation and an element of nature (Mwandla, 2004). Outdoor recreation is activities which are associated with natural environment. Outdoor recreation brings joy and pleasure to many people, with the provision of appropriate recreational opportunities. Outdoor recreation raises significant resource management issues which indoor recreation activities do not.

Pigram and Jenkins (1999) suggests that outdoor recreation activities are divided into two categorises which are water activities and land activities. Water activities are when there is an interaction between the participant and water. Table 2.1 shows outdoor recreation activities that are water based and land based activities. Some of the activities such as canoeing, swimming, hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, bird watching, horse riding, backpacking, *et cetera* are found in Malolotja Game Reserve.

**TABLE 2.1: WATER-BASED AND LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES**

<b>WATER ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>LAND ACTIVITIES</b>
Swimming	Camping
Water skiing	Hiking
Boating	Biking
Canoeing	Mountain climbing
Sailing	Hunting
Fishing	Backpacking
Diving	Picnicking
Rowing	Horse riding
Rafting	Bird watching
Playing in water	Sightseeing
Surfing	Nature study
	Pleasure driving
	Photography

Outdoor recreation facilities include walking trails, rivers, camping grounds, beaches, national parks and parks. In Malolotja Game Reserve walking trails, rivers, camping grounds are outdoor facilities found. In order for the participation of outdoor recreation to be enjoyable outdoor recreation facilities need to be provided to the participants.

Ibrahim and Cordes (1993) understand that outdoor recreation encompasses the organised free time activities that are participated in for their own sake and where there is an interaction between the participant and an element of nature. The core of outdoor recreation is involvement with the natural environment. John *et al*, (2002) consider outdoor recreation as a process in spatial organization and interaction, the resource manager can focus on those aspects with spatial implications, in particular, imbalance between population-related demand and environmental- related supply of recreation opportunities and

facilities. Outdoor recreation puts pressure on the physical environment, is an increasing significant factor in the economic concerns of households, communities and regions (Gartner, 1996). All stakeholders in Malolotja Game Reserve need to have a clear understanding of outdoor recreation in order to improve the levels of participation in outdoor recreation activities. The community needs to be taught about the importance of participating in outdoor recreation.

Malolotja Game Reserve has the following outdoor recreation activities: hiking or mountain climbing, camping, backpacking, horse riding, canoeing, hunting and game viewing. The game reserve is in the mountainous highveld area which makes it suitable for outdoor recreation activities to take place.

## **2.3 OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION**

The factors that influence the decision to participate in outdoor recreation are important and need to be considered in order to increase the level of participation in outdoor recreation. According to Pigram and Jenkins (1999) the demographic, socioeconomic and situational characteristics are variables that generate a propensity to recreate and have external factors which facilitate or constrain the decision and the choice of activities and site.

### **2.3.1 Demographic characteristics and outdoor recreation**

Age and sex, marital status and family composition or diversity has been recognized as affecting recreation preference. An individual's physical, mental and social ability to participate are affected. Apart from the family setting, the broader cultural background, government policies and the mass media are also included. Mercer (1994) emphasizes that the average life span subsumes and

obscures major traumas such as illness, divorce, bankruptcy and the so-called mid life crisis. Moreover, during any life episode recreation opportunities may be constrained by relatively poverty, immobility and lack of time. The facilities and activities which are more closely associated with older age groups are watching birds, visiting the game reserve to see wildlife. In visiting a game reserve where most outdoor recreation activities and facilities are found, most Africans think is for old age groups and young people and not for married people. Marital status sometimes influences the participation of outdoor recreation because married people are more concern with taking care of their families than taking an outing to game reserve.

Driver and Brown (1975) adds that the implications of the family life cycle approach are that recreation requirements can be expected to vary from individual to individual and between different people at different stages of the cycle with important consequences for the planning and management of recreation space and resources.

The cultures of each and every family influence the participation of outdoor recreation. Some families do not believe in outings and some do. In short, the types of leisure pursuits and outdoor recreation activities undertaken, change throughout a person's life cycle. The level of participation in outdoor recreation at a game reserve is influenced by demographic factors. These factors determine the decision of various stakeholders to participate in outdoor recreation. There are many factors that can influence participation in outdoor recreation which include socioeconomic characteristics. Socioeconomic characteristics are discussed in details on the next page.

### **2.3.2 Socioeconomic characteristics and outdoor recreation**

Socioeconomic characteristics include social relationships and social structure, education, occupation and income. Recreation is a form of social interaction and the way in which a society is organized affects recreation behaviour. Interaction among families, peer group and ethnic communities' helps mould many facets of human behaviour including goals and motivations for use of leisure (Pigram and Jenkins, 1999). An individual need to have entry fee in order to be allowed to participate in outdoor recreation activities in a game reserve. Entrance fee is needed to gain entry to the outdoor recreation facilities. In short income influences the participation of outdoor recreation in a game reserve.

Levels of education have a pronounced influence on actual recreation behaviour. Indeed, the emphasis on advertising and marketing in the leisure industries reflects this relationship and the efforts made by commercial enterprises to convince patrons of the quality of their attractions are a form of education. Wellman and Propst (2004) point out that highly educated group participate more in outdoor recreation because this group want to fulfil needs of Maslow's hierarchy. In most cases the highly educated group engage themselves to outdoor recreation activities offered at game reserves because they have disposable income to take them for the outing.

Wolfe (1964) stresses the point that highly educated people are likely to be more recreationally active, this may reflect further correlation with a higher status occupation and reinforces already present income and class differences. Education contributes to knowledge, awareness and the development of attitudes and values, which in turn may generate aspirations and desire for recreation. At the same time, the acquisition of recreation skill through education can enhance

opportunities for participation and for gaining satisfaction from recreation. In addition, Lacey (1996) states that an increase concern for conservation and environmental issues, especially among the “baby boom” generation has contributed to increase participation by a broad cross-section of the population in outdoor recreation, nature activities and use of national parks. The new generation is now well informed about the importance of participation in outdoor recreation and having an outing in nature reserves.

### **2.3.3 Situational characteristics and outdoor recreation**

According to Pigram and Jenkins (1999) residence, time, mobility is situational or environmental factors that influence the participation of outdoor recreation. An employed person’s time is changing with innovations in working conditions whereas self-employed persons has greater control over their time budgets and are in a position to allocate more time to leisure. This has the potential to widen the dimensions of recreation demand-motor vehicle ownership is important and if there is none a person’s recreation action space is limited, in terms of choice of site, journey, timing and duration of trip. Cordell, (1999) stress a point that possession of car generates a desire to participate in recreation activities. If people do not get sufficient free time to participate in outdoor recreation, the level of participation will decrease. People need cars to reach the game reserve where outdoor recreation facilities are found. Cars play a major role in influencing an individual to involve himself in outdoor recreation activities. Accessibility influences the level of participation in outdoor recreation.

### **2.3.4 External factors and outdoor recreation**

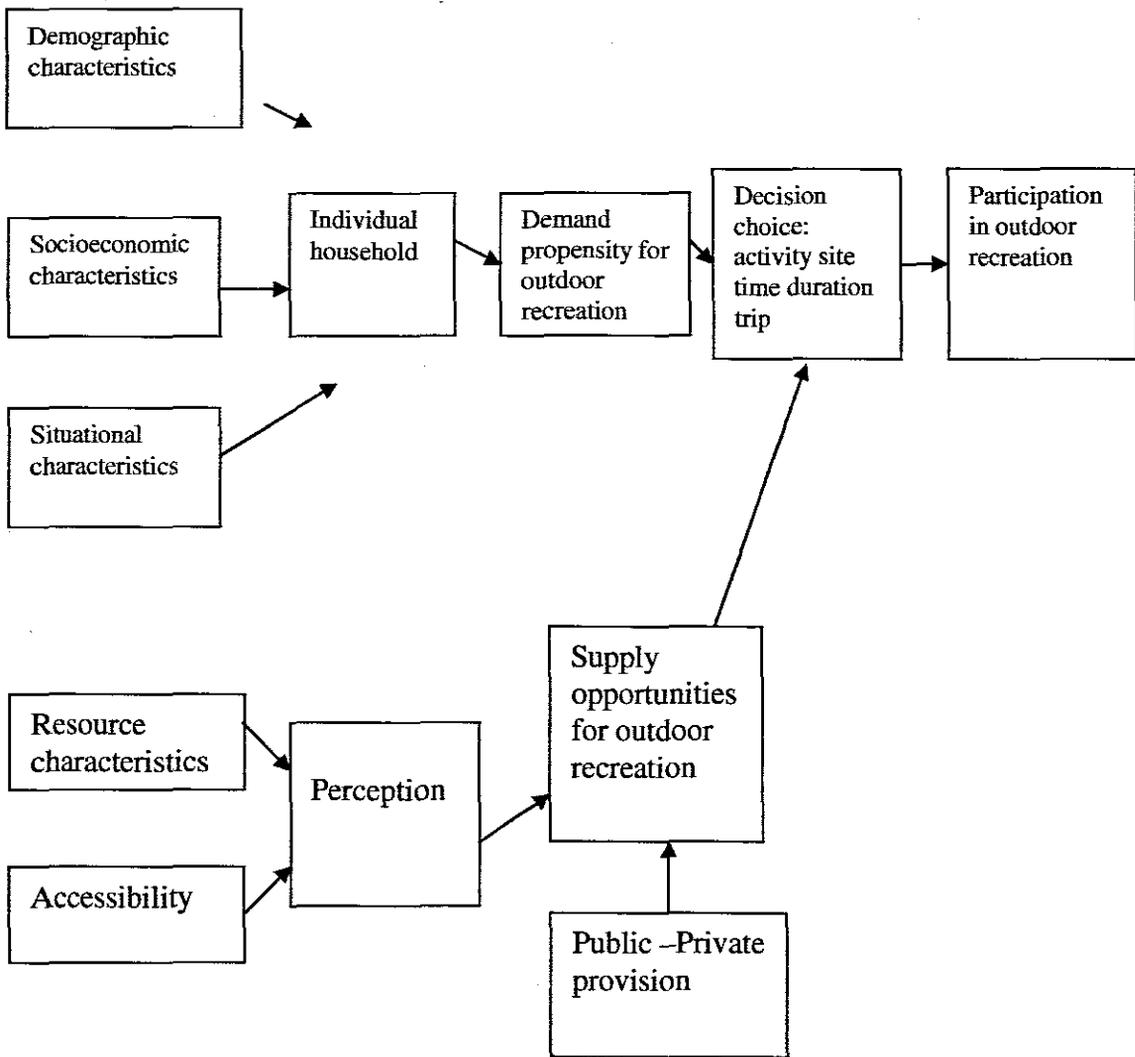
External factors include the opportunity to recreate. Pigram and Jenkins (1999) suggest that opportunity depends upon the interrelated features of availability

and accessibility of recreation resources. Their availability in functional terms depends on quality, degree of development, carrying capacity, ownership, distribution and access. These reflect economic, behavioural and political factors which help shape public and private decision making about recreation provision. Outdoor recreation facilities especially a game reserve need to high quality standard of outdoor recreation facilities and activities. People will be motivated to participate in outdoor recreation if the facilities are accessible to use.

Accessibility to recreation opportunities is a key influence on participation in recreation activities. Chubb *et al* (1981) stresses the importance in determining the 'what and where' of recreation participation. Pigram and Jenkins (1999) elaborate that there is an interaction of environmentally related supply factors with demographic, socioeconomic and situational variables and population-related demand factors, which generates opportunities to participate in recreation.

However, recreation decision depend not on actual objective opportunities but on individual perception of those opportunities, which in turn depends greatly on formal and informal social and information networks and on the personal characteristics of potential recreationists. The decision to participate in outdoor recreation is determined by the above factors. Supply opportunities for outdoor recreation are important for the level of participation in outdoor recreation to increase. Various stakeholders will participate in outdoor recreation by putting in mind these factors. Outdoor recreation decision process is important in influencing people to participate. All these that are mentioned above can be summarised using the Figure 2.1 below:

**FIGURE 2.1: OUTDOOR RECREATION DECISION PROCESS**



[Source: Pigram, 1983:20]

These factors contribute in decision making of the participant to decide if she or he can be engaged in outdoor recreation activities. Participants consider these factors before participating in any outdoor recreation activities. They also influence an individual in the participation process. Demographic characteristics, socioeconomic characteristics, situational characteristics,

resource characteristics and accessibility are factors that influence an individual participation in outdoor recreation activities.

## **2.4 FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION**

Participation in outdoor recreation can be influenced by different factors which are socioeconomic factors, institutional and technological factors. Socioeconomic factors can influence the participation in outdoor recreation activities. Lacey (1996) elaborate that income and education which are often reflected in occupation and correlate highly with car ownership, probably have the greatest impact on outdoor recreation. In addition demographic variables such as age, sex, family structure and diversity also influence participation of outdoor recreation. Hilmi and Kathleen (1993) argue that participation tends to decline progressively with age and types of leisure pursuits change through the life cycle. Age is an important demographic aspect as ageing goes with less active and excess leisure time. The participation of outdoor recreation activities varies from age to age. In game reserve, old and young groups visit the place in order to participate in outdoor recreation. The young group does not have many commitments than the middle aged groups and usually engaged in activities such as hiking and picnicking in game reserve. Middle aged group have domestic responsibilities to take at their respective home. This affects their participation in outdoor recreation activities. The salary the middle aged group get use it for domestic purposes.

Thus institutional, technological and socioeconomic forces together and separately, have had a significant influence on the emergence of recreation in

the developed countries. The use of leisure varies spatially and temporally and participation in specific recreation activities fluctuates unpredictably with the taste and fashion. Rodgers (1969) states the concept of life style might provide the essential key to an understanding of recreation behaviour. However life-style is a phenomenon which subsumes demographic and socioeconomic variables, race, personality, value, attitudes, religious beliefs and cultural heritage. The beliefs, attitudes, culture, value and race influence the participation of outdoor recreation activities. Some Africans think that visiting a game reserve and taking part in outdoor recreation is for whites and those high class people. This little knowledge affects the level of participation in outdoor recreation at game reserve. Technology affects the growth of outdoor recreation participation in game reserve because some stakeholders want to experience the true adventurous nature of the reserve and participate in outdoor recreation in that condition. Some individual value the natural environment and have believes that taking part in outdoor recreation will destroy the natural environment in the game reserve.

## **2.5 NATURE AND TYPES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES**

A game reserve has wildlife, ecological integrity and biological diversity. As quoted from Howard (1997), a game reserve has intrinsic worth and warrants respect regardless of its usefulness to society, protect area of richness, natural beauty and cultural significance, and are a source of inspiration, as well as a place of spiritual, scientific, educational, cultural and recreational value. Participation of outdoor recreation is more favourable because of the nature the game reserve is.

