

**POLICY AND PRACTICE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION
PARTICIPATION IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT,
KWAZULU-NATAL.**

BY

BUHLE CHOICE NDULINI

**A dissertation of submitted to the Faculty of Arts in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the Masters in
Recreation and Tourism in the Department of
Recreation and Tourism at the
University of Zululand**

Kwa-Dlangezwa

October 2009

APPROVAL

SUPERVISOR:

PROF.LM.MAGI

Department of Recreation and Tourism

University of Zululand

CO-SUPERVISOR:

DR. A.T. NZAMA

Department of Recreation and Tourism

University of Zululand

EXTERNAL EXAMINER: PROF J.P. SHONGWE

The Office of the Director

Tshwane University of Technology

DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *Policy and Practice in Outdoor Recreation Participation in Umkhanyakude District, KwaZulu-Natal* in it's entirety, is a product of my own effort. All the theoretical information and related sources that have been used or quoted have been duly acknowledged by means of complete references. It is further declared that this dissertation has not previously been submitted to any institution for degree purposes.

By

Buhle Choice Ndulini

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and thanks to the following people who have contributed significantly to the fulfilment and completion of this research project:

- My study leader, Prof. L.M. Magi, the Co-ordinator of the Masters in Recreation and Tourism (MRT), for motivating me to complete this research document. This was achieved through a series of research classes which he organised for us and to report on a regular basis on the progress made on the research process.
- Dr. A. T. Nzama, the Head of the Recreation and Tourism, for her theoretical teaching on recreation and tourism, as well as her assistance, guidance and constructive comments. She has been very patient and understanding regarding our difficulties pertaining to time and distance in doing this MRT programme.
- Mr A. T. Mthembu for continually assisting me in the analysis and interpretation of research data, which has been for me an important challenge to overcome.
- It would be a serious omission if I were to forget the following lecturers, who taught me in my first year of this programme: Dr. N. R. Ngcobo, and Dr. N. D. Mwandla. Their input in my growth and

understanding of the field of recreation and tourism cannot be underestimated.

- A word of appreciation also goes to my fellow students, in the PDRT and MRT classes for their continued encouragement and support during the entire research process.
- Last but not least, a word of appreciation goes to all the respondents who provided information to this study. The residents were mainly from the Umkhanyakude Municipal Area.

DEDICATION

I totally dedicate this research work to: My husband, Petros Muzi Ndulini for his support and words of encouragement. Not living out my four kids Mpumelelo, Siyathaba, Sikhona (Sons) and my daughter S'bahle for their patience. Lastly but not least to my God who always gives me strength and courage in times of difficulties

ABSTRACT

The fundamental aim of the study is to establish the outdoor recreation participation patterns in Umkhanyakude District. In other words the study wants to discover the role played by policy and practice in usage and community involvement in outdoor recreation in the study area. Among other things, the study is also carried out with a purpose of motivating the local community at Umkhanyakude, not only to participate in outdoor recreation activities, but conserve them for future generations to serve their physical, mental, spiritual and emotional needs. It was anticipated that the community would be aware that it is not only about recreation only, but also about boosting the economy of the study area and the entire Province of KwaZulu-Natal.

The research study has therefore operated with the following objectives in mind:

- (a) To established the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.
- (b) To investigate the adequacy and provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.
- (c) To ascertain the strategies or management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities to be involved in outdoor recreation activities.
- (d) To indicate the perceived types of policies existing in the study area as well as their level of implementation.
- (e) To establish the community's perceived benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

The study has also identified related hypotheses towards finding answers to the research question. The method of collecting, analysing and interpreting data involved computer manipulating of data utilizing the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS).

The findings of this study reveal that most of the stated objectives were met, some were supported some were not. Fundamentally, the research project had tried to reveal how policy and practice play a role in addressing outdoor recreation participation, provision, strategic management and community benefits. On the whole, the majority of stakeholders have viewed strategies for benefitting the previously disadvantaged communities as an appropriate policy to address inequalities from the past.

In essence the findings are that the people of Umkhanyakude Municipality are positive towards outdoor recreation participation in the future. Whereas the minority of the respondents felt that the provision of facilities was adequate. Some of these recreation facilities were also perceived to be located far away, run down and/or poorly maintained. Another important finding is that whereas recreation officials were of the view that recreation management practices in the study area were good and well implemented, the majority of recreators and local communities thought that the recreation management practices were poor and not in line with recreation development principles.

Another set of objectives-based findings indicated that recreation officials thought that the existence of policies and their implementation was good. On the same opinion, the majority of recreators and local communities felt that

these policies and their implementation were indeed poor. Additionally, the majority of respondents prominently specified that they would rather benefit from skills development, employment opportunities and infrastructural development. These were more functional variables preferred by respondents than otherwise.

Finally, the research inquiry came up with recommendations which sought to ameliorate the negative findings, more specifically on the role of policy formulation and its implementation. Some of these findings relate to factors such as participation, provision, strategic management and community benefits, which have induced recommendations such as development of new strategies, accessibility of outdoor recreation facilities, organising of recreation awareness campaigns, introduce a new curriculum on recreation and tourism.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
	Approval	(ii)
	Declaration	(iii)
	Acknowledgement	(iv)
	Dedication	(vi)
	Abstract	(vii)
CHAPTER 1	ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Background of the Problem	3
1.3	Statement of the Problem	5
1.4	The Objectives of the Study	7
1.5	The Research Hypotheses	8
1.6	Delimitation of the Study	9
	1.6.1 Geographic Delimitation	9
	1.6.2 Conceptual Delimitation	13
1.7	Definition of Terms	13
	1.7.1 Recreation	14
	1.7.2 Policy	15
	1.7.3 Recreation Policy	16
	1.7.4 Recreation Provision	16
	1.7.5 Practice	17
	1.7.6 District Municipality	17
	1.7.7 Outdoor Recreation	18
	1.7.8 Recreator	18

1.7.9	Tourism	19
1.7.10	Ecotourism	20
1.7.11	Strategy	21
1.7.12	Recreation Facilities	21
1.7.13	Participation	22
1.8	Significance of the study	22
1.9	Methodology	24
1.9.1	The Research Design	24
1.9.2	The Research Sample	25
1.9.3	The Research Instrumentation	25
1.9.4	Collection of Data	26
1.9.5	Analysis and Interpretation	26
1.9.6	Pilot Study	27
1.10	Structure of the Study	27
1.11	Conclusion	29
CHAPTER 2.	THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	30
2.1	Introduction	30
2.2	Management Policies in Outdoor Recreation	32
2.2.1	Preservation Policy	32
2.2.2	Multiple-Use Policy	33
2.3	Government Policy on Outdoor Recreation	34
2.4	Outdoor Recreation Behaviour Patterns	36
2.5	Recreation Participation in South Africa	38
2.5.1	Demographics Related Participation	39
2.5.2	Outdoor Recreation Facilities	42
2.5.3	Outdoor Recreation Activities	43

2.6	Demographic Factors and Outdoor Recreation	45
2.6.1	Gender	45
2.6.2	Age	46
2.6.3	Education	48
2.6.4	Economic Status	49
2.7	Recreation Participation Imperatives	50
2.7.1	Location of Recreation Facilities	52
2.7.2	Distance	53
2.8	Community Benefits from Outdoor Recreation	53
2.8.1	Community Involvement in Outdoor Recreation	57
2.8.2	Role of Community in Outdoor Recreation	58
2.8.3	Community Participation Constraints	58
2.9	Conclusion	59
CHAPTER 3	PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY	61
3.1	Introduction	61
3.2	Location of Umkhanyakude District	62
3.2.1	Absolute Location of Umkhanyakude District	62
3.2.2	Relative Location of Umkhanyakude District	64
3.2.3	Location of Mtubatuba Municipality	65
3.2.4	Location of Hlabisa Municipality	67
3.3	The Climate and Topography of Umkhanyakude	69
3.3.1	Temperatures	70
3.3.2	Rainfall	71
3.3.3	Topography	71
3.4	Brief History of Umkhanyakude Municipality	72
3.5	Administration of Umkhanyakude Municipality	74

3.5.1	Provision of Recreation Facilities Before Democracy	74
3.5.2	Recreation Opportunities in the Post-democracy Period	75
3.6	Demography of Umkhanyakude Municipality	76
3.6.1	Gender Distribution	78
3.6.2	Age Distribution	79
3.6.3	Education Level	79
3.6.4	Employment Profile	80
3.6.5	Culture of the Community	81
3.7	Conclusion	82
CHAPTER 4	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	84
4.1	Introduction	84
4.2	Restatement of the Objectives and Hypotheses	84
4.3	Overall Response to Questionnaires	86
4.4	Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	88
4.4.1	Gender of Distribution	88
4.4.2	Age of Respondents	89
4.4.3	Race of Respondents	90
4.4.4	Education Level	92
4.4.5	The Period Living at Umkhanyakude District	93
4.5	Level of Outdoor Recreation Participation	94
4.5.1	Type of Outdoor Recreation Preferred	96
4.5.2	Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities	98
4.5.3	Distance of Travelled to Outdoor Recreation Facilities	99
4.6	The Provision of Outdoor Recreation Facilities	100
4.6.1	Type Of Outdoor Recreation Facilities	102
4.6.2	Conditions of Outdoor Recreation Facilities	103

4.7	Strategies or Management Practices that Benefit Communities	104
4.8	Recreation Policies and their Implementation	107
4.9	Benefits of Participating in Outdoor Recreation Activities	110
4.10	Conclusion	114
CHAPTER 5.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	116
5.1	Introduction	116
5.2	Conclusion Based on Objectives	117
5.3	Recommendations	122
5.4	Conclusion	124
BIBLIOGRAPHY		126
APPENDICES		139
Appendix – A:	Questionnaires	139
Appendix – B:	Transmittal Letter	146

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.1	Relative Location of Umkhanyakude District Municipality	10
1.2	Absolute Location of Umkhanyakude	11
2.1	The Recreation Environment Model	37
3.1	Location of Umkhanyakude District Municipality	63
3.2	Location of Mtubatuba Municipality and Surroundings	66
3.3	Absolute Location of Hlabisa Local Municipality	68
3.4	Population Distribution in Mkhanyakude	77
3.5	Umkhanyakude Gender Distribution	78
3.6	Employment Profile of Umkhanyakude	81
4.1	Age Distribution of Respondents	89
4.2	Distribution of Respondents by Race	91
4.3	Level of Recreation Participation	95
4.4	Future Participation in Recreation Activities	98
4.5	The Adequacy of Outdoor Recreation Facilities	101
4.6	Conditions and Maintenance of Outdoor Recreation Facilities	104
4.7	Perceived Recreation Management Practices for Development	105
4.8	Perceived Existing Policies and their Implementation	108
4.9	Stakeholder Benefits from Recreation Activities and Facilities	111
4.10	Benefits of Stakeholders from Outdoor Recreation	112

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGES
4.1	Responses Received from Municipalities in Umkhanyakude District	87
4.2	The Gender of Respondents	88
4.3	Distribution of Respondents by Education	92
4.4	Period Living at Umkhanyakude District	93
4.5	Outdoor Recreation Activities Preferred	96
4.6	Distance Travelled to Outdoor Facilities	99
4.7	Type of Recreation Facilities Perceived as Important	102

CHAPTER ONE

ORIENTATION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Every one has a right to engage in any type of recreation as an activity which has been defined as ‘time when a man rests from work’ (Bayon, 2000). Recreation activities offer a change from normal workday, activities to free-time activities associated with holidays, vocation and unobligated time. Notwithstanding that recreation is for everyone, it does tend to vary in terms of demographic characteristics variables (Magi, 1986). In any leisure situation, both males and females have an opportunity to engage in outdoor recreation with no discrimination, in terms of age, education, socio-political status, economic status and the like.

A large numbers of Black people are reported to be dying because of a number of reasons such as emotional stress; some even commit suicide while striving to survive. In these circumstances recreation activities may provide the necessary intellectual, physical, aesthetic as well as emotional outlets (Gold, 2001). People can therefore in such situations benefit from participating in outdoor recreation activities. The participation of individuals and communities in recreation activities is not only reliant on the availability of facilities, but also on the existing recreation and tourism policies and how these are practiced (Torkildsen, 2007). The engagement of people in different recreation activities

is however determined by their perceptions of those individuals towards participation. The current study focuses attention on the Umkhanyakude District with an aim of finding out the levels of outdoor recreation participation as well as the policies and practices governing such outdoor activities.

One of the main objectives of this study was not only to establish the level of community participation in outdoor recreation in Umkhanyakude, but also to reveal gender-differences in participation in outdoor recreation activities. Thus, for purposes of this study, gender related words, such as ‘herself’, ‘himself’, ‘man’ and ‘woman’, ‘his’ and ‘hers’ are used in the male gender sequence and unambiguously. This does not imply that the researcher is not gender sensitive but that the main aim is to put anyone who reads this study in a frame of mind that is gender inclusive. This approach also hopes to give a positive picture of gender related matters, and discourage the negative attitude towards the diversity of this topic.

Another important intention of this research study is to focus on the nature and type of existing policies and practices governing outdoor recreation participation in Umkhanyakude District. More important is to establish how these policies are positively implemented to benefit the local community. In reality the research study sought to answer a number of questions, up and above those that are selected as the main objectives of this study. Some of the questions requiring answers include the following:

- (a) Is the theoretical and philosophical meaning and value of outdoor recreation understood by the communities of Umkhanyakude?
- (b) How does policy and practice relate to the principle of outdoor recreation participation?

- (c) Is the provision of the outdoor recreation facilities in the study area adequate enough?
- (d) What strategies are used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local Municipalities to participate in outdoor- recreation.
- (e) What is the nature and condition of existing outdoor recreation facilities in the study area?
- (f) Is there any improvement in the level of participation in outdoor recreation in Umkhanyakude?
- (g) What outdoor recreation participation patterns are perceived as typical or characteristic of the study area?
- (h) Are there any variables influencing participation in outdoor recreation in the area?

This study will not attempt to answer all these questions, but also those that are fundamental and pertinent to the research topic of the study.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

To reiterate, this study focuses on the influence of policy and practice in outdoor recreation participation at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The Municipality of Umkhanyakude covers what could be regarded as a beautiful area, stretching from the Umfolozi River in Mtubatuba in the South to UMhlabuyalingana in the North. A map of Umkhanyakude [Refer to Figure 1.1] shows five local municipalities that make up the District Municipality. The main background to this study is based on the fact that Umkhanyakude District Municipality is located in an area endowed with a variety of natural features, including flora and fauna. In addition, the area has got indigenous ecosystems, ocean, the game reserves, and the indigenous forest and general flora and fauna.

Recreation activities may take place indoors or outdoors, as well as they may be active or passive (Pigram & Jenkins, 1999). Outdoor recreation takes place in a less formal atmosphere where customary restrictions of job and home are less evident. Gender inequity has been a problem during the years of apartheid, which ended up influencing the patterns in which people participated in outdoor recreation activities (Magi, 1992a, 1996). Some of the sectors of the population were restricted in as far as recreation participation is concerned. Outdoor recreation to everyone is the way in which one achieves and even satisfies ones basic needs of recreation (Tolkindsen, 2007). Education during the times of apartheid also discriminated other races in terms of getting knowledge about recreation.

There are traditionalists in KwaZulu-Natal who continue to believe that the woman's place is in the kitchen and not in sports or recreation activities and facilities. These beliefs have been known to de-motivate young woman and elderly woman to participate more in all types of recreation activities. This is the background upon which this research study is pursued. Recreation in the recent past, serviced the needs and aspirations of only a small section of the population, that is White population group. Recreation facilities were provided in areas that are predominantly occupied by Whites (Magi & Nzama, 2002), on the one hand. The areas that were occupied by Blacks as townships and rural areas were neglected, on the other hand. As a result of the shortage of recreation facilities, most Black people did not really use their leisure time by participating in recreation activities and did not perceive participation as contributing to their development, either physically, psychologically, spiritually, emotionally or socially. Participation in recreation activities was perceived as a waste of time and energy (Magi, 1986, 1992a, 1992b). With the emergence of the new

democratic order, this research study therefore wants to establish if the situation in the study area has changed or not.

Another area of operation, recreation education as conceived in the Bantu education situation, has been a negative impact towards outdoor recreation participation in terms of race, gender and place of residence. This negative recreation environment, which largely influenced the patterns of outdoor recreation participation, seems to have affected the people of Umkhanyakude. Understandably, to this day some sectors of the population are restricted in as far as recreation participation is concerned. For example, when looking at schools predominantly used by Black learners, only soccer and netball facilities and activities are provided. Yet, there are many other facilities today which are still meant for the other population groups and not for Blacks. Outdoor recreation ideally should be for everyone and should be able to offer personal physical and psychological achievement and satisfaction.

The Umkhanyakude District Municipality is a multi-cultural community environment, comprising four groups, that is, White, Indians, Coloureds and Blacks. The Western cultural recreation activities in the area are the most dominant. Although Black schools are in the majority, there is still the imbalance in terms of provision of recreation facilities at local schools (Hugo, 2004).

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Recreation theory suggests that human beings need to participate in recreation activities in order that they might be replenished with more energy and psychological strength, essential for them to do more creative work (Torkildsen,

1986, 2001). Recreation contributes to their physical and mental development and may change also attitudes of participants towards the way in which they do and understand things (Torkildsen, 2007). South Africans still lack the specialised knowledge about the significance of participation in recreation activities. South African people need to be ‘work-shopped’ through awareness campaigns on recreation. Recreation and tourism as relatively new disciplines have to be introduced and standardised in many of the schools, so as to be able to create a better awareness situation in the study area. Interestingly, one of the main objectives of the sports and recreation policy in South Africa is to increase the levels of participation in sports and recreation activities, as well as to place sports in the forefront of reducing the level of crime (DSR, 1998).

The freedom of females, pertaining to outdoor recreation, is somehow suppressed by the existing traditional norms, and family values and activities. These make it difficult for females to freely participate in outdoor recreation activities. South African families tend to be patriarchal in character, as such males are regarded as somewhat superior in their families, such that this *status quo*, end up suppressing the freedom of females. This research study aimed at looking at the factors which affects participation in outdoor recreation by both males and females. It seeks to establish the gender based perceptions of outdoor recreation participation in the study area. Furthermore, time has been recorded as a major problem in outdoor recreation participation, particularly relating to females. The females do not use their leisure time as males do. In most cases their spare time is utilised by family activities, duties as well as being parental care (Torkildsen, 2001).

The location of outdoor recreation facilities affects the level of participation by both males and females. Outdoor recreation facilities are not accessible enough to the community of Mtubatuba and Hlabisa local Municipalities. The majority of people use public transport to recreation areas and that cost them much more money, owing to the long distance between recreation facilities and places of residence and work [[www. zulu-kingdom.co.za/KZN-municipalities](http://www.zulu-kingdom.co.za/KZN-municipalities) (2009)].

1.4 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

As a standard research procedure, objectives are stated in order to give direction about what the study intends to investigate and achieve at any study area, and more particularly at Umkhanyakude District. Furthermore objectives show levels of undertaking the study's research question and help when drawing conclusion at the end of the research. The objectives of this study therefore are as follows:

- (a) To establish the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.
- (b) To investigate the adequacy and provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.
- (c) To ascertain the strategies or management practices that are used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities to be involved in outdoor recreation activities.
- (d) To indicate the perceived types of policies existing in the study area as well as their level of implementation.
- (e) To establish the community's perceived benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

Relative to the design of outdoor recreation policies and their implementation for the benefit of local communities, this study seeks to explore ways of adding value to the ongoing debate. It is anticipated that this approach would make a contribution to the resolution of this research problem, using most of the objectives listed above.

1.5 THE RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

The hypothesis as defined by Wellman and Kruger (2001) is a tentative assumption or preliminary statement about the relationship between two or more phenomena that need to be examined. In other words, an hypothesis is a tentative solution or explanation of a research problem and the task of a research are to investigate it. The following hypotheses are therefore postulated:

- (a) That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.
- (b) That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.
- (c) That the strategies or management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities be involved in outdoor recreation activities are not effective.
- (d) That the perceived types of policies existing in the study area are not being adequately implementation.
- (e) That the community perceives the benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area to be good.

Together with the objectives of this study, the validity and assessment of the above-stated hypotheses were either supported or rejected in trying to establish the findings of the research investigation. These hypotheses would also facilitate the process of arriving at translatable results and conclusions of the study (Magi, 2008).

1.6 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In order to cast light on the exact spatial area that this study is investigating as well as concepts that need explaining, it was felt appropriate to start describing the spatial and conceptual delimitation of the study.

1.6.1 Geographical Delimitation

Spatially speaking, the study is confined to the KwaZulu-Natal Northern Region covering Umkhanyakude District Municipality and its surrounding areas of Mtubatuba and Hlabisa Local Municipalities, which are within 50 kilometres-radius of the district municipality. The geographical range of towns from Lower Umfolozi to Mtubatuba, a distance of approximately 15 kilometres, are well positioned as core sampling areas of investigation [Refer to Figures 1.1 & 1.2]. Umkhanyakude District Municipality stretches from Umfolozi River in the South and in the North bordered by Mozambique and in the Swaziland neighbouring states. On the West it is bordered by the Zululand District.

The East is bordered by the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, a World Heritage Site, which encompasses the entire coastline into the Indian Ocean. The Isimangaliso Wetland Park is known for its biodiversity, breathtaking ecosystems, spectacular landscape and popularity among the international tourists.

