

**SHONGWENI RESOURCES RESERVE:  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, PREFERENCES AND  
PERCEPTIONS**

**BY**

**ZENZELE SIMON GUMEDE**

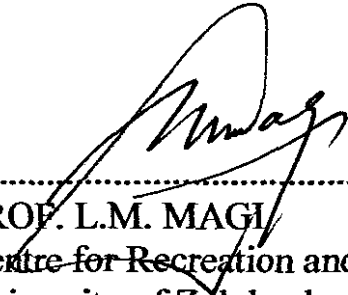
**A dissertation of limited scope submitted to the Faculty of Arts in  
partial fulfilment of the requirements for the course-work  
Postgraduate Diploma in Recreation and Tourism in the  
Centre for Recreation and Tourism at the  
University of Zululand**

**Durban-Umlazi Campus**

**January 2003**

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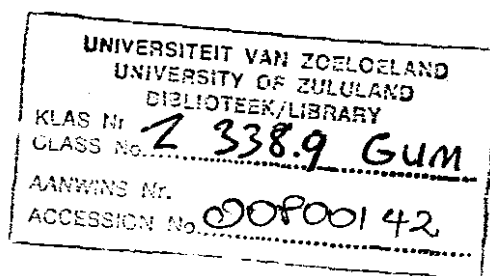
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## DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *Shongweni Resources Reserve: Community participation, preferences and perceptions*, unless specifically indicated to the contrary in the text, is my own work in both conception and execution. All the sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Zenzele Simon Gumede



- S Ntinga, from Farmer Support Group, the Programme Co-ordinator and Chairperson of the Salem Community Forum for helping me with the information pertaining Salem community.
- F.Moyo Councillor of Ntshongweni who have been helping me with essential information about the background of the area and other figures of censors.
- Mr B Mkhize staff member from Msinsi Holdings who have been giving me valuable information about how the Shongweni Resources Reserve operated.
- The Ntshongweni and Salem communities who made me to feel at home when I was working with them. They were all very committed in helping me wherever they could, especially when coming to completing the questionnaires.
- Finally, my family, Mrs E.T.Gumede and my children Kukhanya and Ntombikayise for being very tolerant to me when they missed my company when it was needed the most.

Zenzele Simon Gumede

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30 January 2003

## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to my late father Mr M.G.Gumede who has been a source of inspiration to my academic studies. He laid the foundation of my academic learning by installing the philosophy of studying during his early days. Every minute of his life he ensured that he made it possible for me to get the opportunity for learning that he did not get during his time because of various reasons.

## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the light of the background that there is a rising concern from the government that the companies should give socio-economical benefits to the local communities. In the aspect of recreation and tourism the Department of Sports and Recreation (DSR) is expecting the reserve to give the socio-economical benefits to the local communities in a very participatory way. The reason above led to the initiatives to explore at the local reserve, which is Shongweni Resources Reserve whether it co-operates with what have been said in the white paper. For example the White Paper (1994:35) said Recreation development should be demand driven and community based. It also said communities must be empowered to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of recreation programmes. The people responsible for looking at that realised that there was poor relationship between the Shongweni Resources Reserve and local communities. It was from that perspective that there was a need for someone to conduct a study that would look at their relationship and the reasons and motives behind that relationship. The study had specific objectives to be explored, which are:

- To determine the relationship between the local communities and the reserve.
- To establish whether the communities are being involved or participate in the reserve activities.
- Investigate whether there is any development initiative the reserve is offering to the local community.
- Find out whether the local people are aware of the kind of socio-economic development they can get from the reserve.

All these four objectives have been met because the whole study was formulated around these objectives. The study looked at the relation between local communities and the reserve and found that it is not healthy. It also looked at the communities whether they are involved or not, and found that they are very participating. The development initiatives the reserve is offering to local communities have been also explored and the findings showed that there are development initiatives the reserve is offering to the communities. The issue of whether the local people are aware of the kind of socio-economic development they can get from the reserve was also looked at, and found that the local people are not aware of the type of socio-economic development.

There are also expectations that have been formulated as guidelines for the study. There were four expectations that had been formulated, and out of those four expectations half of them have been proven correctly and half of them have been proven wrong. The expectations that have been formulated are:

- That there is poor relationship between the local communities and the reserve.
- That the local communities are less involved in the activities of the reserve.
- That there are inadequate recreation and tourism development initiatives offered to the local communities.
- That the local people are not aware of the socio-economic development benefits for them in the reserve.

There were different findings that were found. Most of the people considered development as medium and the community members are prepared to take the responsibilities of the development of the Shongweni Resources Reserve. They

are fairly involved in the management and maintenance of the reserve. The involvement of communities in participating for the recreation activities is happening. This has happened by considering the period and the frequency of their participation, which have positive responses. The communities are also allowed to use recreation activities found in the reserve. When considering the socio-economical aspects, the reserve is giving very less economical aspects to the local communities. They are not allowed to sell their crafts and to cut wood for carving, and there are very few local employees.

There are various factors that were found to be the cause of bad relationship. One of them was the communities were not clear about community benefits they should get from the reserve.

The recommendations that have been surfaced are that the reserve should be transparent, socio-economical improvement, and to conduct the future study that would involve the Shongweni Resources Reserve staff to include their perspectives.



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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The shift of South African politics after 1994 has created another dimension to different aspects of life to the South Africans, like politics, economics, social, religious and others. The transition period draws the communities into the centre of every aspect. Whatever activities are undertaken, it should be of benefit to the communities. The reserves that are operating should ensure that the local communities are benefiting socially and economically (White Paper DSR 1994). The benefiting of the communities do not mean that the communities should be continuously passive and receive the hand out, but it should be a two way process whereby the communities are being participatively involved and expressing their perceptions and preferences towards their development. The structure of the chapter is displayed at the next paragraph to unpack whether the Shongweni Resources Reserve is operating in line with the transformation polices.

The chapter starts by presenting the problem in two ways, which are the statement of problem that is very specific to the problems that gave the motive of this study, and the background of the problem, which is looking at the problems underlying the statement problem. The purpose and significant of the study would give the motive behind to conduct the study. Delimitation also has been looked at, by considering spatial and conceptual aspects. Under the methodology research design, research sample, instrumentation, collection of



data, analyses and the interpretation of data, and pilot study has been explained fully to simplify the steps taken to arrive at the conclusion. The commonly used concepts in the study have been defined. The objectives of the study have also been stated.

## **1.2 PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM**

It was the manifestation of the problems that the study has been conducted to unpack and reveal most of the issues. Therefore the topic is looking at the background of the problem and statement of the problem. Under the background of the problem it has been more focusing at the unresolved issues of land in the areas and social concerns like firewood and hunting in the areas. Under the statement of the problem it has been looking more at the problem at hand between reserve and local communities.

### **1.2.1 Background of the Problem**

The communities were involved in different social activities like hunting, collecting firewood, and other activities freely before the reserve operated in the area, whereas after the reserve operated in the area they fenced the area and the security guards were deployed to look for any trespasses. Thereafter people (residents of Ntshongweni and Salem) were not allowed to go into the reserve for the usual activities they were doing before the reserve operated. Permission had to be granted by the reserve management with valid reasons to enter the reserve. There are also still unresolved issues about the land ownership in the reserve, in that it belonged to their forefathers.

There are certain families who have their relative's cemetery inside the reserve. If they want to conduct a ceremony for their beloved ancestors on their cemetery like putting tombstones, they have to seek permission from the reserve management, and do that during the day with the securities watching and guarding them. The reserve is ignoring the claim by the community that the reserve was made on their land. The reserve management claims that the communities want the area because it is generating income and when they are given back the land they will not utilise it properly and will fail to maintain it. The communities have sought legal aid through acquiring an attorney, who will represent the community in the court with regards to claiming the land back of their forefathers.

### **1.2.2 Statement of the Problem**

Some local people are not co-operating with the reserve. They trespass inside the reserve and do illegal actions like hunting, snaring, collecting firewood, shooting animals and cutting trees to build their homes without asking for permission. The tourists who have been visiting the area have been harassed and others hijacked by the criminals from the communities. There are also some vehicles that belong to the reserve that have been hijacked in the community's area. This criminal behavior towards the reserve's assets is increasing whereas there are no indications that the community leaders are working on addressing the issues. It was therefore a matter of concern that there should be a study to explore the motive behind these actions, because it affects the tourism industry in the area and even in the whole country. The tourists will not come to South Africa if they have been harassed at Shongweni Resources Reserve.

### **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

It is unequivocal that the relationship between Shongweni Resources Reserve and local communities is not a healthy one. The Shongweni Resources Reserve is solely depending on tourism because of the nature of the reserve, which is very attractive, but the communities are harassing the tourists and snaring the fauna. Therefore it is crucial to investigate the motive behind this negative attitude and behaviour of the communities towards the reserve.

### **1.4 OBJECTIVES**

Most of the studies are conducted because there are certain objectives that need to be fulfilled. This study is also not exceptional from others; it has certain objectives that need to be achieved. The objectives are like the backbone of the study because the study is constructed around them. They give the direction that would be followed. It should then not be surprising to find that the questions are formulated to give answers to the objectives. The objectives would also be checked at chapter four whether they have been achieved or not. The objectives are as follows:

- To determine the relationship between the local communities and the reserve.
- To establish whether the communities are being involved or do participate in the reserve activities.
- To investigate whether there is any development initiatives the reserve is offering to the local community.
- To find out whether the local people are aware of the kind of socio-economic development they can get from the reserve. For example the

reserve cannot give them money but instead it can set a platform for them to make money for themselves like performing cultural activities or sell their crafts to the tourists as means of getting income.

## **1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The study has gone through the levels of communication between these two parties to expose their relationship. It is from those communication channels that determined the cause of the unhealthy relationship between the reserve and the local communities. It revealed whether expectations of the local communities have been met about the benefits they have been promised once the reserve began its operation. It also revealed whether there is any transparency between the reserve and the community. More importantly the objectives of the study have been met.

## **1.6 DELIMITATION**

The topic looked at two aspects that are spatial and conceptual. The spatial delimitation looked at physical features that are related to study area for direction purposes. Conceptual delimitation has looked at simplifying the core concepts of the study, which are participation, preference and perceptions.

### **1.6.1 Spatial Delimitation of study area**

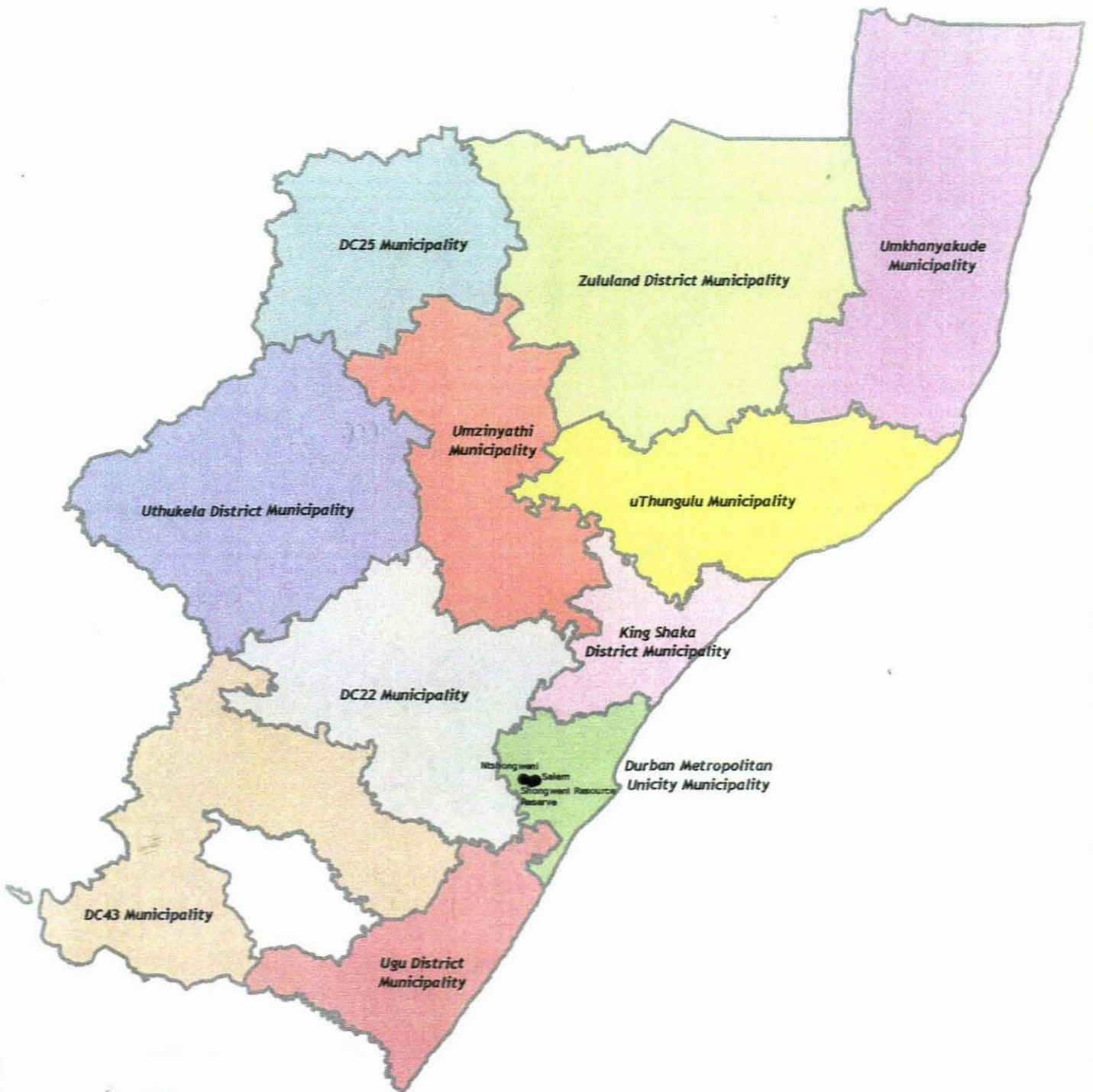
The geographical conditions and climate of the area have been explored. The motive behind that exploration is that anyone who is reading the study has a

vision or picture in mind about the area before she or he can physically arrive at the area.

The Shongweni Resource Reserve is situated between Durban and Pietermaritzburg. It is also between Pinetown and Hammarsdale. The reserve is about 1700 hectares in size. Four communities that surround the reserve are Ntshongweni, Salem, Zwelibomvu and Toni. The study has focussed on the two for a start that are in the front of the reserve, which are Ntshongweni and Salem because they have more impact to the daily activities of the reserve. When the tourists are going to and from the reserve they pass by these communities. There are two maps that have been attached below to indicate the exact spot of the study area. Figure 1.1 is the provincial map of KwaZulu Natal that shows the three areas, which are Ntshongweni, Salem and Shongweni Resources Reserve. Figure 1.2 show Durban Metropolitan Unicity and where those three areas are found which are Ntshongweni, Salem and Shongweni.

# KZN: DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

## Identification of Subject Areas



● Location of Study Area

Date: 12-07-2001  
Reference: rtshongweni02



Development Information Services, Coastal Region  
Directorate: Development Planning  
Department of Traditional & Local Government Affairs  
KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration  
Tel: (031) 204 1915/1711  
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30 0 30 60 90 120 150

Kilometres

### Legend:



### Source:

Disturbance Board: District Municipalities





**DURBAN METROPOLITAN  
UNICITY MUNICIPALITY**

**Ntshongweni Area**

**Legend:**

-  Placenames
-  District Roads
-  Provincial Roads
-  National Road
-  Farms
-  Major Dams
-  Main Rivers
-  Ntshongweni
-  Traditional Areas
-  Local Municipalities
-  Image 2930DC
-  Image 2930DD/31CC

**Sources:**

Demarcation Board: Local Municipality  
 Dept. of Transport: National Road, Roads  
 SGO-PAB: Farm Land  
 CSIR: Rivers  
 DTLSA: Placenames, Major Dams, Traditional Areas, Ntshongweni



1:90000



Kilometres

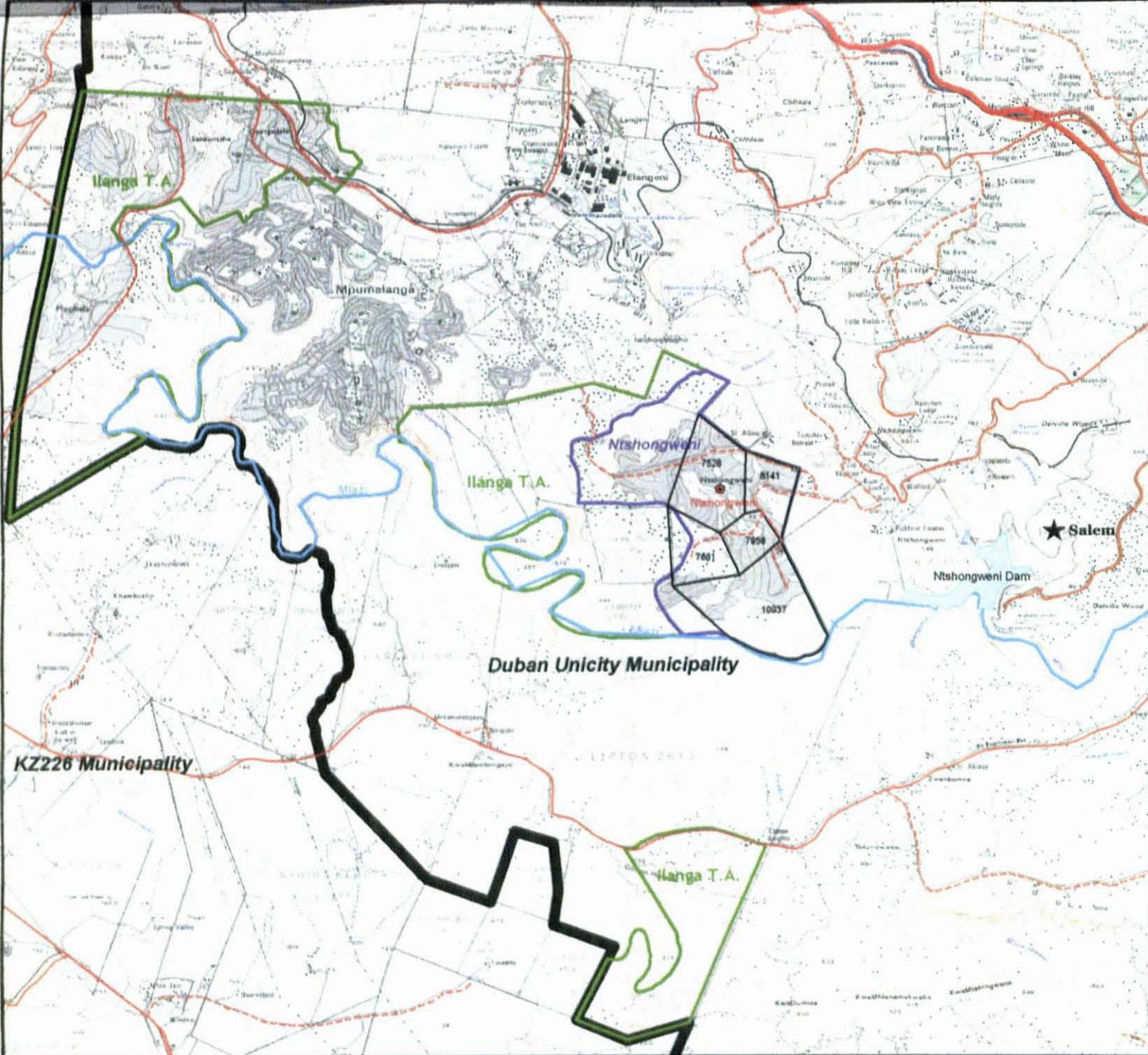
Date: 20-07-2001  
 Reference: ntshongweni01



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## **1.6.2 Conceptual delimitation**

Participation, preference and perception are the key concepts of the topic. The sub-topic has thrown some light to those concepts to give the point of reference. Participation referred to the involvement of the communities in a very active manner so that the communities can influence the direction and execution of development projects.