Game reserve has different types of recreation facilities and the nature of that game reserve is similar to each other. Game reserve has impressive mountain parks which make it suitable for participation of outdoor recreation. In game reserve spectacular scenery and the variety of fauna and flora make it a prime conservation area for the participation of outdoor recreation. Rivers and dams are found in game reserve which makes water activities to be offered. The vegetation in a game reserve is more attractive to see. This vegetation includes short grassland, scrub, bushveld and moist Afro-montane forest. Waterfalls sometimes are likely to be found in game reserves (Hendee and Dawson, 2002). All these features make the participation of outdoor recreation more favourable and enjoyable.

The type of outdoor recreation facilities and activities game reserve has varies. The extensive grassy hillsides and rocky ridges lend to excellent game viewing with wildlife. Most game reserve has picnic sites with facilities for barbecues, and also bird watching. Walking is encouraged in reserves and has a number of short walks and day trails, starting from the various viewpoints or picnic areas. There are hiking trails, mountain biking tracks and backpacking camps which allow hikers and bikers to undertake wilderness trails from two to seven days in duration (Lucas, 1992). A game reserve contains numerous rivers and streams, where swimming is possible and Dam offers the opportunity for not only swimming, but also other watersports such as sailing, windsurfing, canoeing or rowing. Lastly fishing is also offered at game reserve.

There are different stakeholders responsible for outdoor recreation in the game reserve. These stakeholders are government, local community, visitors, and owner of the game reserve and the employees of the game reserve. Sometimes

Trust commissions in some game reserve are stakeholders. All these people are responsible for the management of outdoor recreation facilities and activities within the game reserve. These stakeholders all have their role to play in the maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities and activities in the game reserve. (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/mal.html>, 2006)

## **2.6 MANAGEMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION**

Outdoor recreation is recognized as an important form of resource use, and much attention is given to how resources can be managed to provide a quality environment for sustained and satisfying recreation use. The participation of outdoor recreation activities has an impact on the environment. Certain measures should be applied to prevent the effect on the environment. The aim of outdoor recreation management is to bring together supply and demand to attempt to equate resource adequacy and human recreational needs and desires. In game reserves the management of camping grounds, walking trails, rivers, wildlife and the game reserve as a whole is an important aspect to do. The manager should have strategies on how to manage the outdoor recreation resources found in the game reserve.

Kraus and Curtis, (2001) suggest that game reserve provides a diverse range of opportunities for the enjoyment and appreciation of visitors. Access to game reserve for recreation purposes requires careful management to ensure that the activities of visitors co-exist harmoniously with the conservation of natural and cultural values, and with the educational and spiritual experiences. Game reserve has to offer. Management of the game reserve has the potential to

increase economic, social and environmental benefits, and to maintain balance in the overall spectrum of recreation opportunities.

Hall and Lew (1998) suggest a tool called Visitor Impact Management (VIM). VIM focuses on the impacts of visitors in a particular place. This tool also looks at the impacts on the use of the resources. The aim of VIM is to reduce or control the impacts that threaten the quality of outdoor recreation and tourism areas. This tool helps to address three issues which are: identification of problem conditions of unacceptable visitor impacts, Determination of potential casual factors affecting the occurrence and severity of unacceptable impacts, and selection of potential management strategies to address the unacceptable conditions. Pigram and Jenkins (1999) elaborate that VIM seeks to achieve ecological sustainable visitor use of protected areas such as game reserve. VIM tool corrects problem such as disturbance of wildlife, introduction of unwanted species, soil erosion, damage to vegetation and escape fires, associated with thoughtless or deliberate acts by visitors. If this tool is not used degradation of the game reserve's environment will occur and ultimately there will be loss of appeal for nature tourism.

The negative visitor impacts must be controlled in the game reserve. Overcrowding of visitors in the recreation facilities must be controlled because this leads to environmental stress such as soil erosion; and animal show changes in behaviour (World Tourism Organisation, 1992). Noise and littering visitors make in the recreation facilities should be controlled in the game reserve because this causes disturbance of natural sounds, destruction of natural scene and habituation of wildlife to garbage. In addition, mutilation and facility damage may result because of vandalism and destruction visitors do in the game

reserve. Outdoor recreation facilities should be managed in order to have high quality facilities and the level of participation will increase.

Cole, (1991) suggest that game reserve management would be easy if it was not for people. Cole, (1991) elaborate that a good balance needs to be struck between regulation and modification of visitor behaviour, otherwise the benefits of tourism and recreation may be trade off through lost patronage resulting from regimentation of people in game reserves. The guiding principle for tourism development in game reserve is to manage the natural and human resources so as to maximize visitor enjoyment while minimizing negative aspects of tourism development (World Tourism Organisation, 1992). This guiding principle helps the manager of the game reserve to keep the participation of outdoor recreation high and outdoor recreation facilities in a natural high quality standard (World Tourism Organisation, 1992).

Visitor experience and resource protection is another tool sited by Hall and Lew, (1998). This focuses on the visitor carrying capacity on a recreation place. The authority should know the carrying capacity of the game reserve. Wellman and Propst, (2004) defines carrying capacity as the level of recreation use on area can sustain without an unacceptable degree of deterioration of the character and quality of the resource or of the recreation experience. Manning *et al* (1995) elaborates that there are four types of carrying capacity which are as follows: physical capacity, economic capacity, ecological capacity and perceptual or social carrying capacity. All this types of carrying capacity, the game reserve manager should consider them when managing outdoor recreation facilities.

Hermer, (2002) point out that physical capacity is concerned with the maximum number of people which can be accommodated or handled by a site. Moreover, restriction of the physical capacity of ancillary facilities can be a useful management tool for applying indirect control over visitor numbers. Economic carrying capacity relates to situations of multiple use of resource where outdoor recreation is combined with some other enterprise. It is also concerned with getting the right mix of resource uses so that recreation does not reach a point at which interference with the non recreation activity becomes economically unacceptable from the management viewpoint. This is where the World Tourism Organisation guiding principle implies (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malclim.html>, 2006).

Ecological carrying capacity is concerned with the maximum level of recreation use, in terms of numbers and activities that can be accommodated by an area or ecosystem before an unacceptable or irreversible decline in ecological values occurs. Ecological carrying capacity must take account of the nature of plant and animal communities upon which the recreation activity impinges and the nature of the recreation activity and its distribution in space and time (Pigram and Jenkins 1999). The game reserve manager should have an emphasis on ecological based use limits to an understanding of the complex relationships between environmental disturbance and participant satisfaction. This strategy will reduce the negative impacts on the environment caused by the participation of outdoor recreation.

Outdoor recreation involves people, and the social environment in which recreation takes place has a good deal to do with the level of satisfaction experience. Social carrying capacity is the maximum level of recreation use in

terms of numbers and activities, above which there is a decline in the quality of recreation experience from the point of view of the recreation participant (Pigram and Jenkins 1999). Social carrying capacity derives from the number and types of encounters with other human in recreation facility. Trail and camp are key variables in determining the quality of a game reserve experience.

The Management of Vegetation is important at Malolotja Game Reserve. In order to maintain the high biodiversity in the reserve, the area should be managed as part of a dynamic ecosystem. Management of outdoor recreation facilities should not aim to try to keep the reserve in a static state. On the use of fire as a management tool, Malolotja Game Reserve has managed to strategically create some block burns. The block burns are normally created early in the dry season to prevent to encourage reduced intensity. In game reserve fire seems to be a problem, so Malolotja is working hard to minimise the crisis by applying the above tool. If the fire is not controlled soil erosion will occur. The authority overcomes this problem by the monitoring of gully erosion, trail bed lowering, and fixed point photographs of sheet eroded areas. In addition the uncontrolled of visitors participating in outdoor recreation activities also lead to this problem of soil erosion (Swaziland Government, 2001). In conclusion the management of the game reserve is important in order for the participation of outdoor recreation to be unproblematic.

## **2.7 FINANCING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION IN GAME RESERVE**

Financial aid is important in a business because some of businesses cannot stand on its own without requesting financial assistance from government, non-

governmental organization and other companies. Sharpe *et al* (1994) state that financing of outdoor recreation businesses is one of the most serious problems faced by the industry. As in most business ventures, there is no guarantee of financial success in outdoor recreation. Although this can be overcome if the business is making profit and other source of income can be helpful.

Ibrahim, (1993) states that there are three sub-sectors that finances outdoor recreation facilities. These sub-sectors are the municipal, state and federal sub-sectors. These sectors finances outdoor recreation facilities by using taxes, bonds, fees and charges, government grants and foundation grants. Entrance fees, rental fees, user fees, license and permit fees, sales revenue and special service fees helps in financing outdoor recreation activities and facilities in the game reserve.

Community development block grants are used from these grants to enhance outdoor recreation facilities particularly within the community. The government plays a major role in financing outdoor recreation activities and facilities. The Swaziland National Trust Commission which is under the Swaziland government helps Malolotja Game Reserve in financial provisions. The National Trust Commission Act, 1972 states that all game reserve should be help financially by the Government (Swaziland Government, 2001).

Finances are generated to the game reserve by using certain strategies. Globally, differential fees are becoming more common. Typically foreigners pay more, and sometimes much more, than nationals. At high demand times prices are sometimes higher. Prices are becoming associated with service level, higher prices corresponding to more services. Agencies that have parastatal status and

have private sector involvement have a much higher diversity of pricing and servicing standards. Game reserve managers are becoming more successful in developing approaches to increase income levels for game reserves, thereby shifting the game reserve management burden from taxes to tourism fees and charges (Eagles: 2002). The fees and charges are used to manage the outdoor recreation facilities found in the game reserve. The outdoor recreation facilities need to be of high quality standard therefore these fees and charges are use to improve the facilities within the game reserve.

## **2.8 SAFETY AND SECURITY IN GAME THE RESERVE**

Swaziland is as safe as any other destination in the world especially when comes to outdoor recreation activities. In an attempt to make the visit as comfortable as possible, the management has to put together some safety and security tips to ensure that visitors' stay is both safe and enjoyable. If there is safety precautions to be taken the visitors should be aware of those precautions.

Participating in outdoor recreation in mountain areas is the experience of risk. Visitors to such places may be seeking the challenge provided by risk, but they may also experience the negative side of risk — accident and injury. Visitors to mountain lands should be provided with safety and security in the game reserve because these lands may have different experiences of risk. Seiger and Hesson (2002) agree that indeed, it has been suggested frequently in New Zealand that international visitors face considerably more danger than do New Zealanders in mountain recreation. Negative outcome of risk such as fatal accidents are more likely to occur in mountainous recreation place.

Outdoor recreation facilities are sometimes not safe for visitors to use. Trails in rainy seasons become slippery due to wet leaves, rocks and exposed roots, therefore the users of these trails should be more careful and also the management gives the visitors safety tips on how to use the trails on rainy seasons. If a visitor is participating in water sport at the game reserve usually a tour guide goes with the visitor. A tour guide monitors the safety of visitors and the facility itself (Peacock, 1990). Safety and security of outdoor recreation facilities is always monitored and at the same time satisfy visitor's participation needs (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/tourism/activities.asp>, 2006).

## **2.9 CONCLUSION**

A game reserve is of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection of natural resources. Game reserves play a major role in the provision of outdoor recreation activities and facilities. This chapter has attempted to give a clear presentation about what outdoor recreation is all about. It has also suggested reasons why levels of participation in outdoor recreation are important as they differ from place to place. In addition, management and financing of outdoor recreation in game reserve was discussed in this chapter. All these discussions were an attempt to present a theoretical framework, which would form a basis for the empirical analysis of the subject matter of this research study.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with the physical setting of Malolotja Game Reserve and its historical background. It also gives some details about outdoor recreation activities and facilities found in the study area. The aim is to provide a comprehensive overview of what is available in the study area in terms of outdoor recreation. The physical features can make Malolotja Game Reserve the most suitable area as a tourist's destination. It is of utmost importance to study and understand the physical setting of the place in outdoor recreation management. Any management decisions must be informed by the natural setting of the game reserve.

The physical setting presented in this study includes both the natural and man-made features found in Malolotja Game Reserve. The study purports to reveal the extent to which these outdoor recreation facilities are utilised. According to the Swaziland Government (2001), tourists like to spend their money on high quality recreation service. Sound recreation facilities such as rivers, dam, walking trails, camping grounds and natural parks boast the image of Malolotja Game Reserve. Outdoor recreation in Malolotja Game Reserve could be more meaningful if the management tries their utmost best in providing high quality of outdoor recreation activities and facilities.

On the one hand, if outdoor recreation facilities are kept at the international standard, the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities could increase. Furthermore, if international and domestic tourists get to know about the physical setting of Malolotja Game Reserve, they are most likely to tell other potential tourists. Malolotja Game Reserve grows from strength to strength as a destination for participation in outdoor recreation.

On the other hand, the natural attributes of Malolotja Game Reserve presents tourists with a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities. The natural attributes promotes the participation in outdoor recreation activities.

### **3.2 HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA**

In the early 1970s the Swaziland National Trust Commission came into being and one of the first projects undertaken by the organisation was to conduct a survey of protection-worthy areas in Swaziland. One of the regions identified as a priority was the region stretching from Ngwenya Mountain in the south to Bulembu Mountain in the north. A proposal to declare the area a nature reserve was referred to the late King, His Majesty King Sobhuza II. The late King appointed Chief Bhekimpi as his eye for the project.