The Kingdom of the Zulu

THE KINGDOM OF THE ZULU

MPUMALANGA
VOLKSRUST
Paulpietersburg
Utrecht
NEWCASTLE
Kingsley
Dannhauser
DUNDEE
GLENCOE
WASBANK
LADYSMITH
Colenso
Weenen
ESTCOURT
Bergville
Winterton
Cathedral Peak
Champagne Castle
LESOTHO
Giant's Castle
UKHAILANDRA
DRAKENSBERG PARK
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
DRAKENSBERG
Sani Pass
Drakensberg Gardens
Pietermaritzburg
Himeville
Boston
Bulwer
Underberg
Swartberg
Mataiele
Cedarville
Franklin
KOKSTAD
Harding
Port Shepstone
Uvongo
Margate
Ramsgate
Port Edward

SWAZILAND
Pongola
Louwsburg
VRYHEID
Nongoma
Mkuze
Mabazwana
MKUZI GAME RESERVE
SODWANA BAY NATIONAL PARK
GREAT ST LUCIA
WETLAND PARK
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
LAKE ST LUCIA
Hluhluwe
Cape Vidal
St Lucia
ST LUCIA ESTUARY
Mtubatuba

MOZAMBIQUE
KOSI BAY
TEMBE ELEPHANT PARK
MAPUTALAND MARINE SANCTUARY
MAPUTALAND MARINE RESERVE
Lake Sibaya

ZULULAND
ULUNDI
Mahlabathini
Babanango
Pomeroy
Melmoth
EMPANGENI
Eshowe
Richards Bay
Muntzini
Gingindlovu
Zinkwazi Beach
Blythedale Beach
Ballito
Tonga Beach
Umdloti
KwaMashu
UMHLANGA
DURBAN
Pinetown
Richmond
Ixopo
Scottburgh
Park Rynie
Ifafa Beach
Hibberdene
Sunwich Port
Southport
Port Shepstone
Uvongo
Margate
Ramsgate
Port Edward

INDIAN OCEAN
AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA
KZN

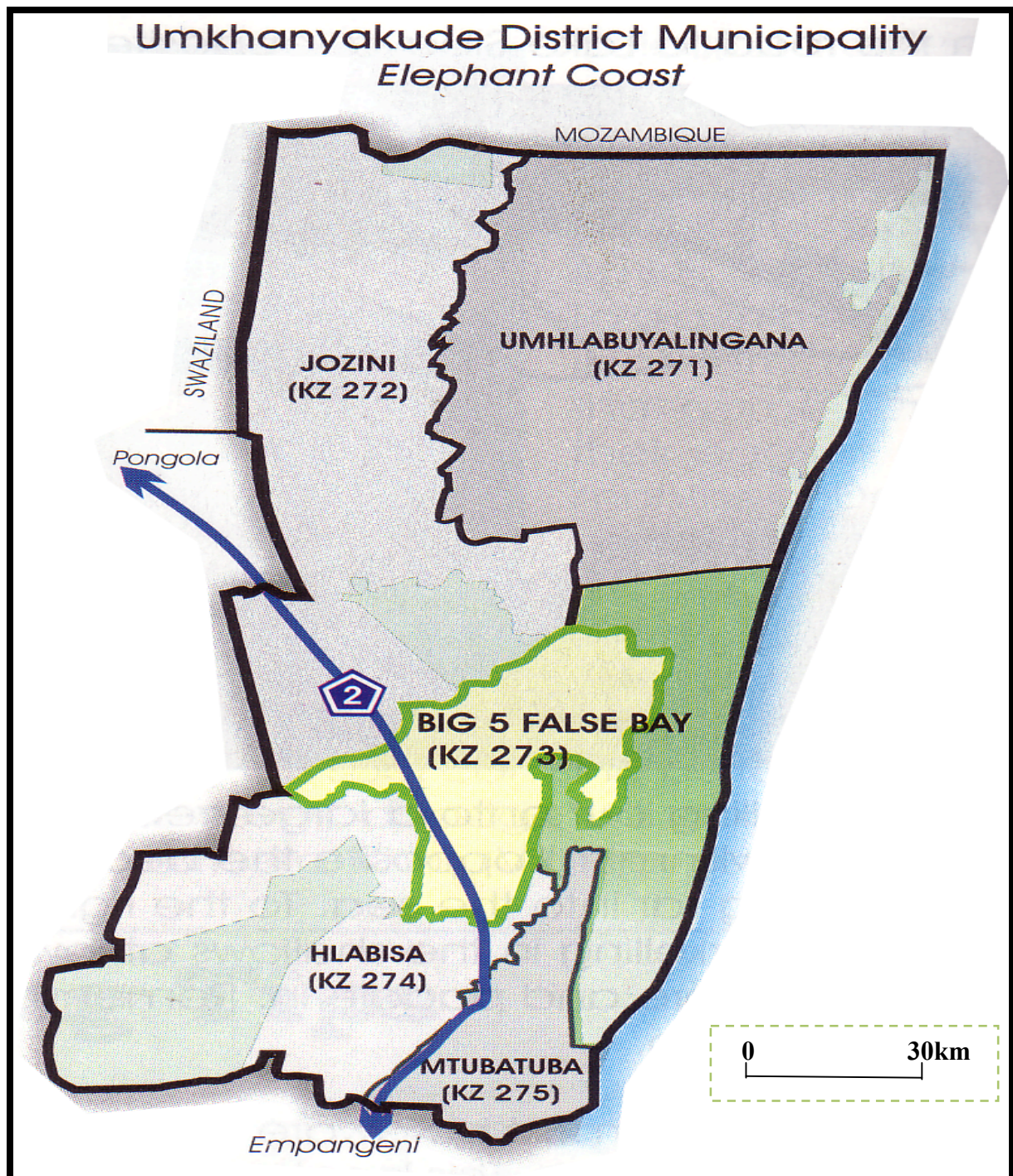
KEY:
National Road (Freeway)
Major Provincial Route
Rivers
WORLD HERITAGE SITES

KWAZULU-NATAL
100 km (approx)

Only major roads are shown. For minor roads, please consult a detailed road map.

10

FIGURE 1.2 ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF UMKHANYAKUDE



[Source: Umkhanyakude District Municipality (UDM, 2007)]

The park comprises 328 000 hectares and stretches along approximately 280 kilometres of coastline. It starts south of the St. Lucia Estuary and stretches northwards to the Mozambique border. Isimangaliso Wetland Park is 27 kilometres from the town of Mtubatuba in the Umkhanyakude District. The beaches in the study area are pristine and the land is being successfully rehabilitated to its previous natural states. In contrast, the Umkhanyakude area is known to be the second poorest in the Republic of South Africa Umkhanyakude Intergrated Development Plan Report, (2007).

As part of the Kingdom of the Zulu, Umkhanyakude boasts of vast tourism attractions the total population of Umkhanyakude District was estimated at 573341 people, and is spread unevenly among the five local municipalities and Municipal Demarcation Act [DMA. 1999]. The towns of Jozini and Hlabisa are the most densely populated municipalities, with about 32% (184090) and 31% (176890) of the population, respectively.

Only 5% of the population resides in the (DMA) Distribution Management Area 27 which covers 22% of the land area, but account for 31% of the population suggests substantially higher population densities. This area has been chosen as a research study area because it has a variety of natural resources and tourist attractions which can change the lives of the community. Furthermore, Umkhanyakude has an abundance of District Management Area (DMA) which encompasses Mkhuze, Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve, and the Isimangaliso Wetland Park. Even though the study area is endowed with a variety of natural resources, it is unfortunately not accessible to all communities of the study area. In addition, the majority of the people in this municipal area fall within the

category of the previously disadvantaged people, and thus overrun by poverty and unemployment.

1.6.2 Conceptual Delimitation

It has been decided to conceptually scrutinise some of the concepts in order to delimit the scope, meaning, ambiguity of the concept used as well as its perspectives. Some of these concepts include: minimising the misinterpretation of terms such as local municipality, the previously disadvantaged community, which also are used to refer to Black people, used in an inclusive sense to refer to Africans, Indians and Coloureds as well as various other concepts that are related to striking a balance between tourism promotion and tourism development. These concepts are expected to provide an ideological framework upon which the study area can best make a contribution to tourism development in the area. Some of these concepts also include practice and policy in outdoor recreation, and other concepts related to outdoor recreation participation such as indoor recreation. These are explained in some detail in the next section.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Researchers in general have always stressed the need to understand the terminology and usage of concepts in a research inquiry (Magi, 2008). For purposes of better and contextualised understanding of concepts, these have to be spelt out in an ambiguous manner as to offer the working meaning for the research document. In this section of the study, the researcher therefore aims at giving a clear meaning of the operational terms that are going to be used throughout the study to eliminate diverse meanings, which can cause ambiguity

and likelihood for perplexity. A variety of definitions, do exist and have been used in a number of ways in this section.

1.7.1 Recreation

The word “recreation” stems from the Latin word *recreatio*, which means, “to restore to health”. This term therefore, has been thought of as a process that restores or re-creates the individual (Torkildsen, 1995). On the one hand, Torkildsen (2007) defines recreation as an activity relates to engaging in voluntary activity for the satisfaction derived from that activity itself, and leading to the revitalization of mind, body and spirit. In the context of this study, this concept is used to emphasise that people should use their leisure time for engaging themselves in any type of recreation activity, for purposes of achieving the above-mentioned outcome.

On the other hand, Magi (1999b: 148) defines recreation as “engagement in any activity with an intention of achieving pleasure and personal worth”. He has further argued that recreation is not necessarily dependent on the availability free time, but also on obligated time (Magi & Nzama, 2002). A further argument is that, in most cases, a recreator might not voluntarily participate and enjoy satisfaction but it is in later stage that such pleasure is attained. Recreation means an enjoyable leisure activity or an activity of recreating, an emotional condition, a social institution, a means for restoring our energies for work or voluntarily chosen experience within one’s leisure. In summary, the above cited definitions emphasise the view that a leisure activity must be enjoyable to qualify as recreation. In most cases this is true but in some instances it can bring about disappointment and the feeling of dissatisfaction, for example, in a soccer match, if one’s team is defeated.

For purposes of this study, recreation relates to the type of experience one views as a recuperative activity, required for restoration of physical and mental energies and providing rest and relaxation (Torkildsen, 2001). However, most definitions of recreation stress the point that the experience must be enjoyable and be taken during leisure time. Most definitions stress that the recreation activity is non-profitable. Whilst this is true in most cases but sometimes reading a book in the library might benefit the individual in improving one's language skills which would lead to better qualification and remuneration (Torkildsen, 2001).

1.7.2 Policy

Policy can be defined as an intended plan of action in a specific matter put forward by an institution or organization which operates publicly or privately. The concept of 'policy' relates to a planned or agreed upon course of action usually based on particular principles, for example, the government's policies on education (Hall, 2000; Lubbe 2003). In relation to the preceding definition, Hall (2000) states that policy in relation to governmental processes, should be seen as a consequence of the political environment, values and ideologies, the distribution of power, institutional frameworks, and of decision-making processes.

At another level, the term 'policy' may be seen as similar to the term 'strategy' which relates to a plan, an approach or procedure of executing a policy. According to Craythorne (1990: 59) "Policies are concerned with events to take place in the future arising from or based on the events in the present or past". Accordingly, a more comprehensive definition of tourism policy or tourism strategy, for

purposes of this research is that it is the “course of action guiding principle, or procedure considered to be expedient or advantageous in the planning and management of recreation and tourism” (Hall, 2000: 8). Both policy and strategy have to be seen as a consequence of the political environment, values and ideologies, the distribution of power, institutional frameworks, and of decision-making processes.

Finally, Lubbe (2003) defines policy, this also may include strategy, as a set of guidelines generally accepted by all and used to improve and facilitate decision making and appropriate action under certain circumstances. The policy and strategy highlighted in this study relates to the how management can facilitate community recreation participation in the Umkhanyakude Municipal area.

1.7.3 Recreation Policy

In relation to the definition of policy and strategy, a more comprehensive definition of a recreation policy can be deduced to be a course of action, guiding principles, or procedure considered to be expedient or advantageous in the planning and management of recreation systems [Rodney and Toalson (1981), cited in Mwandla, (2002)]

1.7.4 Recreation Provision

An activity of supplying or providing the recreation or the cognitive process of thinking about what you will do in the event of anything happening in recreation. Provision means to provide meaning to supply, furnish or equip. Hence, recreation provision, recreation supply and recreation demand as terms are interlinked. The provision of recreation also relates to the recreation planning and management of facilities (Torkildsen, 2007).

1.7.5 Practice

The action or process of performing or doing something well, for a successful outcome (Hugo, 2004). On the other hand, Van Niekerk, (1988) sees practice as having to do with the transition of the policy into action, which is doing what the policy has to do with the translation of the policy into action. It is also seen as a repeated performance of an activity in order to learn or perfect a skill. The notion of practice further emphasises the idea of continuous actions with regard to use of facilities at hand and by being less premeditated, and often practically executed. Practices are used to make the problem easier to understand and solve [<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/practice> (2008)].

Therefore, this research study attempts to establish what actions the respondents are involved in as a way of concretising the provisions of the policy. This research did not stop with the establishment of the existence of policies, but further sought to gauge the extent to which policy was being translated into tangible things that people could identify. Hence recreation activities, programmes, seminar, or workshops are regarded as practice in this research enquiry. Furthermore, in this study, policy and practice are used to determine what activities on outdoor recreation mean in as far as recreation participation and practice are concerned with, at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

1.7.6 District Municipality

The organisational body designated as the District Municipality according to the KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Act of 1996, of the Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism (DEAT, 1996a), is a body that shares municipal, executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one local municipality.

This spatial legal entity was established through the local government legislation. The District Municipalities have evolved over time and have incorporated or designated various local municipalities. For the purposes of this research study this concept is used as stipulated both the district municipalities and the local municipalities (DEAT, 1996a) - Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism).

1.7.7 Outdoor recreation

Outdoor recreation refers to all recreation activities engaged in or taking place outdoors in the natural environment (Brockman & Merriam, 1971). In some instances the term “natural recreation” is used synonymously with the term outdoor recreation. To a large extent the term is used in a general sense to include activities associated with both the natural and cultural environments, these activities tend to take place out of doors in a natural setting. A definition which attempts to give a more specific explanation of outdoor recreation is that of Kraus (1966) cited in Magi and Nzama (2002: 4) which states that:

It should consist of those recreational activities that can best be carried on out of doors, and which have in some way a direct relationship or dependence on nature, or that place the participant are in direct contact with the natural elements.

For the purpose of this study the term outdoor recreation is used to include natural areas, as well some areas that have been modified by man and constructed.

1.7.8 Recreator

‘Recreator’ is a term that relates a person pursuing, seeking or engaged in recreation activities, as well as visiting recreation areas (Torkildsen, 1995). This

term is in this research study used to mean and refer to people who are involving themselves in recreation activities.

1.7.9 Tourism

According to McIntosh *et al.*, (2002) tourism is related to and comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in place outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, recreation activity, business and other purpose. For the purpose of this study the term tourism is used to mean travelling of people to outdoor recreation facilities.

McIntosh *et al* (2002) on the other hand define tourism as a composite of activities, services and industries that deliver a travel experience transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishment, shops, entertainment, activity facilities and other hospitality services available for individuals groups that are travelling away from home, this definition clearly shows that tourism offers a wide range of services and has great opportunities for employment

Goeldner & Ritchie (2009) on the other hand define tourism as a composite of activities, services and industries that deliver a travel experience; transportation; accommodation, hospitality, entertainment, activity facilities and other services available for individuals or groups that are travelling away from home. This definition clearly shows that tourism offers a wide range of services and has great opportunities for employment. The main problem that is observed is that local communities are normally not employed or are employed as cleaners and people from afar hold higher positions. The term tourism in this study is used as it is defined by these three authors cited above.

1.7.10 Ecotourism

Ecotourism has been defined in a number of ways. Agreeing upon a precise definition has been difficult and contentious. This is mainly because definitions are influenced by a variety of underpinning philosophies, which are either biocentric (promote ecological process to operate as freely as possible – protect the integrity of the ecosystems) or anthropocentric (use and enjoy – maximization of direct human use) in nature. A variety of concepts have been used for marketing purposes aimed at capturing the attention of the targeted group to express similar environmental tourist activities such as the following:

“Nature tourism, green tourism, low impact tourism, adventure tourism, alternative tourism, environmental preservation, symbiotic development, responsible tourism, soft tourism, appropriate tourism, quality tourism, new tourism, sustainable development, sustainable tourism” Goeldner, *et al.* (2006: 123).

A general definition as provided by Ceballo-Lascurain (1996) as cited in Nzama *et al* (2005) states that ecotourism is environmentally responsible, enlightening travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low visitor impact, and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local populations. In line with this definition is the definition by the American-based Ecotourism Society which is as follows:

“Purposeful travel to natural areas, to understand the culture and natural history of the environment; taking care not to alter the integrity of the ecosystem, while producing economic

opportunities that make conservation of natural resources beneficial to local people” (Hall and Lew, 1998: 44).

A variety of definitions of ‘ecotourism’ exists and these have been used in a number of ways. The three definitions cited above specifically related to this research study.

1.7.11 Strategy:

The concept “strategy” is as old as the history of human interaction and conflict. A strategy is a long term plan of action designed to achieve a particular goal or outcome, most often gaining the upper hand in a challenge or contest [<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy>. (2008)]. Strategy is differentiated from tactics or immediate actions with resources at hand by its nature of being extensively premeditated, and often practically rehearsed. Strategies are used to make the problem easier to understand and solve. [<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy>. (2008)].

In other words, the notion of strategy may also suggest the basic idea of how a specific campaign shall develop, and how aspects thereof shall be fitted together to contribute most advantageously to achieve its objectives. Strategy helps organisations, such as in tourism or municipal activities, to do well in the execution of their policies [<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy> (2008)]. This research study adopts this line of approach in defining the concept of strategy.

1.7.12 Recreation facilities

The term “recreation facilities” refers to the infrastructure and amenities, which are supplied to communities, specifically for purposes of participation in

recreation activities. (Jones *et al.*, 1998). It should be noted that the concept ‘facility’ has been understood by Magi (1992a) to also refer to a service or activity which is non-physical in character but facilitates participation in recreation activities. For example, a recreation programme as a plan or means of participating in recreation activities has been known or defined as a facility.

1.7.13 Participation

According to Torkildsen (1995), participation is regarded as the core of the experience, the times of encounter with the resource and activity opportunities available to the recreator. In this regard, it is of paramount importance to define the above-mentioned terms as they are going to be used throughout the study.

According to the Wikipedia Encyclopaedia [<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/participation> (2008)] the concept ‘participation’ may have three shades of meaning. These are participation as in ownership, participation as in decision-making and participation as in financial benefits. In all these shades it means sharing something in common with others, it may be related to ownership, decision or benefits. For example, in financial terms ‘participation’ is an ownership interest in a mortgage or other loan. In particular, loan participation is a cooperation of multiple lenders to issue a loan (known as participation loan) to one borrower. This is usually done in order to reduce individual risks of the lenders.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The most important element of this research study is that it forms the basis for further research about outdoor recreation development in Umkhanyakude District Municipality, now and in the future. The research study sought to draw

attention to the positive as well as negative attributes of engaging in this kind of recreation activity. The study also tried and find out about what do policy say and can contribute in promoting more participants in outdoor recreation activities. The levels of demand and supply perceived by both authorities and the participants in outdoor recreation were placed on the spotlight for future planning and management.

It is hoped that the finding of this study would be able to reveal the role of Umkhanyakude Municipality in encouraging local communities to participate in outdoor recreation activities. The study also identified those local communities who are interested and already engaging themselves in outdoor recreation activities. Municipalities are expecting to be assisted in identifying the importance of communities engaging themselves in outdoor recreation activities offered in the study area. The study is also aimed at find out about the levels of community awareness relating to participation in outdoor recreation. Awareness could also contribute to an improved level of understanding outdoor recreation participation within the Umkhanyakude Municipality as the whole.

The importance of the study is also based on its successful investigation of what policies and practices dictate in Umkhanyakude Municipality, particularly pertaining to outdoor recreation participation. It is also hoped that the study would be able find out whether the local communities in the study area do participate in outdoor activities. Another area of significance of this study is its ability to identify obstacles which discourages people from engaging themselves in outdoor recreation activities. Where there are obstacles in the study area, the investigation seeks to try and establish how practices and strategies are being used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality, to motivate local communities to

participate more actively in outdoor recreation activities. The latter would be fundamental to the successful carrying out of this study.

1.9 METHODOLOGY

The methods of collecting and analysing data in this study area were selected and structured to make this investigation a success. The procedure adopted was to address objectives of the study, engage in literature analysis, collect data and engage in empirical analyses, which would come up with findings and resolutions to problems. The methodology incorporated discussions around the research design and research sample, instrumentation, collection of data, and analysis and interpretation of results, as well as the pilot study.

1.9.1 Research Design

Different techniques have been used to gather, arrange, and analyse information or data in this study. The research was designed in such a way that it would be able to sample the study area; distribute questionnaires to various stakeholders so as to solicit information from these respondents. The acquired data would be analysed using quantitative and qualitative research techniques.

The quantitative survey method and collection of data through a person-to-person survey technique was adopted. The distribution of questionnaires among the stakeholders was structured in such a way that there was balance between those who make policies as against those who implement policies and manage the outdoor recreation system. The stakeholder categories that were used are the officials, the recreators/tourists and the community residing or working in the study area.

1.9.2 The Research Sample

The research was conducted among the stakeholders comprising the officials, recreators or tourists and the local community. Ideally the study worked on the sample size of 180 respondents, which was within the minimum required estimated sample population. However, the final sample size which was achieved was 122 respondents. The sampling technique selected was the stratified random sampling technique, which was utilised in conducting the survey. The sample of 122 respondents was extracted from the stakeholders categorised as follows: recreation officials [12]; recreators and tourists [37] and community members [73], from whom the necessary information was gathered.

In addition, the data collected within the study area also included both the young and old, Blacks and Whites, the educated and uneducated, and so on. The purpose of this approach was to collect information from a wide variety of stakeholders and to assess their understanding of outdoor recreation participation. The breakdown of officials consisted of municipal managers of Hlabisa and Mtubatuba, the four local municipality officials, assistant director for tourism and recreation and four councillors responded to the questionnaires.