Preference referred to what the communities are favouring towards their development.

Perception referred to what communities perceive as the right direction for their development.

All of these concepts stated above are fully defined in the next topic, which is the *definition of terms*.

## **1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

The following terms are central to the study and, therefore, deserve special clarification. Their understanding clarify and operationalise the variables in the rest of the study.

### **1.7.1 Local community**

MacIntosh *et al* (1995) regards *local communities* as the local people who get employed as a result of tourism and have a face to face relationship with the tourist. Mathieson and Wall (1982) share this idea. In this study *local community* refers to the local residents who come into contact with tourists, as employees, as service providers and attractive curiosities for tourists.



### **1.7.2 Perceptions**

The term *perception* refers to the way the world looks, sounds, feels tastes or smells. A person's perceived world of his immediate experience. Morgan and King (1982: 252). Senses and experience therefore form the cornerstone of perception. *Perception* is stimulated and cast by what takes place around people. By implication, perception is also a psychological process.

Traton and Hayes (1993:139) define *perception*, as "the process by which we analyse and make sense out of incoming stimuli." Psychological value judgement is therefore part of perception. Since the mind is not a passive receiver of stimuli. William Jane in Morgan and King (1982:252) believes, "part of what we perceive comes through our senses from the object before us, another part always comes out of our own".

*Perception* is, therefore, shaped by experience but is never a sum total of it. Perception in this study is used to refer to host community's psychological value judgement based on emotions, since "emotions influence perception" Encyclopaedia Britannica (1991), and experience both past and present.

### **1.7.3 Participation**

For the purpose of this study, the definition of *participation* by Paul (1987) will be used. Paul (1987:2) defines community participation as an active process by which beneficiary client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhancing their well being in terms of

income, personal growth, self-reliance or other values they cherish. This definition is adopted by the researcher as having relevant meaning with regards to the situation in the surroundings settlements of the Shongweni by the reserve to them,

#### **1.7.4 Preferences**

The concise Oxford Dictionary has explained the *preferences* as a favouring of any thing compared to others. Therefore in this text, we have used the word to know what are the community favouring.

#### **1.7.5 Recreation Activities**

Torkildsen (1986:146-149) has expressed that there is no single perfect definition of the term. However different definitions from different authors have been highlighted. The authors defined it as needs serving, as leisure time creativity, value to individual and society, and as a re-creation. The study has used the definition for leisure time activity.

### **1.8 METHODOLOGY**

This topic looks at research design, research sample, instrumentation, collection of data, analyses of data and pilot study. Under research design the method, approach and procedure will be looked at. Research sample looks at the sample, mode of selection and representative the sample in relative to the population. Instrumentation looks on the questionnaire. Collection of data describes the procedure of the data collection. The data then have been presented as it has

been collected. Graphs and tables have been used for illustrations purposes. Data have is then analysed and interpreted using statistical, computer and objectives of the study. Pilot study has been conducted to test the nature of questionnaire whether they are clear enough and the sample size

### **1.8.3 Research design**

The interviewer asked questions verbally especially to local communities who are illiterate and recorded the answers. Those who are literate were given the questionnaires to read for themselves and filled them. The interviewer has been helping them if they encounter any problem. The community leaders and officials were interviewed telephonically because most of them have telephones and cellular phones. Those who have e-mail addresses like Councillors, officials of Outer West councillor and others received their questionnaires through e-mails and responded through e-mails. The date was then chosen whereby the people who took the questionnaires have to bring them back.

### **1.8.4 Research sample**

The interviewer had firstly spoken with the councillor in finding out about the population size in two areas, which are Salem and Ntshongweni. The councillor then went to the Outer West Councillor to get the information of Censors 96. The records revealed that people at both Salem and Ntshongweni were about 600. The interviewer had targeted not less than 10 percents of the parent population. The population at Ntshongweni is about 600; therefore 10 percent of 600 are 60 people. The parent population at Salem is 600 and 10 percent was

60, therefore on both areas Ntshongweni and Salem there were no less than 60 interviews from each area, that made the total of 120 in both areas.

Random Sampling method was used, whereby the people were given the questionnaires regardless of age and sex. Age and sex were considered when they brought the questionnaires so that it could be known which group responded well. Community leaders like 'Izinduna' and councillors were also interviewed with the same questionnaire as that of the community.

### **1.8.5 Instrumentation**

The questionnaires were designed in such a way that it would include open ended and closed questions. They are found at the back of the document as appendix. The questions were based on the objectives of the study. They were also linked to the topic to give possible answers. The questions were grouped into four, which are, (1) personal, (2) development of the reserve, (3) tourism activities, and (3) community benefits from the reserve. They were directed to the interviewees to reveal what benefits do they get from the reserve. They require information about socio-economic development. The questions revealed whether those people interviewed are content with the reserve or not. The questions were all simplified to enabled the interviewees to answer them easily.

### **1.8.6 Collection of data**

The community leaders and officials were contacted to explain what the research was all about. The permission to hold the meeting of the community at large to explain about research was asked from the local councillor. The

'Induna' and local councillor attended the meeting and introduced me to the communities and the objective of the study. The research was also explained to the communities, its aims and objectives, and what it tended to achieve at the end. It was also explained how and what the research was going to help the communities. After the meeting, the community members were happy about the study and were waiting for the interviewers, and others collected the questionnaires from that meeting.

### **1.8.7 Analysis and interpretation of data**

Information has been presented as it has been collected. Tables and graphs have been used for illustrations. On tables statistics was used. They have been used on basis of the frequency of the answers that made its percentage to be high. Therefore the more frequent the answer came from the particular age group, the more people concur with that decision. On the graphs computer analysis has been used. The objectives have been also put forward to relate them to the responses to find out whether they have been met or not. The key concepts of the topic have also not been forgotten because they are related to the objectives. Whatever topics are unpacked, it then related to the participation, preferences and perception.

### **1.8.6 Pilot study**

The 20 questionnaires were prepared. They were then given to the community members to answer them. The aim was to find out whether the questions were not ambiguous. There were some problems on other questions that were not clear. The interviewees just skipped them because they could not understand

their meaning. The importance of pilot study was then identified because those questions came back and were rephrased for elucidation purpose.

## **1.9 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY**

Every study that has been undertaken has its purpose and objectives to be fulfilled. In order to fulfil those purposes and objectives there should be the structure that would be designed towards those objectives. Similarly to this study, it has a structure that it adopted to serve its purpose. The structure would be as follows:

### **1.9.1 Preliminary pages**

The preliminary pages serve as the foundation of the study because it allows the space to include topics that were not related to the topic of the study, but contributed to the development of the study. The preliminary pages were focussing on the topic of the study, internal and external examiners. Declaration, acknowledgements, and dedication of the study have been explained. Thereafter the abstract and the table of content of the study that included figures and tables followed.

### **1.9.2 Orientation of the study**

The chapter gave the foundation of the whole study. It is where the problem that led to this study has been presented. The purpose and significance of the study has been disclosed. Delimitation that include spatial and conceptual have been explored. The methodology that has been used in collection and

interpretation of data has been unpacked in different categories. The key concepts have been defined to simplify the terminology. The objectives have also been surfaced as the direction of the study. Shortly, every activity that has been used in the study has been introduced in this chapter.

### **1.9.3 Theoretical framework**

This is chapter two of the study. It is more focusing on other authors and researchers about this topic. All the literatures that have said something that is related to this topic have been employed in this chapter. The information has been said in the format that follows in this paragraph. Community in relation to resources has been explored. Community and recreation activities have been also discussed. Community participation has also been dealt with especially in recreation activities and environmental awareness. The community tourism principles have been also explored with reference to responsible tourism, community based tourism, and cultural tourism.

### **1.9.4 Physical setting of study area**

Chapter three focuses on the physical layout of the area with reference to situation and site locations. Historical background has also been stated with more focus on history, politics and administration of the area. Settlements of the three areas (Shongweni Resources Reserve, Salem and Ntshongweni) have also been looked at. Physiography and climate have been stated. Social services, governance and land ownership have been included in the chapter.

### **1.9.5 Analyses and interpretation of the collected data**

Chapter four has presented, analysed and interpreted the collected data. It is analysed and presented in the form of demography, tourism development, community participation and socio-economic benefits. It was then interpreted according to the objectives of the study. Graphs and tables have been used for illustrations of other responses. This chapter is the core and the focal point of the study because it is where the information that has been needed is received through the responses of the questions.

### **1.9.6 Conclusion and recommendation**

Chapter five is looking at the conclusion of the whole study. The conclusion is based on the findings from chapter four, and they are related to the objectives to identify whether they have been met or not. Thereafter the recommendations of the study followed.

### **1.9.7 Bibliography**

This chapter has listed all the books or reading material that have been cited during the study. They are written in alphabetical order that is author, topic of the book, publishers, and the year of publication. That makes it easy if someone is looking for more information that he /she got from the study.



### **1.9.8 Supplementary pages**

Under this chapter the questionnaire that were given to the community is included. The transmittal letters, one to the Councillor and the other from the University of Zululand to any one are also included.

### **1.10 CONCLUSIONS**

The chapter has been mainly looking at and focussing on the structure of the study and the details of the activities. The chapter surfaced the problem, purpose and significant that gave motive to conduct the study. The different methodology levels have been also explained and the definitions of key concepts. The important aspects of the study that are objectives have been also stated. This is the background of the following chapters whereby the different literatures have been consulted and read in order to learn what other authors have said about certain concepts. Other chapters would also refer to it to test whether the objectives have been achieved.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

It is very important for the reserve to involve the local communities in any of the services that it renders. The communities should have access to the resources that are available. Resources in the study refer to the facilities and other useful materials the communities can use for living. The communities should be involved in recreation activities that are available in the reserve. The text will be referring to whatever recreation activities available in the reserve to the community to have access to them. The communities should be encouraged to participate. The text will be referring to involvement of the communities in the planning, and management of the reserve. They should also be encouraged to benefit to tourism by creating cultural artifacts and community based tourism activities that would enable them to sell their services to the tourists for commercial benefit.

#### **2.2 COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES**

Under this sub topic, the researcher will be looking at whether the communities have access to the resources. By resources it would be referring at any leisure occupation and any assets that can be useful to the communities found in and around the reserve, like looking at different animals, hiking, firewood, woodcarving and others.

One of the priorities of Department of Sport and Recreation (DSR) is to provide funds for the creation or upgrading of basic multi-purpose sports facilities in disadvantaged areas. The DSR said in the White Paper that the challenge in the provision of facilities in South Africa is not simply about a shortage of facilities, but rather the location of the facilities- they are just not where the majority of the people are. Furthermore, it is the considered approach of the Ministry and DSR to make multi-purpose facilities the focal point of each community. This community centered approach is to ensure that the communities take ownership of the facilities, and assist in their maintenance and management. The DSR and its agencies will endeavour to utilise local resources in the creation/upgrading of facilities- this will contribute to job creation. All facilities should allow for easy access for users who have disabilities.

There are different resources found in Shongweni Resources Reserve. Community should have access to the resources. However, they should be taught how to use those resources sustainable for a future use. There are very good carving trees inside the reserve like 'Tamboti', Jacaranda, and others. There should be arrangements that should be made so that the wood carvers will have access to use those carving trees in a sustainable way that are unnecessary to the reserve. The traditional healers from the local communities should be allowed to harvest the 'muthi' plants in the reserve but in a very sustainable way. Since the local communities do not have electricity, therefore most of the local communities should be welcomed to collect firewood from reserve but subjected to do prior arrangement with the people in charge. School children should also be allowed to learn about different animals and plants. They should also go there for trailing. There is swimming pool inside the reserve that local communities use for fishing and swimming. KwaZulu-Natal Nature

Conservation Services [KZN-NCS], (1999: 26) has adopted two policies that are affecting protected area neighbours. They are:

*The fundamental right of locals living adjacent to proclaimed area to have access to that area for their specific needs, be it collecting reeds, herbs, fishing, and of course recreation. That local communities earn 25 percent per annum of the revenue proclaimed area from any tourist facility that has been or will be established in any.*

These two policies adopted by KZN-NCS is stressing the argument above that it is the fundamental need for any reserve to establish a good relationship with the neighbouring communities or to contribute towards socio-economic empowerment by giving them the access to the reserve resources. However they should do so in a very systematic and organized way for the sustainability of the resources.

Since one of the objectives of the study is to investigate whether there is any development initiative the reserve is offering to the local communities, the topic of community in relation to resources is addressing the issue. The communities would be able to have access to the resources through development. The resources found in the reserve are not familiar to the indigenous people of the area; therefore if the reserve wants the local communities to have access to resources they should teach them how to use those resources which is part of development. The chapter brought the topic to address the hypothesis that there are inadequate recreation and tourism development initiatives offered to the local communities. If the local communities have access to resources that would mean the expectation is wrong.

### **2.3 COMMUNITY AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES.**

Under this topic the focus is more on exploring whether the community has access to recreation activities or not. By recreation activities we are referring to any activities that are undertaken by people with an aim of refreshing or entertaining themselves. It could be watching animals, hiking, trailing and others. One of the objectives of Department of Sports and Recreation cited in the Sport and Recreation White Paper (DSR1994:28) has advocated that giving:

*rise to “getting the nation to play” is the increasing the level of participation in sport and recreation activities.*

By the above statement the government meant that it is their priority to see the communities being involved or having access to recreation activities as much as possible.

There are different recreation activities inside the reserve. There are bird watching, swimming, canoeing, trailing and others. The community should have access to these activities. It is free for the local communities to participate to the activities offered by the reserve. However if they use vehicles they will then pay, because it is not easy to differentiate them from foreign tourists. School children are also allowed to recreate during those days they not busy with schooling. There is a dam inside the reserve that people use for their activities.

The subject of community and recreation activities is looking at the access of the communities to recreation activities. In other words the interaction between the reserve and the communities is justifying whether there is any relationship between the two parties as one of the objectives stated. It is from this topic that one of the expectations that there is poor relationship between local communities and reserve has been dealt with.

## **2.4 COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES**

This topic is looking at the involvement of the communities on the administration perspective like maintenance, management and planning. It also looks at the development of the communities through environmental awareness.

### **2.4.1 Encourage recreation participation in the reserve**

The DSR White Paper (1994:35) said Recreation development must be demand-driven and community based. It further explained that communities must be empowered to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of recreation programmes, so that policies are developed from the participant's perspective. Furthermore, communities must be responsible and accountable for their own development.

Local communities should participate in the activities of the recreation through community structures. Devion in his study called Reserve –Neighbour interaction in Natal Parks Boards and kwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation [1999:28] stated that

*Creation of forums for liaison with neighbours, discussion of reserve boundary and land issues, reserve resource harvesting programs, access for neighbours to protected areas, formalisation and honouring of commitment.*

Davion's point is that there should be a committee on the community side that will represent the interests of the community at large. The representatives will meet the community at large and get their ideas and perspectives that need to be passed on the reserve meetings. It is impossible for the reserve to meet the community; instead they should meet the committee. The communities should be helped to identify the need to select or form the committee. The communities should be happy about their committees that mean the communities, as their representatives on the meetings should select the committee.

#### **2.4.2 Community and environmental awareness**

The strategy of enhancement of environmental awareness is aimed at creating a greater understanding of the necessity of sound environmental use and the role of natural resource ecosystem. Davion, on his report Reserve-Neighbour Interaction in Natal Parks Board and KwaZulu Department of Nature Conservation (1999:32) argued that the enhancement of neighbourhood environmental awareness through an educational approach, would lead to the creation of neighbourhood trust, training of employees in conservation awareness and understanding such that they may act as indirect interpreters, and creating an appropriate problem animal policy.

The above paragraph is emphasizing that if the local communities can be taught about environmental friendly strategies at Shongweni Resource Reserve, they can also be very helpful to reduce the activities that can harm the environment that will be very costly for rehabilitation. They can even contribute to the environmental management around the area.

The other objective is to establish whether the communities are being involved in the reserve activities. This topic of community and participation is revealing whether the communities are involved in the activities. The participation of the communities to activities that have been discussed in later chapter is giving the response to the expectation that the local communities are less involved in the activities of the reserve.

## **2.5 THE COMMUNITY AND TOURISM PRINCIPLES**

The community should be involved in the tourism. They should create the activities that they would sell to the tourists to get money. They should be encouraged to form cultural and community based tourism.

### **2.5.1 Responsible tourism**

The White Paper (DSR 1994:32) proposes responsible tourism as the key guiding principle for the tourism development. It implies the proactive to manage, market and develop tourism in a responsible manner. It encourages the responsibility to the surrounding environment to promote the sustainable tourism. If it is taking care for environment, tourism will be sustainable because tourists will be attracted if the environment is not overused.



It also means responsibility of the government and business to involve the local communities that are in close proximity to the tourist plants and attraction through the development of meaningful economic linkages. It is important for the reserve to involve the local community participatory so that they can learn and internalise the awareness of environment. If they are not, they will not take care of the environment and as a result the tourists will not be keen to visit the area where environment is not looked after. That can be done by involving the community by making them gain something out of the reserve that will develop their economical situation for example employment, selling their cultural activities to the tourists.

The topic of the study is looking at the community perceptions, participation, and preferences. Responsible tourism has an aspect of community who is needed to be responsible. Responsibility entails participation and preferences, which is the core of the study.