More than eighty percent of the area was sheep grazing concession land and much of the southern area was privately owned. Findings ascertained that the area had little agricultural or stock rearing potential and King Sobhuza supported and approved the project. The families living in the area were resettled on good agricultural land adjacent to Malolotja. Over the last ten years Malolotja has been developed into one of the country's finest reserves of which the country can be justly proud. Malolotja Game Reserve still exists since 1970s. (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/mal.html>, 2006)

### **3.3 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES OF THE STUDY AREA**

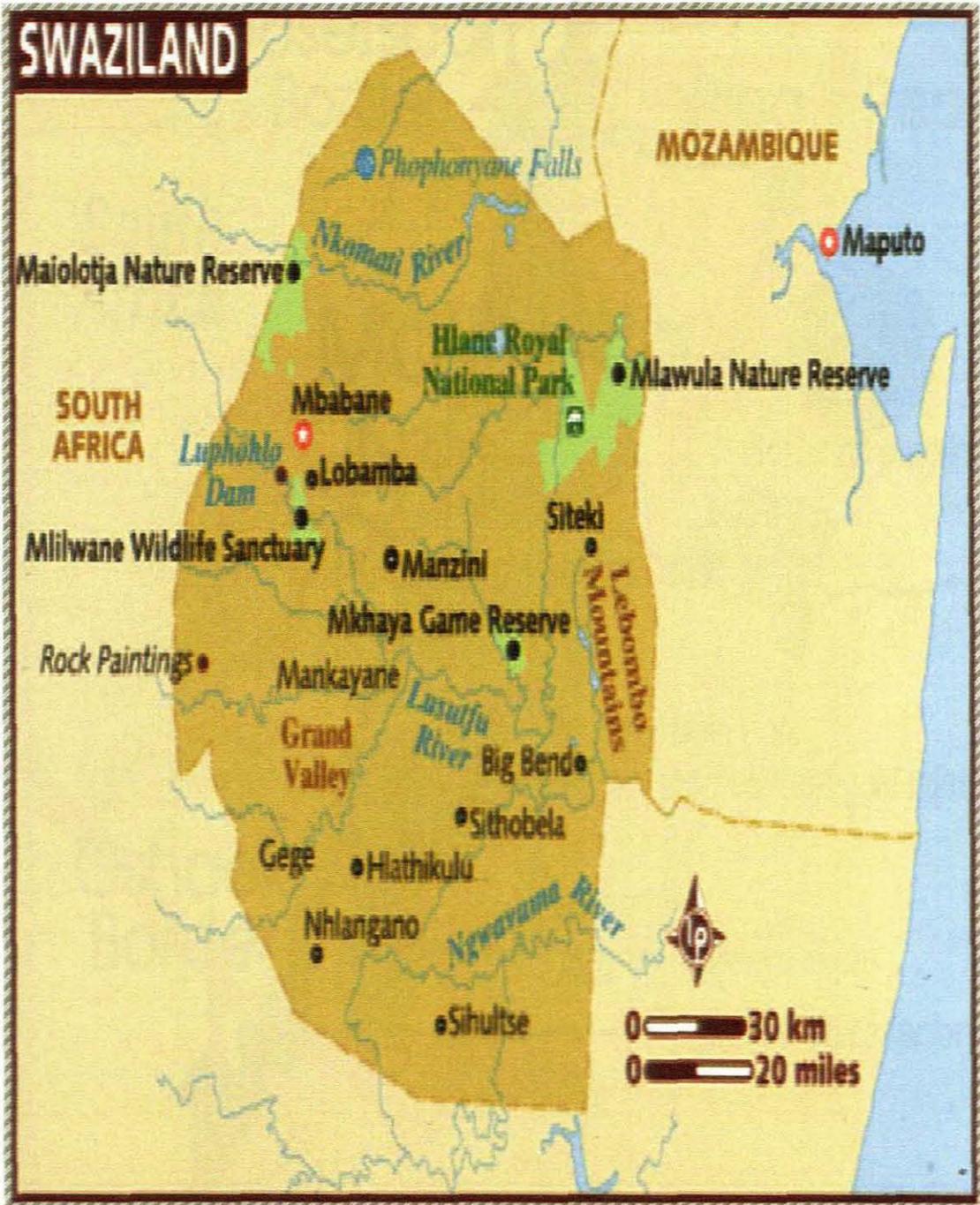
It is important to understand the physical location and attributes of the study area, so that it's professed natural recreation and tourism resources can be appreciated better. This section therefore, deals with relative location of Malolotja Game Reserve, its climate, vegetation and geology.

#### **3.3.1 Location**

Malolotja Nature Reserve is situated in the north-west of the Swaziland approximately 30km north of Mbabane on the road to Pigg's Peak. Malolotja Game Reserve is 3.5 hours from Johannesburg, Pretoria and just 2 hours south of Kruger Park and west of Mozambique. The study area offers the perfect gateway to explore Swaziland's Northern highlands. It covers an area of 18 000 hectares of spectacular mountainous scenery making it a prime highveld conservation area. The altitude in the reserve ranges from Ngwenya Mountain, Swaziland's second highest mountain to the deep Nkomati River Valley (<http://www.africaguide.com/country/swazi/parks.htm#malolo>, 2006).

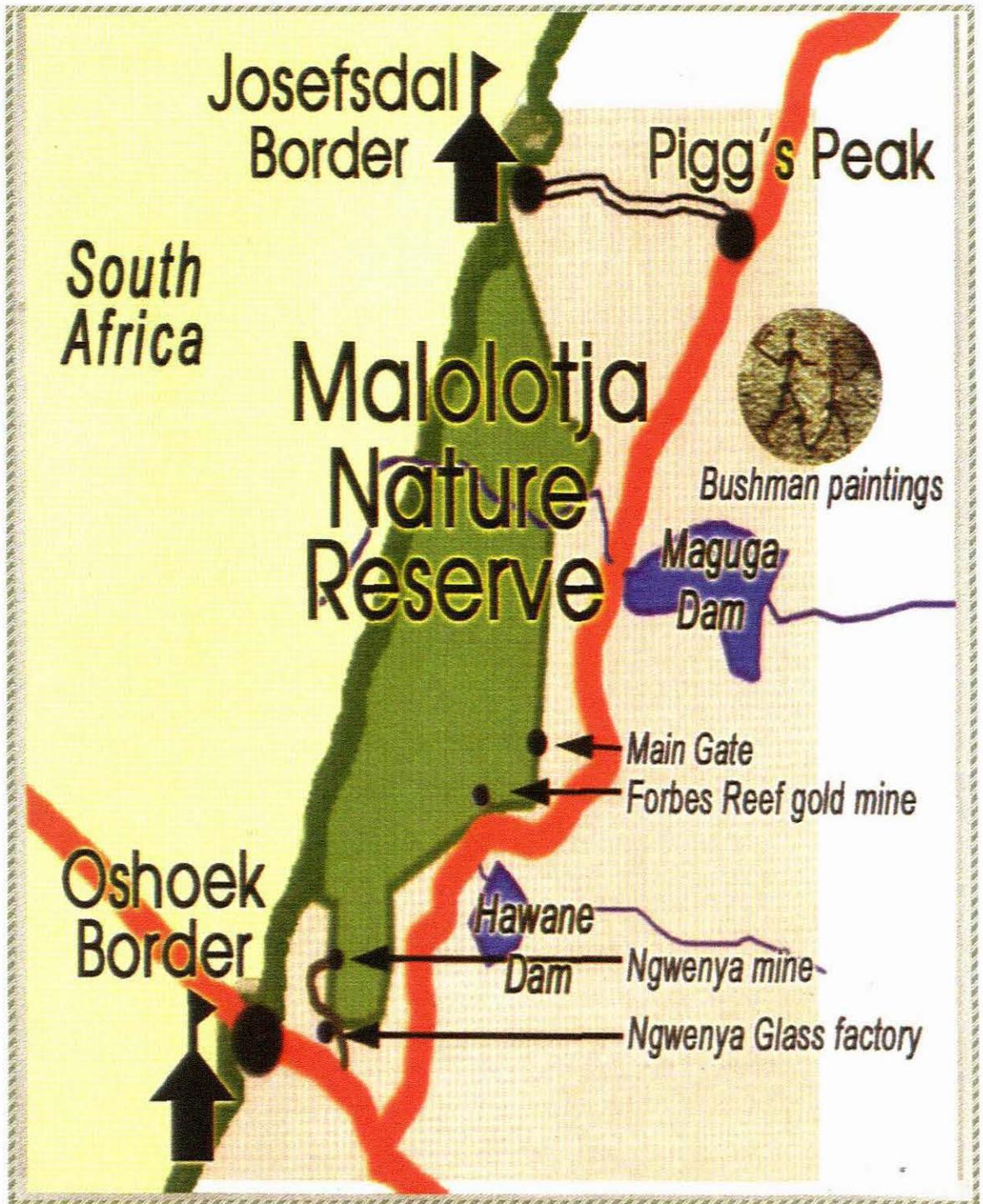
Location of a tourist destination is important because it gives a clear picture of the where about of the place. In addition, to increase the participation of outdoor recreation people should know the position of the game reserve. The following maps show the location of Malolotja Game Reserve on the map of Swaziland, the site map of Malolotja Game Reserve and a map showing the central third of the reserve. The Malolotja Game Reserve experience combines excellent tourist facilities with superb game viewing, outdoor recreation activities such as bird watching in a beautiful setting [see Figure 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3].

**FIGURE 3.1: MAP OF SWAZILAND SHOWING MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE**



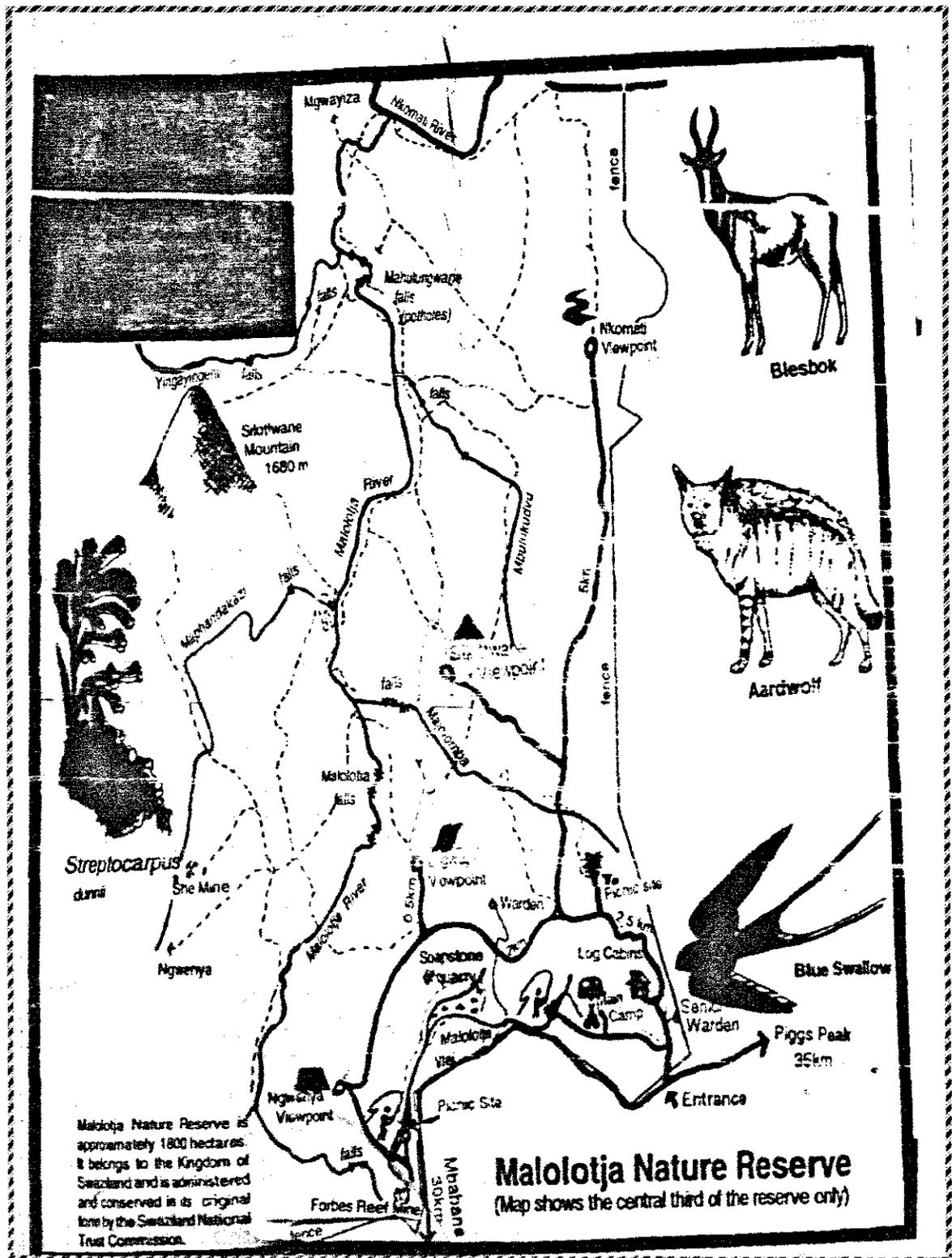
[Source: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations>, 2006]

FIGURE 3.2: SITE MAP OF MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE



[Source: Malolotja Game Reserve Brochure, 2006]

**FIGURE 3.3: MAP SHOWING THE CENTRAL THIRD OF THE RESERVE**



[Source: <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations>, 2006]

### **3.3.2 Population**

Swaziland is the smallest country in Africa with a population of 11 million. Malolotja area is under the Municipal Council of Mbabane. Malolotja area has a population of only 90000. Malolotja Game Reserve is positioned in the area Malolotja (Swaziland Government, 2001). The population of people living around the study area is high, so it is quite noticeable that local community participate in outdoor recreation within the study area.

### **3.3.3 Climate**

As sited by <http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malclim.html>, (2006) the climate of Malolotja Game Reserve is suitable for the participation of outdoor recreation through out the year. The average rainfall, based on the records for the past ten years, is 1150 mm per annum, most of the rain being received during the summer months. Thick mists are a common occurrence, sometimes even occurring in the winter months. Cloud cover is on average much higher during the summer months than through the winter. Temperatures vary considerably within the reserve, but figures are only available for the entrance gate area, where the daily mean temperatures vary from 18°C in summer to about 11°C in winter.

According to Roques, (2002) there is usually a fairly high diurnal variation in temperature. The relative humidity is generally high about 85 percent in summer, and slightly lower in winter about 65 percent, although this is quite variable. The monthly average wind speed at the entrance gate area usually varies between 5 and 15 kilometres per hour. The climate of the study area is suitable for the participation of outdoor recreation. For instance, hiking is suitable in the area as the temperature is not high.

### 3.3.4 Vegetation

Malolotja Nature Reserve is one of the most impressive mountain parks in Southern Africa. The spectacular scenery and the variety of fauna and flora make it a prime highveld conservation area. It is the last unspoilt mountain wilderness left in Swaziland. The reserve extends over an area of 18 000 hectares in north-west Swaziland, making it the largest proclaimed protected area in the Kingdom.

The range in altitude from the top of Ngwenya Mountain, Swaziland's second highest mountain (1829 m), to the deep Nkomati River Valley (640 m) accounts both for the mild temperate climate and great variety of habitats; from short grassland, to thick riverine scrub, bushveld and moist Afro-montane forest (Swaziland Government, 2001). On the geology of the area Braun and Dlamini (1994) emphasise that Malolotja Game Reserve has spectacular species of the granite belt, the rock-loving *streptocarpus* is found growing from narrow rock cracks in amongst the boulder outcrops. Braun and Dlamini (1994) add that this unique plant consists of a large, single, and continuously growing, bright green leaf and a bright red trumpet of tightly clumped flowers. The huge leaf, as it continues to grow, dies at the tip.