1.9.3 The Research Instrumentation

In this research study the questionnaire was used as the main tool for collecting data. Information was obtained from the two main municipalities by means of questionnaires. Other questionnaires were also distributed to municipal managers and councillors in each of the two local municipalities and not excluding the assistant director for tourism and recreation at Umkhanyakude Municipality. The research instrument was structured in such a way that it

could be responded by ordinary people, the recreators, tourists, service providers the local community members. In other words, the interview schedule using the pre-designed questions, using direct and indirect questions, were used in the study to collect data. Both open-ended and closed-ended questions were employed in a designed interview schedule. All questions were designed and coded to suite the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) computer programme, available at the Department of Recreation and Tourism. The analysis of data was presented in the form of frequency tables, frequency percentages, columnar graphs and pie graphs, as well as cross-tabulations

1.9.4 Collection of Data

To collect data questionnaires were delivered personally by the researcher to the various categories of stakeholders mentioned above. There were two approached to collecting data: using the face-to-face interview method and alternatively the self-administered questionnaires, which were delivered to respondents and collected later when they were completed. The bulk of the questions in the research instrument were closed-ended, with a few questions being open-ended. This design was favoured so as to avoid subjectivity and ambiguous answering of questions. All questionnaires were presented in English. However, the researcher assisted those respondents who did not understand English very well. Questionnaires were constructed and issued out to the pre-selected sample, which included municipal managers, councillor in the two local municipalities of Umkhanyakude, as well as the recreators or tourists and the local community members found in the area.

1.9.5 Analysis and Interpretation

As mentioned earlier the computer programme called statistical package for the social science (SPSS) was used to analyse data as well as facilitate easy

construction of tables and graphs. The responses were captured into the computer programme which provided frequencies of each response and related frequencies and graphs. These analyses were further translated or interpreted into relevant findings or conclusions. In other words, the outcomes of analysis assisted the researcher to make sound conclusions on the objectives of the study. The process of finding reasons or justifications for the emerging empirical analysis of data has been described as the ‘interpretation of data’, which is important for establishing the real meaning of the outcomes of analysis. The interpretation of data is essential in finding conclusions related to the objectives and hypotheses of this research investigation (Magi, 2008).

1.9.6 Pilot Study

The pilot study consisting of 10 respondents was undertaken to assess if the respondents would understand the questions, without evoking some ambiguities and misinterpretation. The questions were given to respondents and asked to answer them, with an intention of establishing whether they understood the questions clearly and precisely. Some of the important elements of conducting the pilot study included: (a) Making preparations to carry out the pilot study and description thereof; (b) Execute the pilot as it relates to the sample size and the nature of the questionnaire; (c) Structuring arrangements for data collection. After the pilot study was undertaken there were no questions that needed serious adjustment nor were there any ambiguous and unclear questions.

1.10 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The research study consists of five chapters. The first chapter provides a broad overview of the study, paying attention to the historical and background to the problem, as well as the objectives, hypotheses, definition of terms and the

significance of the study. It also outlines the methodology followed in conducting research, which includes the research design, research sample, data analysis and pilot study.

Chapter 2 gives the review of related literature pertaining to the theoretical foundation of concepts such as policy and practice in outdoor recreation participation among local communities. It also deals with the theory and debates around most concepts and principles used in the study and associated with the objectives of the study. Some of the key concepts discussed include: levels of participation; the nature of outdoor recreation; adequacy and provision of facilities; strategies for implementation; management practices; perceived types of policies and benefits.

Chapter 3 is based on the physical setting of the study area, whereby the history and origin of the study area are given. The absolute and relative location of the study is also offered. The chapter also describes the climate and geography of the study area, paying attention to outdoor recreation related facilities. In additions, the chapter clarifies the administrative elements of the municipality, placing more emphasis on population dynamics, the culture, and community characteristics of the people in the study area.

Chapter 4 is about the analyses and interpretations of data, which were empirically assessed utilising the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The chapter actually presents the findings of the analyses through using appropriate graphs and tables, which facilitated arriving at some conclusions. These conclusions have ended by addressing the research problems through objectives and hypotheses for the entire study.

Chapter 5 is the final chapter, which concludes by providing the summary, general conclusions and recommendation of the study. The chapter closes by attempting to draw conclusions which could be generalised upon. Where attempts of making careful generalizations were not successful, the study had proposed further research as a way forward.

1.11 CONCLUSION

It should be mentioned that this research investigation, though seemingly important for the UMkahnyakude District Municipality, its level of research execution, timing and funding may have some shortcomings. Notwithstanding these shortcomings, this chapter has attended to cover and address all the elements of research expected. It is anticipated that a well structured research study would lead to a successful revelation of the true findings of this research study. Furthermore, when this research has been completed and the objectives and hypotheses of the study fully addressed, it is expected that the research investigation will then have achieved its basic aim.

The study as described in this chapter, seems to be well on its way to contributing to the development of tourism knowledge and the industry. It is also envisaged that on completion, the results of this study would be made available to the Umkhanyakude Municipality to act on the findings and recommendations of the study. The next chapter of this research study now deals with related literature and its impact of the theoretical foundation of the research problem.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Everyone is born free and has equal rights, opportunities and obligation. In the context of recreation and leisure, everyone has an equal opportunity to engage in recreation activities, be it during obligated time or not. One of the fundamental objectives of this study is to find out if stakeholders in the study area understand and participate in outdoor recreation activities. In addition, to find out if there are any demographic variables, which influence participation in outdoor recreation. According to the White Paper on the Development and Promotion on Tourism (DEAT, 1996b) the lack of training opportunities for previously neglected groups in society effectively limit meaningful participation in the recreation and tourism industries. Therefore the greatest deficiency in the outdoor recreation participation system in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality, is the absence of adequate education, training and awareness opportunities for the locals.

The main aim of this chapter, designated as the theoretical background, is to overview some of the related literature, models and principles associated with outdoor recreation and recreation participation in the study area - Umkhanyakude District Municipality. In this regard, literary sources connected with the principles and philosophies of outdoor recreation and particularly

demonstrated in the objectives of the study, are well described in this section. Some of these key principles and philosophies revolve around: levels of participation in outdoor recreation; the provision of recreation facilities; the efficacy of strategies or management practices used; the types of policies existing and the perceived the community benefits from participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

It is common knowledge that the majority of South Africans have not been involved in the planning, decision-making, investment, development or promotion of the recreation and tourism industry (DEAT, 1996b). Communities have not been involved in respect of major investment decisions or developments proposed for areas in which they live. This situation means that the community of Umkhanyakude District, as part of KwaZulu-Natal, needs to be encouraged to get involved in the decision making process, the planning and development of recreation resources in the study area. The latter notion is one of the key focus areas of this research investigation.

On the whole, the theoretical discussion pursued in this chapter was extracted from various literary sources covering books, journal, reports, dissertations and websites, found in various libraries. Some of the key topics, themes or terminologies that are treated in this chapter include the following:

- The comprehension of the concepts of outdoor recreation.
- Management policies in outdoor recreation.
- Practice in Outdoor Recreation.
- Recreation participation in South Africa.
- Spatial obstacles related to outdoor recreation participation.
- Recreation participation at Umkhanyakude District.

Not only are these concepts and principles based on the list given above, they also relate more importantly to the objectives of this study, which have been strongly linked to the hypotheses of the study presented earlier in Chapter One.

2.2 MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

A policy is in the widest sense of the term a course of action adopted by government or party. A more comprehensive definition of a recreation policy is that it is a course of action, guiding principle, or procedure considered to be expedient or advantageous in the planning and management of recreation systems (Rodney & Toalson, 1981 cited in Mwandla, 2002).

One of the objectives of the study aimed at finding out what is the state of policy formulation in outdoor recreation participation. Some topics are going to be discussed as an attempt to clarify how policies in outdoor recreation should be managed.

2.2.1 Preservation Policy

Internationally, the legislation that is known to have established the first national park, Yellowstone Park, is important in that it provided the basis for the policy that federal land in USA would be dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring group for the benefit and enjoyment of the people (Frakt & Rankin, 1982). In 1916 the Congress of the USA established the National Park Service, thus the act creating this agency specified its purpose as follows:

To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects
and the wildlife there in and to provide for the enjoyment of

the same in such manner and by such means would leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations (Ibrahim & Cordes, 1993: 44).

The people of Umkhanyakude District are engaged in some outdoor recreation activities which would require the policies of ensuring preservation or conservation of natural areas. The cases of environmental destruction have been reported in various places in KwaZulu-Natal. To name but a few, the estuary of Lucia St Lucia Lake was heavily guarded, because people were practising fishing with no permit, whereas others were hunting some endangered species in Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve. Under these circumstances, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality has got a number of outdoor recreation facilities, which would require policies to be established and practised, so as to conserve the natural beauty of the natural environment.

2.2.2 Multiple-Use Policy

The concept of 'multiple-use' has been understood to mean, that the management of all renewable resource are directed to meet the multiple needs of all communities. In this regard, Umkhanyakude District is located in KwaZulu-Natal where multiple-use policy has to be practised for the sustainable use of the natural environment. This practice has been adopted with a view of satisfying the needs of the local community of Umkhanyakude. Accordingly, Ibrahim & Cordes (1993) have argued that the multiple-use policy is applicable in most national forest and natural environments. South Africa as a country is also engaged in the multiple-use policy formulation, particularly where activities such as fishing, picnicking, camping, beach-swimming, etc, are practised.

The forest is a good example of a resource that can be used in a multiple manner. The idea of multiple-use concept can be illustrated where a forest can be used for recreation as well for the production of wood. A lake can be used as a water reservoir, for fishing, recreation and as a flood control measure. Windbreaks can be seeded with plants that produce wildlife food and so produce improved hunting [<http://www.auditorgen.state.pa.us/Reports/Performance.>, (2008)]. Thus, given a local interpretation within the study area, this concept of multiple-use could encourage communities, local governmental authorities, as well as tourism and recreation agencies to plan for the utilisation of natural resources and their management in an efficient way. Such action would result in the production of more than one benefit for each activity.

2.3 GOVERNMENT POLICY ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

The South African White Paper on Sports and Recreation (DSR, 1998) has argued that the absence of sports and recreation facilities in the disadvantaged communities is one of the legacies of *apartheid*. During the period of *apartheid* regime various acts were passed with the purpose of discriminating people according to their race. One of those acts was the reservation of separate amenities, ordinance act of 1967: 49 (Rowe, 1969). Facilities were separated according to race such as Black people were not allowed to share a beach with other population groups, such as Whites and Indians.

Certain activities were supported with facilities and reserved for Whites like fishing areas, water skiing, canoeing and some such areas. The native land act which was passed in 1913, forced the Blacks to occupy the areas called reserves

and become slaves to the Whites (Morare *et al*, 2001). As a result Black people did not get time to use their leisure time by engaging themselves in outdoor recreation activities. They tended to concentrate in one and the same type of sport such as soccer and netball. Even the Black schools offer soccer and netball as the main activities, these being the main results emanating from apartheid laws.

With the advent of the new democratic order, the Department of Sports and Recreation has tried to transform the sports and recreation policies. For example, it has a pervasive theme which argues for “getting the nation to play”, which means there should be no discrimination in terms of gender. In other words, the department advocates that every citizen of South Africa has a right to recreation, irrespective of gender, race, education, and the like. The population of Umkhanyakude as part of South Africa is free to participate in any type of recreation activity of their own choice. This study actually wants address the validity of such practices relating to outdoor recreation.

The Department of Sports and Recreation has also had to take cognisance of negative factors like:

- (a) The imbalances between advantage, predominantly urban communities and the disadvantage communities.
- (b) The lack of a strategic vision and policy for the development of sport and recreation.
- (c) The need for South Africa to take the rightful place in the global sporting community.
- (d) The expectation that the DSR will cater for the needs of the entire population (DSR, 1998: 2).

These factors suggest that no one should be deprived in any type of sport and recreation of his or her own choice. The development and provision of recreation facilities should be fair to all citizens of South Africa, and more specifically those of Umkhanyakude Municipality. Furthermore, the above-listed shortcoming must be recognised as playing an important role in challenging and pointing the way towards the outcomes of the objectives of this research study. Indeed, it would be interesting to note what would be the views of the local communities in the study area, of Umkhanyakude Municipality.

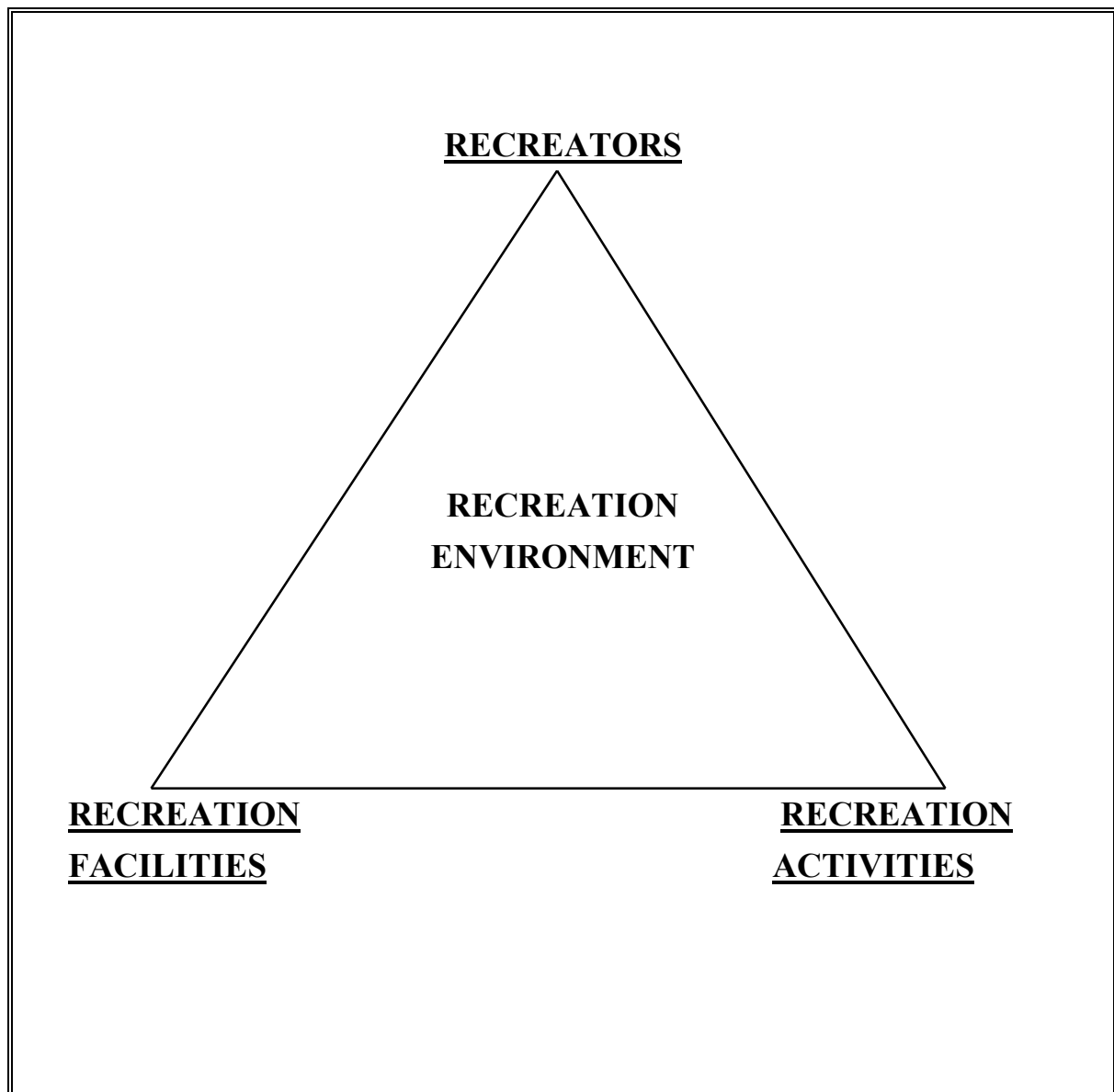
2.4 OUTDOOR RECREATION BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS

Outdoor recreation behaviour on the environment is usually characterised by the manner in which individuals structure their facilities as well as how they participate in recreation activities (Magi, 1999a, 1999b). Pursuant to this thinking, recreation behaviour patterns have been seen by Mercer (1977) as consisting of two major components: (a) activities and (b) the environment or facilities. This thinking expressed above, clearly suggests that recreation activities cannot be divorced from the environment in which they occur. The environment provides the arena in which recreation facilities can be provided for the recreators to satisfy their recreation needs. The environment, therefore, has an impact on the rate at which recreators participate in outdoor recreation activities and also "represents the basis for the recreation behaviour setting" (Magi: 1986: 163). Recreators on the whole depend completely on the environment for the satisfaction of their recreation needs. The impact as well as the role of the environment on recreation can best be described by referring to Mercer's (1977) recreation environment model [Refer to Figure 2.1].

The recreation environment is the spatio-temporal environment in which recreation activities take place. It is in this environment that one observes

strong links and intricate relationships which exist between the recreation activities and the recreators, and also between the recreators and the recreation facilities. The environment embraces the recreators, recreation facilities and the recreation activities, all which are operating in the outdoor recreation domain. This tripartite relationship is well represented in Figure 2.1.

FIGURE 2.1 THE RECREATION ENVIRONMENT MODEL



[Source: Mercer (1977)]

There are three main components which are intricately interwoven within the recreation environment. The main components are recreators, the recreation facilities and the recreation activities. These three main components form what could be referred to in this study as the recreation triad. Within the recreator-recreation facility and recreation activities triangle there is an interplay of a wide range of factors which have a potential of strengthening or weakening the bond or relationship between and among these components. This recreation triad clearly shows that each of these components has an influence on other components and these in turn shape the recreation environment.

For the recreators, particularly at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality, to be able to participate in recreation activities, recreation facilities have to be provided. On the one hand, it is of no use providing facilities which will not be used while on the other, it is essential to provide facilities for the inexperienced recreators, because the provision of recreation facilities stimulates recreation demand and appreciation (Torkildsen, 1995). Where recreation facilities have been provided within the recreation environment recreators have to be exposed and motivated to participate in the recreation activities. Griffiths (cited in Torkildsen 1995) sees the key factor that influences recreation participation as accessibility which he defines as "the ability to participate". Accessibility as defined here does not only refer to "the ability to get to the destination" or mobility but it refers to the total of factors which influence participation in recreation activities.

2.5 RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

One of the recreation theories put forward by Torkildsen (2007) is that which describes recreation as needs-serving. He further argued that whatever the choice of recreation, each individual seeks to satisfy some inner needs. In communities around Umkhanyakude District, where most people are committed towards various work obligations, recreation as an activity is important. It has

been mentioned that Umkhanyakude District is located predominantly in a rural area and would benefit tremendously in nature based recreation facilities. The discussion under this heading is aimed at looking at how people in Umkhanyakude District engage themselves in outdoor recreation. It concentrates more on what do policy and practise say about outdoor recreation participation in KwaZulu-Natal, and particularly in Umkhanyakude District. The main pointers are extracted from Mtubatuba and Hlabisa local municipalities. It must be remembered that race, gender and other demographic variables continue to play a role in influencing participation in recreation activities.

Recreation consists of activities or experiences carried on within leisure, usually chosen voluntarily by the participant either because of satisfaction, pleasure or creative enrichment derived, or because he perceives certain personal or social values to be gained from them (Torkildsen, 1995).

One of the theories of Torkildsen (2001) argues that recreation does not necessarily contain play but must always have a particular value framework related to appropriate and satisfying use of leisure. Every South Africans should participate in recreation and gain happiness and develop in various skills. South Africa is a country that is made up of multiracial groups which are Blacks, White, Indians and Coloureds shaped by their own cultures. The time has come where people are treated as equal in the South Africa recreation landscape, this is as advocated by the new democratic government.

2.5.1 Demographics Related Participation

Every person has the innate right to pursue his dreams and must be given the opportunity to fulfil personal needs within societal accepted bounds without

artificial hindrance or restriction as he has the capacity to achieve (Sinclair, 1997: 57). This means there should be no discrimination in terms of gender when coming to recreation participation. The government policy as presently constructed, caters for both males and females when coming to the provision of recreation facilities. However, we are not sure if this policy is effectively implemented, this study seeks to investigate that situation. The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism (DEAT, 1996b) has argued that tourism, and therefore the touristic recreation activities, have been a “White man’s thing” and not so much for Blacks. Tourism and outdoor recreation are perceived as predominantly catering to the White upper- and middle-classes social group. There is a belief that tourism is what Whites do when they go to Kruger Park or the beach in Durban and certainly not within the reach of the previously neglected people. The Black community of Umkhanyakude District, was previously neglected which is today still a problem (UIDP, 2007).

Pigram and Jenkins (1999) have stated that participation in recreation activity is influenced by, among other things, socio-economic factors. Income and education, which are often reflected in occupation and correlate highly with car ownership, probably have the greatest impact on outdoor recreation. One of the objectives of this study is to determine exactly what discourages local communities to participate in outdoor recreation. It is therefore concluded that the majority of people in Umkhanyakude District are unemployed and uneducated (UIDP, 2007). This means that people lack knowledge and are faced with financial constraints, as a result fails to engage themselves in outdoor recreation activities.

Unemployed people spend less time in outdoor activities and a great deal more time on home-based activity. If activities are expensive, they are largely curtailed. Activities may also be curtailed because of the social stigma of being unemployed while diminished income appears to be an important factor in reduced participation in out-of-home entertainment, and in membership in clubs and associations (Pigram and Jenkins, 1999). As mentioned earlier a large number of people in Umkhanyakude District are unemployed, whilst those who are employed earn low wages. Therefore the people fail to pay for the recreation activities which have proved to be expensive.