### **2.5.2 Community based tourism**

It is whereby the community takes initiatives to develop tourism. They are involved from the planning stage up to the management stage. It is the tourism in which a significant number of local people from the particular area in question are involved in providing services to tourists and in which local people have meaningful ownership, power and roles. Training Manuals by KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority (2000:26) describe it as it also carries with it the idea that tourism should offer some form of benefits to members of the community who are not directly involved in the tourist's enterprises. That means if there is a reserve, the community around should be given a platform to own the tourism

activities so that they can participate fully. That will help the reserve because the community will take responsibility for tourism outside and inside the reserve. There would be less crime affecting the tourists because the community would be policing.

Pearce, Moscardo and Ross (1985:68) in the book called *Tourism Community Relation* explain community representation as what tourism is all about, what they expect it would bring and how they respond to tourism. These highlight the issue of involving the community from the planning stage of the reserve. That would enable the community to know what they would ripe at the end. Most of the reserves did mistakes by promising that they would involve the community and also the community would benefit from the reserve economical but did not explain how is that going to happen.

The communities then expect that they would be getting the money directly from the reserves. If that does not happen they start to make resistance against the operation of the reserve. To make an example of Ndumo Game Reserve, the local people agreed to have the reserve at their place because they have been promised some economical benefit. Thereafter there were no direct benefits and they decided to claim their land back so that they can plant vegetables. Therefore it is important that the community should be involved from the planning stages up to the management and get explanation how are they going to get benefit. In most cases local community get first preferences on the employment, organised to perform cultural dance, sell craft to tourists to get money, but they should know that before. They should be updated on day-to-day activities of the reserves.

### **2.5.3 Cultural tourism**

The Tourism Workshop For Educators (2000:92) report describe cultural tourism as a travel to experience, and in some cases participate in vanishing lifestyle that lies within human memory. This kind of tourism includes travelling for the purpose of observing the cultural expressions and lifestyles of truly exotic people.

In Workshop Manual for Introduction to Community Centred tourism by KwaZulu Natal Tourism Authority (2000:21) considered cultural tourism as based upon the desire of tourists to experience the ways and everybody lives of people living in a different culture from their own. It does not look upon other cultures as inferior because of its originality, instead it encourages cultures to be surfaced so that different people can learn or experience other cultures.

Peter Mansfield and Associates (2000:8) on the draft proposals for Durban Art Association of All- African Arts, Crafts, and Cultural Centre refer cultural tourism activities such as live traditional performances, Craft production Cultural displays, paintings, Weaving and beadwork, Curving and sculptures, Phrase singing, herbalist, Marriage ceremonies, Choirs and gospel singing, Oral history and story telling, Historical experiences, sangoma, traditional wear, traditional house holds décor and Artifacts, S'cathamiya, mask making, rites and ceremonies, celebratory occasions and religious occasions.

The Tourism Workshop for Educators (2000:92) report has projected the contribution of cultural tourism to local communities as follow:

*It contributes towards optimizing the economic benefits of tourism to the local population. It promotes a distinct brand of tourism to reflect values consonant with the South African way of life and create a unique South African image and identity. It also enhances local community esteem and provides the opportunity for greater understanding and communication between people of diverse backgrounds. Envisage that the exposure of these assets to tourism market would lead to an upsurge of creativity and innovation, skills development and local entrepreneurship.*

The local communities should be given a platform to expose some of their cultural activities to the tourists. The communities have the diversity of cultures. The reserve management should give the local communities an opportunity to expose their cultural activities to the tourists and by so doing they would be developing the local communities both socially and economically.

The advantages of these activities are that they are going to conserve the cultural heritage of the communities and at the same time accruing some economic benefits for the local communities. It is also going to reinforce a sense of pride by residents in their cultures when they notice that the tourists appreciate them. In overall it is going to improve the standard of life for the people. World Tourism Organisation in the National and Regional Tourism Planning suggested,

*“resentment can particularly arise if residents perceive that they are not receiving many economic benefits from*

*tourism, and that tourism development is controlled by outside interests. The resentment can change their attitude to be negative towards reserve and harass the tourists. Tourism is a very sensitive business, if they are harassed there will be no more tourist coming to that reserve”.*

The World Tourism Organisation emphasised that residents should be involved so that they can influence its decision-making and feel that they are part of tourism.

After the discussion about the cultural tourism from above, the community is playing important role because they are the ones who know their culture. That means they have to participate, think what their preferred activities they perceive or project will make them successful. Therefore cultural tourism is very important in this topic because it looks at the community perceptions, participation and preferences towards Shongweni Resources Reserve.

#### **2.5.4 Tourism as a socio-economic benefit**

The Neighbour Relation Policy of the KwaZulu Natal Wildlife at Queen Elizabeth Park in Pietermaritzburg that in Davion's investigation report (1995:41) suggested that the protected areas address basic social needs of neighbouring communities, seek preferential employment for locals involve local entrepreneurs in the economy of protected areas, and undertake to train staff in skills germane to neighbour relations activities.

From the KwaZulu-Natal perspective it is important to train the local communities on entrepreneurship so that they can develop their own businesses rather than to depend on the reserve. Their mindset should be developed with their surrounding areas in a way that they should be able to use their areas for conservation purposes for their economic development.

The topic of tourism principles is exploring at different principles that contribute towards social and economical developments of communities. Some of those principles preach that there should be transparency between the communities and tourism management. The transparency is then tackling the issue of awareness of communities about socio-economic benefits they should get from the reserve, which is one of the objectives. The hypothesis that the local people are not aware of socio-economic development benefits for them in the reserve is then justified by this topic.

## **2.6 CONCLUSION**

The chapter has explored many literatures about community participation in tourism. Other literatures are international like Tourism Community Relationship by Pearce P.L and others are local. They all express the need to involve the community participatory at all cost. The return of benefiting the community rest at the understanding of the two parties well that is community and reserve management. That would resulted in working collaboration to ensure that the tourism venture in the area is running smoothly.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

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

#### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The importance of the physical setting in this research is to give the overall picture about the study area. It was also the intention of the study in this chapter to familiarise the readers with all the necessary services that are offered in this area. By so doing it was believed that they would be in a position to understand the basic reasons that have prompted the research of this nature in the given study area. The research was about community perceptions, participation and preference. Such a topic is putting the community at the center of the study. By briefly looking at the physical setting of the area, the researcher believed that the readers would be in a position to determine whether it is the environment which has influenced the community perception, participation and preferences or vice versa.

Over and above the discussion of study area the chapter has looked at the history behind the Ntshongweni and Salem Area. The estimation of the population for the two areas, which are, Ntshongweni and Salem has also been closely looked at. In this chapter the economic aspect of the areas has been explored. Under different types of the economic aspect brought by the community members in the area and anything that can add value to the community has also been looked at. It also estimate the percentage of the land that is privately owned and owned

by Ingonyama Trust. It then considered the topography whereby it explained the natural and human made features of the area.

### **3.2 PHYSICAL LAYOUT OF SHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE, NTSHONGWENI AND SALEM**

In this chapter the physical layout has focussed on the location of the Shongweni Resource Reserve. It was believed that it would help the readers to have the mental map of the area. Creating the mental map would further assist the readers in having a global idea about the area. The physical layout helped to relate whether it is possible for the objectives to be addressed. The participation and relationship between the communities and the reserve is also depending on the physical layout of these three areas.

#### **3.2.1 Location of the Shongweni Resources Reserve**

Under location of the study area, it has focussed only on two items that are site and situation. Site and situation help as far as the geographical location of the area, as well as location of the area in relation to neighbouring areas. This section is explaining in more details about the areas that have been shown on the map in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2 in chapter one.

##### **3.2.1.1 Situation**

The area is in the province of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. The nearest town is Pinetown. Ntshongweni is approximately 62 km to the north of Pinetown. The distance of Salem is approximately 50 km to the north of Pinetown. The Ntshongweni area is approximately 10 km to the south of Mpumalanga Township. Salem is about 35 km to the south of Mpumalanga Township. Both

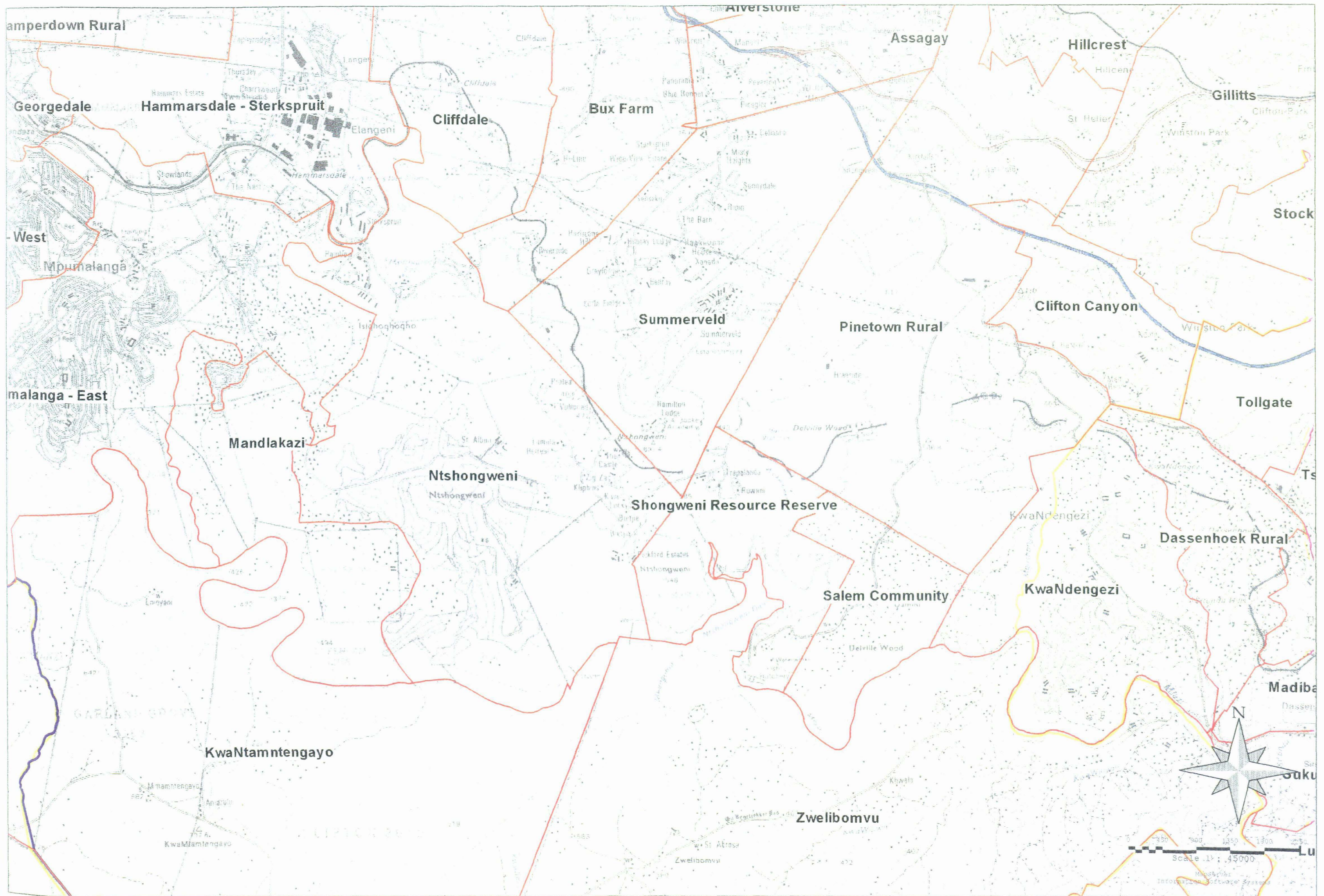


areas, which are Ntshongweni, and Salem, it takes about 45 minutes drive from Durban and 50 minutes drive from Pietermaritzburg. Both areas are falling under Thekwini Metropolitan council. The distance information has been found by using the road information signs and speedometer of the cars.

### **3.2.1.2 Site**

All these areas which are Shongweni Resource Reserve, Ntshongweni and Salem, are at the same spot when we consider the exact site. They are 29 degrees and 48 minutes latitude south. They are 31 degrees and 33 minutes longitude east. This information was found from the General Atlas. Figure 3.1 below gave more clarity because it showed the relationship of these three areas, which are Ntshongweni, Salem and Shongweni Resources Reserve on a map.







### **3.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

It is important to clarify the historical background of the area. The researcher believes that it is the historical background that would put the reader in a position to interpret the present participation and preference of the community in the Shongweni Resource Reserve. Under the historical background the history, politics and the administration of Shongweni Resource Reserve has been discussed. The sources of this information under this sub-topic were found through interviewing the citizens of the two areas and the reserve management to relevant topics. The historical background is giving the information that justifies whether the participation and relationship between the parties concerned are possible. It is through historical background that one should relate to the findings at the next chapter that would enable the readers to attach the meanings or give the interpretations.

#### **3.3.1 History**

People have been removed from their original places and to be placed and settled near Mpumalanga township during apartheid regime. Farmer Mr. Brown, who was farming sweet potatoes and potatoes, occupied their places. The people who were staying near the farm were working at the farm. Lately Mr. Brown passed away and his family migrated. The government then occupied the land. The people were then brought in their original places in 1970's.

### **3.3.2 Politics**

The Ntshongweni area has been affected by political violence from 1990 until 1994. Due to a big number of people, who died, there is still that untrustworthy among the people. The two political parties in the area that have been fighting are still existing in the area, however peace accord has been signed. At Salem the fiction fights affected the area, not by political violence as their neighbouring Ntshongweni.

### **3.3.3 Administration of Shongweni Resources Reserve**

Durban Corporation took the land from the local community to make the dam and fenced the area around it. It is not clear when we wrote this text that how Durban Corporation took the land from the local people. However there are still some outstanding land claims cases from the local people. Durban Corporation then gave the area and the dam to Umgeni Water Board since Umgeni is a parastatal. Parastatal means the government owns half of the company and another half is privately owned. The dam was decommissioned in 1992 because it was highly polluted. Umgeni Water Board decided to form the resource reserve in the area. They approached Natal Parks Board for the management of the resource reserve but Natal Parks Board regretted. They then approached Msinsi Holdings for the management of the reserve because they were falling under Wilderness leadership school. Msinsi Holdings agreed to manage the reserve and Umgeni is going to pay them for the management services of the reserve. Msinsi then took the area in 1992 and organise the development forum made up of different community organisations around the area to form the structure that would participate in the management of the reserve.

### **3.4. SETTLEMENTS AROUND SHONGWENI**

This sub-topic has discussed about three areas i.e. Ntshongweni, Salem and Shongweni Resource Reserve. It then surfaced the relationship between Ntshongweni and Salem and the Shongweni Resource Reserve. The settlement is very influential because it determines the participation of the community. It has also impact to the running of the reserve. It also helps the readers to have an idea of the area. The estimations about population came from the censuses 96 through the local council of the areas. The settlements are also mitigating the objectives. The participation and relationship has been determined by the settlements like how far are the houses from each other.

#### **3.4.1 Shongweni Resources Reserve**

It is a reserve with different herbivore animals and other different indigenous plants. There are also wetlands that attract different wetland birds. There is also a dam inside that has different fishes and canoeing purposes.

#### **3.4.2 Salem**

Salem is the community that is at the front gate of the reserve. The area is a semi-rural area. African people occupy it. Every one who wants to go to the reserve should pass through this settlement. Therefore the relationship between the Shongweni Resource Reserve and the Salem community is enormous important because if not, tourists and Shongweni Resource Reserve staff can be harassed on their way to the reserve. The distances between the houses are different due to certain reasons. However the closest distance is about 30 m and the longest is 500 m. The population at Salem is about 600 people, 400 of them are women and 200 men. This information has been received from former

Outer West Local Councilor with the help of Councillor F. Moyo. The information was based on the Censuses 1996.

### **3.4.3 Ntshongweni**

The community is at the side that is on the Mpumalanga township of the reserve. Although tourists do not drive frequently in this community, most of the recreation activities are found in this area. There is a big forest fenced that is adjacent to this community with different recreational activities like fauna, hiking and others. The part of the reserve is vulnerable to the community to trespass and hunt or cut the trees. Number of families in the area claim that the reserve was made in their ancestor's graves.

The area is semi-rural. African people occupy it. The fence is very near to their houses in such a way that they see the fauna inside the reserve while they are at their homes. Therefore it is important for the Shongweni Resource Reserve to keep their relationship with this community in good conditions. Although the distance between houses is different, but the estimation is that the closest distance is about 50 m and the longest is 800 meters. The population at Ntshongweni is about 600 people. The women are about 400 and 200 men. This information has been received from former Outer West Local Councilor with the help of Councilor F. Moyo. The information was based on the Censuses 1996.

### **3.5. PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE**

Under this topic topography, facilities and climate have been discussed because they influence the tourism in the area. The tourism influences the perceptions of the community whether they should participate or not. The relief and climate of the area also has influence to the community participation and relationship.

#### **3.5.1 Topography**

At Ntshongweni the area is very interesting because of its combination of different topography. It is mountainous and hills. There are also valleys and flat areas. There are also big rocks. There are steep tarred roads. There are two rivers that meet in the area. Those rivers are Umlazi and Sterkspruit rivers. There is also big indigenous forest in the area and open spaces. The area is adjacent to the Shongweni Resource Reserve. At Salem there are hills and flat areas. The area is adjacent to the Shongweni Resource Reserve

#### **3.5.2 Climate**

There is a very moderate climate. During summer time it is ranging from 20 to 35 degrees. During wintertime it is ranging from 12 to 25 degrees. The information above is not accurate but is general because it is taken from the television temperature that presented on daily basis. The climate plays an important role to determine the participation to the recreation activities. If the temperature is too high there are recreation activities people would not attend.

### **3.6. SOCIAL SERVICES OF THE STUDY AREA**

Under the topic of social services the chapter has looked at educational institutions, agriculture and recreational activities in the area. The aim is to give the readers the idea of how the area is developed. The social development of the area has an effect to the community participation and relationship with the reserve.

#### **3.6.1 Education**

At Ntshongweni there are five schools in the area, two of them are senior secondary schools and three are primary schools. At Salem, there are three schools. There are two primary schools and one secondary school.

#### **3.6.2 Agriculture**

The Agricultural Department and University of Natal Farmer Support Group have launched five vegetable gardens at Ntshongweni and three at Salem.

#### **3.6.3 Recreation**

There is one main road at Ntshongweni that go through the area and it is tarred, and the other secondary roads. There are two soccer playgrounds. One is for the official matches only. There is also one community hall and one clinic.