According to website: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malflora.html>, (2006) the other elements represented amongst the flora of Malolotja Game Reserve reflect links with the world famous fynbos of the south-western and southern Cape Province. Six species of the protea, a pincushion protea and four species of heaths are known to occur in the reserve. The vleis and bog systems in Malolotja are critical natural sponges that control floodwaters and release water during dry periods. These vleis are a botanist's paradise where numerous species of amaryllids, orchids and lilies are to be found. Although Malolotja cannot rival the lowveld for tree species, many middleveld and

some lowveld species, are found in the low lying parts of the reserve such as the Nkomati, Mgwayiza and lower Malolotja valleys. Some of the reserve's impressive tree species include yellowwoods, stinkwoods and the tall, large-leafed, forest fever tree. The presence of this vegetation makes Malolotja Game Reserve a place to view the natural beauty of the study area. The following pictures shows the vegetation found at Malolotja Game Reserve.

**FIGURE 3.4: MAJOLOMBA VALLEY WITHIN MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE**



**FIGURE 3.5: PROTEA ROUPELLIAE**



**FIGURE 3.6: STREPTOCARPUS**



**FIGURE 3.7: HEMIZYGIA**



### **3.3.5 Geology of the study area**

The geology of Malolotja is very diverse and includes some granites Lochiel Granite, estimated to be about 3 000 million years old, but is predominantly made up of metamorphosed sedimentary rock formations of the Barberton Mountains, including the Onverwacht, Fig Tree and Moodies series of rocks. These rocks are thought to be about 3500 million years old, and are thought to contain fossils of the earth's oldest life forms - blue-green algae. \*It is in these mountains that the ironstones, talc schists and other metal bearing rocks are found, where the various mining activities have been carried out over the last hundred years (Deall *et al*, 2000).

Malolotja is situated on the great southern African escarpment where it embraces the ecotone between the highveld and middleveld. Ironstones and quartzites are common and, because of their greater resistance to erosion, give rise to the rugged relief of the region and stand up as high mountain ranges and peaks. The best examples include Ngwenya Mountain, Silotfwane Mountain and the Mgwayiza Range. The more gentle undulating hills and slopes are composed of softer rocks such as soapstones. This has given rise to landscapes such as the upper Malolotja and Majolomba river valleys and the Malolotja Vlei.

Younger rocks, such as the granites, are found along the eastern border of the reserve. Some of the granite formations are crossed by dolerite dykes and these are also resistant to erosion. The most prominent of these formations would include the big boulders near the log cabins, the Majolomba Picnic Site and Tjomoloti Hill just below the Nkomati Viewpoint. Outside the reserve boundary, overlooking the Malanti valley is an almost vertical exposed face of rock made up entirely of granite. This magnificent feature can be seen from the Nkomati Viewpoint road inside the reserve. The mountainous scenery which is the outstanding feature of the game reserve results from a combination of the geology of its rocks and the subsequent land shaping erosion which together have produced the most dramatic and varied scenery in Swaziland (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malgeol.html>, 2006).

### **3.3.6 Soils of the study area**

The only information currently available with regard to soil classification is the 1:250 000 soils map for Swaziland, with its associated information (Murdoch, 2001). Most of the soils in the game reserve are classified as rock outcrops and stony ground: raw mineral soil, and are thin, leached and not

suitable to agriculture. The area is very susceptible to soil erosion, and old roads and tracks have resulted in the formation of large gullies in some areas. These types of soil need to be managed properly. Outdoor recreation in the area is more suitable.

### **3.3.7 Hydrology of the study area**

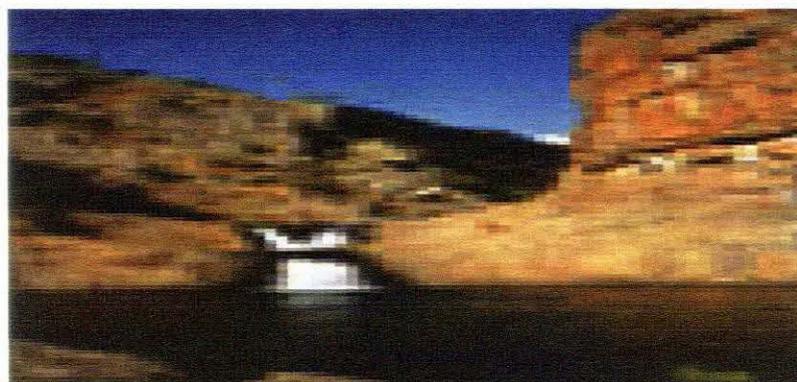
Roques, (2002) point out that Malolotja Game Reserve has innumerable perennial streams and rivers. In addition there are several upland vleis that retain water throughout the year, the most important of which is the Malolotja vlei. Roques, (2002) elaborates that the reserve includes virtually the entire catchments area for the Malolotja, Mgwayiza and Mhlangamphepha rivers, and the Nkomati river cuts through the game reserve, running from west to east. Prior to the establishment of the game reserve a number of dams, weirs and barrages were built on the rivers. No boreholes have been sunk anywhere in the area and no artificial watering points for animals have been made, although various artificial impoundments within or on the boundary of the game reserve are undoubtedly used by animals.

Water quality is generally good and requires little or no treatment, apart from the Nkomati and Mkomazane Rivers. There is also some pollution of the Malolotja River from the portion of its catchments which lies outside the game reserve boundary. Water sports in the study area are more appropriate because of innumerable perennial streams and rivers. Water activities such as canoeing, swimming and fishing are offered in Malolotja Game Reserve. The following pictures show places where hydrology can be found within the study area.

**FIGURE 3.8: MHLANGAMPHEPHA RIVER FOUND WITHIN MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE**



**FIGURE 3.9: MALOLOTJA RIVER**



### **3.4 OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES**

Malolotja Game Reserve is one of Southern Africa's best hiking areas. Swaziland's mountains rise all around you as you wander through mountain meadows, follow sparkling streams and swim in refreshing pools. There are hiking trails for all levels of fitness from half-day walks to one week treks. 4x4 and mountain bike tracks are found in the study area. The study area has Swaziland's highest waterfall, which is 95-metre-high Malolotja Falls. Swaziland's second highest mountain, Ngwenya Mountain (1829m) is used for climbing. Participants can follow the deep gorge of the Komati River or

visit the world' oldest mine, where miners have worked for 43,000 years to unearth minerals and precious stones for rituals and ceremonies. The game reserve has a comprehensive network of approximately 200 km of hiking trails. Trails are marked with stone cairns and low impact trail signs. Hikers are provided with the opportunity to purchase detailed trail maps and a hiking guidebook (Malolotja Game Reserve brochure, 2006).

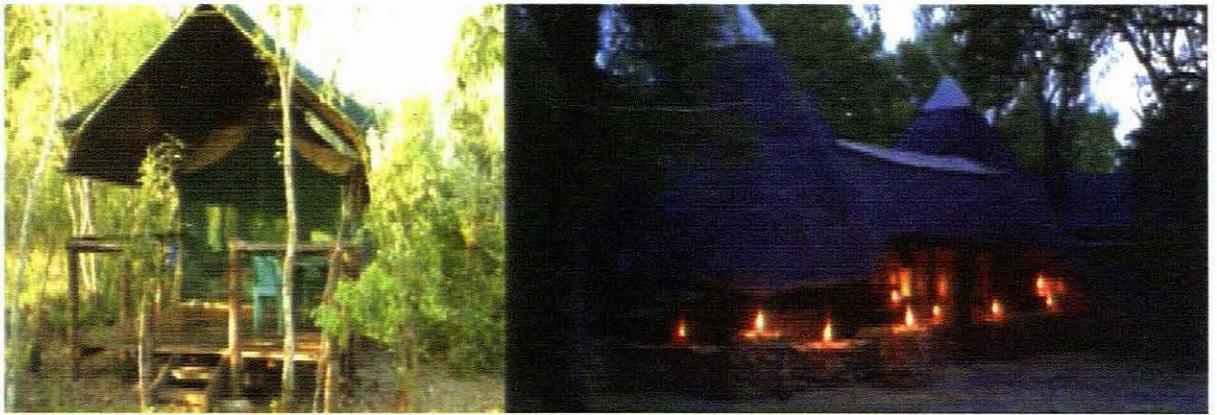
Backpackers in the game reserve, there are 18 primitive campsites, each campsite consisting of a clearing in the bush near water. Other visitor facilities include four viewpoints namely, Nkomati, Silotfwane, Logwaja and Ngwenya that are accessible by vehicle and nine lookouts from various trails that are only accessible on foot. A small bird hide has been constructed at the Forbes Reef Dam.

Accommodation facilities are offered in the game reserve. Accommodation is at the base camp or in one of the campsites dotted around the Malolotja Game Reserve. Campsite includes 15 sites each with barbeque facilities, and an ablution block. Spring and summer are recommended as the best time to hike. The mountain meadows are a blaze of colours and the temperature is mild, although you will have to be prepared for rain (<http://www.sntc.org.sz/reserves/malflora.html>, 2006).

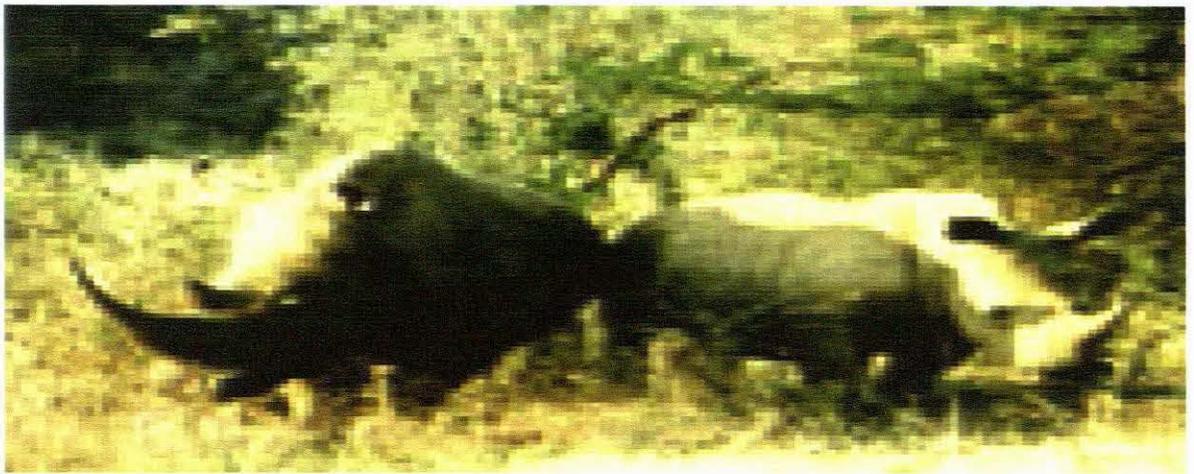
**FIGURE 3.10: HIKERS USING HIKING TRAILS**



**FIGURE 3.11: CAMPSITES**



**FIGURE 3.12: RHINOS**



**FIGURE 3.13: YOUNG BLESBOK**



**FIGURE 3.14: ORANGE THROATED LONGCLAW**



### **3.5 OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN MALOLOTJA GAME RESERVE**

Malolotja Game Reserve offers a number of outdoor recreation activities. The availability of picnic spots makes the participation of picnicking more accessible. Birdwatching is another activity the game reserve offers. The study area is an excellent birding spots, with over 250 species being recorded in Malolotja. Hiking is encouraged in the study area. Malolotja Game Reserve has a number of short walks and day trails, starting from the various viewpoints or picnic areas (<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/worldguide/destinations/africa/swaziland> 2006).

Thompson (2006) supports that Malolotja backpacking trails rank among Southern Africa's finest as they offer not only the solace of true wilderness with magnificent rugged country, but also a fascinating variety of fauna and flora and much to interest the amateur geologist. Hikers are allowed to undertake wilderness trails from two to seven days in duration. Mountain biking is offered at Malolotja Game Reserve because of its mountainous area. Malolotja Game Reserve contains numerous rivers and streams, where swimming is possible. Hawane Dam found in Malolotja Game Reserve

offers the opportunity for not only swimming, but also other water sports such as sailing, windsurfing, canoeing or rowing. The study area also offers trout fishing in a small dam that is stocked specifically for this purpose (Thompson 2006). Game viewing and horse riding is done at Malolotja Game Reserve because there is variety of wildlife found in the study area. The following pictures as sited by <http://www.sntc.org.sz/tourism/activities.asp>, (2006) show some of the tourists participating in outdoor recreation activities at Malolotja Game Reserve.

**FIGURE 3.15: A TOURIST ENJOYING CAMPING**



[Source: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/tourism/activities.asp>, (2006)]

**FIGURE 3.16: TOURISTS PARTICIPATING IN HORSE RIDING**



[Source: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/tourism/activities.asp>, (2006)]

The picture below shows two participants participating in horse riding within the Malolotja Game Reserve. The tourists are enjoying themselves in this activity.

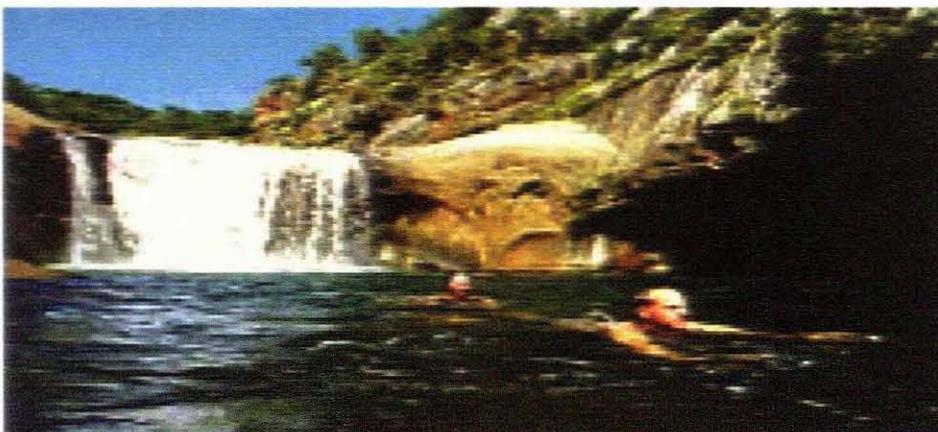
**FIGURE 3.17: TOURISTS PARTICIPATING IN MOUNTAIN BIKING**



[Source: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/tourism/activities.asp>, (2006)]

The study shows that the study area is mountainous, so participating in mountain biking is more suitable. The picture figure 3.17 shows a tourist participating in mountain biking in Malolotja Game Reserve.