The new Government is making sure that all people in South Africa are given opportunities to participate in recreation and sports by providing necessary amenities where needed. Participation in sports and recreation usually results in social benefits. These benefits include an overall improvement in the quality and physical, mental and moral well being (DEAT, 1998). Sports plays a vital role in promoting national unity as sports and recreation extends beyond the confines of participation. As Umkhanyakude District is dominated by the disadvantaged group; it is reported that recreation facilities are inadequate, therefore the government need to supply necessary amenities needed by the community at Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

It has further been argues that Sports and Recreation in South Africa has the capacity to fight against many negative features, such as crime. If youth can be more motivated to engage themselves in recreation, the level of crime in South Africa can be reduced. The international relations can be encouraged through sports and recreation. Achievements in sports come with recognition, even for small countries. The states of health can be changed through participating in

sports and recreation, as many illnesses like blood pressure depend on the treatment or physical activity to be controlled (DEAT, 1998). The majority of people at Umkhanyakude District are affected by different diseases, which means engaging themselves in sports and recreation can boost their state of health.

2.5.2 Outdoor Recreation Facilities

In studying and understanding the outdoor recreation facilities, it is important to know the kind of features that are involved. For general purposes these outdoor recreation facilities include: mountains, rivers, wilderness, lakes, estuaries, seas, beaches, game parks and the like. One of the objectives of this study was to find out the provision of outdoor recreation facilities within the study area. It is worth noting that Umkhanyakude District has many of the facilities listed above, including wild animals. The people of the Umkhanyakude District Municipality have to travel long distances before reaching some of these facilities. This therefore suggests that the community of Mtubatuba and Hlabisa Local Districts need to be invited in decision-making regarding the supply and location of the outdoor recreation facilities for their usage (UIDP, 2007).

One accessibility factor that is frequently ignored in considering the linkage of demand for and supply of outdoor recreation or leisure facilities and activities is community awareness. If people do not know that something exists they are obviously not go to visit that particular facility or see it. Because individual leisure facilities are not sought in the same way as shopping centre or place of work, knowledge about them, particularly in small urban centres derive indirectly from, seeing them, hearing about them, or reading about them Torkildsen, (2001). The latter described situation is the case at Umkhanyakude

District. A substantial number of recreation facilities are not known to the local people.

The natural environment as a point of focus, creates both opportunities and constraints for tourism and recreation in an area where the people have to utilise the resource (Tribe *et al*, 2000). From researcher's observation, it seems the people of Umkhanyakude District need to be educated more about the facilities before actually visiting the outdoor facilities, so as to reduce the destruction of the environment. According to Butler & Boyd (2000) the concept of sustainable development results from the observation that the current generations are imposing too great a demand upon natural environment. This study wants to actually find out more about such situations of environmental degradation.

2.5.3 Outdoor Recreation Activities

Similar to the situation about facilities, the increased demand for outdoor recreation activities, mainly for enjoyment, stems from the fact that human beings are living, active organisms, and derive satisfaction when using their innate abilities. Thus according to Bucher *et al*, (2001), the community of Umkhanyakude needs to take part in all activities available in their area. Bucher *et al*, (2001) have further argued that instead of regarding leisure as an opportunity for enjoyment through active participation, we many have to view it as a source of passive pressure. In this form, the individual watches others participate and seeks diversion through entertainment. In that case one of the objectives of this study is to establish the perceived participation patterns in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

Recreation activity offers opportunities for offsetting these obligations through forms of activity that contribute to the production of a well rounded, balanced personality [<http://www.eab.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/9/2/169> (2008)]. Therefore it is paramount for every person living of Umkhanyakude District to engage him or herself in outdoor recreation activities so as to shape and develop a balanced personality (Driver & Knopf, 2008).

The list of outdoor recreation activities is long and varied. It includes picnicking, hunting, fishing, nature study, horseback riding, boating, photography and so on [http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/pdf/taharoa_domain/impacts-of-powerboating-and-skiing. (2008); McCall and McCall, (2008)]. Among the above mentioned activities, there are those which are said to be inexpensive and unstructured where unemployed people participate more. Typical examples are playing games, sight-seeing, picnicking and swimming. The majority of unemployed citizens of Umkhanyakude District Municipalities are expected to participate more in swimming, because such facilities are abundant in the area as well as that there are no fees charged for entrance.

In a study undertaken in the North Coastal Region of KwaZulu-Natal, Magi (1992a) has argued that Black people were found to participate at a lesser degree in activities such as camping and boating. This is because these types of activities require a person to have enough equipment, for example, for camping a recreator must have a car to reach to a certain place, a camper-truck and entrance fees to camping areas. We may argue that the *apartheid* regime had an influence on outdoor recreation activities, since certain activities were categorised for one particular race group than another. This categorisation is

evident in the case of Umkhanyakude District and somehow the remains of such behaviour patterns are still persisting in some of the areas in the district.

2.6 DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

Under this heading the study focuses on how some demographic characteristics or variables tend to influence participation in outdoor recreation activities. These variables are important in the sense that they attempt to explain why people participate in recreation activities in different ways. Why a certain age group prefer some types of recreation activities as opposed to others. In this section therefore, the study attempts to provide some theoretical basis for such varied recreation participation patterns. Some of the variables discussed briefly in this section include the following: gender, age, education, and economic status.

2.6.1 Gender

It is a fact which cannot be underplayed that gender in some instances determines the type of outdoor recreation one may be involve in. Men are regarded as the primary members of their families who act as head or leaders, public representative, manager and decision-makers (Sinclair, 1997). Another gender related recreation variation, which has been observed, is that males tend to prefer those activities which are thought to be adventure packed. Some of these include mountain climbing, kite-skiing, banjo-jumping, rafting, and so on. On the other hand, females are thought as not preferring to take risk-packed activities. These preferences are key behaviour patterns that characterise the participation of gender elements in outdoor recreation (Torkildsen, 2007). The leisure patterns of males and females show some similarities and differences, however, two major obstacles facing women are family commitments.

Particularly looking after children prevent many women from participating outside home, and for many older women an upbringing that did not includes pursuits such as physical recreation within their compass (Torkildsen, 1995).

Pigram & Jenkins (1999) have concurred that women experience unequal access to, and participation in leisure, as an inevitable consequence of societal attitudes, perceptions and public policies. They also argue that women's leisure pursuits are constrained by many factors, including the following: (a) Time limitations; (b) Lack of financial resources; (c) Increased participation in the work-force of industrialised countries; (d) Traditional family and societal arrangements that give men authority over woman; (e) A judicial system that trivialises male sexual violence against woman; (f) Structural barriers and lack of broad acceptance of female participation in traditionally male activities. All these activities are exacerbating the inroads into women's discretionary time from domestic commitments and reaching the point where there may be little time left for personal pursuits;

What is interesting is that on the whole, females at Umkhanyakude District Municipality have been observed to spend most of their leisure time, doing family and household duties. On the other hand, males have been culturally seen as decision-makers, who use their leisure time by engaging in some form of passive recreation, such as drinking beer and discussing local village matters. This variation phenomenon serves as the main discriminating factor and tends to affect the freedom of women in using their leisure time as they wish.

2.6.2 Age

There is generally accepted rule-of-thumb that age plays an important role in determining the types and intensity with which people engage in recreation

activities. According to McCall & McCall (1997) as people become older, they choose more passive forms of recreation, but impressive numbers enjoy walking and driving for pleasure, sightseeing and fishing. Furthermore, McCall & McCall (1997) argue that activities such as camping and picnicking are often family activities enjoyed by parents, children and grandparents alike, but the individual activities pursued by each member of the group will vary according to age. This means that there are those outdoor recreation activities, where the youth age-group does not participate in, because they are either boring or too dangerous, such as mountain climbing.

According to Pigram & Jenkins (1999) participation in leisure activities generally declines with age, however, they also observe that there are numerous variables that affecting their primary statement. These are: participant's income level, personality, interest, health condition, ability, transportation, education level and social characteristics. The elderly people tend to be very selective when comes to outdoor recreation.

Torkildsen (2007) has also argued that age as an activity variable can be strongly influenced by the availability of time. In this regard, he further argues that (Torkildsen, 2007: 101):

Age should not be considered in isolation, however, age may be less restrictive than life cycle changes, such as getting married and having children; for some, participation may increase with age as a result of the children leaving home or a person retiring from work.

Many of these age-related factors are important in determining outdoor recreation participation in any area or place, and more specifically in Umkhanyakude District. It is therefore the intention of this investigation to determine to establish what the position in the study area is really like.

2.6.3 Education

Similar to the age variable, the education variable is also an important factor that influences the participation of people in outdoor recreation. The effects of education on outdoor recreation preferences are also closely related to those of income, since college educated individuals generally fall into a higher income brackets and have more disposable income (McCall & McCall, 1977). People end up making choices of outdoor activities according to what they earn. People who earn low wages may want to participate in a certain type of outdoor recreation activity, but fail to meet the cost of that activity. It also stands to reason from preliminary observations, that people of Mtubatuba could possibly prefer to participate in outdoor recreation activities, but financial constraints, lack of knowledge about certain types of recreation activities may be serious barrier.

According to Torkildsen (2007) education serves as a barrier to recreation participation in the sense that uneducated people lack knowledge about various activities. The better educated the individual, the higher the awareness of recreation opportunities. It is observed that the majority of people at Mtubatuba engage themselves in swimming. One of the main reasons is that many of them lack the knowledge of other more complex and interesting outdoor recreation activities.

Recreation literature indicates that educated people are more exposed to all types of recreation activities since recreation activities are offered at almost all education institutions. Educated people therefore tend to have their own patterns of outdoor recreation participation, which is quite different to those who are less or uneducated (Torkildsen, 1995). One of the objectives of this study is to establish the perceived participation pattern in outdoor recreation, on the basis of demographic characteristics. What is observable in the study area is that participation in outdoor recreation activities to the uneducated people is not only influenced by financial constraints, but also by levels of education. The people have plenty of leisure time, but no money to support that free time.

2.6.4 Economic Status

A person's economic status naturally has major influence on the type of recreation he or she pursues. The economic status shows itself by the levels of disposable income, which Cooper *et al.* (2008: 140), define as "income that is actually available to households either to spend or to save". In other words, the more disposable income or higher economic status an individual has, the more recreation exposure or participation he or she will have. Furthermore, the more income is available, the better will the recreationist afford to buy the necessary equipment such as a boat, water skis, a jeep and so forth, to facilitate recreation activities. Unemployed people usually have difficulty in participating in the cited recreation activities, which require financial resources.

According to Glyptis, (1993) cost can also serve as a barrier to recreation participation, particularly where the recreation facilities are inaccessible because of distance. Invariably, high income earners will be able afford the recreation facility or activity, and low income earners will not. It is therefore the

responsibility of outdoor recreation planners to ameliorate the cost of recreation facilities owing to bad location. The physical distance and time which it takes to reach facilities would affect different population groups in diverse ways. This is most likely to be the case at Umkhanyakude District and surrounding areas.

In a General Household Survey reported in Torkildsen (2007: 102) it was established that “income levels are closely linked to participation rates and for almost all leisure activities examined..., the proportion participation rose with income”. In some way, it is anticipated that the income levels of the people of Umkhanyakude both Mtubatuba and Hlabisa will highly determine the levels of participation in outdoor recreation activities.

2.7 RECREATION PARTICIPATION IMPERATIVES

It has been argued by several writers (Kraus, 2001; Sivan, 2002; Torkildsen 2007) that there are numerous factors which influence recreation participation and tend to give justification why people differ when they come to engage in outdoor recreation participation. People do not participation in recreation activities unless they can expect to get enjoyment or satisfaction from the experience (Shivers 1981). In this regard, one of the objectives of this research study is to establish the extent to which respondents in the study area participate in outdoor recreation activities.

Writers such as Kraus (2001); Sivan (2002) and Torkildsen (2007) have also argued that individuals who are relatively new to outdoor recreation activities may experience some initial frustration because of deficient knowledge, skill, and coordination. However, the intrinsic motivation for getting fun, serves as a

continuing stimulus. It is the intention of this study to find out whether the Umkhanyakude Municipality does have strategies for stimulating participation in outdoor recreation activities. Badmin *et al.*, (1988) suggest that the following factors can assist in planning and programming outdoor recreation activities.

- (a) **Quality.** The quality of a facility will strongly influence the type of user that will be attracted to a facility. A facility with a warm comfortable atmosphere will attract users.
- (b) **Capacity.** The capacity of a venue controls the number of people that can be contained in a facility.
- (c) **Activity.** The range many facilities can be used in different ways. Park can have football played during the winter on an acre of grass which is used for the visiting fair in the summer, together with cricket.
- (d) **Supporting equipment.** It is not only the facility that limits the activity range. Supporting equipment is also necessary, and in recent years manufacturers have produced. A huge range of equipment enabling different and exciting activities to take place.
- (e) **Flexibility the true purpose.** Built facilities very often do not lend themselves to flexibility.
- (f) **Facility availability.** There is one other technical factor that requires consideration and that is the availability of the facility to be used by the public. In the theory, a sports hall, playing field or conference centre is available at all times, but in practice this is not so.

It is anticipated that these factors should contribute towards planning and programming outdoor recreation activities. The factors would also theoretically

facilitate the understanding of existing processes at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

2.7.1 Location of Recreation Facilities

The actual location of a facility is of utmost importance in the determination of recreation participation and utilisation, and tends to fall progressively as it moves further away from the centre (Badmin *et al.*, 1988). In other words, the notion of ‘distance decay’ becomes important, which means that the value of a facility tends to decrease as the distance increases. Alternatively, distance decay is where there is a decreasing rate of service use with increasing distance from the source of a recreation facility [www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk/distance_decay/factsheet.tagged.pdf. (2008)]. The usage of a recreation facility would therefore tend to be less effective with increase in distance between the recreator and the facility. This situation of distance decay shows up in many examples such as the location of a swimming area, picnic spot, camping facility and leisure centre.

According to Tribe *et al.*, (2000) the more accessible a facility is, the higher the number of visitors it will attract. It is therefore assumed that this principle will play an important role clarifying the recreation participation patterns of the people of Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Besides the accessibility of a facility in terms of distance, the cost of travel to the facility can also serve as a barrier to recreation participation, wherein the recreation facility is accessible but restricted in terms of cost. The latter situation would allow only the high income earners to access the facility, and not the low income earners (Glyptis, 1993).

2.7.2 Distance

McIntosh *et al.*, (2002) argue that economic distance relates to time and cost involved in travelling from the origin to the destination area. It can therefore be inferred that the greater the distance home to the facility, the higher the resistance to visit that particular facility or destination. This means that a greater number of people would fail to visit outdoor recreation facilities because of high distances to travel. The question of distance is therefore important in determining the rates of participation of the inhabitants Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

The notion of ‘economic distance’ also related to what is called ‘ecological distance’ relates to the time and cost involved in travelling from the origin or home to the destination area and back (McIntosh *et al.*, 2002). Ecological distance also relates to the distance measured in terms of costs of moving from one place to another, more specifically in terms of the time the trip takes and its inherent sustainability (UNWTO, 2001). These concepts discussed above suggest that special care must be taken in planning, strategising and managing outdoor recreation facilities in any area. Thus the development and provision of recreation facilities should be fair to all citizens of that particular area.

2.8 COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION

The participation of communities in outdoor recreation is expected to benefit its members in various ways, such financial, social, environmental and infrastructural benefits. In the prodemocracy period, very few Black communities benefitted from outdoor recreation facilities and activities. Some of the failures to benefit from such activities have been described as ‘missed

opportunities' in the Tourism White Paper (DEAT, 1996b). Some of these include the fact that:

- There was a limited flow of international investments on recreation and tourism facilities thus the industry was protected from foreign competition.
- The movement of outside visitors was limited to certain areas, which were for the White population group.
- The recreation resources that South Africa has were not used to their full potential, they were monopolised by a certain section of the society to an extent that it was perceived as a “white man’s thing”.
- There were limited opportunities for entrepreneurship directed at creating new outdoor recreation services that would drive other sectors of the economy, strengthen rural development, generate foreign exchange and lead to job creation.
- The local communities were then characterised, on one hand, by abject poverty spread across the majority of the people mainly in rural areas and on the other by lavish wealth.
- There were glaring socio-economic inequalities among the citizens of South Africa.

When the recreation and tourism policies were put into place by the new democratic government, it became imperative to develop the outdoor recreation facilities in a sustainable manner. As such, sustainable development was seen in term of the philosophy of the Brundtland Commission, which was described as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987:4).

According to Hunter (1995) sustainable recreation and tourism development should:

- Meet the needs of the local community in terms of improving their social lifestyles whilst not compromising the natural baseline on which they depend.
- Satisfy the demands and confirm the expectations of recreationists and tourists as well as the recreation and tourism fraternity and continue to attract more visitors into their area.
- Conserve the environmental integrity of the area with a view of conserving the natural resources for posterity.
- Include women, youth and the disabled so that everyone is sufficiently consulted to have a say in the decision-making process
- Prohibit any development which may be harmful to the local communities.

If these guidelines are thoroughly observed in the study area, then the role of sustainable development of outdoor recreation facilities would be achieved to the best ability of rural and conservation communities. This situation would be better achieved even at places such as the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

In terms of the new propositions during the new democratic era, the outdoor recreation benefits for the local communities can be characterised in various ways. The benefits could either be direct or indirect, for example the community around the study area get to be employed, and thus the level of unemployment is reduced and poverty is alleviated. Some of the indirect benefits could be the infrastructure that is caused by the use of the resources

around a certain place. Infrastructure could include the building of the roads, electricity and water reticulation.

In addition to some of the benefits mentioned above, it has been suggested that the following outdoor recreation benefits have to be considered (DEAT, 1996b; Lickorish & Jenkins, 2000; DTI, 2004a). These benefits strongly emphasise economic empowerment of local people through integrated socio-economic strategies in the following ways:

- Promoting economic transformation so as to enable meaningful participation of local communities in the economy.
- Increasing the number of local people that manage, own and control outdoor recreation facilities and programmes.
- Acquiring priority status in licensing businesses to be operated in the outdoor recreation environment.
- Achieving human resource and skills development, as well as the provision of technical and professional training opportunities relating to positions in outdoor recreation and conservation agencies.
- Continuing to have exclusive access to biophysical resources of the outdoor recreation environment for subsistence purpose.
- Increasing the extent to which Black women participate, own and manage existing outdoor recreation facilities, and increasing their access to economic activities, infrastructure and skills training.
- Empowering rural and local communities by enabling access to economic activities, land, infrastructure, ownership and skills.
- Promoting access to financial opportunities with a view of empowering local small and medium enterprises.

2.8.1 Community Involvement in Outdoor Recreation

According to Lubbe (2003), we cannot talk about recreation and tourism-based on the natural resources of South Africa without paying attention to the community involvement. The viewpoint hold on because most outdoor recreation or natural resources are connected to local communities, whether in a rural area or in a village, town environment. Furthermore, Lubbe (2003) argues that it is crucial to identify those people who clearly have rights to the recreation area and those who live closer should benefit more than those further afield.

In South Africa the idea that communities should be involved in outdoor recreation planning and management is seen as a crucial issue in the future of the industry (DEAT, 1996b). On the same principle, Keyser (2004) adds that outdoor recreation has the ability to rapidly change the social and economic situation of communities with both positive and negative impacts. Keyser (2004) further avers that community-managed projects attempt to let communities decide what type of growth they would like to see and then help them implement their plans. If recreation development brings no positive changes in the social and economic situations facing the communities, there is little incentive for the residents to change their attitude towards the utilisation of outdoor recreation resources. Positive changes can come about if communities exercise control over their own growth and development.

The level of involvement in outdoor recreation by local communities ranges from consultation, where people are told about plans for recreation development and given the opportunity to voice their comments. Burn and Holden (1995) further state that involvement stretches to partnerships where local people share responsibility for the development and management of tourism operations, to projects completely controlled by local residents Burn & Holden (1995). It is

therefore crucial at this juncture to note that having discussed the involvement of the community, one ought to take into consideration the outcome of limited involvement of local communities. The role that must be played by different stakeholders must also be taken into consideration. The study also looks at the local community benefits.

2.8 2. Role of Community in Outdoor Recreation

It has been argued by Jones, *et al.*, (2002) that in any development, whether it is general community development such outdoor recreation facilities, infrastructural amenities as well as tourism related development, needs to be present in the relevant local community. Otherwise, such development will not succeed if it is not based on mutual benefitting of community and state.

The local municipality and authorities have to make it their fundamental policy to get the local community fully involved in whatever planning and decision-makings they are engaged in. Moreover the local communities have to benefit one way or the other from these outdoor recreation destinations. Notwithstanding the views expressed above, Jones, *et al.* (2002) have argued that attempts to get the communities involved in outdoor recreation activities have sometimes failed. The common feature of these failures has been that the communities have not been sufficiently exposed to acquire the necessary skills training and development. For example, as soon as municipalities or developers have completed a community-based project, there is a tendency for them to leave the area, and have the project left dormant or unsustainably dysfunctional.

2.8 3 Community Participation Constrains

Some of the community participation constraints have been referred to earlier as ‘missed opportunities’ (DEAT, 1996b). These constraints in this instance refer

to the fact that the South African outdoor recreation system has recorded poor involvement of local communities and previously neglected groups in the recreation industry. While to some extent the latter may be associated with the *apartheid* government policy, there is need to reverse this situation as soon as possible. The outdoor recreation industry, perhaps more than any other sector, provides a number of unique opportunities for involving the previously neglected communities, including: operators of the infrastructure, services to the industry, and suppliers to the industry (DEAT, 1996).

Keyser (2004) maintains that in some countries, past policies have neglected or constrained the involvement of certain communities. In some African countries various factors limit the involvement and growth of local communities, and emerging entrepreneurs in the outdoor recreation industry. These include: lack of information and awareness about outdoor recreation, due to the communities not having been meaningfully exposed to the industry. Some of the constraints also include: limited training opportunities for the previously disadvantaged groups, the lack of involvement in the decision-making, and lapses in the development and promotion of outdoor recreation systems.