At Salem there is the main tarred road with secondary roads. There are also two soccer playgrounds. One is for the official matches only. There is also one community hall. There is also a resource reserve between these two areas i.e. Ntshongweni and Salem.

### **3.7 GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES**

Both these areas i.e. Ntshongweni and Salem are semi-rural. There are traditional leaders like chiefs; indunas etc. but they are not exercising much authority in these two areas. Instead there are local councilors with local government who exercise more authority in these areas. There are development forums in these two areas that act as umbrella for all other organisations in the areas. There is Salem Development Forum and Ntshongweni Development Forum. These forums are made up of the members from different organisations in their respective disciplines. Each organisation should have two members who would be participating in the forums.

### **3.8 LAND OWNERSHIP AND TENURE**

At Ntshongweni about 700 hectares of the land is privately owned. Few families are landlords and lots of them in the area are tenants. The landlords are the people who have been in the area for a long time. They do not have the title deeds of the land but they have owned through inheritance. There is also the land owned by Ingonyama Trust. At Salem there are about 30% hectares of land that is privately owned. There are landlords but they are few. Lot of people are tenants. The land that is privately owned was bought by their forefather and passed through inheritance. Ingonyama Trust owns another part of the land. Ownership of the land makes to the communities feel that they can do what the

land ownership wanted them to do. If the land is owned by the reserve, then the tenants have to do what the reserve wants them to do.

### **3.9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE**

At Ntshongweni 60 percent of people are working. Most of them are working at the nearby town Pinetown. Most of them are working as laborers. They do not possess any qualifications. 40 percent are not working. About 90 percent of women are not working because they don't have qualifications. Most of the women are depending from the money they get from selling their craftwork, and vegetables. About 40 percent of the families have cattle. Each family is having about an average of 8 cattle. At Salem there are about 60 percentage people working. Most of them are working at Pinetown. About 5 percent are professional teachers and the others are laborers. About 80 percent of women are not working. The local people usually get their income from selling at the reserve for tourists and sell at the Durban beachfront. The women also have vegetable gardens that help them to get food and on surplus they sell them.

About 30 percent of the families have cattle. They keep their cattle for traditional commitment work and ceremonies rather than for selling to get money. About 5 percent of the people are earning government pension because of their age and disability. Participation in recreational activities needs money. Therefore economic activities in the area are important to look at it, because it is going to determine the participation of the communities. All the information that is stated above has received from the area councilor and former Outer West

councilor. Other general information has been derived from the citizens of the areas.

### **3.10 SHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE AS A TOURIST DESTINATION**

Due to the diverse habitats, the reserve supports a wide variety of wildlife including: Buffalo, Rhino, Giraffe, Zebra, Impala, Waterbuck, Kudu, Warthog, Wildebeest, Caracal, Black Backed Jackal, Dassie, Ostrich, 3 Duiker Species, Mongoose, and the smaller mammals. Rated as one of the top bird sanctuaries, there are over 230 species recorded from reserve. There is a nature and three beautiful picnic sites. Game drives, bush adventures, guided walks, horse trails and weekend camps and canoe hire are available. All these species is determining the community participation because the destinations should have tourist attractions.

### **3.11 FUTURE OF SHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE**

The future of Shongweni Resource Reserve is more depending on the management of the reserve how they cement their relationship with the Salem and Ntshongweni communities. The surrounding communities have the potential of hindering the progress of the reserve. It is either by harassing the tourists or destroying the resources. The future of the reserve has been looking at the perception of the community in relation to the reserve because the perceptions are influenced by the participation and relationship with the reserve.

### **3.12 CONCLUSION**

In this chapter physical setting of the area has been presented. In doing this the location of the area in the country and the history of it have been taken into consideration. It also gave the population estimation so that the reader can calculate the proportion on the samples used. The economic history of the area has been explained to highlight the economic situation of the areas. Land tenure has also been discussed to get the idea about the land ownership in the area. The natural physical relief of the area has been discussed to know whether the area is flat or mountainous under the topography topic. Facilities have been also identified that are available in the area. The average climate has been also estimated. The structures that exist within the community have been discussed to get the picture of the social structures.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter was the responses of the respondents based on the survey interviews. The responses were presented, analyzed and interpreted. The analyses and interpretation took place in the form of graphs and tables to highlight the responses. The explanation of graphs and percentage were also included. The presentation has then been analyzed to simplify them and attached some meanings to them. Thereafter the interpretation of the answers followed that were based on the analyses of the presentation. The aim of the interpretation would be to give a possible outcome or consequences drawn from the facts of presentation.

#### **4.2 RESTATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES**

The topic revisited the objectives of the study. The reason behind that was that objectives are the core of the study, which means the whole of the study was around this concept. Therefore one should not be surprised if most of the questions were giving the responses to the objectives.

This paragraph is restating the objectives. They have been revisited so that the findings of the study that would follow would be easy to relate to them. The objectives were as follows:

- To determine the relationship between the local communities and the reserve.
- To establish whether the communities are being involved or participate in the reserve activities.
- Investigate whether there is any development initiative the reserve is offering to the local community.
- Find out whether the local people are aware of the kind of socio-economic development they can get from the reserve.

#### **4.3 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA**

This section gave the results that were based on survey questionnaires and interviews. They are given in the same order as in the questionnaires that was demographic information, tourism development, tourism activities and community benefit from tourism. The graphs and tables have been used on other questions to highlight and illustrate differences from the respondents. The responses have been presented as they came from the respondents. The reasons for including the questions have been identified to relate the information acquired from that question to the topic of the study. The other questions included were based on the objectives of the study.

### **4.3.1 Demographic Information**

This section explored the question of the social characteristics of the respondents. These questions included areas where they stay, gender, age, marital status, educational status, and employment status. It was felt that the socio-demographic data gave the socio-economical background to the study. It also gave the reader the background that could be related to the core findings of the study to give more meaning.

Same number of questionnaires had been distributed at Ntshongweni and Salem, but the responses at Ntshongweni were very good. The questionnaires that came back were about 75 percent whereas at Salem they were about 25 percent.

**TABLE 4.1: RESIDENTIAL AREAS**

[N=120]

<b>AREA</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Ntshongweni	95	79
Salem	25	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

The questionnaires were distributed randomly to all the population concerned irrespective of gender, however males responded to questionnaires very well. The women in the rural areas were busier than men, because of gardens, and other commitments like looking after the children. There were jobs especially in rural areas that were treated as for women only, for example cooking, cleaning in the house, and most of the men were not keen to participate in this works.

**TABLE 4.2: GENDER**

[N=120]

<b>GENDER</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Male	84	70
Female	36	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

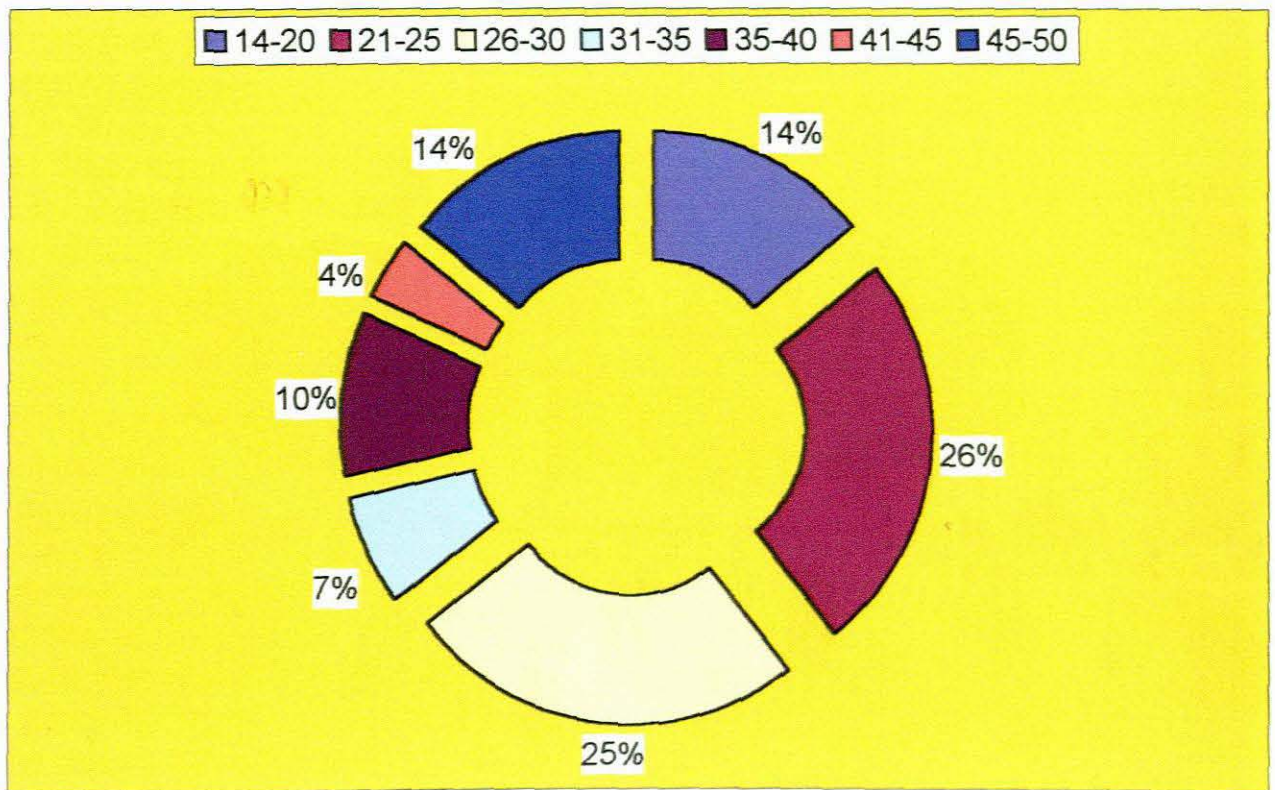
Most of the responses were coming from the young people. People ranging from 21 years to 30 years answered 50 percent of the questionnaires. Fourteen percent (14%) were coming from people under 20 years. Seven percent (7%) were coming from people between 31 and 35 years. Ten percent (10%) of the responses were from people between 36 and 40 years. The responses from people between 41 and 45 years were 4 percent. Fourteen percent (14%) of the responses were coming from people between 46 and 50 years.

When considering the age of the respondents, most of the young people are interested about recreation and tourism. It was because most of the respondents were coming from the people ranging from 21 and 30 years. Figure 4.1 illustrate that people between 21 and 30 years have high number of responses. It could happen that they do so because they were still healthy, energetic with a vision to experience different environments.



The aspect of age was brought into the study to know about the age group that was familiar with the reserve activities. That helped to know about the majority of the age group that the study is making interpretation and conclusion about. It serves as a good background for the analysts who read the study. If the study speaks about participation, one should also relate that information to the age of the respondents.

**FIGURE 4.1 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**



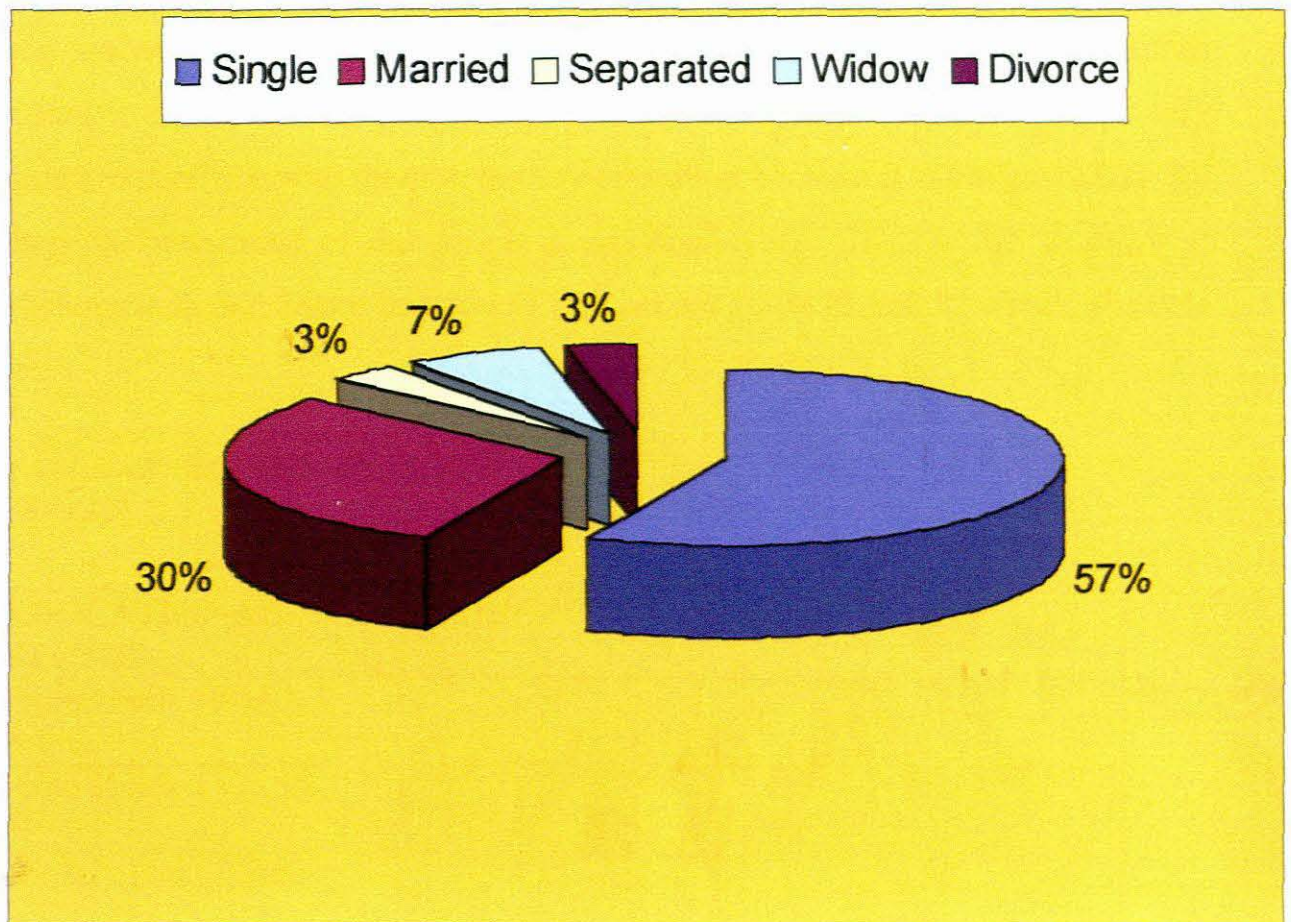
Unmarried people have a high score on the responses. Sixty-five percent (65%) of the responses were coming from unmarried people. Thirty-five percent (35%) were coming from married people, 8 percent (8%) from divorced people.

Most of the people who returned the questionnaires were unmarried. It was because they still do things on their own; they did not ask permission from their



husbands or wives if they wanted to go anywhere. It also helped to know that the findings and interpretation was speaking about the majority of unmarried respondents.

**FIGURE 4.2: MARITAL STATUS**



Most of the people who gave responses were the matriculants (grade 11 and 12 at school), that gave the idea that they were the ones who have interest. Fourty two percent (42%) of the responses was coming from people who have passed grade 10 and below. Fourty five percent (45%) of the responses was coming from people who have passed grade 11 and 12, and 13 percent with tertiary education.

When considering the level of education for those who responded to the questionnaires because that would determine whether people who are educated or not, border to know about recreation and tourism in the area. The matriculants responded very well to the questionnaires that gave the idea that they were the ones who have interests and knowledge about recreation facilities and activities involved. In South African rural areas most of the communities afford to educate their children up to matric level. However they find it very tough to continue with them to tertiary education because it is too expensive for them because most of the people are unemployed. The similar situation at Ntshongweni and Salem because 42 percent are grade 11 and 12 which is matric level.

**TABLE 4.3: EDUCATIONAL STATUS  
[N=120]**

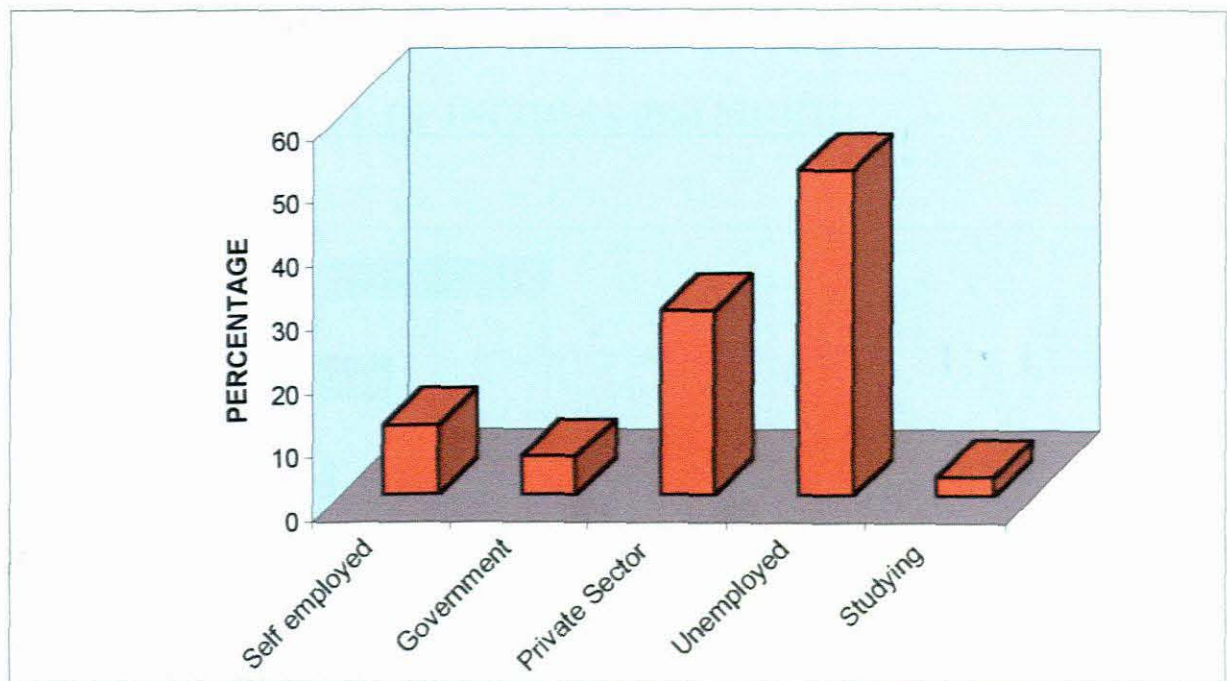
<b>EDUCATIONAL STATUS</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
From Grade 10 and below	50	42
From Grade 11 to 12	54	45
Tertiary Qualification	16	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Most of the respondents were unemployed, which gave the indication about the rate of unemployment in the areas that were very high. Eleven percent (11%) of the respondents was self-employed. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the

respondents were employed in private sector. Fifty-six percent (56%) of the respondents were unemployed. Three percent were still studying.