**FIGURE 3.18: TOURISTS ARE SWIMMING IN A RIVER**



### **3.6 CONCLUSION**

This chapter has described the physical setting of the study and provides information regarding outdoor recreation activities and facilities available at Malolotja Game Reserve. It is important for Malolotja Game Reserve to minimise the negative impacts that results from participating in outdoor recreation in the study area. Visitors need to know the physical setting of Malolotja Game Reserve so that the level of participation in outdoor recreation in the study area is boosted.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter deals with the combination of analysis and interpretation of data. Analysis in research is defined as the breakdown, categorisation, ordering and summarizing of data so as to get answers to research questions (Magi, 2004). Interpretation of data in this instance is a useful method for addressing the questions and concerns that emerged from the data which was analysed. According to Magi (2004) states the purpose of analysis as to reduce data into intelligible and interpretable form. Furthermore, Interpretation of results aims at achieving what the meaning and implications of the analysis and from these results conclusions can be drawn.

Magi (2004) argues that researchers have agreed that the analysis of data does not in itself provide answers to research questions, but interpretation of data does go a long way in providing reasonable answers to the research question. The questions were structured in relation to the objectives of the study, so as to achieve desired results. The findings presented below concentrate on the levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve. The study also concentrates on the local community's participation in outdoor recreation and how the management of Malolotja Game Reserve sees the levels of participation in outdoor recreation.

## 4.2 RESTATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

It is important to restate objectives and hypotheses because they give direction for the analysis and findings of the study. Objectives give guidelines on where the interpretation of data should focus. The study is based on the following objectives and hypotheses.

**Objective 1:** To establish the levels of understanding the respondents have about the meaning of outdoor recreation activities.

*Hypothesis 1: That the respondents have a poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation.*

**Objective 2:** To ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve.

*Hypothesis 2: That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low.*

**Objective 3:** To ascertain if the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as efficient by the respondents.

*Hypothesis 3: That the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents.*

**Objective 4:** To find out the nature and types of recreation facilities offered at Malolotja Game Reserve.

*Hypothesis 4: That the nature and types of recreation facilities the Game Reserve have seems to be of moderate quality.*

**Objective 5:** To reveal who the respondents think is responsible for financing the Malolotja Game Reserve.

*Hypothesis 5: That the respondents seem to think that Malolotja Game Reserve gets finances from its own profits.*

**Objective 6:** To find out how local community perceive safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve.

*Hypothesis 6: That safety and security of tourists who participate in outdoor recreation activities seems to be their priority.*

Objectives and hypotheses give guidelines on the analysis of data. The restatement of the hypotheses helps to either reject or accept the hypotheses when the findings of the data collected have been adequately interpreted.

### **4.3 GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

The investigator found it important to obtain personal information about the respondents in order to be able to draw accurate conclusions. Demographic characteristics of all the categories of respondents such as tourists, local community, authorities of the game reserve and Swaziland National Trust Commission were computed in the study area.

#### **4.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

Demographic characteristics of data reflect the personal features of respondents. Personal features include gender, age, marital status, level of education, monthly income and occupation. Interpretation of demographic characteristics of

tourists, local community, authorities of the study area and Swaziland National Trust Commission is interpreted below.

#### **4.3.1.1 Gender Distribution**

About seventy questionnaires were distributed to the local community. 51 respondents returned questionnaires answered and nineteen respondents did not return questionnaire and they were spoiled. In the sample collected from the local community, more than half of the respondents (51%) were males. Females represented 49 percent of the respondents. The reason why most males were respondents is that most females in the community are uneducated and were nervous to answer the questionnaires. Females run the household and if a stranger need assistance males are responsible for that. Most of the homestead visited had males' respondents.

Malolotja Game Reserve was visited and the researcher managed to distribute questionnaire to forty tourists. Males who participated in the questionnaire were 65 percent and 35 percent was for females. Male participate more in outdoor recreation activities than females. The sample size of the Authorities of Malolotja Game Reserve was thirteen respondents. The respondents who form the majority of respondents were males (69%) and 31 percent were females. The study shows that the tourism industry in the study area is still dominated with males and this implies that there is gender inequality in the study area. In addition, the researcher had a sample of three members of the Swaziland National Trust Commission. Two members were males and one female. Gender influences the participation of an individual in outdoor recreation activities.

#### **4.3.1.2 Age Distribution**

The respondents who form the majority of tourists (45%) are from age 22 to 35 years. The age category 16 to 21 years was the second most frequency number (33%). The age category 22-35 years are great travellers because most of them are employed and they are economically active. If a person is financial unstable, that person is not expected to participate in outdoor recreation activities within the game reserve because entry fee is charged for the use of outdoor recreation facilities. This study gives a general participation of tourists in outdoor recreation within the study area. The elderly group which is from age 56 and over is the least participants in outdoor recreation with 2 percent. This group should be participating more in outdoor recreation because there have less responsibilities than the other groups. The researcher suspects that most of outdoor recreation activities need more energy when participating.

The local community's respondents ranged from 16 years of age to more than 56 years. More than (80%) were above the age of 22 years of age. About 22 percent of the respondents were between 16 to 21 years of age responded to the questionnaire. The main respondents who participated in the study are people from age 22 to more than 56 of which are middle age group and elderly group. The respondents who know more about Malolotja Game Reserve are from age 22 years to 55 years of age. Furthermore, the young generation indicates that they lack the knowledge of the Malolotja Game Reserve.

The age distribution of the authority's respondents ranged from age 22 to 55 years. About 62 percent were from age 22 to 35 years and 38 percent were from age 36 to 55 years. For the Swaziland National Trust Commission, their age

ranged from 36 to 55 years. This is because being trust member; a matured person is suitable for the work.

**TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE [%]**  
[N=126]

RESPONDENTS	AGE				TOTAL
	16-21	22-35	36-55	55 & Over	
Tourists	33%	45%	20%	02%	100%
Local Community	22%	31%	35%	12%	100%
Authorities	00%	62%	38%	00%	100%
Trust Commission	00%	00%	100%	00%	100%
MEAN TOTAL	14%	34%	48%	4%	100%

#### 4.3.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

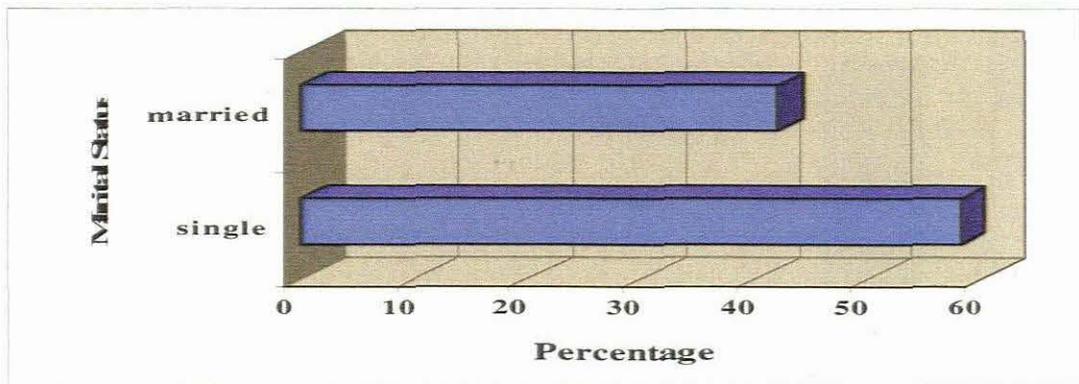
The researcher wanted to know the marital status of the respondents who are participating in outdoor recreation activities. About 58 percent of the tourists were single and 42 percent of them were married. It stand to reason that most people who participate in outdoor recreation activities within the Malolotja Game Reserve are single people since most of them are young and their responsibilities are not as many as those people who are married. Most of single people are free birds with less important commitments and can do anything they want anytime. The level of participation in outdoor recreation is high in single people.

Respondents from local community were asked to reveal their marital status and out of 70 respondents, 50 percent were married, 45 percent were single, 1 percent was divorced, 2 percent were separated and those who were widowed were 2 percent. Half of the people around the study area were married, so this

implies that the participation level in outdoor recreation may decrease because married people are committed to family responsibilities than single people.

Approximately 77 percent of the respondents from the authorities were married and 23 percent were single. In addition, all three members of the Swaziland National Trust Commission were married. It is quite noticeable that local community had a large percentage of single people; therefore it is assumed that the people who participate in outdoor recreation within the study area are this type of group. Single people are free from family problem and have much disposable income. The authority of the study area had people who are matured and management of the Malolotja Game Reserve would be easier because usually young people bring difficulty when supervising them.

**FIGURE 4.1: MARITAL STATUS OF TOURISTS RESPONDENTS**

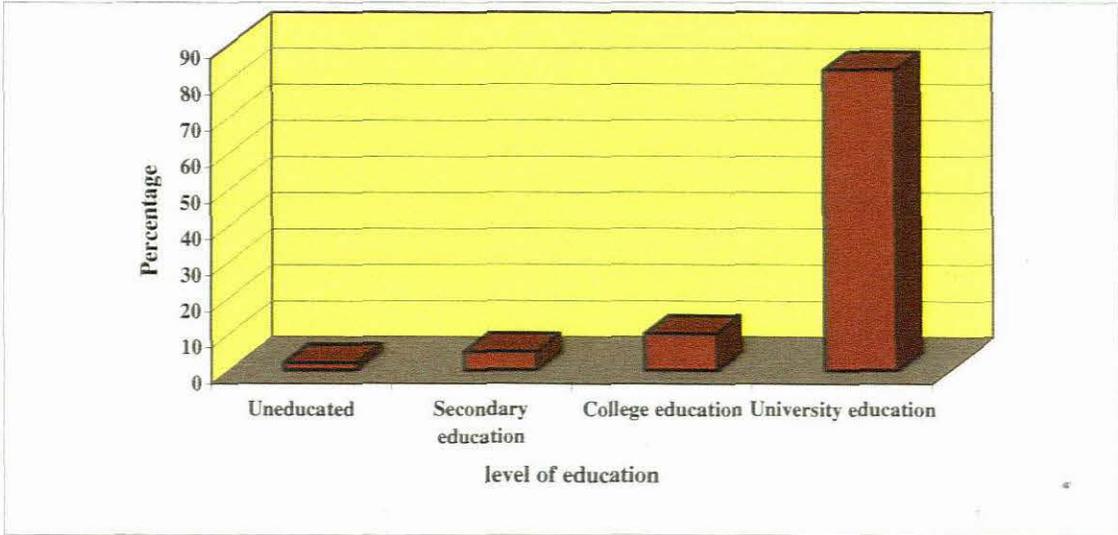


#### 4.3.1.4 Level of Education of Respondents

About 2 percent of the respondents were uneducated, 5 percent had secondary education, 10 percent had college education and 83 percent had university qualifications. The findings of this study suggest that the majority of the tourists

were the people who have university qualifications (83%). It stands to reason that the more a person is educated there are more chances of understanding the meaning of outdoor recreation and participating in outdoor recreation activities. People who are educated earn a high income and they have disposable income which will allow them to travel where ever they want and engaging in outdoor recreation is not a problem because they have sufficient funds to gain entry in the game reserve. Figure 4.2 is skewed to the right because questionnaire was left at the reception for every tourist to fill on their departure from the study area. Most of the tourists who filled the questionnaire were those who had university qualification. In addition this shows that people who travel a lot were those who are well educated and had more disposable income.

**FIGURE 4.2: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF TOURISTS RESPONDENTS**



The researcher also wanted to know the level of education of the local community. About 22 percent had college education, 23 percent had University

education and 14 percent were uneducated. The level of education in the community is of moderate level because more than 80 percent had been to school and they know how to read and write.

The majority of authorities' respondents had college qualification (69%), 23 percent had university qualification and 8 percent had secondary education. The Swaziland National Trust Commission respondents, all three members had university qualification and were professionals. Working in the facility is somehow useful in the sense that ones gets new knowledge and becomes well acquainted with the problems, successes and future of the attraction they are managing.

#### **4.3.1.5 Income and Occupation of Tourists**

Amongst the respondents 68 percent earn more than 10001 Emalangeni and twenty percent earn less than 5000 Emalangeni. About 58 percent of the respondents were professionals, 10 percent had retired, 15 percent were unemployed, 5 percent had semi skilled occupation and 5 percent were unskilled. Most of the tourists who participated in the research study were professionals with income of more than 10001 Emalangeni. This study reveals that there is a relationship between a person's income and participation of outdoor recreation within the study area. According to the findings the more a person earns, the more chances of participating in outdoor recreation activities within the game reserve. Income and occupation influence the level of participation. Lack of income could be a reason why people are not participating in outdoor recreation activities. This reveals that income plays a major role in people's choices.

## **4.4 UNDERSTANDING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION BY RESPONDENTS**

In order for the levels of outdoor recreation participation to be increased it has to be better understood by the community and relevant stakeholders of places near or around the Malolotja Game Reserve. One of the main objectives of the study was to establish the levels of understanding the respondents have about the meaning of outdoor recreation activities within the study area.

### **4.4.1 Tourists' Response on the Understanding of Outdoor Recreation**

On responding to questions seeking to find out the levels of understanding the respondents have on outdoor recreation activities, the respondents were given statements to respond to. The selected responses would show what outdoor recreation means to the respondents. The results that were achieved are discussed below.

More than 80 percent [82%] of the tourists, selecting the statement “are nature based” knew the meaning of outdoor recreation, whereas only 15 percent and 4 percent were incorrect and not sure of the meaning of outdoor recreation. What is evident is that the few respondents expressed themselves as reflection of the opposite of the meaning of outdoor recreation. Notwithstanding these respondents were taking part in outdoor recreation activities within the game reserve. It is evidence that the tourists' respondents were fully exposed to outdoor recreation activities and knew the meaning of outdoor recreation. The following table [Table 4.2] shows the results of the statements on outdoor recreation.

**TABLE 4.2: TOURISTS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OUTDOOR RECREATION [%] N=40**

MEANING OF CONCEPT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Are nature based activities (camping game drives, etc)	33	82%
Are any activities done out-of-doors (tennis and soccer)	06	15%
Sporting activities such as boxing and karate (Indoor)	01	02%
Not sure	01	02%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

The results achieved suggest that most of the tourists who are engaged in activities within Malolotja Game Reserve have a good understanding of outdoor recreation. This therefore implies that Hypothesis 1, which states: *That the respondents have a poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation*, is not supported and therefore rejected. It should be noted that the high positive response from tourist is but one of the many stakeholders using the game reserve. Responses from the local community may show a different picture.