2.9 CONCLUSION

To conclude this chapter, it is worth concurring with Wahab (2000: 133) when he argues that “coherent policy conception, formulation and implementation are not yet well structured in most developing countries. This is particularly true in (outdoor recreation), which is a multifaceted industry requiring a good deal of coordination, organisation, planning, motivation, sound utilisation of resources and proper implementation”. On the whole, it should be remembered that

lifestyle influences recreation participation in terms of the various demographic characteristics referred to earlier in the chapter. The concepts of recreation and tourism are widely recognised as important elements in people's lives. Recreation and tourism processes are affected by social issues and rewarding forms of human experience, which constitutes major aspect of economic development and government responsibility (Pigram & Jenkins, 1999). Thus all communities are expected to part of outdoor recreation participation in the whole world, and more specifically in South Africa.

CHAPTER THREE

THE PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The description of the physical setting of a study area is important in clarifying some aspects of the conceptual framework of any research study. Conversely, examination of factual reality is necessary, if for no other reason than to suggest the needed improvement in theory. Thus a careful blend of fact and theory is a prerequisite to sound spatial understanding of any area under investigation (Magi, 2005). In this regard, the researcher has found it necessary to include this chapter for purposes linking theory to reality as well as giving the reader a clear perspective for understanding this research investigation.

The objective of this chapter is therefore to introduce the reader to the historical, geographical, biological, eco-systemic and socio-political elements or conditions of the study area. The available outdoor recreation facilities together with the supporting services are also described in the chapter. In the assessment of the policy and practice in outdoor recreation participation in the study area, is of utmost importance if we want to establish whether this area is accessible to the recreators or visitors. The physical environmental elements of the area, such as the location of Umkhanyakude District Municipality, the history and origin, the climate and topography, of Umkhanyakude, as well as its administration, are discussed in some detail.

These elements are important in determining whether seasonality plays a role in influencing the patronage of the outdoor recreation facilities. In order to put this study into its proper context, it is imperative to undertake a brief overview of the physical elements in Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

3.2 LOCATION OF UMKHANYAKUDE MUNICIPALITY

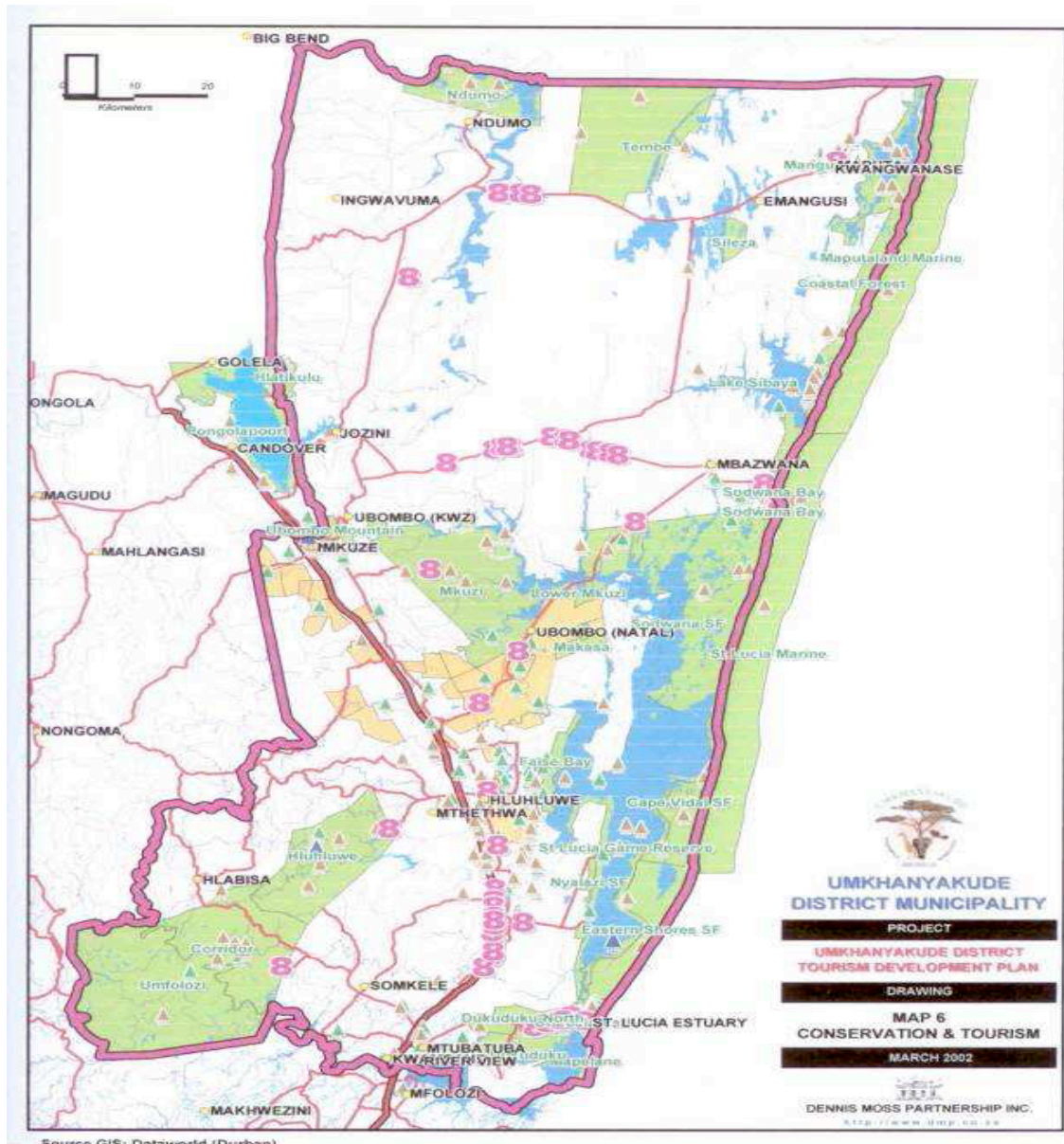
In an attempt to describe the precise position of the study area the absolute and relative location of Umkhanyakude Municipality is discussed. The discussion gives the exact position of the study area in the South African context, as well as pinpointing the study area in relation to other areas in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

3.2.1 Absolute Location of Umkhanyakude District

Umkhanyakude Municipality is located between latitude 27 degrees and 33 degrees south, and longitude 27 degrees and 28 degrees east. The area is situated in the north eastern part of KwaZulu-Natal, extending from Umfolozi River up to the Mozambique border. On the eastern side it is bounded by the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, which spreads to the coastline of the Indian Ocean (Shutter and Shooter, 1995)

The entire Umkhanyakude District Municipality could be visualised as consisting of two geographical sections. On the other hand, the northern section, which has places such as Umhlabuyalingana and Jozini. The northern section which is characteristically a flat low- level area away from ridges evident more towards the south, hence it is called Umhlabuyalingana' (homogeneously flat land). This area is not the focus of our investigation or study area [See Figure 1.1and 3.1].

FIGURE 3.1: LOCATION OF UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



Source: <http://www.zulu-kingdom.co.za/KZN-municipalities> (1999)

The Umkhanyakude Municipality encompasses the whole of Uphongolo sub-region and part of Umfolozi sub-region. This newly demarcated District Council encompasses some of the poorest and most under-developed Regions of KwaZulu-Natal, such as Umhlabuyalingana; Jozini; False Bay; Hlabisa and Mtubatuba (Refer to Figure 1.2 and 3.1). The urban area constitutes a very little part of Umkhanyakude Municipality. This study was, therefore, conducted mainly in the rural. The vastness of this area, which is

predominantly rural, has great implications for tourism potential, promotion and development in the study area. The study area is not only rural, but also constitutes mainly previously disadvantage communities. This research study however, looks at the role of Umkhanyakude District Municipality in participation of local communities in outdoor recreation facilities.

The absolute location map (See Figure 1.2 and 3.2) shows five local municipalities which form part of Umkhanyakude Municipality. This study was conducted in two of the local municipalities, Hlabisa and Mtubatuba. The two local municipalities are bordered by the Hluhluwe-Mfolozi Game Reserve on the West and the Isimangaliso Wetland Park in the East both fall outside the jurisdiction of Umkhanyakude Municipality. The Hluhluwe-Mfolozi Game Reserve and the Isimangaliso Wetland Park are a para-statal facilities managed by Ezemvelo-Wildlife or KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service (KZN-NCS). The facilities are a draw-card for tourists in the municipality and have a potential of spreading tourist activities and benefits into the neighbouring area.

3.2.2 Relative location of Umkhanyakude District

Umkhanyakude District is located within the KwaZulu-Natal Province, well known as tourist destination among the nine provinces found in South Africa. The Umkhanyakude District stretches from Umfolozi towards Umhlabuyalingana area, which literally contains dozens of game reserves and natural parks. These areas provide the wild places that support the area's dense game and bird populations. The people of Umkhanyakude visit these areas for different purposes, recreation, excursions, and the like. Apart from being a tourist attraction, Isimangaliso Wetland Park is also one of those areas used by people from Umkhanyakude Municipality for outdoor

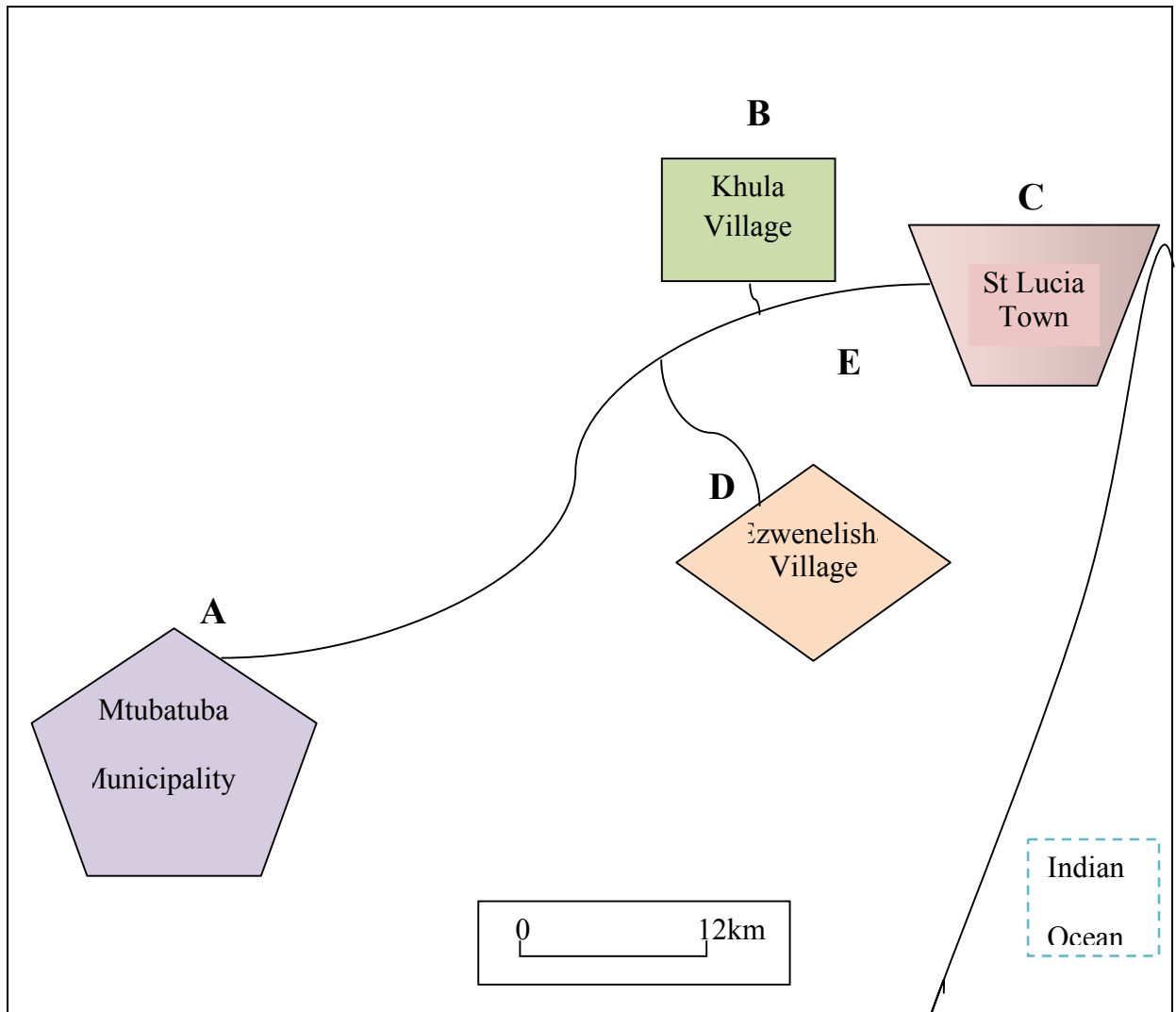
recreation activities. Isimangaliso has recreation facilities such as the game parks, game reserves, a beach, cultural exhibition centre, and so on.

On the other hand, the section, which has areas such as The Big-Five, False Bay, Hlabisa and Mtubatuba, contains portions of the St Lucia Estuary which is the central feature of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park [formerly known as the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park], is also a renowned World Heritage Site. The study area falls mainly within the jurisdiction of the southern section, covering the Hlabisa Local Municipality and Mtubatuba Local Municipality (See Figures 1.2 & 3.1). The St Lucia Estuary opens into the Indian Ocean, with open beaches, which attract many tourists. The estuary contains features such as vegetated dunes, beaches, water-bodies, diverse wetland systems and some grass lands. The St Lucia Estuary is regarded as the largest estuary in Africa, which is linked by 20km of tidal channel to the sea.

3.2.3 Location of Mtubatuba Municipality

The Mtubatuba Local Municipality (Figure 3.2) is the main area which is covering and being the centre of small service centres and township located about 48 kilometres west of town of St Lucia [C]. Shown in Figure 3.2, is the Town of Mtubatuba [A] which is the main administrative centre of Khula Village [B], Ezwen'elisha [D] the Dukuduku Settlement Area [E] and St Lucia [C]. Prior to the new democratic order of 1994, the town of Mtubatuba was not a local municipality and sub-town of Umkhanyakude District Municipality. What is important is that Mtubatuba is the neighbour of two the neighbour of two big and famous towns that is Richards Bay and Empangeni [Refer to Figure 1.1 and 3.1]. About 48 km from Mtubatuba there is the Town of St Lucia, which is tucked in between the ocean and the estuary and is completely surrounded by the World Heritage Site.

FIGURE 3.2 LOCATION OF MTUBATUBA MUNICIPALITY AND SURROUNDINGS



The Khula Village is a township serving and thriving on the Isimangaliso Wetland Park and falling within the jurisdiction of the Mtubatuba local municipality and the larger Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The main Khula village did not have an adequate infrastructure, such as water reticulation, electricity, tarred roads and socio-cultural facilities. Some of the residents of Khula village are employed in the Town of St Lucia [C], working in homes, restaurants, lodges and shops. Several of the residents are either owners of small time craftwork (hawking) or employed by the well-off sector of this region. The residents of Khula village are part and parcel of the

physical environment, outdoor recreation and tourism facilities and activities to be found in the Isimangaliso Wetland Park [Refer to Figure 1.1].

3.2.4 Location of Hlabisa Municipality

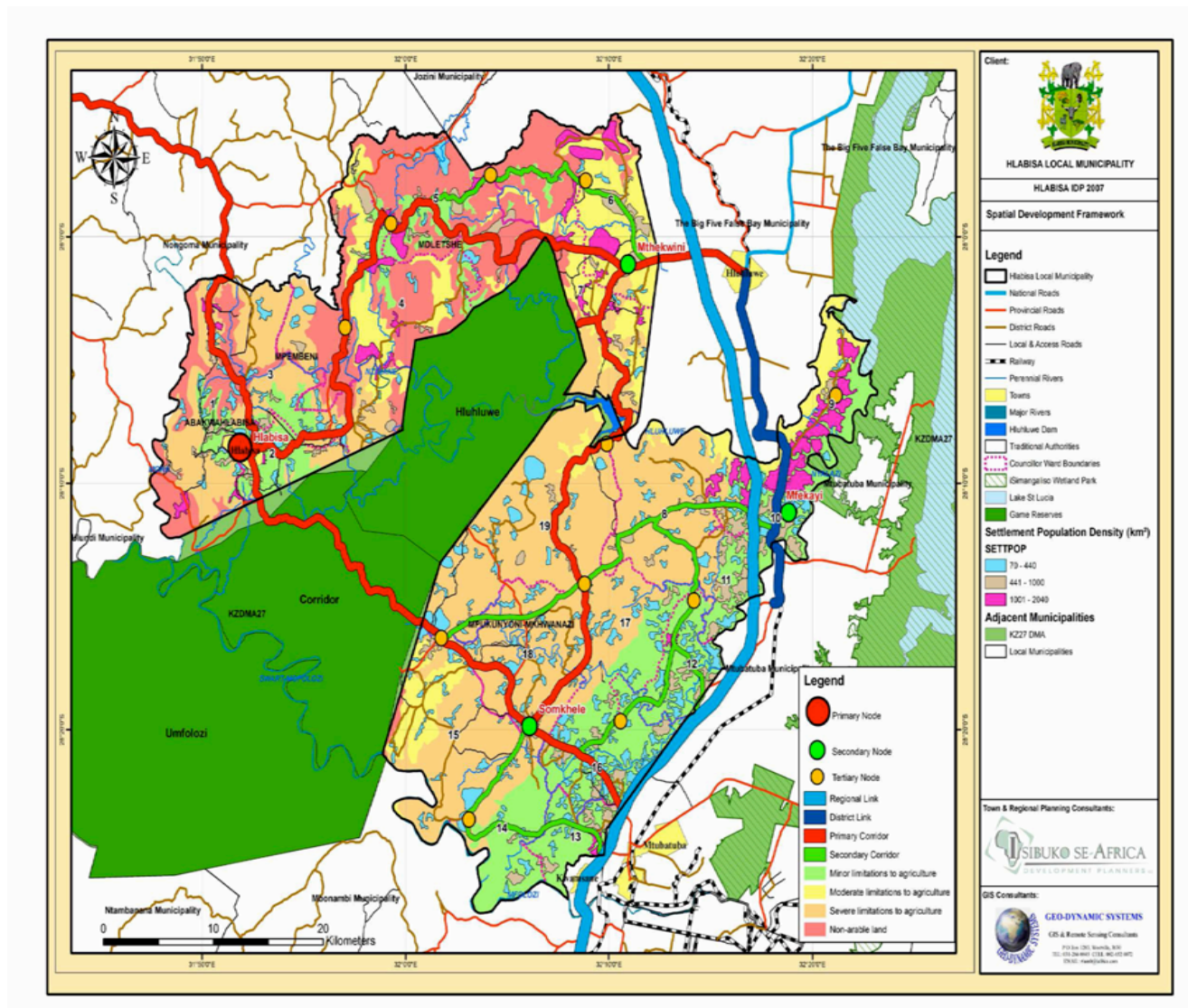
As mentioned earlier Hlabisa Municipality is one of the two municipalities that form the southern border of Umkhanyakude along the Imfolozi River and stretches from the N2 in the East to inland in the West [Refer to Figure 3.1 and 3.2]. The Hlabisa Municipality shares its boarder with The Big Five False Bay Municipality, Mtubatuba Municipality, Nongoma Municipality, and Uthungulu District Municipality [<http://www.zulu-kingdom.co.za/KZN-municipalities>. (2009)].

Location-wise, the Hlabisa Local Municipality lies inland of the relatively flat plain of the Umkhanyakude District Municipality, and is positioned between approximately 100 and 350 metres above mean sea level. The area is characterised by broken topography with plateaus comprised of rounded hilltops and bisected by gentle slopes incised river valleys steep escarpment falling into south linking up with Nongoma [Hlabisa Municipality & Isibuko Se-Africa Development Planners CC (2008)].

The Hlabisa Municipal environment is ideally located to display outdoor recreation facilities and resources, mainly associated with game reserves, nature parks, river and bush-lands. The Hlabisa Municipality as part of the study area, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality, is also characterised by a number of environmental sensitive features. These include wetlands, and species of flora and fauna. The majority of these wetlands are small and these act as source of water to the population of Hlabisa. Approximately 18 percent of the population relies on the rivers and streams for the water supply and these streams are fed from the wetlands. These wetlands also serve as

filters thus contributing towards improving the water quality in the streams and are important components of the natural Hlabisa Municipality area consists of moderate to high agriculture potential land and is rich in terms of natural resources [Hlabisa Municipality & Isibuko Se-Africa Development Planners CC (2008)].

FIGURE 3.3: ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF HLABISA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



[Source: Hlabisa Municipality & Isibuko Se-Africa Development Planners CC (2008)].

However, due to bad land-use practice which include overgrazing that lead to deforestation, Hlabisa Municipality has not been able to utilise natural

advantage to its maximum. As a result, soil erosion is evident in a number of areas. This is more prevalent in areas or tribal areas where most of people keep livestock and do not stick to accepted grazing capacity. Therefore, it is important to develop strategies that would mitigate negative impact on the use of natural resources.

Because of the rural characteristics of Hlabisa Municipality and scarcity of employment, the majority of the local male folk migrate to big cities such as Durban and Johannesburg to seek employment. These behaviour patterns are not only found in Hlabisa, but also in Mtubatuba Minicipality as well as in Umkhanyakude District Municipality, as a whole. The Hlabisa Municipality has also acknowledged the fact that gender imbalance of the population are evident and can be attributed to the migration of males to urban areas in search of employment opportunities (Hlabisa IDP, June 2008).

3.3 CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY OF UMKHANYAKUDE

Umkhanyakude District is situated in the north coastal region of KwaZulu-Natal. Considering that the place is relatively located along the coast in some flat relief, its climate is largely influenced by such physical features or configuration. The Umkhanyakude District, on the whole, has a sub-tropical climate which is also influenced by the maritime climate. Its winters are mild and summers hot and humid [www.zulu.org.za, (2008)]. According to the Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan (UIDP, 2008) the area falls within the subtropical Eastern Margin of Africa, with tropical qualities also present within the most eastern and northern components of the area where altitudes are lowest and the presence of the warm Mozambique current is most influential.