Most of the people who responded were unemployed. It was true that the rate of unemployment in South Africa is very high. The aim of including the employment status was to know about employment status at these two study areas and so that we could know about the responses that they were coming from which dominating group.

**FIGURE 4.3: EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

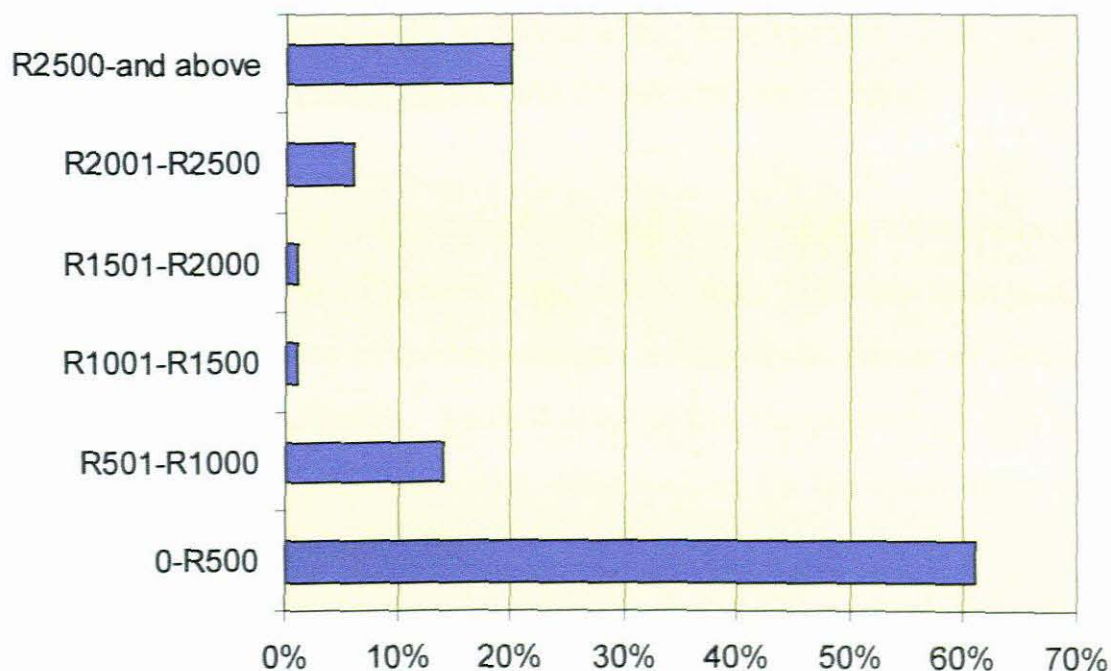




The topic of income was brought into the study so as to give general information about the economical aspect in the area. It also helped to identify the reasons of people not participating in the activities, for example if the income was too low, it was going to be difficult for the communities to participate in the activities because even if it was free, but they need money to buy food when they recreate.

Sixty-one percent (61%) of the respondents were earning from R0.00 to R500.00 a month. Fourteen percent (14%) of the respondents were earning between R501.00 and R1000.00 a month. Six percent (6%) were earning between R2001 and R2500.00 a month. Twenty-one percent (21%) were earning between R2501 and above a month.

**FIGURE 4.4: RANGE OF INCOMES PER MONTH**



### **4.3.2 Tourism development at Shongweni Resource Reserve**

This topic explored the development of the reserve by considering the overall and technical development, and the facilities that were found in the reserve. It also considered whom they thought was responsible for the development and what developments were needed. The participation of communities in the maintenance and management of the reserve have been also explored. Tourism development was giving an answer to the question whether there was any development initiatives the reserve was offering to the local people.

#### **4.3.2.1 Development of Shongweni Resources Reserve**

The question of finding out from the communities about how they perceived the development in Shongweni Resource Reserve was raised. Thirty-nine percent of the respondents were highly in favour of the development. Thirty-six percent were in favour of the development, and 25 percent were neutral.

Seventy-five percent of the people were positive about the development in the reserve as compared to 25 percent that were neutral. This has been justified by the fact that the majority of the respondents are highly in favour of development from the previous paragraph. Table 4.4 simplifies the percentage that has been mentioned above. The communities were waiting for the opportunity to come and start learning about new things.

Most of the people were positive about the development in the reserve. The study by interaction meant the relationship between the communities and the reserve staff. The study explored whether the social environment between these

two parties was relaxed or not to find out about their relationship which was one of the objectives. The result of the interaction at Shongweni Resources Reserve was 78 percent of the respondents rated the situation as medium and 22 percent as low. The technical development was 77 percent of those who considered the general development as medium and 22 percent as low. The communication between reserve and communities therefore was very well.

**TABLE 4.4: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INTERACTION AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SHONGWENI RESOURCES RESERVE**  
[N=120]

DEVELOPMENTS	HIGHLY		MEDIUM		LOW		TOTAL	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Community Dev.	51	43	50	41	19	16	120	100
Interaction	0	0	94	78	26	22	120	100
Technical Dev.	2	1	92	77	26	22	120	100

#### 4.3.2.2 Responsibility for development at Shongweni

The aspect of responsibility was raised to address the concept of preference, which was one of the key elements of the topic of the study. The communities should also be given the opportunity to surface their feelings about the development of the reserve. Responsibilities also contributed to the concept of

perception, in the manner that communities would be able to reveal their psychological value judgments about the development.

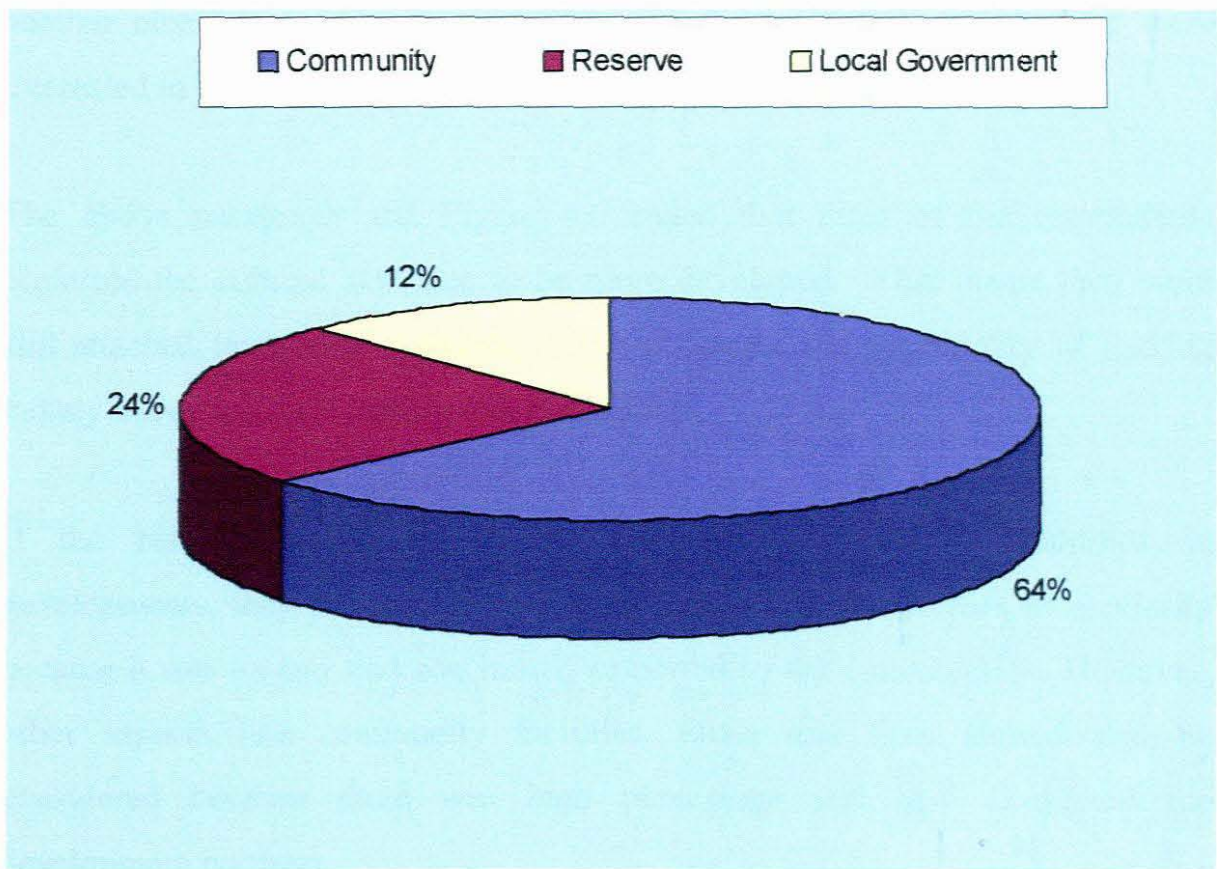
According to Figure 4.5 sixty-four percent were in favour of the community to be responsible for the development of Shongweni Resource Reserve. Twelve percent (20%) were in favour of the reserve to be responsible for the development. Twenty-three percent were in favour of the local government to be responsible for the development. The majority preferred the responsibilities to be on the communities.

The majority of the respondents preferred the responsibility for the development of Shongweni Resource Reserve to rest on communities. That meant they were prepared to contribute to the development of the reserve. On Figure 4.5 64 percent of the respondents preferred the responsibility of the development to be rested on community.

The communities at Ntshongweni and Salem by taking responsibility of the development showed the commitment and determination to their own or individual development. It is because if they want to develop the area they have to development themselves first, then authomatical their area would be developed. In other words it is the people of that area who are developed, not the area because the outsiders look at the people not the land.



**FIGURE 4.5      RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AT SHONGWENI RESOURCES RESERVE**



#### **4.3.2.3 Types of development needed in Shongweni**

The study also gave the communities of what they preferred to be more developed in the reserve. The information that came from this question was addressing the question of preference, which was also part of the key concept of the topic. It was important to consider the preferences of the local communities in regard to reserve facilities and activities. The preferences of the communities would help them to select the facilities and activities that would benefit them.

The responses were different depending on what the communities like to see. Fifty-nine percent of the people need more development on cultural events. Nine percent of them need to see more development on animals in the reserve; another nine percent like to see plants and trees. Twenty-two percent were interested in the improvement of communication system.

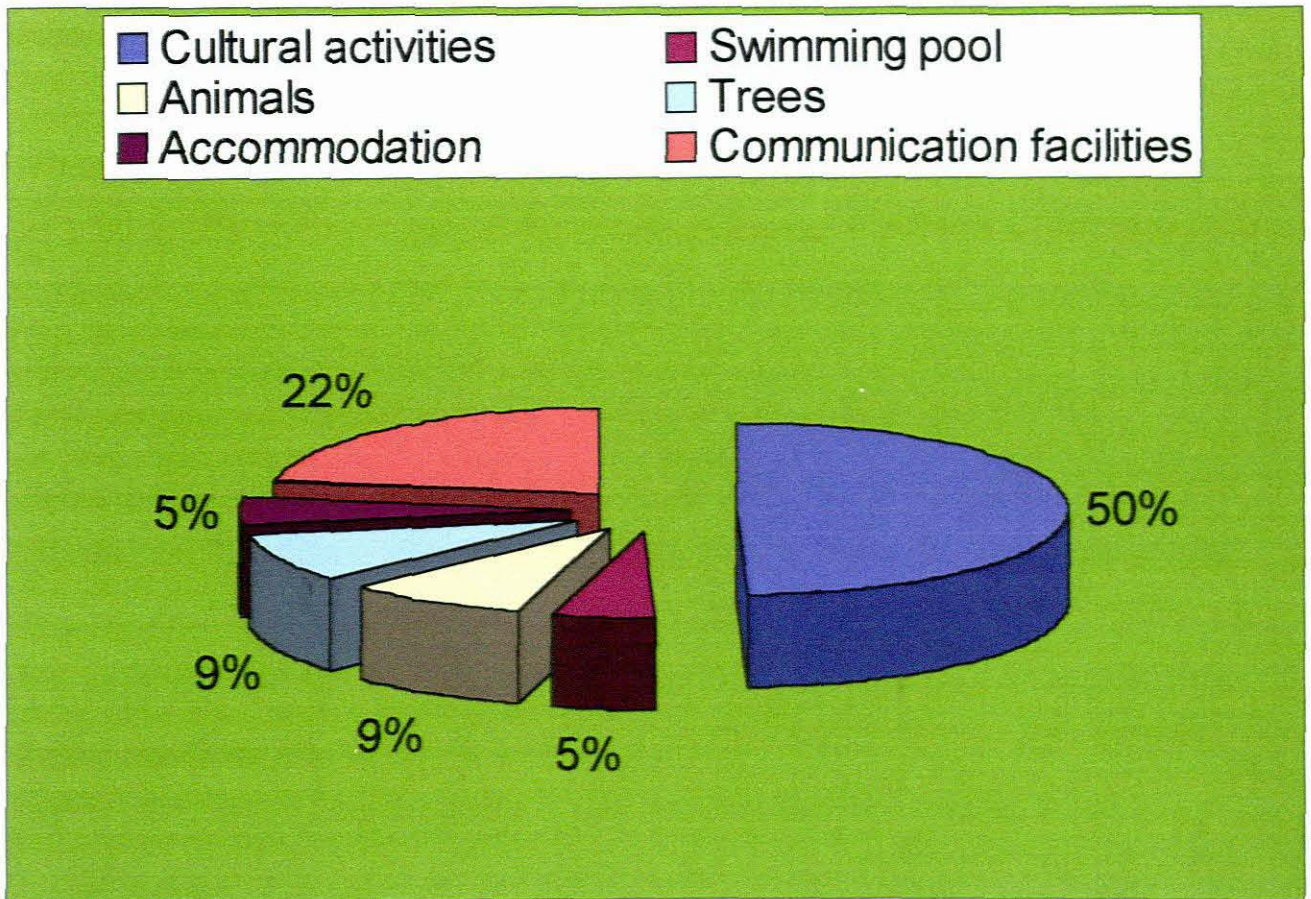
The above paragraph and Figure 4.6 stated that most of the respondents preferred the cultural activities to be more developed. That meant they were still attached to cultural activities and they foresee the opportunity of making money out of it if they perform for the tourists.

If the reserve accommodates the preferences of the communities in developments, they should consider developing cultural activities as a priority because it was the one that was mostly preferred by the communities. However, other aspects like community facilities, fauna and flora should also be considered because there was high percentage that also favoured the development on them.

Most of the tourists who tour to another country or area, they are more interested in meeting the people of that particular area and have some conversation. This information was found by interviewing different tourists in the country. They like to know how other people are living. If one like to know how other people are living, it is then coming back to the question of culture because one can know about how other people are living by knowing their culture. Therefore culture is very important for identical purpose to other people.



**FIGURE 4.6: VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT NEEDED**



#### **4.3.2.4 The future of Shongweni Resource Reserve**

It is imperative to get the information about the perceptions from the communities of how they perceive future of reserve. It is because perception is one of the key concepts underlying the topic of the study. The question raised the community perceptions that led to the exploration of the objective concerning the relationship between reserve and community.

Shongweni Resources Reserve is situated in the communities, therefore its existence has the effect to the neighbouring communities. The reason for that was that other people from local communities are working in the reserve and

there were other benefits the people should be getting from the reserve. It is important therefore to explore the community's perspectives concerning the future of the reserve.

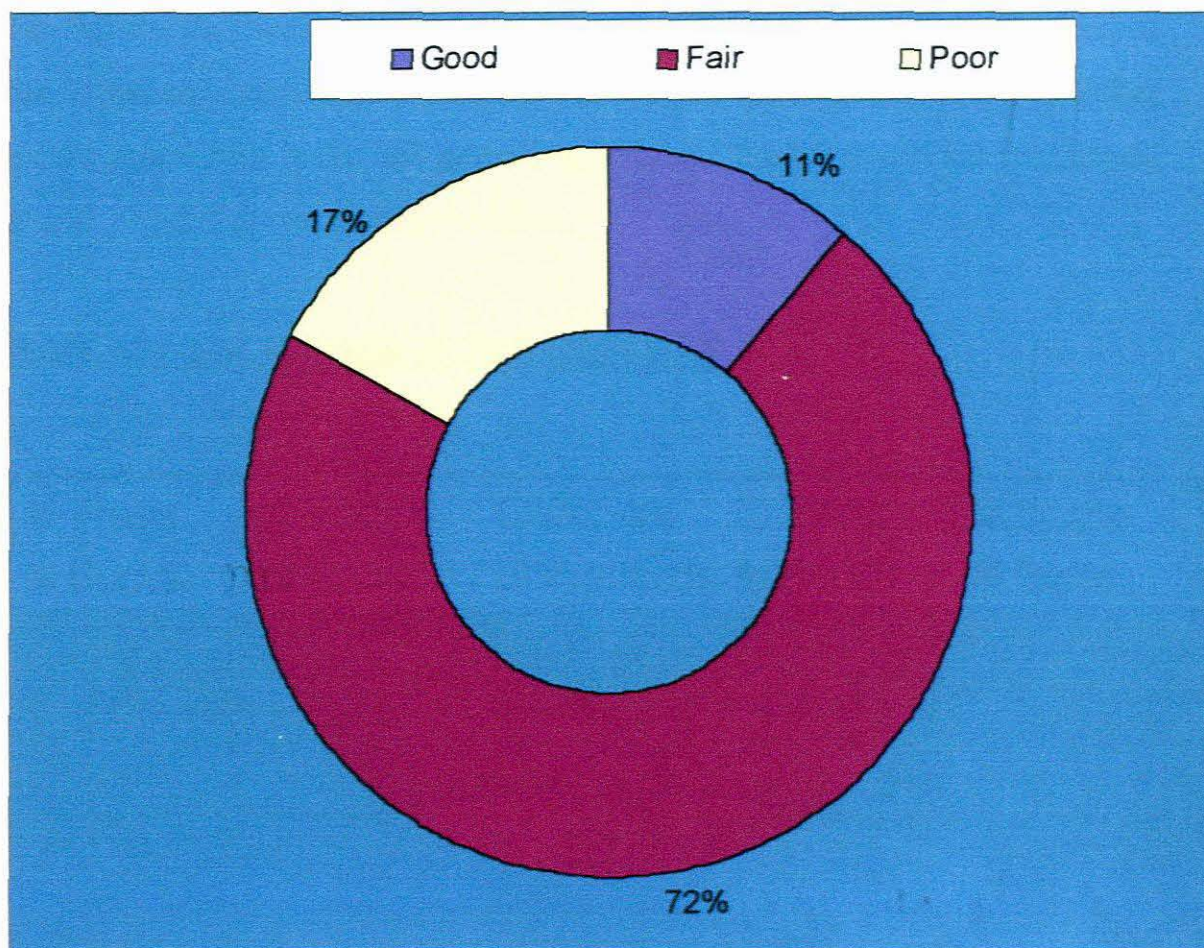
The majority of the respondents have been considering the future of the reserve as medium. Eleven percent of the people perceived the future of Shongweni Resource Reserve as bright. Seventy-two percent considered it as medium and 17 percent considered it as dull.