#### **4.4.2 Local Community's Understanding of Outdoor Recreation**

The local community being part of respondents was asked if they knew what outdoor recreation meant. In terms of Table 4.3, less than half [47%] of the respondents understood the meaning of outdoor recreation, whereas the majority of the local community [53%] selected incorrect statements, the response which suggests that they did not understand what outdoor recreation meant. The

## **4.5 PARTICIPATION LEVELS OF RESPONDENTS**

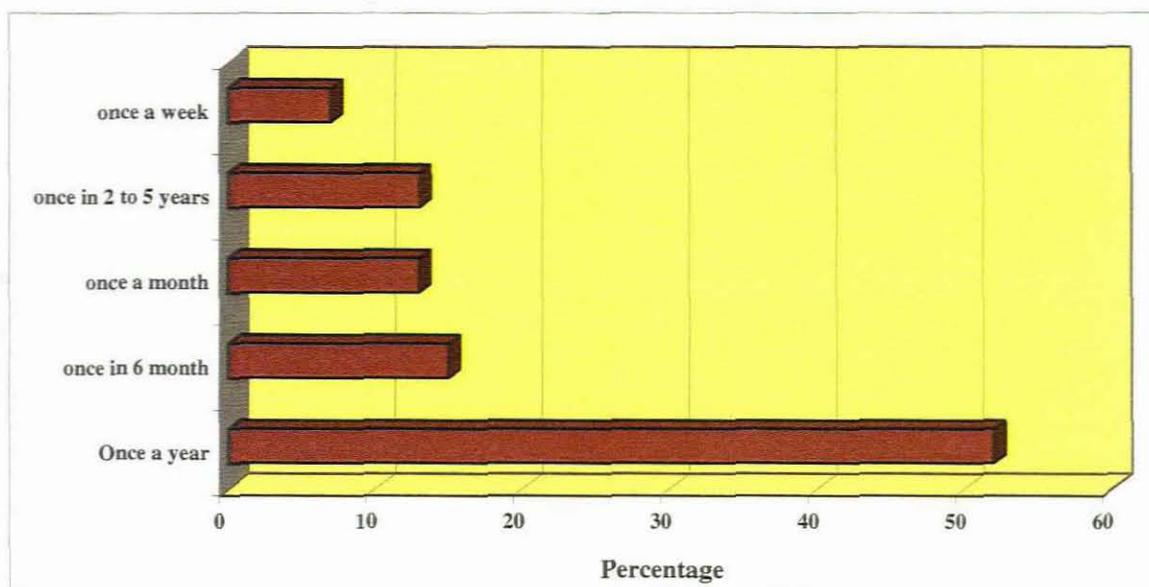
A participation level of respondents in outdoor recreation is the main part the researcher is aimed to find out. All the stakeholders were asked questions in order to find answers on the level of the participation.

### **4.5.1 Participation Levels of Tourists**

The participation level was drawn from a sample of 40 tourists in order to find the participation level. About 65 percent of the respondents were males and 35 percent were females, this means that participation in outdoor recreation is increasing in males within the game reserve. Majority participate in outdoor recreation once a year (52%), 13 percent once in two to five years, 15 percent once in 6 months and 20 percent participate in outdoor recreation once a week and once a month. Most of the tourists preferred summer (98%) than spring (2%) when participating in outdoor recreation. The recreation time of the participants is lessening because most of the respondents spent less than two days (60%) in the facility, 20 percent participate for two days and 20 percent participate a week. In this reason Hypothesis 2, which states: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low*, is supported, since tourists spend less time participating in outdoor recreation within the game reserve.

Furthermore, majority of tourists participate in outdoor recreation within the game reserve once a year and spend less than two days and this is noted because participation in outdoor recreation within the study area is decreasing. Figure 4.3 below show the result on the level of participation of tourists.

**FIGURE 4.3: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION OF TOURISTS**



#### 4.5.1.1 Outdoor Activities Preferred by Tourists

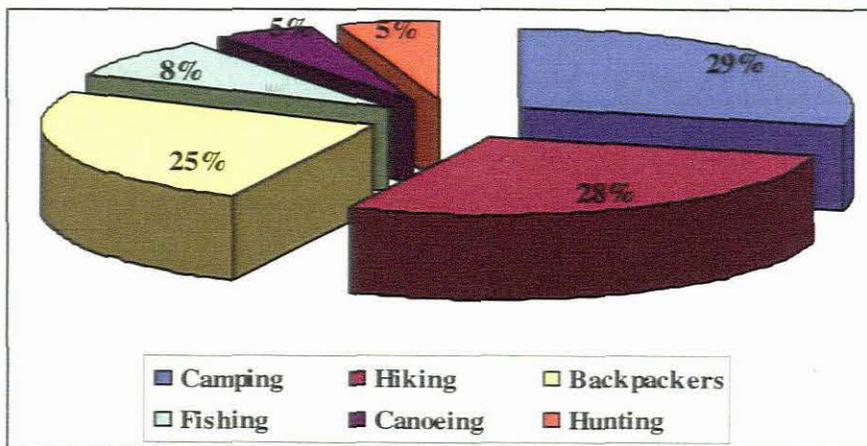
The researcher listed various outdoor recreation activities and the respondents were required to identify, which activity they participate in. The activities that were listed were camping, fishing, hiking, canoeing, rowing, hunting, horse riding and other. In figure 4.4 the respondents reveal the activities that they were engaged in during their stay. The most appealing outdoor recreation activities according to the findings was camping (29%) followed by hiking (28%) then activities that were not specified in the list which were bird watching and backpackers (25%), fishing had 8 percent. The least activities were canoeing (5%) and hunting (5%).

The reason why camping and hiking was the most common activities tourists engaged in is because Malolotja Game Reserve is more suitable for these activities since the place is mountainous and has pleasant viewpoints spots. In

addition, the study area has numerous campsites and hiking trails to accommodate a large number of visitors. Most of the tourists enjoyed participating in hiking and camping. It is evident that Hypothesis 2, which states: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low* is accepted because more than half of the tourist participate in hiking and camping while participation level of other activities is low.

Figure 4.4 shows outdoor recreation activities that the tourists enjoyed participating in. If more and more people can be introduced to outdoor recreation, more especially the Black people, more and more tourists could be attracted to the study area to experience the variety of its adventurous activities.

**FIGURE 4.4: ACTIVITIES PREFERRED BY TOURISTS**

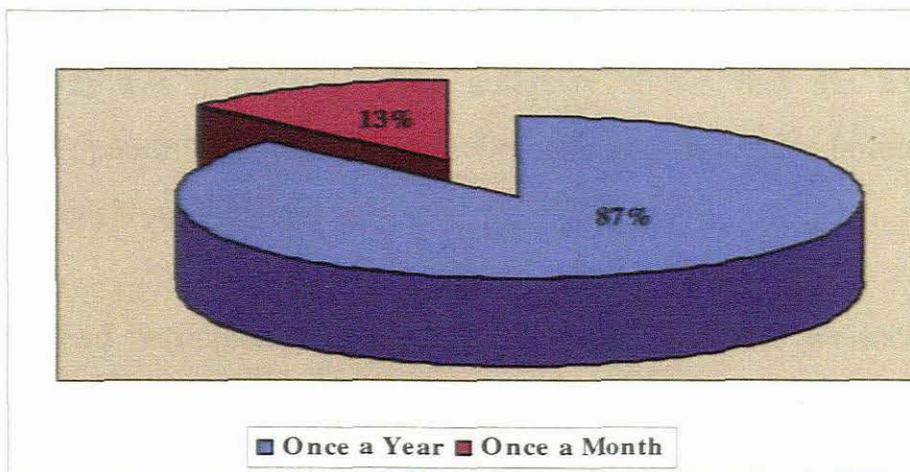


#### **4.5.2 Participation in Outdoor Recreation of Local Community**

The local community being part of respondents was asked if they participate in outdoor recreation. About 53 percent of the local community does not participate in outdoor recreation found within the game reserve while 47 percent

participate. Nevertheless, the respondents who agreed that they participate visit the study area once a year (87%) while 13 percent engaged themselves once a month. Activities that local community was involved in were fishing (23%) and hiking (20%) while 57 percent indicated that none of the outdoor recreation activities they engage in. The findings of the study do support Hypothesis 2 which states: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low.* The study shows that local community as a stakeholder, their participation level is decreasing because more than 50 percent do not participate in outdoor recreation activities. The respondents' poor understanding of outdoor recreation could be a factor of why they are not participating in outdoor recreation. People cannot take part in outdoor recreation when the subject to be decided on is incomprehensible to them. Until the local community gain sound knowledge about outdoor recreation, it will remain unclear about the participation level in outdoor recreation.

**FIGURE 4.5: PARTICIPATION PERIOD BY LOCAL COMMUNITY**



Majority of respondents indicated that summer (96%) is suitable for participating in outdoor recreation activities. The respondents gave reasons why they use this facility. About 20 percent of the local community stated that the facility is near where they live, 13 percent pointed out that activities were advertised in the media and friends invited them to participate and some visited because they had a school trip (14%). Most of the respondents (53%) complained about the high amount of the entry fee in the game reserve.

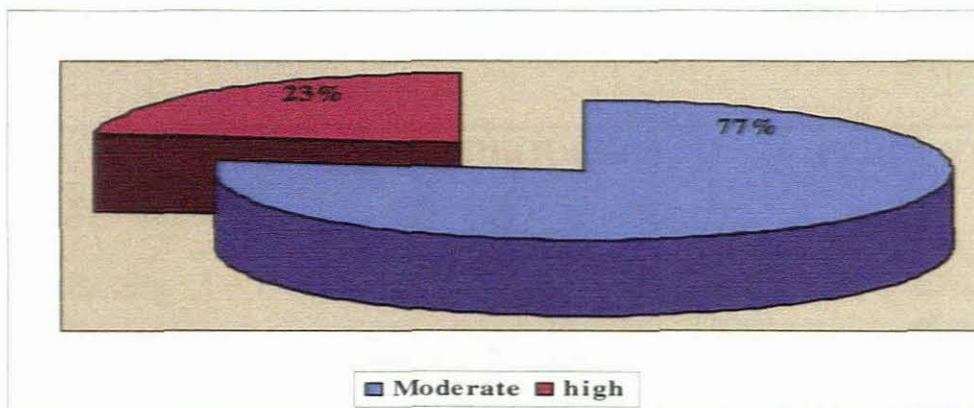
#### **4.5.3 Authority's Response on Participation of Stakeholders in Outdoor Activities**

The management had pointed that 92 percent of participants were international tourists and 8 percent were domestic tourists. The activities that participants enjoy were hiking and camping because the study area had good hiking trails, scenery is suitable for hiking and camping, and also the study area is mountainous so few road networks within the game reserve. Statistics of the study area show that 53 percent participate once a week, 8 percent once a month and 39 percent once a year. In addition level of participation in outdoor recreation activities is moderate (77%) and 23 percent of the respondents stated that it is high. The participation level increases in summer (92%) and spring season was 8 percent. The authority shows that the busiest days in the participation of outdoor recreation activities were the holidays (77%) and 23 percent were weekends.

Lack of participation in outdoor recreation activities for local community was because of the shortage of income. Criminal behaviour is not a result of people not participating in outdoor recreation because safety measures within the study area are provided. In the light of the above discussion it stands to reason that the

assumptions of this study were correct that the members of local community lack exposure to recreation and tourism attraction due to lack of knowledge about outdoor recreation in Black people. All these findings do not support Hypothesis 2 which states: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low.* Statistics of the management states that participation level of outdoor recreation is moderate in all the stakeholders. Responses from the tourists and local community may show a different picture.

**FIGURE 4.6: LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES**



#### **4.6 RESPONDENT'S PERCEPTION OF MANAGEMENT OF FACILITIES**

Management of outdoor facilities could boast the level of participation in outdoor recreation in the study area. Respondents were asked to rate the management of facilities found in the study area and the following findings were interpreted below.

#### **4.6.1 Tourists' Perception of Management of Facilities**

Respondents were asked to rate the management of outdoor recreation facilities. About 68 percent said the quality of maintenance is good, 30 percent understood it is satisfactory and 2 percent thought it is poor. This study hypothesises: *That the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents*, however the findings states that maintenance of the study area is good. Hypothesis 3 is rejected because majority of the respondents established that the management is regarded as efficient. The facilities are good quality for tourists to use. Table 4.4 shows the findings of the state of outdoor recreation facilities.

**TABLE 4.4 QUALITY OF MANAGEMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES [%] N=40**

<b>QUALITY OF FACILITIES</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Poor	1	2%
Satisfactory	12	30%
Good	27	68%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **4.6.2 Local Community's Perception of Management of Facilities**

Local community was asked to rate the facilities found within the game reserve and give outlines where necessary. About 51 percent of the respondents were satisfied with quality of the maintenance of facilities, 43 percent said it was good and 3 percent indicated that the maintenance of facilities was excellent within the game reserve. The respondents presented strategies of improving the facilities within the study area. Decrease of entry fee to local community was raised by the respondents and the authority should put communication networks

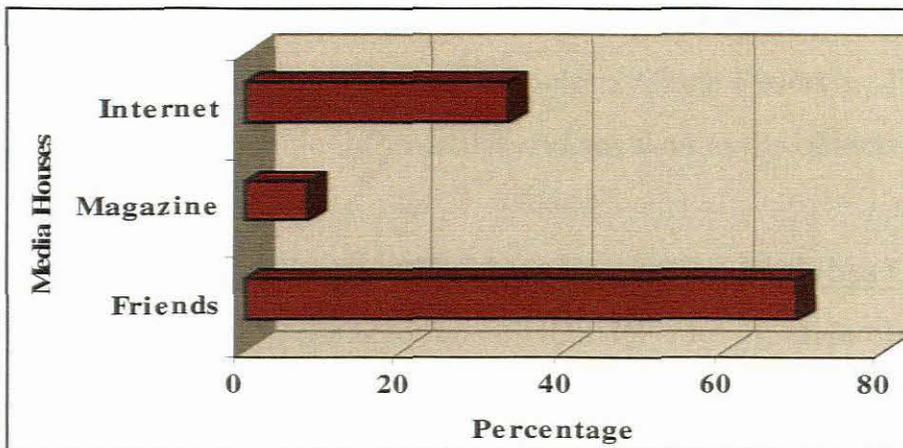
and extend the participation time of activities. Addition and improvement of facilities was raised and also outdoor recreation should be properly marketed to the local community.