The climatic conditions within the study area are important in determining whether climate is a factor in the supply and utilisation of outdoor recreation facilities. The influence would occur because climatic conditions impose one of the most unyielding constraints, where outdoor activities are concerned. The rhythms of the seasons affect both the hours of daylight and the extent to which temperatures are conducive to recreation participants' comfort in the outdoors (Patmore, 1983).

3.3.1 Temperature

The temperature in the Umkhanyakude study area is varied between winter and summer. The winter temperatures are mild since the area experiences oceanic climate. The lowest temperatures are experienced between March and July. The annual average temperatures in winter ranges from 11°C - 23°C. The mean daily maximum temperatures around Umkhanyakude are 26°C in January and 21°C in July. Mean daily minimum is 19°C in January and 9°C in July, with extremes falling to 8°C and 3°C respectively. The climatic conditions in this area make it more attractive in summer than in winter months. The attraction is mainly due to the vegetation which offers a scenic view and game is found in abundance in summer as compared to winter months when most animals hibernate [KZN-NCS, 1999; <http://www.eoearth.org/article/GreaterStLuciaWetlandPark.SouthAfrica>, 2008].

It is not extremely hot in summer since the area experiences the maritime climate, which means, the sea is cooling down the temperatures during very hot days. The relative humidity of the area is high, especially within the coastal plain, and for much of years it exceeds 90 percent. This high relative humidity, coupled with hot summers result in a high discomfort index during the summer months, especially from January to March. However, being a

coastal area, this discomfort is offset by the North-Easterly prevailing winds, that blow parallel to the coast mostly throughout the year, peaking in August (UIDP, 2008)

3.3.2 Rainfall

Most parts of Umkhanyakude District receive summer rainfall. The rainfall received in this area is frontal since the rising of the warm moist air is caused by the meeting of the cold air and warm air. About 60 percent of the rainfall occurs during the Spring and Summer months (September to March). Rainfall is, however, temporarily and especially variable in the area, in a pattern that is typical of subtropical regions. Cut-off-lows regularly cause heavy rainfall. Episodic floods occasionally occur, caused by tropical cyclones moving down the Mozambique channel. The implications of such a climate to tourism in the area is that there is an all-year round tourism climate, with some discomfort levels in the hot and humid summer months (UIDP, 2008).

The convectional rainfall is also obtained because temperatures rise up to 31°C in summer, which can cause the air to be heated and rise up. It rains in all months but mostly in summer. The area receives rainfall of between 750 mm and 1250 mm per annum, the area is situated in one of the South Africa's wettest regions, heavy showers cause serious floods. Droughts are uncommon at Umkhanyakude District (UIDP, 2008; [Hlabisa Municipality & Isibuko Se-Africa Development Planners CC (2008)]).

3.3.3 Topography

The topography of Umkhanyakude District Municipality is dominated by the undulating dunes of the KwaZulu-Natal coastal landscape, consisting of huge waterways and coastal forests. It comprises tall-vegetated coastal dunes,

which are regarded as the tallest in the world. The geomorphology of the area relatively flat and of typically weathered sandstone in dune-formation, delineate towards the north to floodplains. The altitude in the area ranges from 10-170 metres above sea level around Mtubatuba and St Lucia Town. The highest point in the entire Umkhanyakude Area is on average just above 172 metres above the sea level. Typically, the coastal part of Umkhanyakude District Municipality Isimangaliso Wetland Park is full of wetlands that are characterised by indigenous forests. There are, also grass and wetland reeds, therefore these form a natural habitat for hippos which are abundant in the area [<http://www.southafrica.info/stlucia.htm>. (2008)].

The study area is also characterised by perennial rivers with associated flood plain, natural lakes and wetland systems which are of environmental and recreation value. These natural features are more than adequate if utilised properly as outdoor recreation resources (UIDP, 2008).

The geology within the study area comprises cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the St. Lucia formation. Sedimentary rock of the St. Lucia formation is known for its richness in fossil remains. Forest areas such the Dukuduku Forest, are a mixed, subtropical climax community. Some of the subtropical plants species removed from clearings are endemic to Umkhanyakude area, as a result they have become extinct, consequently resulting in the forest's potential as tourist resource being badly damaged [[http://www.eoearth.org/article/GreaterStLuciaWetlandPark.South Africa](http://www.eoearth.org/article/GreaterStLuciaWetlandPark.South%20Africa).(2008)].

3.4 BRIEF HISTORY OF UMKHANYAKUDE MUNICIPALITY

The name Umkhanyakude is a Zulu word meaning “Light in the distance” and refers to the emblem which the District Council has adopted.

Umkhanyakude is also the name of a tree that can reach the height of five meters, and it has a yellowish green bark. The name is significant to the people who regard it as symbolizing a place full of hope and promise. For tourism marketing purposes Umkhanyakude Municipality is branded “The Elephant Coast” (UIDP, 2008; www.alternativeroute.net/images/elephant-coat, 2008).

Umkhanyakude District Municipality is a creation of the new democratic government and has a relatively new council as it was established in the year 2000. This municipality was formerly under Uthungulu Municipality which incorporated the current Uthungulu Municipality which stretches to the boundaries of the current Umkhanyakude Municipality. The reason for the establishment of the Umkhanyakude Municipality was to ensure effective and efficient management. When Tourism KwaZulu-Natal was branding the eight tourist destinations they saw a need to establish the brand for the newly formed municipality (MSA, 2002). After lengthy discussions and extensive consultation of all stakeholders, it was agreed that Umkhanyakude District Municipality be branded as the “Elephant Coast”. The elephant which is the largest of the ‘Big Five’ animals roaming the game reserve of the region was the motivating factor. The slogan for the Elephant Coast is “The Untamed Spirit of the Zulu Kingdom” referring to the variety of wildlife prevalent in the region (TKZN, 2005, 2007).

From the 1930s to 2000 a variety of legislative acts were promulgated as an attempt to protect the environment and parks, with a view of conserving the natural areas. Some of these include: the Sea-Shore Act No.21 of 1935; the Water Act No.54 of 1956; the Natal Nature Conservation Ordinance No.15 of 1974; the Forest Act No.122 of 1984; the Environment Conservation Act No.73 of 1989; the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Act

No.9 of 1997; and the World Heritage Site status of 2000 [http://www.eoearth.org/article/GreaterStLucia_WetlandPark.SouthAfrica. (2008)].

From 1996, the government embarked on a programme of job creation for the people of Umkhanyakude. This initiative was further encouraged by the declaration of Isimangaliso Wetland Park as a World Heritage Site in 2000. Notwithstanding these achievements there continues to be problems of employment, land claims, squatting in protected areas, uncontrolled fishing practices, and poaching of flora and fauna [http://www.phinda.com/Attractions/st_lucia.aspx. (2008)]. In this regard, this research investigation seeks establish the extent to which the local stakeholders are aware of the existing policy and practice in outdoor recreation participation in the study area.

3.5 ADMINISTRATION OF UMKHANYAKUDE MUNICIPALITY

The main purpose of this section is to give a theoretical overview of the administration patterns and principles associated with Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The study also seeks to look at how some of the outdoor recreation facilities are provided, managed and participated in by the local communities. The following sub-topics are briefly discussed: (a) the provision of recreation facilities before the democratic elections and (b) the provision of recreation facilities during democratic period.

3.5.1 Provision of Recreation Facilities Before Democracy

Apartheid regime had much influence on the provision of recreation facilities within Umkhanyakude Municipality. Different race groups were not given equal opportunities to participate, due to various legislative acts passed to

discriminate against other races. For example, the Separate Amenities Act of 1967 was one of those acts, which promoted unequal provision of recreation facilities (Magi, 1999a, 1999b). In this instance, the Whites population group was given quality-type of recreation facilities, as compared to other population groups. The beaches were separated according to races and Whites were provided with all the facilities they needed. The game parks were there but used by Whites and not Blacks, Indians and Coloureds. In fact all recreation facilities available in towns were used by Whites e.g. city parks, swimming pools and the like. As a result Blacks were using rivers and dams around their areas when wanting to swim.

What has been observable in South Africa, particularly during the pre-democracy period or the pre-Mandela period (1970-1990), is that most of the outdoor recreation and tourism resources and facilities have been the sole preserve and privilege of White South Africans. This was not achieved and encouraged by discriminatory legislation alone, but also by socio-economic inequalities prevalent in the South Africa then. These inequalities are manifest in such areas as education, employment, health, residence, outdoor recreation and tourism facilities. Contrary to this situation a number of recreation and tourism writers (Magi, 1986, 1992b, 1999b; Donaldson, 1995; Mwandla, 2002; Magi & Nzama, 2002) have argued that recreation and tourism should be recognised as a common human need, the satisfaction of which must be equitable and not specific to limited individuals, social or ethnic groups.

3.5.2 Recreation Opportunities in the Post-democratic Period

After the 1994 elections Umkhanyakude Municipality was established comprising five local municipalities, that is, Mtubatuba, Hlabisa, Jozini, False Bay and Umhlabuyalingana [Refer to Figure 1.2]. This was the beginning of the period when Black people were part of municipality at

Umkhanyakude District Municipality. For the first time Blacks had the legal right to occupy the various areas and facilities around the towns.

The communities of Umkhanyakude Municipalities were invited to participate in decision-making in the broader municipal areas. In other words, Umkhanyakude District together with the community of all local municipalities worked hand in glove, developing the area to be perfect destinations that offers dozens of recreationists and tourists, quality recreation experience. Some of the facilities opened up included: game reserves, beaches, deep sea fishing, diving on a number of reefs, mountain trails, cultural activities and historical sites. These recreation facilities are to be used by all race groups living in Umkhanyakude District.

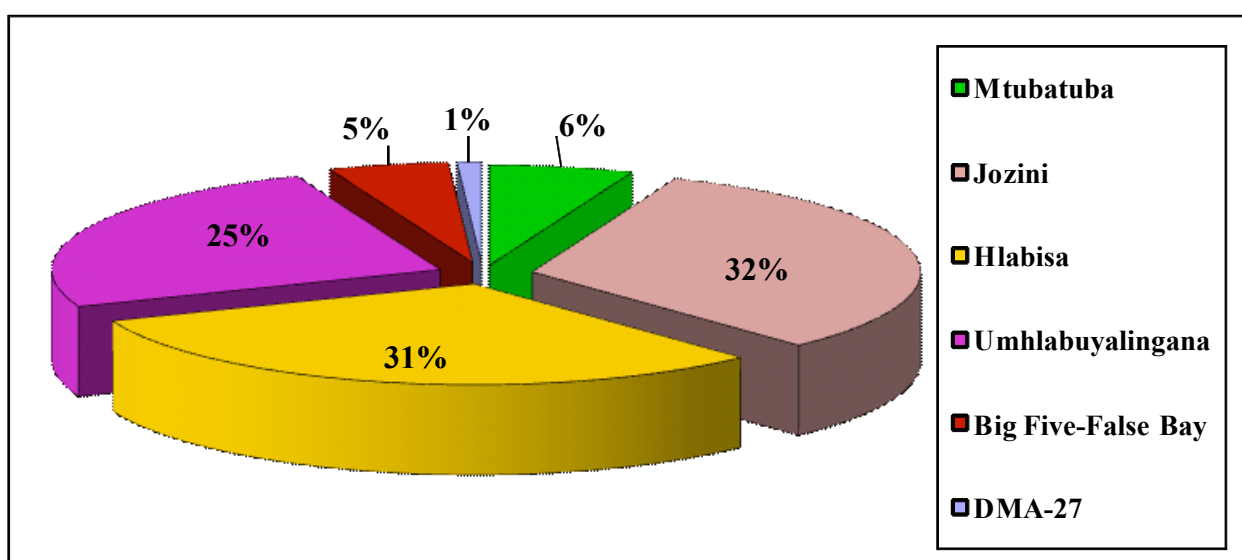
A number of outdoor recreation facilities that have been developed came as a result of an intensive and consultative process with all stakeholders. The elephant coast is bordered on the north-west by the uBombo mountains. The Blacks were not allowed to occupy the area near the town. They were to occupy those areas known as reserves under the supervision of the chiefs and izinduna. The chiefs, *izinduna* (headmen) and the community of Umkhanyakude Municipalities were not involved in taking decisions about the administration of Umkhanyakude District. As a result the areas occupied by Blacks were neglected and not developed.

3.6 DEMOGRAPHY OF UMKHANYAKUDE MUNICIPALITY

According to Statistics South Africa (SSA, 2000), it has been estimated that 8.5 million people to be living in KwaZulu-Natal, most of whom live in rural areas (77%) with only (23%) as urban. The province had more women (53%) than men (46%). Of the total population (39%) were younger than 15 years, and (57%) were in their economically active years (15 - 64), while

(4%) were aged, 65 years or older [<http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008). According to population census of 2001, the total population of UMkhanyakude District was estimated to be 573341 people, and is spread unevenly among the five local municipalities and DMA27. (Refer to Figure 3.4), Jozini and Hlabisa are the highly populated municipalities with about 32% (184090) and 31% (176890) of the District population residing in these two local municipalities respectively. Only 1% of the population resides in the DMA, which covers 22% of the land area.

FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN MKHANYAKUDE



[Source: <http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008)].

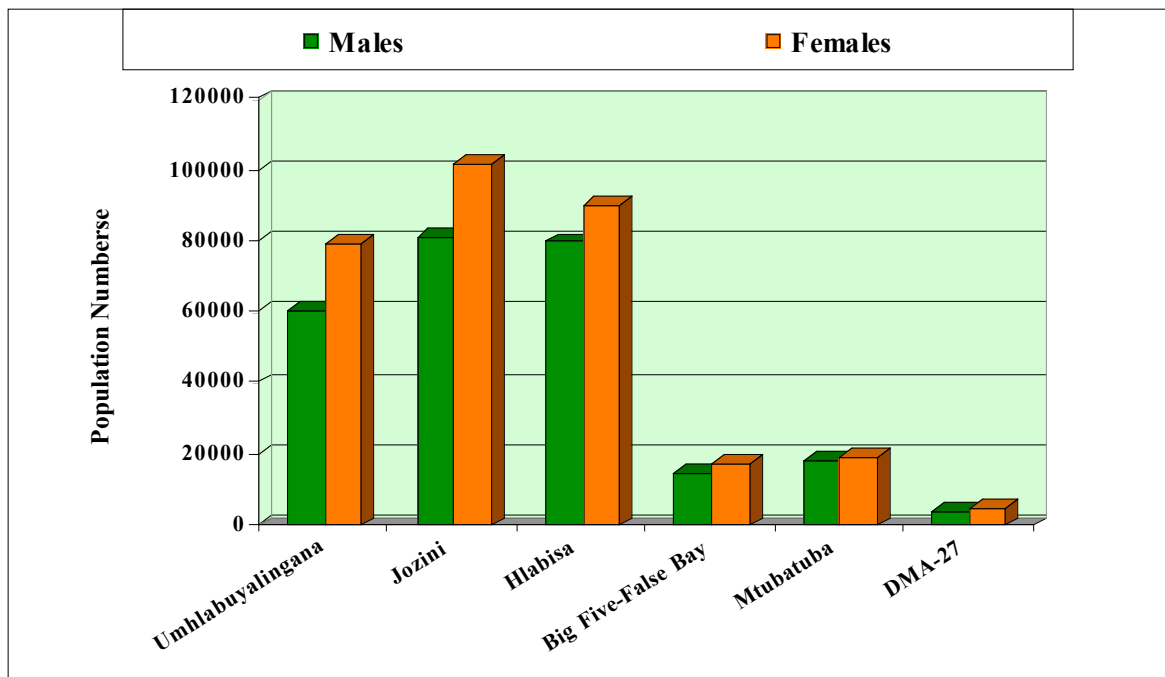
Hlabisa accounting for about 31% of the population, covers only 11% of the land area, suggesting that there is a substantially higher population density. The Mkhanyakude District population has grown by about 69465 people between 1996 and 2001. The majority of this growth occurred in Jozini where the population increased from 151162 people in 1996 to 184090 people in 2001. It is estimated that the population has grown at an average of 3% per year, which makes the figures even higher. With the reported

increase in mortality rate due to the HIV epidemic the figures may remain constant [<http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008)].

3.6.1 **Gender Distribution**

The Umkhanyakude gender structure of the population indicates that females are in the majority as compared to their male counterparts [Refer to Figure 3.5]. This trend is observed throughout the District, but is more acute in areas such as Hlabisa, Mtubatuba and Mhlabuyalingana. It suggests a significant degree of male absenteeism, and indicates a lack employment opportunities within the Umkhanyakude District. It also suggests a need to focus mainly on creating an enabling framework for women to meet their development needs. Decline in employment opportunities in major urban centres results in retrenchments thus forcing males to return home and compete for opportunities locally.

FIGURE 3.5 UMKHANYAKUDE GENDER DISTRIBUTION



[Source: <http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008)].

As indicated earlier the population numbers, particularly those of females are higher in local municipalities of Jozini, Hlabisa and Umhlabuyalingana. The population is more sparse in the last three local municipalities of Big Five-False Bay, Mtubatuba and DMA-27. Surprisingly, Mtubatuba is the largest town in Mkhanyakude, yet its population is surpassed by the first three towns mentioned earlier.

3.6.2 Age Distribution

The Umkhanyakude District population is exceptionally young with about 77% of the population being below 34 years of age. This age group includes children below 5 years of age who account for 30% and people falling within 15 and 34 years of age cohort who account for 34% of the total population. The young population suggests a high dependency ratio and implies that future development within the District of Umkhanyakude should target the needs of a youthful population. This includes addressing HIV/AIDS; provision of education and sports facilities, and most importantly, creation of sustainable employment opportunities for school leavers (SSA, 2000).

What is interesting is that the sample population used in this research study is relatively dominated by the young people. On the whole the young respondents were between the ages 12 to 26 years. More specifically, the largest number of respondents, were between the ages of 12-16, accounting for 35 percent of the entire sample.

3.6.3 Education Level

UMkhanyakude District is characterised by a relatively high functional illiteracy rate. About 113867 people do not have any school education while 37870 have some primary education. Only 8770 have higher education. Low education level may impact negatively on the ability of the local

residents to participate actively and benefit from the on-going development programmes.

What is worth noting is that the sample population of the education categories was relatively dominated by those who have not had schooling. About 37 percent of the respondents recorded as not having attended school, and as such, it will be interesting to establish how the education variable influences participation in outdoor recreation activities.

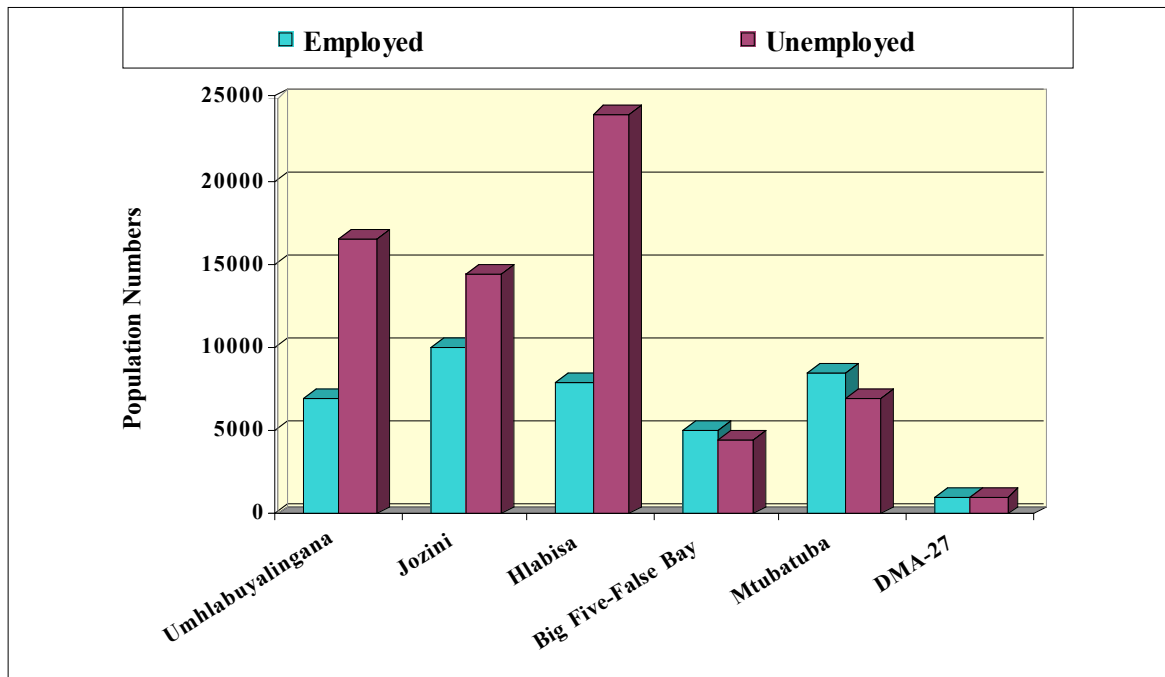
3.6.4 Employment Profile

The principle of employment or unemployment is an important variable in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal, since unemployment is running at a very high percentage. This high unemployment rate, lack of jobs and increasing pressure on outdoor recreation resources, have meant that rural communities are using tourism and recreation as an economic development means. The nature of this industry is one in which small players or entrepreneurs use natural resources as their selling point. However, the facts that natural resources are often available free of charge and visitors' purchases are hard to control, mean that the environment can pay a high price for short term economic benefits (Tribe, 2003).

The total labour force within UMkhanyakude District could be estimated to be 299602 people. Approximately 38193 of these people are employed while 136994 are not economically active. The latter includes housewives and people who are not looking for work. In short, the District is characterized by a high level of unemployment. The District has created a number of jobs through its labour intensive community based public works programme in the past three years. Although the numbers cannot be quantified at this point but

a drop in the level of unemployment has occurred [<http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008).

FIGURE 3.6 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF UMKHANYAKUDE



[Source: <http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>. (2008)].

What is worth noting is that the town or villages with the larger population numbers are the ones that distinctly high unemployment. The smaller places have less unemployment because the population is sparse and the people are actually employed in outdoor recreation and tourism industries.