When the study considered the future of the reserve most of the respondents considered the future as medium. That means there is still a room for improvement to highly developed and also room for decreasing to dull. Since it has been stated above that most of the communities are interested to participate fully to all activities, therefore it could be possible that if they are included fully and get the benefit from the reserve, they can consider the future as bright.

There were so many things in the reserve that affect the communities and as a result the future of the communities was also relying to the future of the reserve. If one looked at the reserve as an asset within the communities, therefore it was the responsibility of the communities to anticipate the future of the reserve. The local communities should contribute what ever it cost for the development of the reserve for a stable future because they would be benefiting out of it. It was from that perspective that the preferences of the communities should be considered by the reserve, because at the end it was those preferences that would influence the perceptions of the communities about the reserve.



**FIGURE 4.7: THE FUTURE OF SHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE**



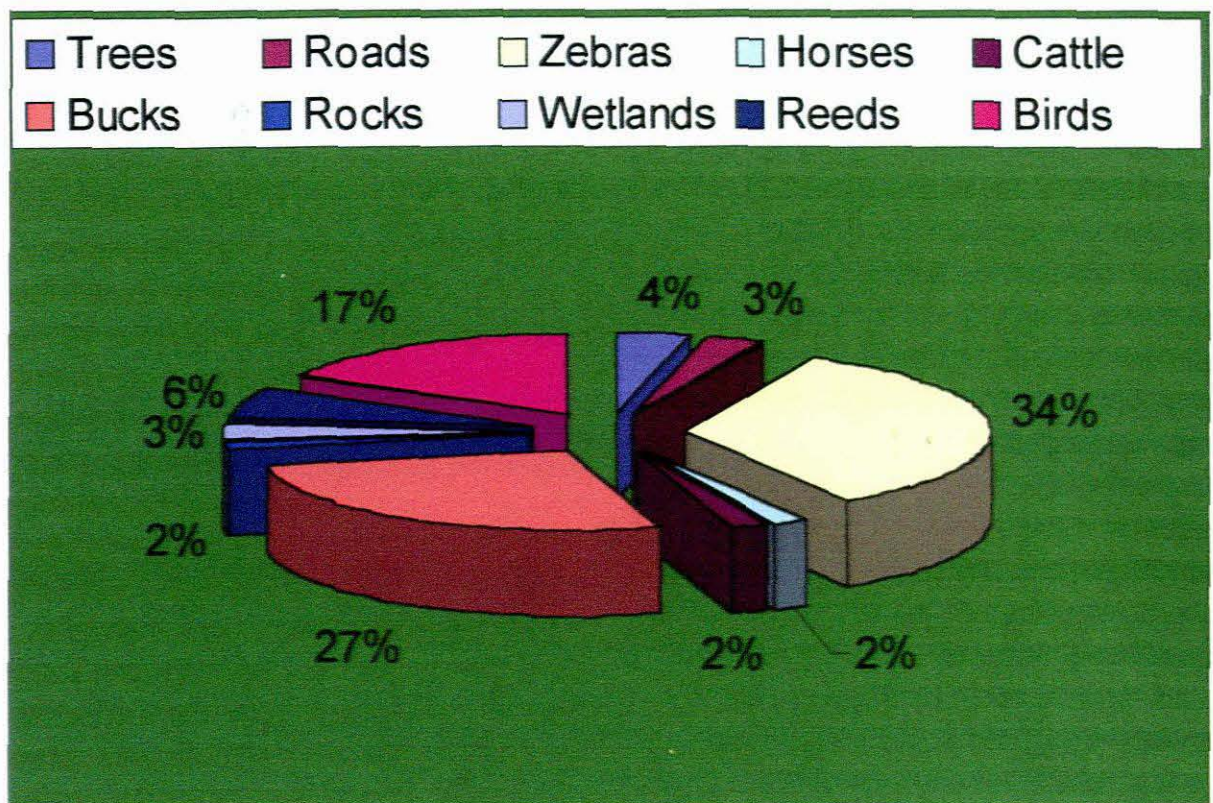
#### **4.3.2.5 Facilities in Shongweni Resource Reserve**

The question of facilities was raised to test the communities whether they were familiar with or know any facilities that were found within the reserve, since it was nearer to them. It was important for the local people to know the facilities found in the reserve because that would show whether they were actively participating in the activities of the reserve. The local communities could even become good marketers for the reserve if they know about the facilities, by telling other people about the attractions in the reserve.



Most of the people knew Zebras and Bucks. There was also a reasonable group of people who knew about the birds. Four percent of the people mentioned trees as the facility that was found in the reserve. Thirty four percent mentioned zebras, 2 percent mentioned horses, another 2 percent mentioned cows, a further 2 percent mentioned rocks, 27 percent mentioned bucks, 6 percent mentioned reeds, 17 percent mentioned the birds.

**FIGURE 4.8: FACILITIES IN THE RESERVE**



#### 4.3.2.6 Local community's participation in Shongweni

Participation was the key concept of the study that has been explored in activities whether the communities have been involved. This topic looked at the governance of the reserve, which were maintenance and management. It was

important to include the communities to maintenance and development of the reserve because by so doing it would be part of community development.

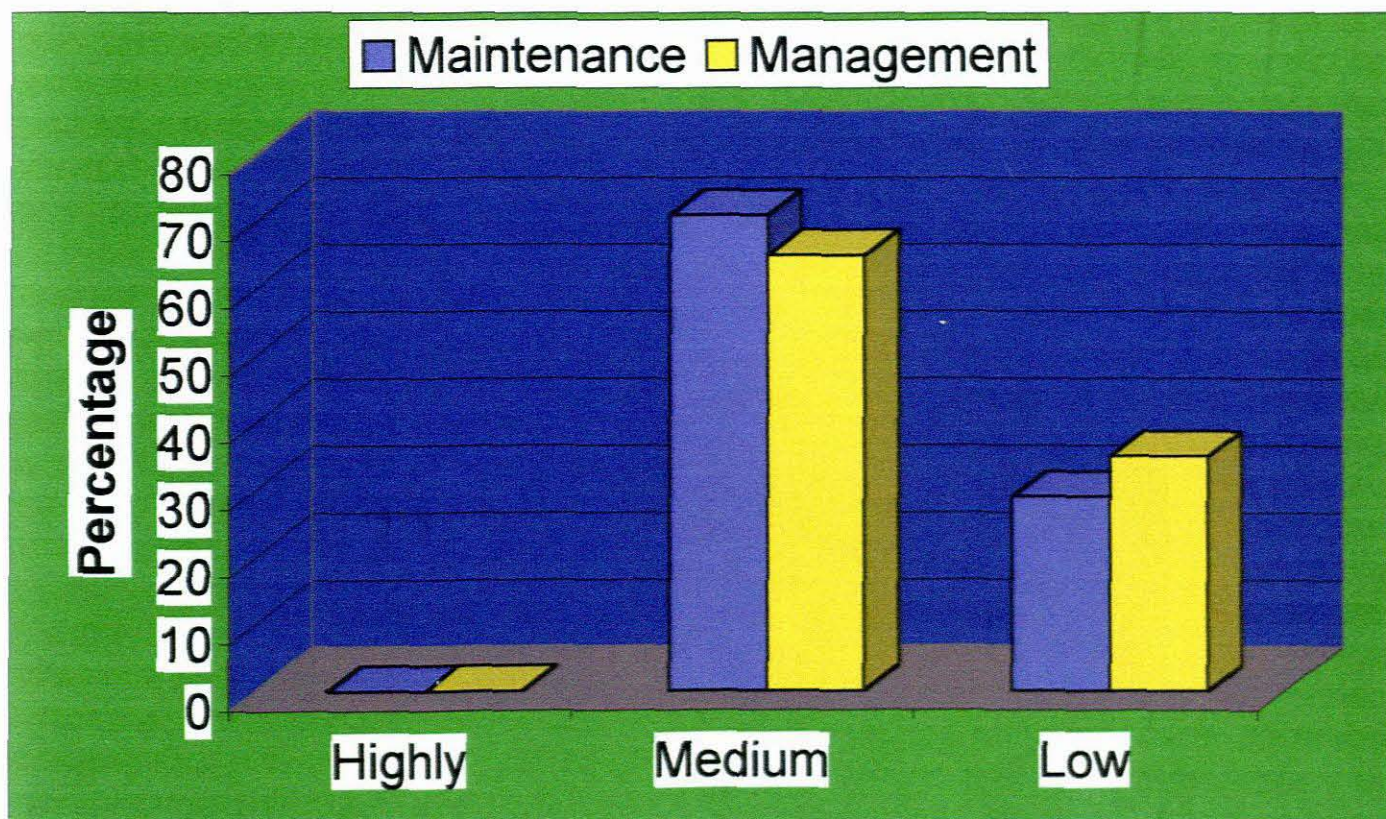
The questions aimed at finding out about the involvement of the local communities in the maintenance of the reserve, as the white paper emphasises. Large number of respondents considered the involvement as *medium* and the minority as *low*. Seventy-one percent of the respondents said the participation of the communities in the maintenance was *medium*. Twenty-nine percent said the participants were *very low*.

The aspect of involving the communities in the management of the reserve was raised to know whether the reserve management recognises them as having potential to learn about management or they do not care about them, they were only interested in the conservation business. Most of them responded that the participation was *medium*. Sixty-five percent said the participation of the communities in the management of the reserve was *medium*. Thirty-five percent considered management participation as *low*.

The *community's* participation in maintenance and management of the reserve was rated as *medium*. On Figure 4.9 71 percent of the respondents said the participation in maintenance was *medium* and 65 percent said the participation in management was also *medium*, as against 29 and 35 percent who said the participation was *low* respectively of their order. That means, although it was happening but it was not maximised. Participation of the communities was part of the objectives; therefore in this case the communities were involved in the management and maintenance of the reserve.



**FIGURE 4.9: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE**



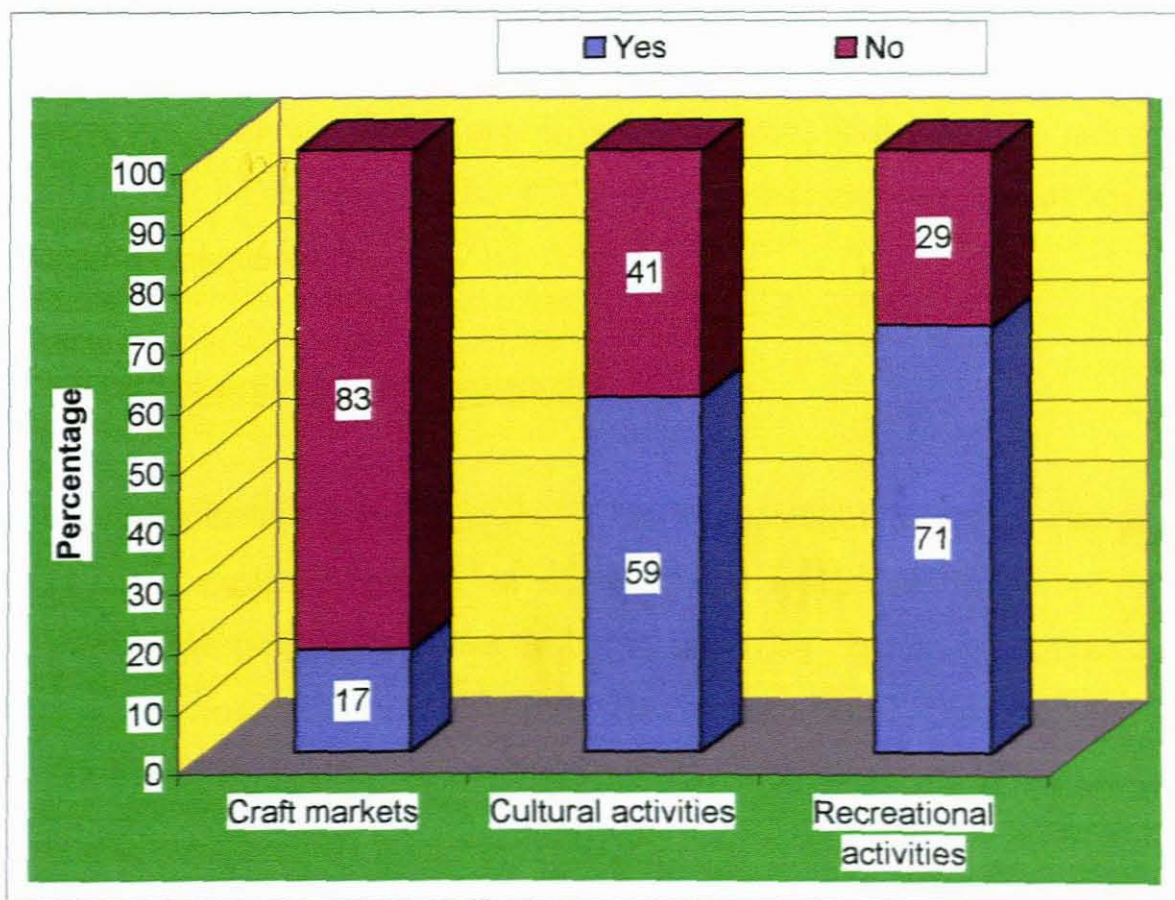
#### 4.3.2.7 Craft marketing

The aspect of the craft marketing was raised to know whether the reserve recognised the craft skills of the local people, and to bring some income through the reserve by selling their crafts. The majority of the respondents said, there was no platform or place arranged by the reserve so that they could sell their crafts. Sixteen percent of the people said there was a place to sell crafts. Eighty-three percent did not know any place to sell crafts.



Most of the respondents did not know any place where they could sell their crafts for the tourists visiting the reserve. By organizing the craft market for the local that would mean the local communities were benefiting from the reserve, which was one of the objectives of the study, which was not met in this case.

**FIGURE 4.10: CRAFT MARKETS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**



#### **4.3.2.8 Local communities and cultural activities**

This aspect was also raised to know whether the reserve recognised the cultural activities of the local communities and whether was they interested in displaying their culture to the tourists so that they could get money. The majority agreed that they were allowed to perform their cultural activities to the tourists. Fifty-nine percent agreed that they get the opportunity to display their cultural activities. Fourteen percent said the communities do not get the opportunities to display their cultural activities.

Cultural activities are part of socio-economic benefits the communities should get from the reserve. On Figure 4.10 it has been illustrated that cultural activities were being arranged for at the reserve and that was part of socio-economic development.

#### **4.3.3 Tourism activities in Shongweni**

This topic explored the participation of the communities in the recreational activities. It explored towards an extent that it looked at the period and frequency of the participation whether it was satisfying. It also considered the access of the communities to the facilities like dam and fauna. The participation was considered as it was, before it splitted into frequency and period. The satisfaction of the communities in regard to participation has also been considered. There were high hopes that these sub topics was driving the chapter to address the objective about the participation of the local communities. It aimed at addressing the question of participation in a very detailed manner because the frequency and duration were very important because they identify whether the participation was happening in the true sense.

#### **4.3.3.1 Community participation in recreation activities**

The aspect of community participation in recreation activities was raised to find out whether the reserve was interested in developing the communities in recreational activities or they were only welcoming the tourists for business sake. The majority agreed that they were involved. Seventy-one percent agreed that the communities were involved in the recreation activities. Twenty-nine percent said the communities were not involved.

Most of the respondents agreed that they were allowed to participate in the recreational activities. One of the objectives of the study was the participation and involvement of the communities. Figure 4.10 has illustrated the outcomes. The participation was revealing the global idea of participation that included every aspects of participation. It has been unpacked to find out about the community perceptions regarding involvement in recreation activities.

#### **4.3.3.2 Period and duration of participation**

This aspect was drawn in the study to know the length of their participation, which indicates whether they enjoy the recreational activities or they have been withdrawn to it without any interest. Most of them enjoy longer period in the reserve. Thirteen percent said they participate less than 30 minutes. Twenty percent said they participate from 30 minutes to 1 hour. Seven percent said they participate from 1 hour up to 3 hours. Seventy-three percent said they participate from 3 hours upwards.

#### **4.3.3.3 The frequency of participation**

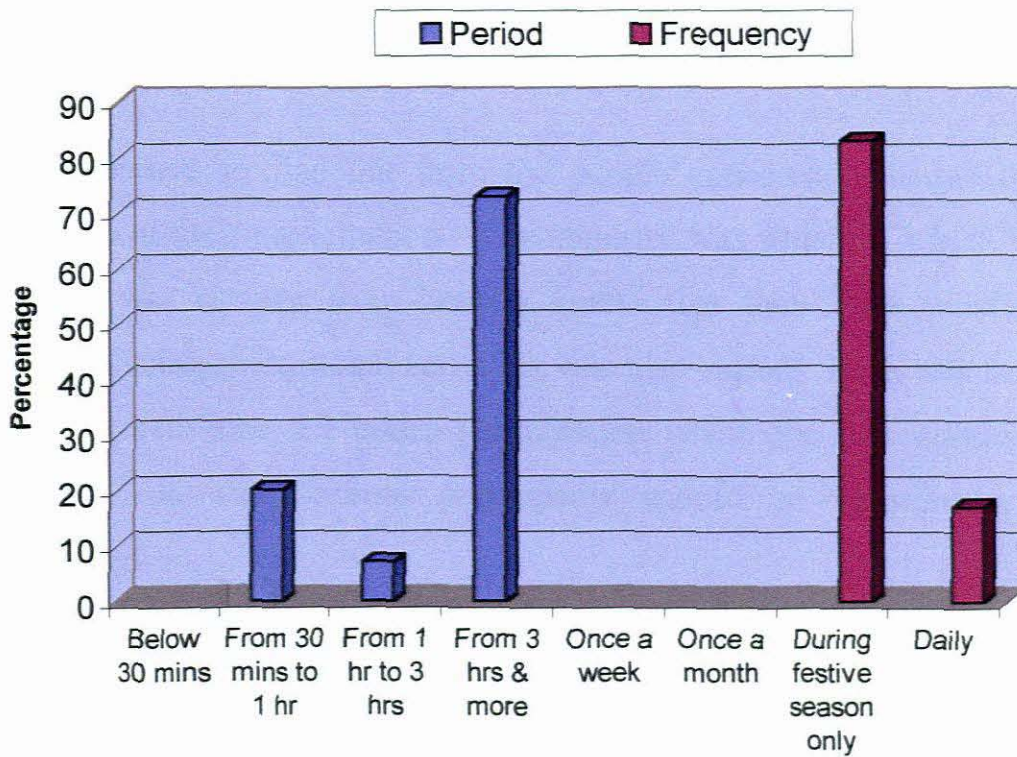
The question was forwarded to find out about how often they involve themselves, to verify whether they enjoy the activities. Most of them enjoy their participation during festive seasons, which is normal to black communities. Most of them in the country enjoy recreation activities during festive seasons. Fourteen percent said they participate every day. Seventy-nine percent only participate during festive seasons.