Another issue which was raised by the respondents was that the management should consider the carrying capacity of the game reserve in order to prevent problems such as soil erosion, degradation of the environment. The study area had a problem of mud in rainy seasons; the participation of activities is very difficult for the respondents, so the respondents felt that the management should correct this problem. These findings had made the researcher to consider Hypothesis 3 which states: *That the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents*, since the respondents had raised places where the management should correct within the facilities. The response of tourists is different from that of local community.

#### **4.6.3 Authorities' Response on the Management of Facilities in the Game Reserve**

The authority pointed out that people were aware (62%) of outdoor recreation activities found within the study area and 38 percent were not sure if everyone was aware of outdoor activities provided by the study area. The reason that made the respondents sure about people's awareness of activities found in the study area was because people come in large numbers and Malolotja Game Reserve was marketed worldwide by using all media houses. In addition, majority of participants were international tourists. The general public was made aware of outdoor recreation within the game reserve by friends (69%), 8 percent were magazines and 33 percent was the internet.

**FIGURE 4.7: ADVERTISING AS A MANAGEMENT TOOL IN OUTDOOR RECREATION**



The management had seen the status of the facilities as satisfactory (84%), 8 percent had seen it good and 8 percent had seen it as poor because the facilities need a little bit of improvement. The condition of the facilities was rated fair to use (92%) and 8 percent was good to use. This shows that management of the facilities needs to increase a little bit because the percentage is too low for rating the facilities as good for participants. Hypothesis 3, which states: *That the management of the Game Reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents* is supported and therefore accepted as the findings show that management is inefficient.

The facilities need a little bit of improvement in order for them to rate the facilities as good. The managers should improve a little bit on managing the facilities found at Malolotja Game Reserve. Local community and authority's response are different from tourists.

## **4.7 NATURE AND TYPES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES**

It is one of the objectives of the research study to find out the nature and types of recreation facilities offered at Malolotja Game Reserve. The findings of this study provide valuable information and answers to the objective above.

### **4.7.1 Nature and Types of Outdoor Recreation Facilities Offered**

About 70 percent of the respondents tourists' rate the state of outdoor recreation facilities as good, 20 percent said was satisfactory and 2 percent said was poor. The reasons the respondents gave why the facilities were good and satisfactory were that facilities found within the study area are fair to use, hospitality and safety is found within the facilities. Another reason the respondents stated was that the facilities found within the study area are enough for visitors to use. Scenario of the study area is more suitable for outdoor recreation. Some of the respondents had seen that the facilities need a bit of improvement and rated the state as poor.

About 90 percent are satisfied with the state of outdoor recreation facilities found in Malolotja Game Reserve whereas 10 percent are not satisfied and not sure of the state of these facilities. This concludes that Hypothesis 4 which says: *That the nature and types of recreation facilities the Game Reserve have seems to be of moderate quality* is accepted. The findings show that the facilities are reasonable to use and this is rated as moderate quality facilities. If the facilities are of moderate quality, this implies that the management of outdoor recreation facilities is an important aspect within the study area.

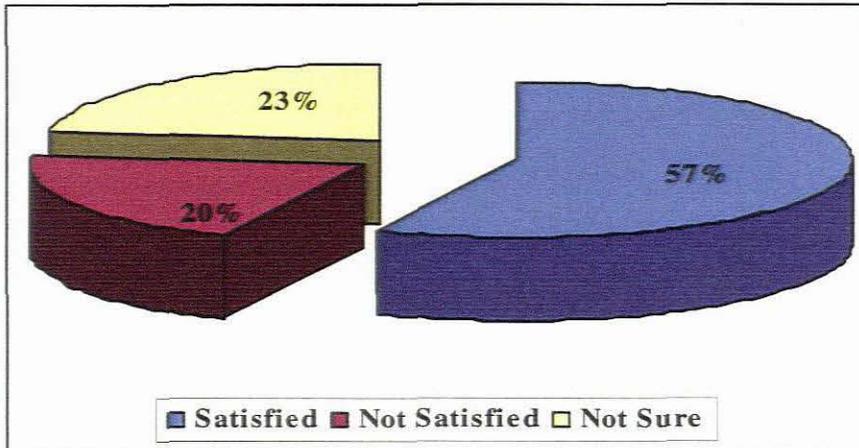
#### **4.7.2 Nature and Types of Facilities by Local Community**

The respondents rated the states of outdoor facilities as satisfactory (57%), 35 percent rated them as good and 8 percent said it was excellent. The respondents gave reasons why they rated the facilities in this way. Their reasons were that: the facilities were usable and in good condition, a large number of people were seen using the facilities so the respondents concluded that they were excellent for using. Some of respondents said there is good management of facilities in the game reserve.

About 57 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the facilities found within the game reserve, 43 percent were not and not sure of their satisfaction. Those who were not satisfied complained that there was poor network communication within the study area, entry fee was high for local community around the game reserve, hiking trails were seen narrow by the respondents and also indicated that facilities need to be improved to reach international standard. The availability of more recreation facilities and good management of facilities had made some of the respondents to be satisfied when using them. These findings had accepted Hypothesis 4 which states: *That the nature and types of recreation facilities the Game Reserve have seems to be of moderate quality,* since the majority of the respondents were satisfied with the facilities.

Local community still need to be familiarized with outdoor recreation activities so that they can begin to make use of recreation facilities available in the study area. Failure to understand the importance of these facilities leads to people claiming to have no access to recreation and tourism resources. Figure 4.8 show results of local community about their satisfaction of facilities found in the study area.

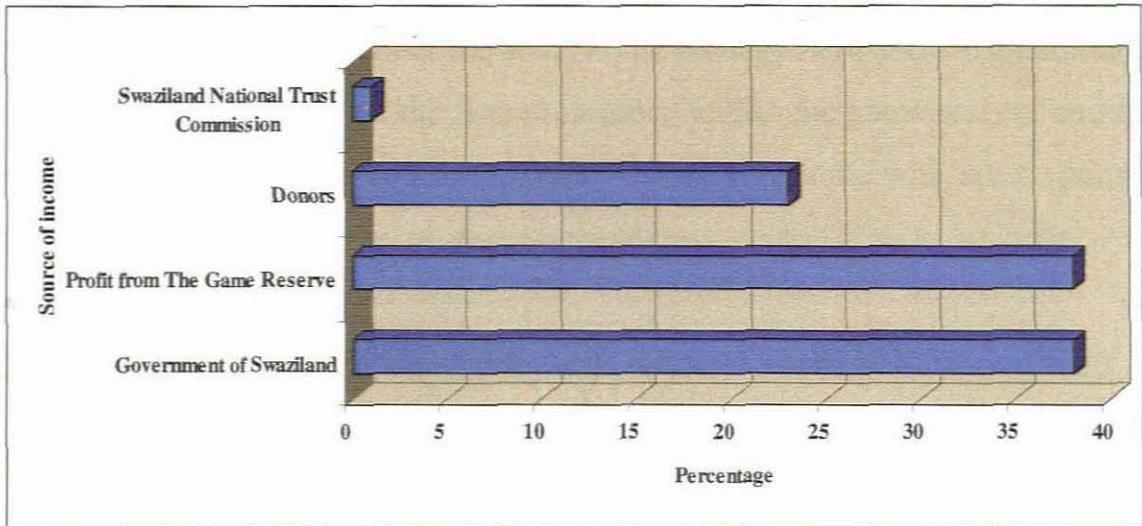
**FIGURE 4.8: SATISFACTION OF FACILITIES OF LOCAL COMMUNITY RESPONDENTS**



#### **4.8 AUTHORITY'S RESPONSE ABOUT FINANCING OF THE STUDY AREA**

It is necessary for the study to find out who is responsible for financing the game reserve. About 38 percent of the respondent indicated that Government of Swaziland was responsible for financing the game reserve, 38 percent pointed out that profit from the game reserve was used, 23 percent was from donors and 1 percent from the Swaziland National Trust Commission. Hypothesis 5, which states: *That the respondents seem to think that Malolotja Game Reserve gets finances from its own profits* is supported because the highest percentage of the finances were from the profit of the game reserve. The Swaziland National Trust Commission's statistics agrees with the Authority. Finances are very important aspect in a business because management and improving facilities, finances are needed. Figure 4.9 shows how the game reserve gets finances.

**FIGURE 4.9: FINANCING OF THE GAME RESERVE**



#### **4.9 LOCAL COMMUNITY PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND SECURITY**

This research is aimed to find out how local community perceives safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve. About 51 percent stated that there were safety measures the game reserve provides when participating, 6 percent disagree that there are safety measures and 43 percent were not sure if safety measures were provided within the recreation facilities. The respondents indicated that danger signs and game rangers were seen all over the study area. In addition, safety clothes were worn when engaging in activities and also rangers give instruction on how to use the facilities. All this reasons shows that safety of participants in the game reserve is a priority. The findings of this study have identified various stakeholders who should be responsible for safety and security of the game reserve. About 8 percent of the respondents stated that local community should be responsible, 24 percent said the owner should be, 34 percent pointed out that the authority was responsible and 34 percent highlighted that government of Swaziland should be responsible for safety and security in

the game reserve. The Hypothesis 6, which states: *That safety and security of tourists who participate in outdoor recreation activities is their priority* has been proven true by the findings of the study. The management and local community make sure that visitors get the first preference within the game reserve and their safety is always a main concern. Table 4.5 shows people who are responsible for safety and security.

**TABLE 4.5: PEOPLE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY [%] N=70**

<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Local community	5	8%
Owner	17	24%
Authority	24	34%
Government	24	34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### **4.10 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLES**

In any given variables occurring at similar time frames are bound to influence one another. The same notion applies to human beings. How an individual perceive life usually depends on various factors such as environment, level of education, marital status, gender, age and so on.

In this research most of the respondents were drawn from a similar environment, though they differed in terms of personal attributes like level of education, marital status, *et cetera*. It is quite observable that the levels of participation in outdoor recreation of the respondents within the game reserve differ significantly.

There is a relationship between level of education and understanding of outdoor recreation. Tourists' respondents had a good understanding of outdoor recreation because of their level of education. Most tourists had University qualifications. The rejection of Hypothesis 1: *That the respondents have a poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation* is not supported. However, local community had a poor understanding of outdoor recreation because their level of education is low as majority (77%) had not been to universities, so this contributes to the poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation.

There is a significant relationship between age of respondents and participation level of outdoor recreation. Most of respondents range from age 22 to 35 years participate more in outdoor recreation. This group travels a lot because they are less committed to family problems and have much disposable income. Hypothesis 2: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low* is accepted. The other age groups contribute to the declining of participation in outdoor recreation within the study area because they travel less as they have lot of commitments.

Monthly income does interfere with their access to the facilities found within Malolotja Game Reserve. Interestingly the majority of local community's respondents claim to have no access to the game reserve because they lack entry fee, hence Hypothesis 2: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low* is accepted. Taking into consideration that most people from the local community are

unemployed, it is quite reasonable that they should not be expected to have money to gain entry into the study area.

#### **4.11 CONCLUSION**

The findings of this research reveal that the lifestyle and personality of an individual influence one's participation in outdoor recreation activities. The factors such as income and occupation play an important role in one's visiting the game reserve. It has been found that the highest percentages of participants are tourists who are from other countries. It was also revealed that local community does not participate in outdoor recreation fully.

According to the findings of this study, the level of participation varies from local community to tourists. The level of participation in outdoor recreation in local community is low and the level of participation in tourists is moderate. The study has drawn a conclusion that the participation level of outdoor recreation in the game reserve is low because local community should be the ones participating fully in outdoor recreation within the game reserve. The study reveals that nature of the facilities in the study area is satisfactory for participants to use. The game reserve gets finances from Swaziland Government, Donors, profit of the game reserve and Swaziland National Trust Commission. All the objectives of the study are fulfilled by the researcher.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter winds up the study by giving a summary of what the study entails and has found. Chapter five looks at how the objectives were accomplished and also reveals whether the hypotheses were accepted or rejected. In this chapter recommendations are made in order to improve the study area. It is subdivided into the following sub-headings: summary, general conclusion, recommendations, and conclusion.

#### **5.2 SUMMARY**

It is essential to do a summary of the findings of this research study before evaluating the core findings of this study. The findings of this study reveal that tourists had a good understanding in the meaning of outdoor recreation whereas local community had a poor understanding of outdoor recreation.

It has also been found out that members of the local community do not fully participate in outdoor recreation activities in the study area. The participation level of tourists is moderate and most of the tourists who engage themselves in these activities were international tourists. The findings of this enquiry also

reveal that hiking and camping were the most popular activities participants enjoy.

The study reveals that management of the game reserve was rated as efficient by local community and tourists whereas the authority established that management of the facilities was inefficient. The type and nature of the facilities found within the study area were of moderate quality.

The findings of this enquiry also picture that Malolotja Game Reserve get most of their finances from its profits and government of Swaziland. Members of the local community perceive safety and security of tourists as a priority within the study area. Conclusions about the findings are elaborated below.

### **5.3 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

The study was based on the levels of participation in outdoor recreation among all the stakeholders within the game reserve. This was narrowed down in measurable objectives such as to ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve.

#### **5.3.1 Achievement of objectives through hypothesis evaluation**

The study hypothesised that the respondents have a poor understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation. This hypothesis was rejected on tourists whereas local community supported the hypothesis. More than 80 percent of the tourists' respondents knew the meaning of outdoor recreation while more than half (53%) of the local community respondents do not understand the meaning of outdoor recreation.

Another objective that the study looked at was to ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve. The respondents from the authority and Swaziland National Trust Commission stated that the participation level is high in international tourists (92%). The participation level was high in summer (92%) and the busiest days in the participation of outdoor recreation activities were the holidays (77%). In conclusion, level of participation in outdoor recreation activities for tourists was moderate (77%), so this implies that Hypothesis 2: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low* was rejected. As stated earlier, the people around the study area have very limited information about outdoor recreation; obviously their contribution to participation of outdoor recreation can be expected to be minimal.

The participation level in outdoor recreation activities for local community was low because they had shortage of income. More than 50 percent do not participate in outdoor recreation activities. These findings do support Hypothesis 2: *That the levels of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve seem to be low*.

It was hypothesised that the management of the game reserve is regarded as inefficient by the respondents was accepted. The condition of the facilities was rated fair to use (92%) and 8 percent was good to use. This show that management of the facilities needs to increase a little bit because the percentage is too low for rating the facilities as good for participants. Some of the respondents stated that there was a need for the addition and improvement of facilities found within the study area.

The study concluded that the nature and types of facilities found within the study area were of moderate quality. The respondents stated that facilities in the study area were satisfactory and usable although there is a need for the improvement of these facilities. Hypothesis 4: *That the nature and types of recreation facilities the Game Reserve have seems to be of moderate quality* was accepted.