3.6.5 Culture of the Community

UMkhanyakude District is a multi-cultural community comprising four groups, that is, Whites, Indians, Coloureds and Blacks. The western culture is the most dominant culture among them all. Although the Blacks are in the majority they have adopted the culture of other race groups. Blacks have shifted away from their own traditional ways of doing things to the western style for example when celebrating wedding ceremonies they follow

Christianity when tying the knot. During certain traditional ceremonies they do not wear traditional attire to represent their culture [<http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning/idp>]. (2008).

Indians are determined to be self sufficient and self centred. Indians do not want to expose their culture to other people and involve themselves to other people's culture. Indians are business minded, more interested in making money. Before the first democratic election, white people did not want to mix with other race groups, but after election their attitudes towards other races changed.

The Whites at UMkhanyakude District are willing to know more about the culture of other races. On the other hand, the culture of the Coloured people cannot be completely defined. Coloureds follow either Whites or Blacks culture and they either speak IsiZulu or English.

As indicated earlier, the two local municipalities that are under study: Hlabisa Local Municipality and Mtubatuba Local Municipality, are basically far more rural than urban. However, it may be argued that Mtubatuba has got high opportunities and potential to become the largest city north of the Umfolozi River. Many of the tourist destinations, including the World Heritage Site, at Isimangaliso Wetland park, may contribute to this assumption. The two local municipalities are now discussed in some detail.

3.7 CONCLUSION

A general picture of UMkhanyakude District Municipality has been explored with a purpose of laying a foundation for the chapters which are to follow, mainly offering the analysis and interpretation of empirical data. The

foundation laid would also assist the reader to have a clearer picture and understanding of the origins and administration of UMkhanyakude District. In this chapter the history, administration and physiographic characteristics of UMkhanyakude District Municipality have explored, with a view of addressing the impact these subjects on outdoor recreation participation in the study area.

What is also important is whether existing outdoor recreation policies in the study are being adequately implemented. Thus, this chapter, chapter 3, has attempted to create a link between the theoretical framework chapter, chapter 2 and the empirical chapter, chapter 4. The next chapter of this study, will therefore, explore, analyse and interpret the data collected, with an intention of addressing the objectives of this research investigation.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The analysis and interpretation of data in the context of the theoretical background used in Chapters two and three, is an important research process that is expected to lead to meeting the objectives of this study. In other words, chapter four of this research study focuses on analysing and interpreting the data, which was collected by means of interviews. The interviews were based on 122 questionnaires that were distributed to the stakeholders of Umkhanyakude District Municipality. These stakeholders were categorised into officials, the recreators/tourists and the community. The data are also interpreted in order to assess the hypotheses, which are a driving instrument towards giving clarity of issues regarding the topic under discussion (Magi, 2007).

4.2 RESTATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

It is imperative to restate the objectives and hypotheses so as to make it clear to the reader or anyone who might read this study, as to what are the intentions of the study and how are the intentions going to be resolved. The researcher has focused her attention on the important elements of the investigation through analysing the objectives and hypotheses. The objectives are written in such a

way that they follow the hypotheses, which are out to give an educated guess about the outcomes of the analysis. The objectives and hypotheses are as follows:

Objective 1 To establish the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.

Hypothesis 1 That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.

Objective 2 To investigate the adequacy of the provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.

Hypothesis 2 That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.

Objective 3 To ascertain the strategies or management practices that are used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities to be involved in outdoor recreation activities.

Hypothesis 3 That the strategies or management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities be involved in outdoor recreation activities are not effective.

Objective 4 To indicate the perceived types of policies existing in the study area as well as their level of implementation.

Hypothesis 4 That the perceived types of policies existing in the study area are not being adequately implementation.

Objective 5 To establish the community's perceived benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area

Hypothesis 5 That the community perceives the benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area to be good.

It is anticipated that all these objectives and hypotheses will go a long way in finding answers to the research problem, which has been presented in some detail in chapter one.

4.3 OVERALL RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRES

This research study has used the most common methodology of gathering information, that is, the questionnaire survey. The main aim, in this instance, was to find out how gender, age education and other demographic variables were playing a role in influencing stakeholder participation in outdoor recreation activities. In other words, the research seeks to point out some of the factors, which serve as a barrier to outdoor recreation participation. The respondents were encouraged to express their feelings pertaining to the outdoor recreation industry.

One hundred and twenty two (122) questionnaires were distributed to the community of Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Originally ninety (90) questionnaires were distributed to Mtubatuba Municipality another thirty (90) questionnaires were distributed to Hlabisa Municipality. The final outcomes of the questionnaire responses was as follows: Mtubatuba (80) and Hlabisa (42). The respondents were interviewed in their homes. The questionnaires were

designed to gather information on personal background, level of participation in outdoor recreation, the provision of outdoor recreation facilities and the perception of policies, management and recreation benefits.

**TABLE 4.1 RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM MUNICIPALITIES
IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT**

Questionnaire Responses	Mtubatuba Municipality		Hlabisa Municipality		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Completed well	80	66%	42	34%	122	100%
Spoilt	04	31%	09	69%	13	100%
Not Returned	06	13%	39	87%	45	100%
TOTAL	90	50%	90	50%	180	100%

Out of 180 questionnaires distributed only 122 were received and well completed. In other words 122 95 questionnaires were fully completed and returned. About 45 questionnaires were not returned while 13 questionnaires were returned but not fully completed and regarded as spoilt. The reason why 45 questionnaires were not returned was that most racial groups, such as Whites, Indians and Coloureds, had a negative attitude towards the research and researcher. A significant number of Black respondents in Hlabisa Municipality did not return the questionnaire mainly because of lack of interest in the study. Only 2 questionnaires were spoilt in Hlabisa Municipality because the researcher and assistants moved from door to door as Hlabisa is dominated by Blacks, where the majority of people are illiterate, unemployed and faced by poverty.

4.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

In this section gender, age, education, level of income and location are considered as important variables that have an influence on participation in outdoor recreation activities. These variables are empirically analysed and discussed in order to reveal the characteristics of the sample. The purpose of this analysis is establish responses to outdoor recreation activities, as well as to draw conclusions and recommendations based on the topic investigated.

4.4.1 Gender Distribution

The findings of the investigation shown in Table 4.2, have revealed that 57 percent of the respondents who answered questions were females and 43 percent were males. It can be said that women at Umkhanyakude Municipality are in majority as compared to men. However, due to some political reasons and the associated violence, many of the local people have decided to move away or completely leave their places of origin.

TABLE 4.2 THE GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

GENDER	FREQ	%
Female	69	57%
Males	53	43%
TOTAL	122	100%

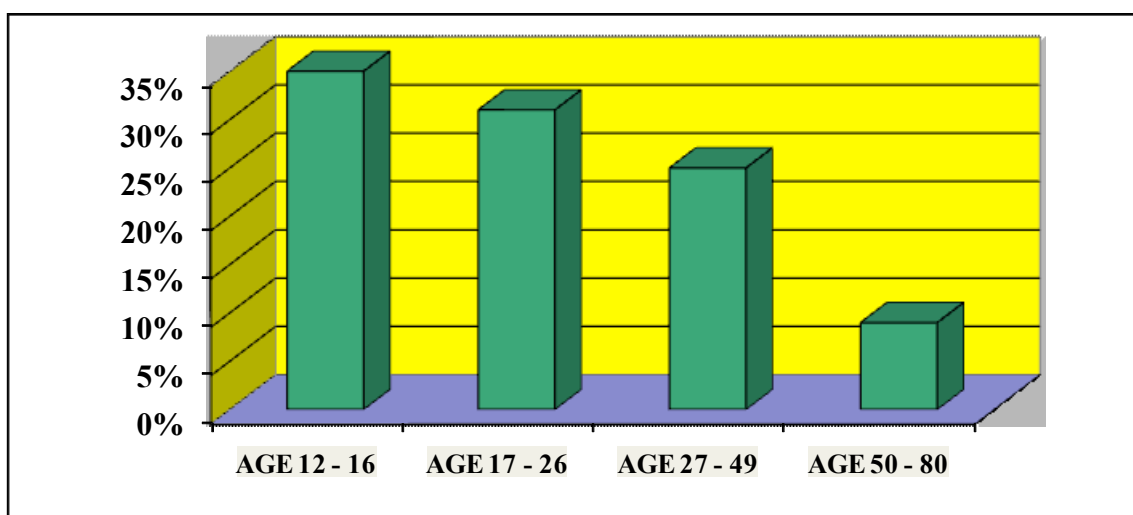
As indicated in Chapter 3, it was reported that the majority of females as compared to their male counterparts [Refer to Figure 3.5], were in the majority in all municipality. This trend was observed throughout the District, but is more acute in areas such as Hlabisa, Mtubatuba and Mhlabuyalingana. In this regard it follows that the findings given in Table 4.2 are in agreement with the previous

investigations in Umkhanyakude District. This finding seems to justify why there were more female respondents than males in the study area.

4.4.2 Age of Respondents

Regarding the distribution of respondents by age, they were subdivided into four groups as shown in Figure 4.1. These categories were: the youth [12-16 years]; young adults [17-26 age]; mature age [27-49] and old age [50-80]. The findings indicate that the youth [35%] were in the majority. The reason for this occurrence is that many respondents go to school in the morning and come back during midday, therefore the researcher used to find them at home in the afternoon. The young adult respondents [17-27 years], who constituted about 31% of the respondents, were also ready and willing to answer the questionnaire.

FIGURE 4.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



The mature age respondents [27-49 years] were less in number than the youth and young groups. The old age group were the least [7%] of the respondents who answered questions. One of the reasons why the respondents were quite

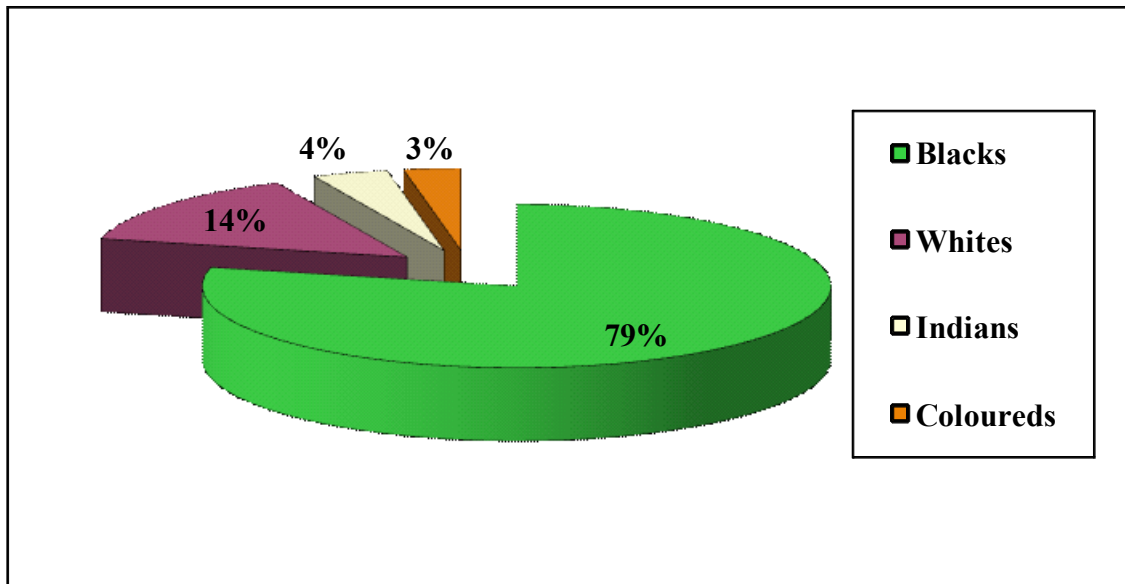
young (ranging from 17-27) is that many of those interviewed were from educational institution in the region.

4.4.3 Race of Respondents

The majority of people who reside within the Mtubatuba and Hlabisa Municipal Areas are Blacks. The Whites, Indians and Coloured are in the minority in these municipal areas. One of the main reasons the Black population group is in the majority, than other population groups, is mainly because Mtubatuba and Hlabisa are rural in character, not well developed and without job opportunities. These areas do not have adequate basic physical and service facilities, jobs and a wide range of opportunities. In terms of rural characteristics, the Hlabisa Municipality is somewhat worse off than Mtubatuba, because it is less urbanised and heavily occupied by Black peoples, who are not well educated.

What is shown in Figure 4.2, is that the majority of respondents [78%] come from the Black population group. As mentioned earlier in Chapter 3 Blacks are largely in the majority in rural town in KwaZulu-Natal. Only 15 percent of the respondents interviewed were Whites, about 4 percent were Indians and about 3 percent were Coloureds. The skewed distribution of the sample population by race suggests that the views expressed would be largely those of Black people. The reason why there is a Black majority in the study area, is that originally Blacks occupied the largest section of Mtubatuba, but due to the apartheid policies, Whites were given first preference for land purchases and ownership, as they came and occupied the urbanized areas of rural towns. In many instances Blacks were evicted from urban areas and made to occupy areas in the rural environment known as reserves.

FIGURE 4.2 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY RACE



On the other hand, Hlabisa Municipality is highly rural in character and was one of those areas dominated by the Black population, and therefore highly neglected by the apartheid government. The White population group, in this instance, did not want to occupy such a rural area. The Indian and Coloured members of the population group are relatively late comers to the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. There were very few of these two groups during the apartheid era. Nonetheless, these two groups seem to be more integrated into the White urban environment than the Black rural community.

According to the Statistics South Africa Report [<http://www.statsa.gov.za> (2007)], there are more Whites visiting outdoor recreation areas as compared to the Blacks. Thus race is one of the variables, which has an influence on outdoor recreation participation. Observations also indicate that there are more Whites visiting outdoor recreation facilities per capita.

4.4.4 Education Level

The findings of this study indicate that 37 percent of respondents had never attended school. Interestingly about 27 percent of respondents had acquired tertiary education. The reason for this occurrence is that there were more respondents with tertiary experience, amidst institutions a community showing a large percentage of non-educated people. A number (15%) of the respondents are in secondary while another 15 percent were at senior secondary schools. A lesser number of respondents of about 6 percent are at primary schools.

TABLE 4.3 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVELS	FREQ	%
Primary School	08	06%
Secondary School	18	15%
Senior Secondary	18	15%
Tertiary School	33	27%
Not Attended School	45	37%
TOTAL	122	100%

A view is expressed by McCall & McCall (1999), that people end up making choices of participating in outdoor recreation activities on the basis of the educational qualifications, which translate into higher income levels and access to the recreation facilities. It may be argued also that uneducated people earn low wages, which discourages them from participating in several type of recreation activities of their own choice. Furthermore, Tokildsen (2001) sees education as a barrier to recreation participation in a sense that people who are less educated, lack knowledge about various recreation activities. It is interesting to note that this notion is dealt with in some detail later in the research study. Since about 42 percent of the respondents (high school and

tertiary levels) can be classified as educated, and about 37 percent recorded as not attended school, it will be interesting how the education variable influences participation in recreation activities.

4.4.5 The Period Living at Umkhanyakude District

The length of stay in a particular area promotes knowledge of the area and an inclination to participate in its recreation activities. The findings relating the period of respondents living in Umkhanyakude Municipal Area indicates that 42 percent of the respondents have stayed in the area for 10-20 years. About 44 percent of respondents have spent less than ten years living at Umkhanyakude District. The latter, therefore, suggests that there is a significant number of newcomers to the area of Umkhanyakude District. Only 14 percent of the respondents have stayed for more than 20 years at Umkhanyakude District (See Table 4.4).

TABLE 4.4 PERIOD LIVING AT UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT

PERIOD	FREQ	%
Less than 10 Years	54	44%
10- 20 Years	51	42%
More than 20 Year	17	14%
TOTAL	122	100%

The reason of the low number of people who have lived at Umkhanyakude District for more than 20 years is that, people were evicted from their places during the apartheid era. The Native Land Act of 1913 emphasised that Blacks were forced to leave the fertile and wetland areas, and relocate or occupy desert-like areas known as reserves. The riots that followed on these politically

sensitive issues made certain families to loose some of the members of their families. A large number of males died during those riots invested times. Others left rural areas to urban areas for good.

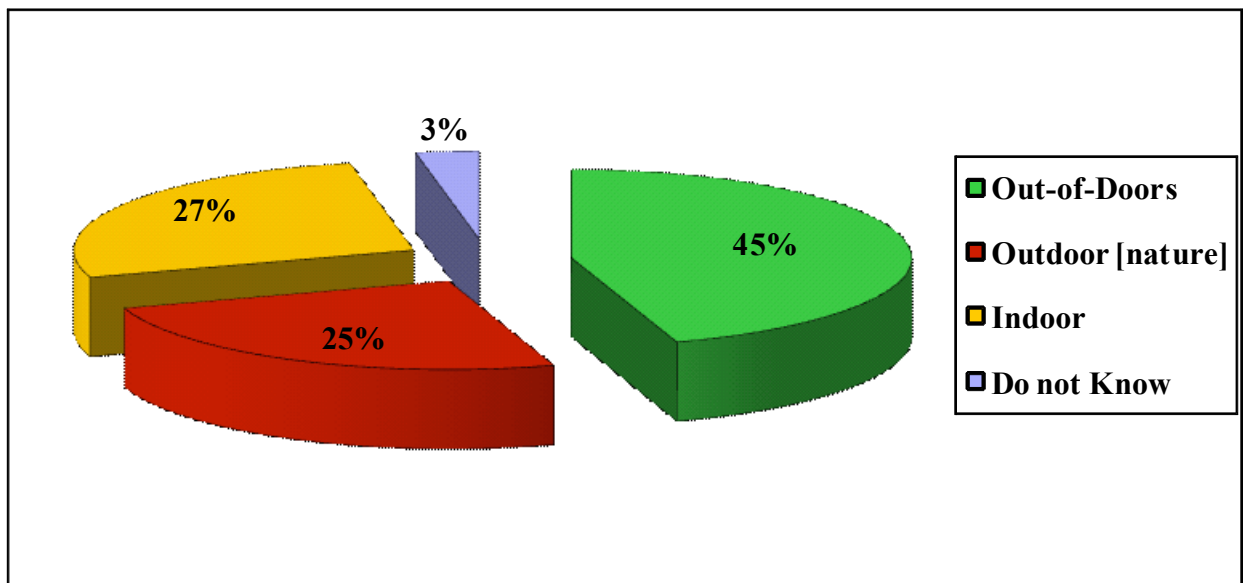
4.5 LEVELS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION

One of the main objectives of this study was to establish the level of participation in outdoor recreation among the Umkhanyakude communities. In order to come up with the findings, the respondents were required to indicate the type of activities they engaged themselves in during their leisure time. It should be understood that this kind of participation is strongly influenced by the amount of disposable income available for the respondents. According to Pigram (1983) participation can be defined as those activities by which members of society engage in the selection of decision-makers and authorities that would involve themselves in the formation of tourism public policy. This public policy would encourage the community to get involved in outdoor recreation and leisure activities and facilities. On the other hand, Torkildsen (2001) views participation as the core of the experience, the times of encounter with the resource and activity opportunities offered to the local community members or visitors. In other words, in this context, participation may be used to determine the level of community participation and the way in which they share certain facilities and activities offered within the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

To get to know whether the respondents have a preference between the indoor, out of doors, outdoor [nature-based] and ‘do not know’ types of recreation, respondents were asked to indicate their views. As shown in Figure 4.3, the majority of respondents [45%] indicated that they preferred participating in out-

of-doors recreation activities, such as watching soccer, playing netball, watching cricket and the like (Refer to Figure 4.3). The next preferred recreation activity [27%] was the indoor activities, such as dancing, attending concerts, church singing, and so on.

FIGURE 4.3 LEVEL OF RECREATION PARTICIPATION



The lesser number of respondents (25%) indicated that they preferred the outdoor [nature-based] recreation activities like game viewing, picnicking, camping, beach-swimming and natural area appreciation. Based on the findings arrived at, it may be concluded that Hypothesis 1, which states: *That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities*, is supported. This finding is supported by the outcome that there are few people who selected outdoor [nature-based] recreation activities. It is assumed that the few [3%] respondents who selected the 'Do not Know' response were without knowledge of recreation and had financial constraints.

4.5.1 Type of Outdoor Recreation Preferred

The respondents were asked to indicate the type of outdoor recreation activities they preferred most. The preference of outdoor recreation activities or facilities, suggests that respondents are participating or hope to participate in recreation activities. As shown in Table 4.5, the noticeable pattern is that the majority of respondents participated in activities such as swimming [70%], fishing [66%], camping [61%], and bird watching [60%], suggesting that these are nature-based outdoor recreation activities.

TABLE 4.5 OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES PREFERRED

TYPES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES	FREQ	RANKED %
Swimming	88	70%
Fishing	80	66%
Camping	75	61%
Bird Watching	68	60%
Jogging	65	53%
Boating	63	51%
Game Viewing	58	47%
Canoeing	56	45%
Sightseeing	48	40%
Water skiing	43	35%
Skiing	39	32%
Picnicking	37	30%
Nature Study	34	28%
Game Driving	28	23%

[n = 122. Some of the subjects gave more than one response for facilities]

Notwithstanding that in the previous section, the majority of respondents [45%] indicated that they preferred participating in out-of-doors recreation activities,

there are more than previously suggested that there are those that prefer outdoor recreation activities. It is possible that some respondents mistook out-of-doors recreation activities to be similar to outdoor recreation activities, which are traditionally regarded and defined as nature-based recreation activities.

Finally, the rest of the activities, which were also less strenuous, making up the bulk of activities participated in, were pursued by the local recreation stakeholders. These activities included: boating [51%]; game viewing [47%] sightseeing [40%] and nature study [28%] were occurring in the middle and lower section of the rank-order column.

On the basis of the discussion appearing above, relating to participation in outdoor recreation activities it may be concluded that Hypothesis 1, which states: *That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities*, is not convincingly supported. The reason being that the majority group is a historically disadvantage group (Blacks), who lack skills and knowledge about outdoor recreation, as well as that this group may be preferring swimming and fishing because they are cost-effective activities.