Both period and frequency of participation were sufficient. The question was still addressing the question of participation, which was one of the objectives. Although the participation was happening, it should be clear whether the frequency and period were enough. It does not give a sense for an example if people participate one after two years and participate only one to five minutes. In this case local people were participating enough.

The notion that it is usual to black people that they participate more in recreation activities during festive seasons have been derived from the practical experience by staying and speaking with them. People from black townships and other rural areas go to beaches during festive seasons. Therefore if the respondents participate mostly during the festive seasons, it is then normal.



**FIGURE 4.11: PERIOD AND FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION**



#### 4.3.3.4 Satisfaction of the participation

The aspect brought into the study to find out whether their participation was satisfactory. If it were not satisfactory that would mean the reserve has to try other means to increase the level of participation towards satisfaction. Fortunately, the majority of the respondents agreed that the participation was satisfactory. Sixty-nine percent were satisfied with the involvement of the community in the Shongweni Resource Reserve. Thirty-six percent were not satisfied with the involvement of the community.

The aspect of facilities was brought to detect whether the communities could use the facilities in the reserve. Table 4.5 below illustrated that majority of local people were not allowed to use the facilities. Fourty seven percent agreed that

the communities were allowed to use recreation facilities in the reserve. Fifty-three percent said the communities were not allowed to use recreational facilities.

It was important to find out from the people concerned whether they were satisfied about their participation. The majority was satisfied, which was good because it was coming from horse's mouth that they were satisfied. The question of using recreational activities was also raised. Both satisfaction and recreational activities fell under participation when one was considering the objectives. It was because participants should be satisfied with their involvements.

**TABLE 4.5: SATISFACTION OF THE PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO RECREATION FACILITIES**  
**[N=120]**

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	YES		NO		TOTAL	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Satisfaction	83	69	37	31	120	100
Recreational facilities	56	47	64	53	120	100

#### **4.3.3.5 Community's accessibility to the dam**

This aspect was brought to identify this specific facility because in the area it was hot during certain seasons; therefore they could swim at the dam, using appropriate facilities for swimming available. Most of the people were not working, therefore there was a shortage of food, they could fish, but in a very

sustainable way so that they would not finish them. Swimming and fishing could be another recreational activities the local people could enjoy with.

Most of the people agreed that the communities were allowed to swim and fish in the dam. Sixty-seven percent (67%) agreed that the communities were allowed to have access to the dam for swimming and fishing. Thirty-three percent said the communities were not allowed.

The question of watching fauna in the reserve was brought to discover whether the communities have access to them. There were wild animals in the reserve that was brought from far away, and the communities do not know them. It was important for the community to know them because they were nearer to them. It was going to be strange if people from far away knew the animals inside because they have the money to pay for entrance, and the locals did not know. The locals should be able to tell the prospective tourists what they could find in the reserve as part of marketing.

The majority agreed that the communities have access to fauna. Seventy-two percent agreed that the communities see the animals in the reserve. Twenty-eight percent said the communities were not allowed.

The accessibility of communities to the dam for swimming and fishing was tackling the issue of participation in the reserve. The people's access to see fauna was also brought to expose whether the involvement of local communities in the activities was applied.

**TABLE 4.6: THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE COMMUNITIES TO THE DAM, FISHING AND TO SEE FAUNA**  
**[N=120]**

COMMUNITY ACCESS	YES		NO		TOTAL	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Dam and fishing	80	67	40	33	120	100
Fauna	86	72	34	28	120	100

#### **4.3.4 Community benefits from tourism**

This topic explored whether there was any benefit the local communities get from the reserve through tourism. Since the reserve was making money out of tourism venture, which was happening within these communities, therefore the reserve was entitled to contribute to the development of the communities. This has happened by exploring whether the communities were allowed to use any resources that do not give any profit to the reserve, for example firewood and curving wood from the reserve. It would then looked at the economic and social development the reserve brought to the communities, and to find out whether the reserve employed the local communities.

##### **4.3.4.1 Social and economic development benefits**

The topic has looked at the social benefit brought by the reserve, with the specific aspects of whether they have access to collect firewood and wood for carving. It then looked at economic development with the reference to family members who were employed by the reserve. The local people should be the priority in regard to employment in the reserve.



The aspect of firewood was brought to discover whether the reserve helped the communities. The reserve does not use firewood, whereas the communities need them because they do not have money for electricity. Before the reserve was built at the area, the people were collecting the firewood from the same forest that was fenced and made a reserve. After that they do not have any forest around where they can collect firewood.

The majority of the respondents said the communities were not allowed to collect firewood from the reserve. Seventeen percent agreed that the communities were allowed to collect firewood from the reserve. Eighty-three percent said the communities were not allowed to collect firewood. That means the aspect of social development to the communities was not addressed.

The question of wood carving was brought to find out whether the reserve give any help to the communities, especially to those trees that were not needed in the reserve, for example alien plants (jacaranda) to give them to the wood carvers to use them. Craft development was another strategy of bringing economic development to the communities because craft sales give them the income.

All of the respondents said the communities do not have access to get wood for carving. Hundred percent said they were not allowed to have carving wood in the reserve. The aspect of socio-economic has not been addressed which was one of the objectives.

The Sport and Recreation 'White Paper' emphasised that one of the items reserve developers should do was to bring the economic aspect to the

community. It was therefore brought forward the issue of economic development to the local communities.

The majority of the respondents said there was no economic aspect the reserve brought to them. Twenty-eight percent agreed that the reserve gave some economic benefit to the communities. Seventy-two percent said there was no economic benefit the communities get from the reserve. The question was raised to find out whether the communities were aware about the economic development they would get when the reserve was in operation. The respondents disagreed that there was any economic development they get from the reserve whereas from the above paragraphs they agreed that they were allowed to perform cultural activities for money. That means they were not aware of any economic benefit they should get.

One of the aspects that can bring economic benefit to communities was to employ the local people. The first priority for the vacant post should be for a person from neighbouring communities, however if the post require specific skills, which was not available from the area, then a person from outside the area could be considered.

The majority of the respondents said they did not have any person who was employed by the reserve. Six percent agreed that their family members were working in the reserve. Ninety-four percent said they did not have any family member who works in the reserve.

The social aspect was another important thing the reserve should bring to the community. The social aspect included any social activities that involve the local communities like community exhibitions in the area.

The majority of the respondents said there was no social aspect the reserve brought to them. Six percent agreed that the reserve did give social benefit to the communities. Ninety-four percent said the reserve did not give any benefit to the communities.

One of the objectives was to find out whether the local people were aware of socio-economical benefits they should get from the reserve. The study has explored different aspects of participation and involvement of communities in recreational activities.

One can argue that participation in recreation activities is part of social development because one has to meet different people there. The social development is whereby the platform is provided for people to meet others, and therefore during recreation activities there are different people met and ideas shared.

On the cultural activities that have been discussed from the previous paragraph the respondents stated that they were given the platform to perform cultural activities in return of the money. When the question of social and economic development came up the respondents stated that there was no socio-economic development offered. That made one concluded that it was because it was not clarified to the local communities about the type of socio-economic development they would get when the reserve was in operation.

**TABLE 4.7: THE COLLECTION OF FIREWOOD, WOODCARVING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL EMPLOYEES AND THE SOCIAL BENEFIT**

[N=120]

COMMUNITY BENEFIT FROM THE RESERVE	YES		NO		TOTAL	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Firewood	20	17	100	83	120	100
Woodcarving	0	0	120	100	120	100
Economic development	34	28	86	72	120	100
Local employees	7	6	113	94	120	100
Social development	7	6	113	94	120	100

**4.4 INTERPRETATION OF COLLECTED DATA**

The topic interpreted the data that has been analysed from the previous topic. The data has been interpreted according to the objectives. The key concept of the topic, which were participation, preferences and perception, were also explored. The topic was unpacking whether these concepts have been addressed by the study. It also looked at whether the reserve was giving the opportunity for the communities to participate, their preferences and the perceptions. The responses from the findings have been used to justify the use of concepts and to prove the objectives of the study.

#### **4.4.1 Tourism development initiatives at Shongweni**

The tourism development at Shongweni was looking at what developments have been initiated that could benefit local communities and the reserve. The topic was more looking at the perspectives of community of what they perceived as development to them. It was because the study was looking at community in relation to the reserve, therefore the development that gave meaning to the communities were the ones that would be discussed.

The question of development was raised so that the communities could reveal their perceptions about the development of three aspects, which were community development, interaction between reserve and communities and technical development. Table 4.4 illustrated different aspects of developments. Forty three percent rated community development as high, which was the highest number. Seventy-eight percent rated interaction as medium and 77% rated technical development as medium.

It is therefore clear that on community perception that the development had started was visible to them but it was not up to the maximum. It would be at the maximum when they all perceive it as high. That means although it has started but there was still a room for improvement to reach the maximum point.

Figure 4.5 has illustrated the responsibility of the development. The majority of respondents (64%) preferred that communities should be responsible for the development. The statement was highlighting that the local communities were prepared to contribute and carry any responsibilities concerning the development of the reserve.

The communities have been there at the area before the reserve was built. Before the reserve was built, they have been asked if they would allow the reserve to operate in their area and they allowed that. It was therefore clear that they foresaw the benefits they would get out of reserve operation, and as a result they were committed in carrying any responsibility for the development because it would reward them.

Figure 4.6 has illustration of various developments the community perceived they were needed. The majority (59%) of the respondents perceived cultural activities as the aspect that need to be developed. Other aspects like communication facilities, accommodation and others followed with vast less number of respondents compared to cultural activities.

Basically the cultural activities were the activities that entail the original skills of the area. That means cultural activities at Ntshongweni and Salem would be any activities that have been created from the areas either by their forefathers or the present generations. If it were developed they would then perform to the tourists for social and economic benefits.

The objective of the study was to investigate whether there was any development initiatives offered to the local communities. The development aspect was then explored with more focus on community development, interaction and technical development. The respondents considered development as medium. The cultural activities and the responsibilities have been also considered and the responses were positive. Therefore it was clear that the development initiatives were visible to the communities.

#### **4.4.2 Community's involvement in tourism activities**

In Chapter 2, it has been explained that one of the objectives set by the White Paper Department of Sport and Recreation [DSR] (1994: 28), is increasing the level of participation. The statement is verifying the importance of Ntshongweni and Salem community's participation in the Shongweni Resources Reserve. tourism activities.

The involvement of the communities in tourism activities was looking at the participation of the communities to whatever activities of tourism. Since the reserve is within the community parameters, therefore it is important to be involved. This topic was looking at the community participation in maintenance and management. It also looked at participation in recreational activities, period and frequency of participation, and whether they were satisfied with their participation. The respondents in this study were the proportional representatives of the selected communities (Ntshongweni and Salem), therefore when the study considered the local community majority, it would be considering the respondents majority.

Figure 4.9 has shown how the respondents replied in relation to maintenance and management. Seventy-one percent of the respondents agreed that they were involved in the maintenance of the reserve and 29% did not agreed. Sixty-five percent also agreed that they were involved in the management of the reserve and 35% stated that they were not involved. It was therefore the majority of the local communities were involved in the maintenance and management of the reserve.

Figure 4.10 illustrated that 79 % of the respondents concurred that they were involved in the recreational activities, and 21 % responded that they were not involved. The majority that represents the community agreed that they were involved. This answer was logic with the responses from previous chapters when the study considered the development that the communities perceived the development because it has meaning to them. Local communities were involved in recreational activities.

Figure 4.11 illustrated that the period and frequency of participation. The majority (73%) participated from 3 hours upwards, which was the maximum period in the questionnaire, and 79% participated during festive seasons. It was usual to black communities that they recreate during festive seasons because most of them work awkward hours which make them to be impossible to participate in recreation activities during the year. During festive seasons most of the companies are closed for that season, and that is where they get time for recreation. The period and frequency the communities participate was very good.

Table 4.5, the illustration showed that 69% agreed that they were satisfied with participation and only 21% who stated that they were not satisfied. Since it has been mentioned that the respondents were the representatives of the selected communities (Ntshongweni and Salem) that mean the majority were satisfied with the participation.

The involvement of local communities in tourism activities by the Shongweni Resources Reserve was good. It was because from this topic the study has



shown that they were involved in the maintenance and management of the reserve. The period and frequency of their participation were at the maximum level. The majority also agreed that they were satisfied with the participation. What was good about the information that one can rely on was that it has been derived from the communities by expressing themselves individually.

The objective that to establish whether the communities are being involved in the recreation activities have been addressed. There were three aspects that have been considered under participation, which were period, frequency and satisfaction. All the responses revealed that participation of the communities were very good when the period and frequency have been considered; even the communities expressed their satisfaction.

#### **4.4.3 Community awareness of tourism benefits**

The Neighbour Relation Policy of the KwaZulu Natal Wildlife at Queen Elizabeth Park in Pietermaritzburg in Devion report (1995:26) suggested that the protected areas should address the basic social and economic needs of neighbouring communities. It was then imperative in this case for the Shongweni Resources Reserve to give the socio-economical benefits to the neighbouring communities (Ntshongweni and Salem)

The communities (Ntshongweni and Salem) have been promised social and economic benefits that would be derived when the reserve had started operating. The topic was then looking at the social and economic benefits the reserve has been offering to the communities since it has started its operation. It then related those benefits to the responses of the community about the question of

finding out whether there were any socio-economic benefits they get from the reserve.

If there were benefits the communities get and they disagree that there were no socio-economic developments, that would then identify whether they were aware of the benefits they should get from the reserve.

The topic was looking at craft and cultural benefits. The access of the communities to the dam and to see fauna. The responses of socio-economic have then been considered with reference to benefits. In addition in the light of the above information of benefits the argument whether the communities were aware of the benefits have followed.

Figure 4.10 has illustrations of craft and cultural activities. Eighty three percent stated that there was no craft market and 16% agreed that there was craft market. Fifty nine percent agreed that there was platform available for cultural activities and 14% disagreed. That means there was no craft development available for the communities as the majority said, whereas they were allowed to perform cultural activities. Craftwork was another aspect of cultural activities that could be meant, although they have incorporated other cultural aspects; the reserve has not yet arrived at conclusion about incorporating the craft aspect. There could be various reasons for that; one of them could be that the reserve was not aware of the number of craft producers in the area.

The accesses of communities to the dam and to see fauna as a benefit have also been recalled. In Table 4.6 the majority of the respondents (67%) said they enjoy the access of the dam and 79% said they were allowed to see fauna.

These aspects were part of social benefits the communities should benefit from the reserve.

The aspect of social and economic development have been illustrated in TABLE 4.7 that 94% of the respondents stated that there was no social and economic benefit they get from the reserve.

In the light of several benefits the communities confessed that they enjoyed from the reserve, some of them were cultural activities, access to the dam and to see fauna, the communities have expressed themselves, as there were no socio-economic benefits they get from the reserve. If the details of the above paragraph can be considered, a very high percentage (94%) that said they do not enjoy any socio-economic benefits. However from the above paragraphs the communities have been expressing with high percentage the aspects like cultural activities, access to dam and fauna. One can derive from this information that it was not clear to the communities of the benefits they were supposed to get from the reserve. It was not explained to them about the types of social and economic benefits they would get.

In the light of the information in above paragraph, that was based from the responses, the objective that to find out whether the local people are not aware of socio-economic development benefits for them in the reserve has been addressed.

#### **4.4.4 Relationship between local community and the reserve**

The issue of relationship between communities (Ntshongweni and Salem) is a fundamental one because it motivated to undertake this study. Intrusion of the community into reserve properties and criminal behaviour raised the question of relationship between the two parties. The issue of relationship have been explored by considering the participation of communities to recreation activities and the benefits they get from the reserve. The argument of the possibility that may cause the bad relationship then followed.

The aspect of participation has been discussed from the above paragraph. It was surfaced that the communities were actively involved in the activities of the reserve. The different aspects of activities that should benefit the communities like cultural activities, craft markets, collection of firewood, wood for carving have also been discussed, and the findings was that there were benefits the community was getting from the reserve on other aspects and on others there were not. The question that arises was if the participation of the communities was active and they also benefited from the reserve why there were intruders to the reserve.

#### **4.4.5 Integrated tourism: participation, preferences and perceptions**

This topic looked at the participation, preferences and perception of the local communities towards the reserve. The views and the ideas have been attached that were based on the findings of the study. The concepts that were dealt with, which were stated above have been given some explanation that was based on the definitions in chapter one.

#### **4.4.5.1 Participation**

In Chapter one the concept participation has been defined as an active process by which beneficiary client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view of enhancing their well being in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance and other values they cherish. Since *participation* is one of the key concepts of the topic of the study, therefore it was essential to be explored whether the study has addressed it. The concept of *participation* was related to the objective that was dealing with the question of the involvement of the communities in reserve activities. Therefore in the light of the information discussed in the topic above *communities involvement in tourism activities* the argument of whether the concept of participation has been addressed followed.

The Ntshongweni and Salem communities have been involved in the maintenance and management of the reserve. The participation of local communities in recreation activities has also a very positive response. The exploration of community participation to recreational activities has been looked at towards the extent of considering period and frequency, which also has good response.

In the light of the above information it has been concluded that the concept of participation has been considered in the study. It has also gone towards the extent that it has been looked whether the communities have been actively involved to the reserve activities. The findings revealed that the communities have been involved.

#### 4.4.5.2 Preferences

The concept *preference* has been explained in chapter one as a favouring of any thing compared to others. The topic has then explored whether the concept have been considered in the study. It also considered whether the communities have been given the opportunities to express themselves about what they favoured or like to see in the reserve. The responses from the communities have been used to justify the concept.

The majority of people preferred the responsibility of the development of the reserve to be with the communities.(Figure 4.5) It was interesting to find out that the communities were seeing themselves more attached to the reserve. Since we have learned from the previous paragraph that their participation was satisfactory, and as a result that raised their hopes that if the reserve can be community centred, may be they can get more.