The least but not last objective was to reveal who the respondents think is responsible for financing the Malolotja Game Reserve. The respondents indicated that Government of Swaziland, profit from the game reserve, donors and Swaziland National Trust Commission were the source of income within the study area. Hypothesis 5, which states: *That the respondents seem to think that Malolotja Game Reserve gets finances from its own profits* was accepted because 38 percent of the finances were from the profit of the game reserve.

The last objective was to find out how local community perceives safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve. Respondents stated that local community, the owner of the game reserve, the authority and the Government of Swaziland were responsible for safety and security in the Game Reserve. Participants' safety was important to the local community because they involved themselves for making sure that safety is practiced at the game reserve. Hypothesis 6: *That safety and security of tourists who participate in outdoor recreation activities is their priority* was accepted.

### **5.3.2 Participation level and demographic characteristics**

There is a close relationship between the person's level of education, his income, the nature of work he does and his participation level in outdoor

recreation. The more educated a person is, and the higher the income he earns, the higher is the potential to visit tourists and recreation attractions. Obviously the participation level in outdoor recreation activities would increase. The nature of job a person does also determines his chances of visiting recreation places. Scholars, uneducated members of local community are the least participants because they are not economically active. Therefore the researcher concluded that the more a person earns, the more are his chances of engaging in outdoor recreation activities.

### **5.3.3 Lack of knowledge and understanding**

The findings of the study reveal that local community in the study area lack knowledge and understanding of the meaning of outdoor recreation. They believe that they cannot afford to visit the facilities. The managers of the game reserve are the ones who are supposed to supply the members of the local community with valuable information that is going to develop their exposure to outdoor recreation.

## **5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is important to understand the cause and nature of the problem in the study area. The findings of this study have resulted to the deduction of the following recommendations.

### **5.4.1 Projects to Facilitate the Participation level in outdoor recreation**

One of the objectives of the study was to ascertain the level of participation of various stakeholders in activities provided by Malolotja Game Reserve. The findings of the study confirm that participation level in outdoor recreation for

local community is low and international tourists participate more than domestic tourists. This proves that local people do not know the advantages or importance of participating in outdoor recreation.

It is evident from the findings of this study that members of local community and Black people in the country lack information and motivation of participating in outdoor recreation activities. It is recommended that Swaziland Tourism Authority be effective in developing projects, which can motivate and facilitate the participation of outdoor recreation in the study area. The other strategy which can be used to increase the participation level of local people is to host outdoor recreation activities competitions within the study area. For instance bikers' competition is a good example of competitions that are hosted by outdoor recreation providers. Furthermore, the authorities should do promotions in which members of the community can be invited and may be given discounts on entry fees and any other costs they need to pay. This can help to make the local community and domestic tourists to be motivated and interested in participating in outdoor recreation activities.

#### **5.4.2 Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Activities**

The findings of the study reveal that the nature and types of facilities found within the study area were of moderate quality. Some the respondents stated that there was a need for the improvement of infrastructures within the study area. In addition, some said communication networks around the Game Reserve were poor and hiking trails need to be improved. According to the Tourism White Paper (DEAT, 1996), the infrastructure for tourism is critically important and wide-ranging. It includes Telecommunications, rail and road networks, signage, etc. It is recommended that the game reserve adds and improve the

outdoor recreation facilities and activities so that the game reserve can operate more successfully and generate a lot of income. Activities such as biking and mountain climbing should be added to those existing outdoor activities.

#### **5.4.3 The Development of the Youth**

The youth can play a major role towards making a success of the participation in outdoor recreation. The youth are the citizens of tomorrow and sooner or later they would be active participants in the economy of their areas and the country at large. For the youth to be able to do this, they need to be employed so that they can have disposable income.

The youth can also be developed if more schools can offer outdoor recreation activities and taught them about the importance of participating in these activities at a younger age. The problem of lack of understanding in outdoor recreation can be solved if the youth can get training at an earlier age. The youth need to be exposed to tourism and recreation industry whilst they are still young.

The government should consider establishing special programmes aimed at addressing the needs of youth. Such programmes include the encouragement and development youth where young people should be encouraged to participate in outdoor recreation.

#### **5.4.4 Marketing and Promotion of Malolotja Game Reserve**

The location of the Malolotja Game Reserve makes it accessible to tourists. This destination needs to be marketed through utilization of modern computer and communication technologies. The marketing and promotion of outdoor

recreation is a necessity so that local community, domestic and international tourists are aware of the facilities found within the study area.

Another equally important aspect that needs to be strengthened is safety and security. The number of visitors who visit Malolotja Game Reserve can increase if they are certain that safety and security is guaranteed. The point of guaranteed safety and security should be included into the marketing and promotion of participation in outdoor recreation within the study area. Local community has to be encouraged to safeguard the experience of the tourists against any form of criminal behaviour that may be targeted at tourists.

The study area should be marketed by using all media houses such as radio, magazines, Newspapers, internet as well as televisions. It is also recommended that brochures of the study area should be written in both English and SiSwati for the sake of the local community to understand what the game reserve offers in terms of outdoor recreation. In addition, these brochures should be placed in business outlets around the community. Local people would be aware of outdoor recreation activities found within the study area and most of them would be interested in taking part one day.

#### **5.4.5 The Role of Government in Development of Outdoor Recreation**

The government can play an important role in the development of outdoor recreation activities and increasing the participation level study area. It is recommended that if the government can assist the game reserve by providing funds for the improvement of outdoor recreation facilities. If the study area gets full assistance from the government, the facilities would be perfect for participation enjoyment.

The government should make sure that the local community is included in decision making in the study area. This would help the local community to get use of the environment of the study area. It is also recommended that the government provide educational meetings in order to educate the local community about the credit of taking part in outdoor recreation activities. This would help to improve the participation level within the study area.

#### **5.4.6 Access to Finance**

It is common knowledge that finance is the core for every business. The availability of finance to develop and promote outdoor recreation facilities is also critically important for the participation level's further development and growth. Lack of access to finance has been generally viewed as one key challenge restriction in the participation of outdoor recreation for local people.

Limited access to finance by Black communities could be attributed to a number of factors. Lack of employment to local people result from lack of money. It is advisable for local community to form consortiums in order for them to successfully tackle any entrepreneurial opportunity that comes along. If people have money the participation level in outdoor recreation will increase in the study area.

#### **5.4.7 Development of Information Centres**

Domestic tourists participate in small number within the study area. The reason why the number is small is lack of knowledge about outdoor activities offered in the study area. It has been found that the tourism information centres found in Swaziland are not enough. The researcher recommends if more information centres were established. These centres should provide visitors with outdoor

recreation providers and where they can experience the participation of outdoor recreation. The findings of the study shows that if more information was distributed all over, people would visits the study area and participate in outdoor activities.

#### **5.4.8 Improved Safety and Security**

One of the objectives of the study is to find out how local community perceives safety and security in Malolotja Game Reserve. The findings of the study stated that local community takes safety of visitors as important. The researcher recommends if the management can provide benefits for the local community for the good work there are doing. Local community takes safety of the tourists as their priority in the game reserve. However, if the local community were not concerned with safety of visitors, criminal behaviour would be a norm around the study area.

### **5.5 CONCLUSION**

The study reveal a substantial amount of evidence abut the participation level in outdoor recreation activities. The participation in outdoor recreation for the local people was found to be minimal. This was a result of limited exposure to outdoor recreation activities taking place around the study area. It is evident that the majority still lack basic outdoor recreation knowledge, so their participation will surely be minimal until the local people have sound knowledge about outdoor recreation and also become part of decision making in the study area. This will surely manifest itself through maximizing participation and involvement of local community in outdoor recreation within the game reserve.

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## APPENDIX A

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO TOURISTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY

**Research topic: Levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve.**

#### **A. Demographic Characteristics**

Please make a tick in the box provided next to the most appropriate response. All information that you give will be confidentially treated.

##### 1. Gender:

Male	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	02	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### 2. Age:

16-21	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
22-35	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
36-55	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
56-over	04	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### 3. Marital status:

Single	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
Married	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separated	04	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	05	<input type="checkbox"/>

##### 4. Level of Education

Uneducated	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
Primary Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Secondary Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
College Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
University	<input type="checkbox"/>	05

5. Occupation:

Unskilled	01	
Semi skilled	02	
Skilled	03	
Professional	04	
Retired	05	
Unemployed	06	

6. Income per Month (Emalangenzi (E)):

Less than E1000	01	
E1001-E5000	02	
E5001-E10000	03	
E10001-E20000	04	
E20001-above	05	

7. Place of residence:

Swaziland	01	
African Countries	02	
Overseas Countries	03	

**B. Participation**

8. Do you understand what outdoor recreation is?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

If yes what is does it means to you?

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. In what outdoor recreation activities do you engage in during your leisure time?

Camping	01	
Fishing	02	
Hiking	03	
Canoeing	04	
Rowing	05	
Hunting	06	
Horse riding	07	
Other (specified)	08	
None	09	

10. How often do you participate in outdoor recreation activities?

Daily	01	
Once a week	02	
Once a month	03	
Once in 6 months	04	
Once a Year	05	
Other (specified)	06	
Not at all	07	

11. What is the state of outdoor recreation facilities at Malolotja Game Reserve?

Poor	01	
Satisfactory	02	
Good	03	
Excellent	04	

Give reasons for your answer

.....

.....

12. Rank the statement showing what outdoor recreation means given below.

Are nature based activities (camping game drives, etc)	01	
Are any activities done out-of-doors (tennis and soccer)	02	
Sporting activities such as boxing and karate (Indoor)	03	
Not sure	04	

13. Do you get proper in instructions on how to use the facilities?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not Sure	03	

14. During which season you favour using the Game Reserve?

Winter	01	
Autumn	02	
Summer	03	
Spring	04	

15. What mode of transport do you use to reach the Game Reserve?

Taxis	01	
Buses	02	
Private car	03	
Company car	04	
Other(specified)	05	

16. How long is your recreation time in the Game Reserve?

2 days	01	
A week	02	
A month	03	
Other (Specified)	04	

17. Why did you choose to visit this particular outdoor recreation site or facility?

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.....

.....

18. Are you satisfied with the outdoor recreation facilities within the Game Reserve?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not Sure	03	

What reason support your satisfaction?

.....  
.....  
.....

19. The quality of maintenance of major problems with the outdoor recreation is?

Poor	01	
Satisfactory	02	
Good	03	
Excellent	04	

20. Are there any safety measures provided within the recreational facilities?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

Give reasons for your answer

.....  
.....  
.....

21. Who do you think should be responsible for safety and security in the Game Reserve?

Local community	01	
Tourists	02	
Owner	03	
Authority	04	
Government	05	

22. In your opinion what are the major problems with the outdoor recreation System in the Game Reserve?

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23. Can you suggest strategies of improving the outdoor recreation facilities in the Game Reserve?

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**THANK YOU**

## APPENDIX B

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE AUTHORITY AND TRUST COMMISSION

Research topic: Levels of participation in outdoor recreation at Malolotja Game Reserve.

#### A. Demographic Characteristics

Please make a tick in the box provided next to the most appropriate response. All information that you give will be confidentially treated.

1. Gender:

Male	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
Female	02	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Age:

16-21	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
22-35	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
36-55	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
56-over	04	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Marital status:

Single	01	<input type="checkbox"/>
Married	02	<input type="checkbox"/>
Divorced	03	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separated	04	<input type="checkbox"/>
Widowed	05	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Level of Education

Uneducated	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
Primary Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Secondary Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
College Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
University	<input type="checkbox"/>	05

5. Occupation:

Unskilled	01	
Semi skilled	02	
Skilled	03	
Professional	04	
Retired	05	
Unemployed	06	

6. Income per Month (Emalangen(E))

Less than E1000	01	
E1001-E5000	02	
E5001-E10000	03	
E10001-E20000	04	
E20001-E30000	05	
E30001-E50000	06	

7. Place of residence:

Swaziland	01	
South Africa	02	
African Countries	03	
Overseas Countries	04	

**B. Management Matters**

8. Which group listed below participate more in outdoor recreation activities?

Domestic Tourists	01	
International Tourist	02	
Local Community	03	
Schools	04	

9. Which of the outdoor recreation activities listed below are mostly enjoyed by the tourists?

Hiking	01	
Fishing	02	
Camping	03	
Sailing	04	
Wind Surfing	05	
Canoeing	06	
Rowing	07	
Hunting	08	
Horse riding	09	
Other (specified)	10	

Give Reasons for your answer

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.....

10. How often do the visitors participate in the outdoor recreation activities in the Game Reserve?

Once a week	01	
Twice a week	02	
Once a month	03	
Other	04	

11. What is the level of participation in this facility?

High	01	
Moderate	02	
Low	03	
Not sure	04	

12. Are the people aware of the outdoor recreation activities provided by the Game Reserve?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

Give reasons for your answer

.....  
.....  
.....

13. Do they have proper instructions on how to use the facilities?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

14. Are the outdoor recreation programmes offered in the Game Reserve adequate?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

15. As management staff of the Game Reserve, do you think there is a need for more outdoor recreation activities than what is already supplied?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

Give reasons for your answer

.....  
.....  
.....

16. What is the status of outdoor recreation resource management in the Game Reserve?

Poor	01	
Satisfactory	02	
Good	03	
Excellent	04	

17. What medium has made the general public to be aware of outdoor recreation activities?

Family	01	
Friends	02	
Magazines	03	
Television	04	

Radio	05	
Newspaper	06	
Other	07	

18. How would you rate the conditions of existing outdoor recreation facilities in the Game Reserve?

Very Poor	01	
Poor	02	
Fair	03	
Good	04	
Very Good	05	

19. What the reason, people are not participating in outdoor recreation activities?

Inaccessibility	01	
Unawareness	02	
Income	03	
Lack of facilities	04	
Lack of knowledge	05	
Other	06	

20. Which season does the participation level high?

Winter	01	
Autumn	02	
Summer	03	
Spring	04	

21. Which are the busiest days in the participation of outdoor recreation activities?

During the week	01	
Week ends	02	
Month ends	03	
Holidays	04	

22. Are safety measures provided within the Game Reserve and recreation facilities?

Yes	01	
No	02	
Not sure	03	

23. The increase of criminal behavior results to people not participating in outdoor recreation activities

Agree	01	
Strongly Agree	02	
Disagree	03	
Strongly Disagree	04	

23. Who do you think should finance the Game Reserve?

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.....  
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24. What is the attitude of authority towards the state outdoor recreation activities?

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.....  
.....

25. What are the future plans towards encouraging and improving the outdoor recreation activities and facilities in the Game Reserve?

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**Thank you**