If we consider various development needed, most of the people preferred to have cultural activities to be more developed (see Figure 4.6). The communities performed cultural activities. Therefore it was clear that if the communities like the reserve to be community centred, they were interested on cultural activities they would perform for the tourists to get money.

Preference is another important concept that has been dealt with because it enabled the communities to have choice to reserve operation. If they were consulted to give their preference they saw themselves as part of the reserve, and could even enhanced the relationship.

#### **4.4.5.3 Perceptions**

In Chapter one *perception* have been defined as local community's psychological value judgement based on emotions and experience both past and present. This topic looked at the concept of perception if they have been considered in the study. It also looked at what the community perceived to be good for them. The responses from the respondent have been used to verify that.

The Ntshongweni and Salem communities perceived community development as medium, which were 10 percent respondents who rated development as medium, 14 percent that rated interaction as medium and 14 percent that rated technical development as medium (Table 4.4). That means they saw that there was still a room for improvement. This has been considering the situation and technical development. It was possible that the room for improvement that was needed was to divert reserve to be more community driven or promote community based tourism, because there was a high perception from the responses that the communities should develop the reserve.

The future of Shongweni Resource Reserve was fair by that moment (Figure 4.7). From the previous paragraphs, lot of things have happened to communities, for example participation and other things not, for example socio-economic status. That means transformation have started at the area, but there was still a space to be filled by transformation.

Community perceptions were also important because it determines the psychological value judgement about the operation of the reserve in their area. If their perceptions were not good their positive contribution to the reserve development would be missed.

#### **4.5 CONCLUSION**

The findings presented on demographic section of the study show that most of the people who participated in recreation activities in the areas tended to be males, young people between 21 and 30 years and unmarried people. Most of the people were unemployed and they are matriculants. On the tourism development in the reserve section most of them considered development and the situation as medium. The communities were keen to take responsibilities for development and develop their cultural activities for the tourists. On the tourism activities section the study found that the participation of the communities on the recreation activities was very high. They participate from 3 hours and above especially during festive seasons. Therefore their participation was satisfying. The communities also have access to facilities like dam and animals. On the community tourism benefit section the communities were responsible for the development. They were not allowed to collect firewood and wood for curving. The communities rejected that there was any economic benefit they get from the reserve and most of the family members were not working in the reserve, however they agreed that the reserve brought some social benefit.



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents some of the general conclusions, recommendations and final conclusion of the study. Under general conclusion it reflected on tourism development, community participation in tourism and socio-economic development. It also looked at the objectives whether they have been met or not. Under recommendations it focused on the community involvement, benefit from tourism, community relationship with the reserve and suggested the study to follow this one. Thereafter the conclusion followed.

#### **5.2 GENERAL CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY**

The key concepts has been explored and conceptualised in the text. That has done by focusing on tourism development, community participation, and socio-economic development.

##### **5.2.1 Tourism development**

The communities rated the development as medium. That was deducted when considering the overall development that includes technical, situation and the future of the reserve. People are more interested in developing their cultural activities. They see development of the reserve as the responsibility of the surrounding communities. The people are not familiar with the facilities that are

found in the reserve except Zebras, Bucks and Birds. The communities are fairly participating in the maintenance and management of the reserve.

### **5.2.2 Community participation in tourism activities**

In many instances the respondents agreed that the communities are involved. The reserve management involved them in the maintenance and management of the reserve. The communities are also participating in recreational activities in the reserve. They usually participate from 3 hours and more especially during festive seasons. Therefore their participation was satisfactory. They are allowed to use recreational facilities like seeing fauna and flora, swim and fish in the dam.

### **5.2.3 Community awareness of tourism benefits**

The responses on the aspect of socio-economic development did not agree that the reserve offers any socio-economical development. It appears as if this aspect is the one the reserve is failing to deliver. The communities are positive that there is no economic benefit the reserve brought to the communities as agreed from the beginning. The communities are not allowed to collect firewood and curving wood from the reserve that are useless. Lot of families do not have any members working in the reserve, that means the reserve employed many people from outside the local areas because there are so many employees in the reserve. The communities also agreed that there is no platform set so that they can display or sell their crafts to the tourists. On the cultural activities, there was a tiny different for those who agreed that they had been given a

chance to perform their cultural activities. On the social aspect people are very happy about the development.

#### **5.2.4 Relationship between local communities and the reserve**

The relationship between local communities and the reserve was not healthy. The involvement of the local communities in the reserve activities has been explored, and it showed that local communities are highly participating. Community awareness has also been explored, and the probability that the communities are not aware of the benefits they should get from the reserve are very high, based on the findings of the study. It is therefore very probable that one of the reasons that cause the poor relationship between these two parties was that they were still waiting for socio-economic reward they have promised to derive when the reserve is in operation.

#### **5.2.5 The objectives of the study**

This topic looked at the objectives whether they have been fulfilled by the study. Since it has been stated in chapter one all the objectives that led in conducting the study. Therefore this topic has taken a closer look at them by surfacing them and related to the findings so as to identify whether they were met or not.

The first objective was to determine the relationship between the local communities and the reserve. The study has unpacked the social and economical benefits the reserve offered to the local communities. It has also clarified the probability that the local communities are not aware of them, and as

a result their relationship with the reserve is becoming poor. Therefore the first objective has been met.

The second objective was to establish whether the local communities are being involved in a participatory way. In chapter four most of the respondents were positive that the communities are being involved. It was then explained in details how the communities were involved in different recreational activities and to the maintenance and management of the reserve. The communities agreed that they are satisfied with their involvement. Therefore the second objective of establishing whether the communities are involved or participated in the reserve's activities has been met.

The third objective was to investigate whether there is any development initiative the reserve is offering to the local community. The recreation and tourism development have been discussed from the above paragraphs. Some of the developments are that the communities have access to the dam for swimming and fishing, and to see fauna. That enables them to develop their swimming and fishing skills. The cultural activities are also developed because by allowing local people to perform their cultural activities they would be getting the opportunity to develop them to reach the standard acquired by tourists. Therefore the third objective has been met..

The fourth objective was to find out whether the local people are aware of the kind of socio-economic they would get from the reserve. Under this objective there are two aspects the study explored, they are social and economical developments. Under the social development the communities were satisfied with the development as a large number of respondents said. Under the

economic development there are also aspects the communities get the income with like performance of cultural activities to the tourists. However when the question of finding out whether there are any socio-economic benefits the communities get, the large number of respondents disagreed. That means people were not aware of the type of socio-economic benefits they would get when the reserve is in operation.

### **5.2.6 Expectations of the study**

The expectations were displayed at Chapter One and this topic has looked at them whether they have been met.

The first expectation was that there was poor relationship between the local communities and the reserve. This expectation has been proved correct because the findings showed that the relationship between the community and the reserve was poor.

The second expectation was that the local communities were less involved in the activities of the reserve. In chapter four most of the respondents were positive that the communities were being involved. Therefore this expectation that the reserve was not involving the communities has been proved wrong.

The third expectation was that there were inadequate recreation and tourism development initiatives offered to the local communities. The findings have proved that there were a lot of development initiatives to the neighbouring communities. Therefore this expectation has been proved wrong.

The fourth expectation was that the local communities are not aware of the socio-economic development benefits for them in the reserve. The study then looked at social and economic developments. The social aspect has proved the expectation wrong according to findings. The economic aspects has proved the expectation right because the majority of the respondents disagreed that there were any economic benefits the reserve offer to the community.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

This topic looked at the recommendations of the author that are based on the findings of the study. That has been done by taking a closer look at the community involvement, benefit from tourism, and community relationship with the Shongweni Resource Reserve. The future study has also been considered as another option after this study. The recommendations are subjective, but based on the findings of the study. It was said that they are subjective because other person can construct other recommendations that are not similar to these ones but also based on the same findings.

#### **5.3.1 Community involvement**

The findings has cleared that the communities are participating to the recreational activities that are found in the reserve. They are also participating in the maintenance and management of the reserve. There is a question one can raise about this participation that since the communities have been involved in the reserve, then why are they still trespass into the reserve and commit illegal actions like hunting, whereas they are allowed to visits inside the reserve and see those wild animals.

It is becoming clear that by involving the communities it does not give any meaning of being part of the reserve. Therefore whatever destruction or trespass they do, they do not recognize that they are doing it to the facilities that belong to them. They do not feel any ownership or being part of the reserve. Therefore to make them participate fully is not enough to them if there is no meaning attached. That means they should be told what it means for them to participate.

The local communities are part of the reserve, since they are involved in maintaining and managing it and they are allowed to participate by all means in recreational activities. If the reserve fail to operate because of these problems caused by the community members that would mean the communities have also failed because they were involved in management and maintenance. The communities would also lose the privilege of recreating. If that could be installed in their minds and attached meaning out of it that could influence their minds to care of the reserve and its facilities.

### **5.3.2 Benefit from tourism**

The economic development aspect on the findings was very low. There was no craft markets arranged and employment of local communities is very low. Therefore if the platform can be made for activities that can bring money to the communities like setting up the craft market, communities to perform their cultural activities, employing more local people and others. If all these were not given the meaning by the communities it would be useless. Therefore those who are involved with the communities in the reserve should explain to them about their objectives for these activities for the economic development of the

local communities so that they would know. They should also explain how is that going to happen. It is important to explain that by economic benefit to the local people it does not mean that they would be given some cash on hands but that means there would be some different projects established that would bring money to them for example the tourists would like to buy crafts. It should also be explained that these projects are made to make their economic development sustainable.

### **5.3.3 Community relationship with the reserve**

There should be a person who would be responsible to ensure that the relationship with the communities is going well. If there is any problem he/she encounters between the reserve and the communities, they should work on it to solve it. Every thing should be clear about the reserve. The transparency on the reserve side should be stressed. The communities should feel that it is a privilege to have reserve in their area rather than to feel threaten because it would deprive their land and privilege.

### **5.3.4 The future study**

This study has looked at the participation, preference and the perceptions of the communities towards Shongweni Resource Reserve. Therefore it is clear that the study should focus more on the communities, however the Shongweni Resource Reserve perceptions should also be heard. The study aimed at finding out about the relationship between the Salem and Ntshongweni communities in relation with Shongweni Resource Reserve, therefore it is important to hear from both sides. Due to time constrains and delays from the Shongweni



Resource Reserve management the study did not managed to get the perspectives from the reserve staff. Therefore as a way forward the study that would be focusing on the reserve should be made as a recommendation.

#### **5.4 CONCLUSION**

The chapter has given the summary of some of the findings of this study. Those findings that have been explained in the summary are the ones that formed the core of the study. The findings that have been summarised relate to tourism development, community participation in tourism development, and socio-economic development. Comments about the findings relating to objectives of the study have also been included in the general conclusion of the study to find out whether the investigation has proven them correct or not. After the study has been conducted the researcher felt it was important to put some suggestion to the issue on hand (relationship between local community and Shongweni Resources Reserve). The recommendations were then included in this chapter. The recommendations involved benefit from tourism, community relationship with the reserve and the future study. On the whole the study could be said to have given positive perceptions and participation possibilities regarding the need to develop recreation facilities at the Shongweni Resources Reserve.

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### INTERVIEWED SOURCES

Cllr F. Moyo Ntshongweni and Salem Councilor : 0828089157

Interview with Outer West Local Councilor staff

Interview with S. Ntinga Chairperson of Salem Development committee  
0829243339

Interview with Induna of Ntshongweni

## APPENDIX-A

### IMIBUZO YOMPHAKATHI

**UYACELWA UKUBA USHAYE ISIPHAMBANO ESIKHALENI ESINIKEZIWE BESE UNIKEZELA ULWAZI OLUDINGEKAYO UBHALE LAPHO KUDINGEKE KHONA.**

**KUYAQINISEKISWA UKUTHI NGEKE IZIMPENDULO ZIFUNDISWE MUNTU ONGAHLANGENI NAZO. NGAKHO KE UYACELWA UKUBA UPHENDULE IMIBUZO NGOKUSUKA KUWENA NGAPHAKATHI**

#### 1. [ISIGABA A] ULWAZI MAQONDANA NAWE

##### 1.1.Uhlala kuphi ?

Entshongweni	01	Esalem	02
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##### 1.2.Ubalili?

Owesilisa	01	Owesifazane	02
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##### 1.3.Iminyaka?

14-20	01	21-25	02	26-30	03
31-35	04	36-40	05	41-45	06
46-50	07	Over 50	08		

##### 1.4.Isimo somshado?

Ongashadile	01	Oshadile	02	Abahlukene	03
Umfelokazi	04.	Odivosile	05		06

##### 1.5.Izinga lemfundo

Kusukela ku 8- kuya phansi	01	Kusukela ku 9-10	02	Kwimfundo ephakeme	03
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##### 1.6.Isimo somsebenzi?

Ozisebenzayo	01	Osebenza kuHulumeni	02	Osebenza ngaphandle kukaHulumeni	03
Ongasebenzi	04	Osafunda	05		

**1.7.Uhola malini ngenyanga ?**

R0.00 - R500.00	01	R501- R1000.00	02	R1001.00- R1500.00	03
R1501- R2000	04	RR2001- R2500	05	R2500-kuya phezulu	06

**2. [ISIGABA B] UKUTHUTHUKISWA KWEZOKUVAKASHA ESHONGWENI RESOURCE RESERVE**

**2.1.Uthini ngentuthuko yaseShongweni Resource Reserve?**

Uhambisana nako kakhulu	01	Uyahambisana nako	02	Awukwazi ukuphawula	03
Uyakuphikisa	04	Ukuphikisa kakhulu	05		

**2.2.Isiqiwi sithuthuke kangakanani kumanje?**

Izinga eliphezulu	01	Izinga eliphakathi	02	Izinga eliphansi	03
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**2.3. Ubani ocabanga ukuthi uqondene nokuthuthukiswa kwesiqiwi?**

Umphakathi	01	Isiqiwi	02	Uhulumeni wasekhaya	03
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**2.4.Inhloboni yentuthuko edingakalayo?**

Ezamasiko	01	Idamu lokubhukuda	02	Izilwane zasendle	03
Izihlahla nemithi	04	Izindawo zokuhlala	05	Izinhlelo zokuxhumana	06
	07		08		09

**2.5.Ungathi isimo seShongweni Resource Reserve sinjani?**

Izinga eliphezulu	01	Izinga eliphakathi nendawo	02	Izinga eliphansi	03
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**2.6.Ungathini ngekusasa leShongweni Resource Reserve?**

Liphakazile		01	Liphakathi nendawo		02	Alicacile		03
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**2.7.Yizini kulezi ezitholakala eShongweni Resource Reserve?**

Imithi		01	Imigwaqo		02	Amazebra		03	Amahashi		04
Izinkomo		05	Izinyamazane		06	Amadwala		07	Amaxhaphozi		08
Okusatshani		09	Izinyoni		10			11			12

**2.8.Abantu bazimbandakanya kangakanani ekugcinweni kwesiqiwi?**

Kukhulu		01	Kahle nje		02	Kancane		03
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**2.9.Abantu bazimbandakanya kangakanani ekuphathweni kwesiqiwi?**

Kakhulu		01	Kahle nje		02	Kancane		03
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**2.10.Zikhona yini izindawo lapho abantu bekwazi ukudayisa imisebenzi yezandla?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**2.11.Uma zikhona abadayisi baziqasha ngamalini?**

**2.12.Umphakathi uyalithola yini ithuba lokukhangisa noma ukwenza imidlalo encikene namasiko abo kuzivakashi?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**2.13.Uma belithola lelithuba bazikhokhisa malini izivakashi noma bakhokha malini ngokwenza lemidlalo eqondene namasiko?**

**3. [ISIGABA C] EZOKUVAKASHA**

**3.1.Umphakathi uyambandakanywa yini emidlalweni yokuzithokozisa e Shogweni Resource Reserve?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**3.2. Uma uzibandakanya kuba isikhathi esingakanani?**

Ngaphansi kwemizuzu ewu-30	01	Imizuzu ewu-30 kuya ku-1hr	02	Kusuka ku 1 hr kuya 3 hrs	03	Kusuka ku-3hrs nangaphezulu	04
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**3.3. Uma umbandakanywa singathi kwenzeka kangakanani lokhu?**

Zonke izinsuku	01	Kanya ngesonto	02	Kanye ngenyanga	03	Ngezikhathi zamaholidi kuphela	04
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**3.4. Uma bezibandakanya, kuyagculisa yini ukuzibandakanya kwabo?**

Yebo	01	Qha	02
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**3.5. Umphakathi uvumelekile ukuba usebenzise amathuba ezokuzijabulisa**

Yebo	01	Qha	02
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**3.6. Uma bevumelekile imalini abayikhokhayo?**

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**3.7. Umphakathi uvumelekile ukubhukuda nokudoba edamini?**

Yebo	01	Qha	02
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**3.8. Umphakathi uvumelekile ukubona izilwane esiqiwini?**

Yebo	01	Qha	02
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**[ISIGABA D] Okuhlonyulwa umphakathi kwezokuvakasha**

**4.1. Obani abazibandakanya ohlelweni lwe Shongweni Resource Reserve?**

Izivakashi zaseduze	01	Umphakathi	02	Izivakashi eziqhamuka emhlabeni wonke	03
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**4.2. Bavumelekile ukuyotheza esiqiwini?**

Yebo	01	Qha	02
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**4.3. Bavumelekile ukusebenzisa izingodo zokubaza ngaphakathi esiqiwini?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**4.4. Ukhona umhlomulo wezomnotho isiqwi esiwuletha emphakathini?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**4.5. Uma ukhona wusho**

**4.6. Likhona ilunga lomndeni elisebenza esiqiwini?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**4.7. Uma likhona, linasiphi isikhundla?**

**4.8. Ukhona umhlomulo ngakwezenhlalakahle isiqwi esiwuletha emphakathini?**

Yebo		01	Qha		02
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**4.9. Uma ukhona wusho?**

## APPENDIX -B

### TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Cllr F. Moyo

Ntshongweni and Salem Development Centre

Dear Sir

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I hereby request your kind permission to undertake research on the local residents' about tourism and recreation participation, preferences, and perceptions

This research is undertaken mainly for academic purposes within the Ntshongweni and Salem communities. It is anticipated that its findings may become useful in planning for recreation and tourism activities in area under your jurisdiction.

The research is undertaken under the auspices of Centre for Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand, under the guidance of Prof. L.M.Magi. The title of the study is: *Shongweni Resources Reserve: Community participation, preferences and perceptions.*

Information collected for this study will be kept as confidential as possible.



Your assistance in this regard will be appreciated.

Yours faithful

Z.S.Gumede