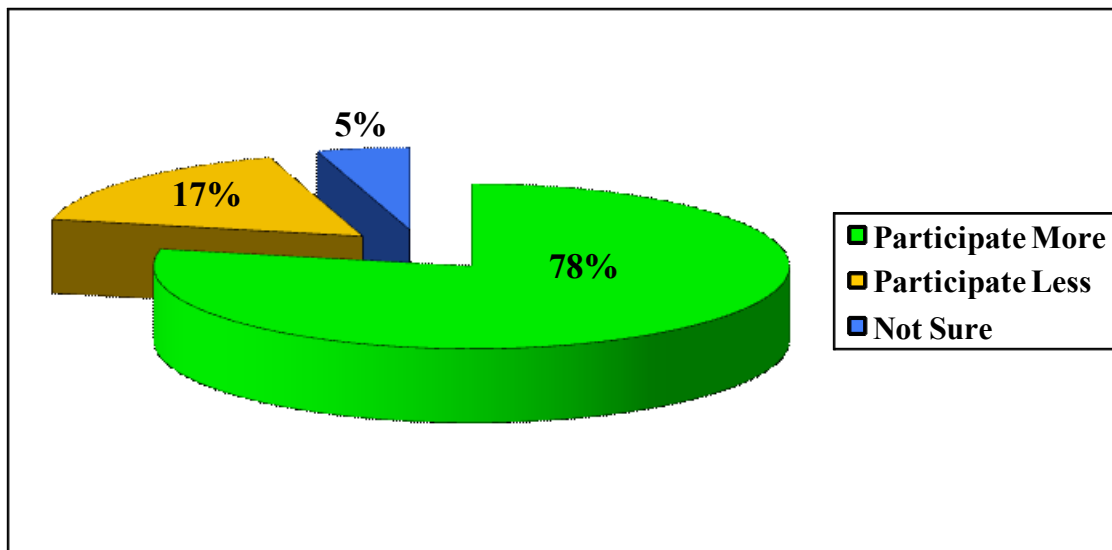
A cross-tabulation, comparing the types of outdoor recreation preferred in relation to gender in the study area, showed that a large percentage (63%) of the female respondents supported activities such as swimming, camping, bird watching, jogging, game viewing, sightseeing and nature study. Less than fifty percent (50%) of the females did not show preference for activities such as water skiing, skiing, game driving, fishing, boating and canoeing. The results suggest that the majority of females are less interested in active outdoor

recreation, and rather preferring passive outdoor recreation. A justification for this outcome may concur with the view of Torkildsen (2007), that upbringing prevents many females from participating in out-of-doors recreation activities because society previously did not include pursuits such as physical recreation within their compass.

4.5.2 Future Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities

The respondents were asked to look to the future and indicate their outdoor recreation preferences. About 78 percent of respondents want to participate more in outdoor recreation in the future. Only 17 percent of the respondents stated that they would participate less, in the future. This implies that people of Umkhanyakude Municipality are positive towards outdoor recreation participation in the future.

FIGURE 4.4 FUTURE PARTICIPATION IN RECREATION ACTIVITIES



One of the fundamental theories of outdoor recreation (Torkildsen, 2007), argues that recreation does not necessarily contain play but always has particular value framework related to appropriate and satisfying use of leisure. This suggests that the people of Umkhanyakude District may be seeking an appropriate and satisfying outdoor recreation regime or system for the future in their area. Following on this analysis relating to participation in outdoor recreation activities in the future, it may be concluded that Hypothesis 1, which states: *That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities*, may be warranting support for the future.

4.5.3 Distance Travelled to Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Considering that theory has indicated that distance to be travelled plays an important role in influencing outdoor recreation participation, the respondents were asked to express their views on this matter. In this regard, the majority of respondents [37%] indicated that they travel long distances [more than 20 km] to outdoor recreation facilities, simply because they are located far away.

TABLE 4.6 DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO OUTDOOR FACILITIES

DISTANCE	FREQ	%
1 – 5 km	21	17%
6 – 10km	23	19%
11 – 19km	33	27%
+20 km	45	37%
TOTAL	122	100%

The next category of 11-19 km, selected by 27 percent of respondents, still indicated that they travel long distances to the outdoor recreation facilities. are

20 km away from outdoor recreation facilities. Only 17 percent of respondents indicated that they relatively not far [1-5 km] from the outdoor recreation facilities. The final deduction we can draw from this situation is that the people of Umkhanyakude District are relatively located far away from outdoor recreation facilities and therefore, influence participation negatively.

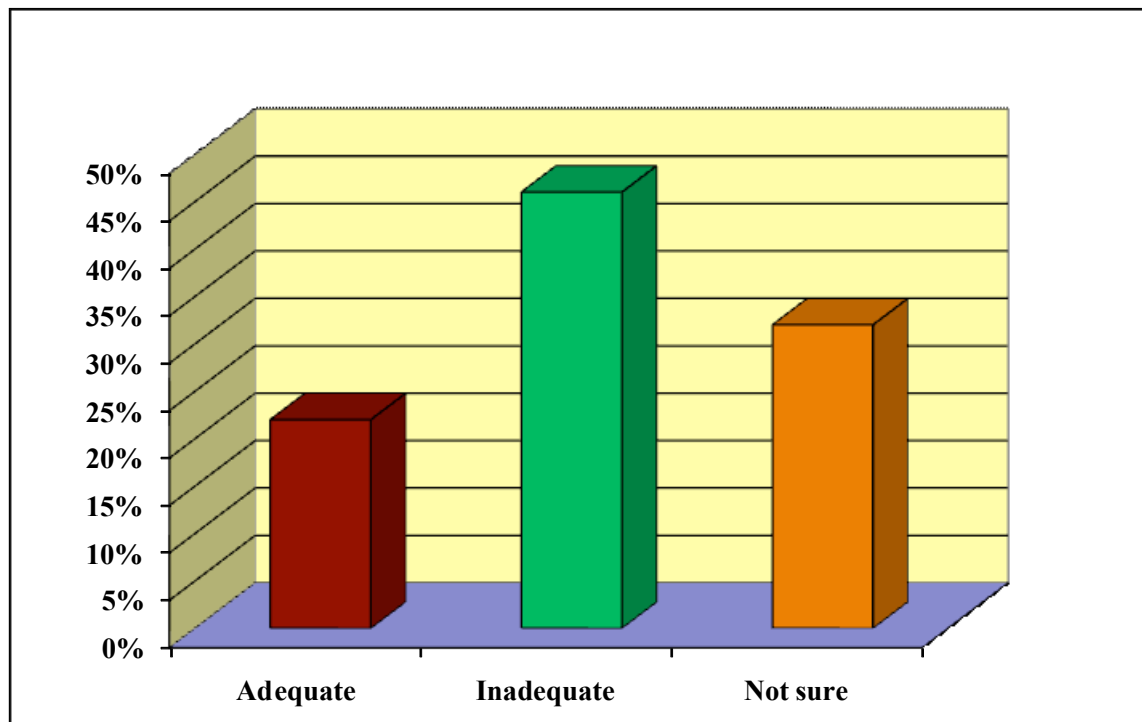
The question of distance to outdoor recreation facilities in this case is also determined by geographical factors, which impact on levels of participation. In this regard, it is reasonable to conclude that be concluded that Hypothesis 1, which states: *That there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities*, must be supported. The reasons being that the majority of respondents are rural based and are historically disadvantage, therefore without adequate disposable income, skills and knowledge about recreation and tourism. Furthermore, from the same discussion above, it may be concluded that Hypothesis 1, should be supported on grounds of the statement by McCall & McCall, (1999), that distance to recreation facilities affects participation in terms of time, cost and accessibility.

4.6 THE PROVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

The provision of outdoor recreation facilities goes hand in hand with recreation participation, and recreation authorities are usually responsible for the supply and maintenance of these facilities. As such the second objective of this study sought to investigate whether outdoor recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. When the respondents were asked whether the recreation facilities are adequate in the area or not, the

analysis has revealed the outcomes shown in Figure 4.5. The outcomes are based on three types of responses: ‘adequate’, ‘inadequate’, and ‘not sure’.

FIGURE 4.5: THE ADEQUACY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES



About 46 percent of the respondents in Umkhanyakude District believe that the outdoor recreation facilities are not adequately provided. Whereas only 22 percent of the respondents felt that the provision was adequate. A significant number of respondents [35%] were not sure whether the recreation facilities are adequate or not. It is can inferred that the few recreation facilities that were perceived to be adequate, were either far away, run down and/or poorly maintained.

On the basis of the outcomes of these analyses, it may be concluded that Hypothesis 2, of the study which states: *That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area*, should not be supported. The basis of this decision is that the majority of respondents were negative and significantly not sure about adequacy of provision of facilities.

4.6.1 Types of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

The types of outdoor recreation facilities available in any study area, usually determine the additional provision of recreation facilities. In this context, the respondents were required to identify the types of outdoor recreation facilities they were aware of and regarded as important in the study area. In addition, factors such accessibility, quality and management of the facilities usually influence how these are perceived by the recreators and host communities.

TABLE 4.7 TYPE OF RECREATION FACILITIES PERCEIVED AS IMPORTANT

OUTDOOR FACILITIES	FREQ	%
Sea and Beaches	40	33%
Game Reserves	35	29%
Natural Forests	24	20%
Game Parks	15	12%
Mountains	03	02%
Lakes and Dams	05	04%
TOTAL	122	100%

[n = 122 Respondents selected some facilities more than once].

What is shown in Table 4.7 is that the majority of respondents [33%] regarded the sea and the beach as the most important outdoor recreation facilities in the study area. The next important outdoor recreation facilities that respondents

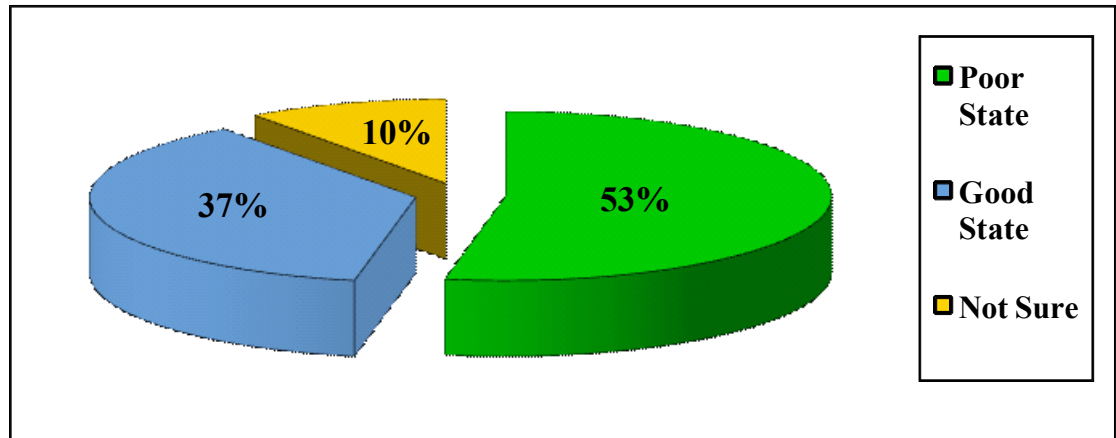
were aware of included the game reserves [29%] and the natural forests [20%]. The game parks, lakes and dams, and mountains were seen as less important and accessible in the study area.

In the context of looking at the analysis and importance of the provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area, it may be concluded that Hypothesis 2, which states: *That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area*, needs to be rejected. The basis for rejecting this hypothesis is that many of the facilities that were strongly selected, such as the sea and beaches, the game reserves and natural forests, were largely nature-given facilities and not so much human-made.

4.6.2 Conditions of Outdoor Recreation Facilities

The provision of outdoor recreation facilities highly depends on good maintenance of facilities. The poor the maintenance of resources, the poor is the provision of recreation facilities. The analysis of the conditions of outdoor recreation facilities is reflected in Figure 4.6. The outcomes of the analysis show that the majority of respondents [53%] perceived that the conditions and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities within the study area to be in a poor state or condition. A smaller number of respondents [37%], indicated that the condition of facilities in the study area was relatively in a good state. On the other hand, about 10 percent of the respondents revealed that they were not sure about the condition of facilities. It is evident that most of these negative responses about the conditions and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area, were driven by the fact that many Blacks do not participate substantially in the outdoor recreation facilities, as well as that they were affected by levels of cost, accessibility and recreation knowledge in general.

FIGURE 4.6: CONDITIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES



Following on the condition and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities, as analysed in Figure 4.6 above, it is reasonable to conclude that Hypothesis 2, which states: *That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area*, needs to be rejected. The basis for this finding is that the majority of respondents had indicated that the conditions and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities were in a poor state of affairs. Notwithstanding, it is worth mentioning that the poor conditions of outdoor recreation facilities and activities are some of the things that discourage participation at Umkhanyakude District. One of the policies used by Umkhanyakude District Municipality is to sustain outdoor facilities by keeping them into a good state for the community and also for future generations.

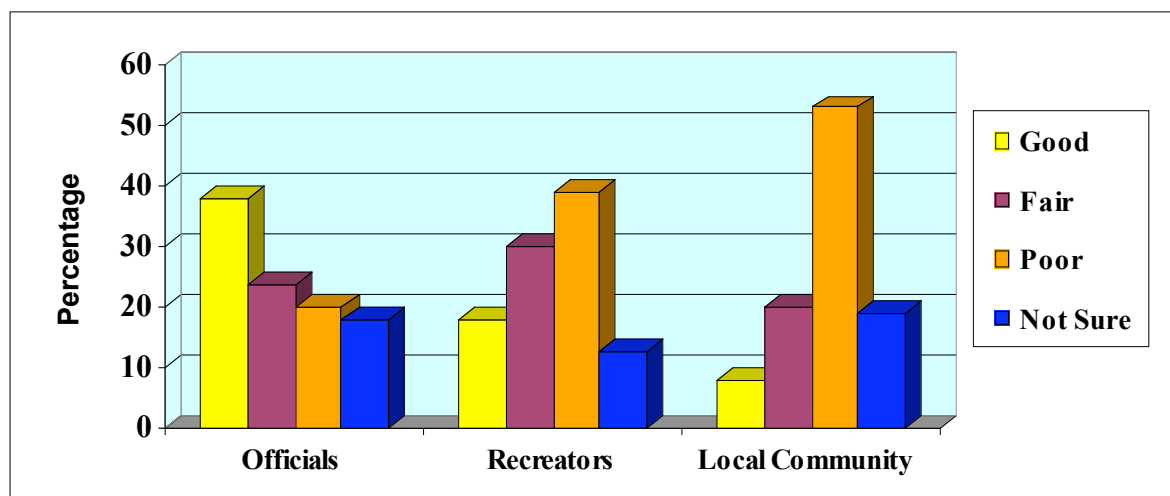
4.7 STRATEGIES OR MANAGEMENT PRACTICES THAT BENEFIT COMMUNITIES

In an attempt to activate effective recreation management practices within Umkhanyakude District Municipality, the authorities, pursuing national

priorities have put up strategies for successful implementation of recreation and tourism development initiatives (Njobe & Botha, 2003). Some of these include: fulfilment of community aspirations; establishing good infrastructure; stakeholder partnerships, equitable access to travel opportunities; improved understanding of stewardship and enhanced recreation attractions (DEAT, 2006).

Notwithstanding the existence of official recreation policies, some of the recreation practices do not seem to have adequately responded to the needs of local communities. It is for these reasons therefore, that the respondents, such as officials, the recreators/tourists and the community, were requested to furnish their views about the nature of recreation strategies or management practices in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. In this regard, Figure 4.7 depicts the responses obtained from various stakeholders as to the manner in which recreation management practices were benefitting local communities.

FIGURE 4.7: PERCEIVED RECREATION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR DEVELOPMENT



[n = 122. Some of the subjects gave more than one response for each statement]

As indicated in Figure 4.7, the majority of recreation officials [38%] were of the view that recreation management practices in the study area were good, Only 24 percent of them thought they were fair. Only 20 percent of the officials felt the recreation management practices were poor. The possible reasons for this response were that the officials are supporting government policy and work as well hold recreation jobs and are therefore likely to support their employer, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. On the other hand, the majority of recreators and tourists [39%] perceived the recreation management practices as being poor. Also a fairly large number [30%] of the recreators and tourists [30%] perceived the recreation management practices as fair. Whereas 39 percents of the recreators felt the management practices were poor, their reasoning could have been based on the fact that they may be not happy with the quality of the facilities provided.

A significant majority of the local communities [53%] felt that the recreation management practices in the study area were poor and not in line with development principles. Also a significant number [19%] of the communities were not sure of the situation. A small number of the local community [20%] also thought the management practices were fair. Only a meagre number of community members [8%] thought that the management practices were good in the study area. The possible justifications for these responses were that the local community members were poor; less educated and excluded from participating in the outdoor recreation activities, as well as felt that there was room for improvement of opportunities from the authorities of Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Another possible reason is that communities were not overly happy with the development processes provided by the recreation authority in the study area.

The outcomes of these analyses pertaining to the perceived contribution of recreation management practices show a negative outlook. From these outcomes it may therefore be concluded that Hypothesis 3, which states: *That the strategies or management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities be involved in outdoor recreation activities are not effective*, should be supported and therefore accepted. Whilst the local community has looked at outdoor recreation as influenced by unemployment and poverty, from a livelihoods perspective, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality or local authorities have focused on recreation as having positive and negative social, economic and environmental impacts on local communities (Cowan, *et al*, 2003; Binns & Nel, 2002).

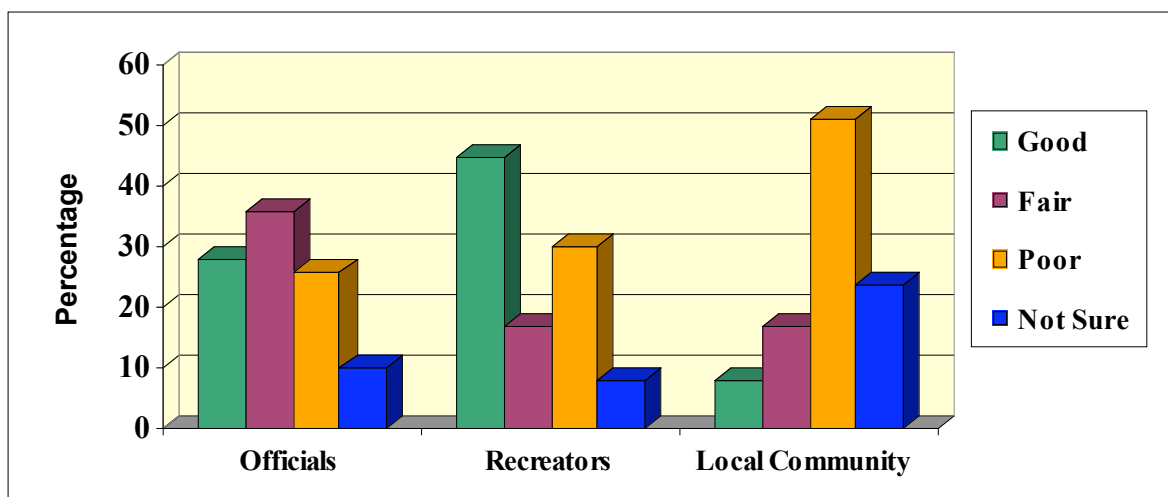
4.8 RECREATION POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.

Literature has suggested in Chapter Two that policy can be regarded as a course of action taken by government towards planning, implementing and managing elements of the recreation systems (Rodney & Toalson, 1981; Calista, 1994). It was argued that policy intervention or implementation is now recognised for its influence on policy formation. This means that today's policy is the basis for stimulating recreation development in any country, and more specifically in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In this regard, the respondents in Umkhanyakude District Municipality were asked to reveal their perceptions towards the types of policies existing in the study area, as well as their level of implementation.

Consequently, the analysis of stakeholders' responses, shown in Figure 4.8 suggest that that there was no coherent link or follow through process, between policy formulation and policy implementation. In this regard the majority of

officials [36%] perceived that the existence of policies and their implementation was fair. A close 28 percent of these officials felt the relationship was good. The possible reason for this response was that the officials were intimately involved in policy matters, acknowledged their existence and also understood the difficulty of implementing existing policy.

FIGURE 4.8 PERCEIVED EXISTING POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLIMENTATION



[n = 122. Some of the subjects gave more than one response for each statement]

On the other hand, a majority of the recreators [45%] thought that the existence of policies and their implementation was good. Notwithstanding, a significant number of recreators [30%] indicated that the policy formulation and implementation matter was poor. It should be understood that recreators and tourists are visitors and outsiders, and only see the finished product without knowing the difficulties experienced in establishing the final outdoor recreation attraction and experience.

Notwithstanding the theoretical arguments stated earlier, some of the recreation officials have stated to this researcher that the Umkhanyakude District Municipality does not seem to have a coherently practised policy and implementation. This statement supports the views expressed by some officials and recreators.

The members of the local community were quite explicit in their response. An aggregated response of 75 percent of the community suggested that to the notion of policy formulation and implementation is ranging from poor to 'not sure'. Consequently, 51 percent of the community suggested that policy formulation and implementation was poor. Only a meagre number [8%] of the community felt that the policy situation was good. The main reasons for these responses were perhaps that most community members had either experienced some difficulties in trying to access outdoor recreation facilities and activities, or that their poverty status and poor educational qualifications influenced their negative responses. These negative responses are also stimulated by the lack of disposable income, inadequate small business opportunities, poor skills development and unemployment (Spykes, 2002; Sikhakhane, 2006; Peacock 2007).

When viewing the outcome of these analyses it stands to reason that **Hypothesis 4**, which states: "*That the perceived types of policies existing in the study area are not being adequately implemented*", should be supported or accepted. The basis for acceptance of this hypothesis is that, as earlier argued, the respondents were consistently revealing that there is lack of a coherent link or alignment between policy formulation and policy implementation in the study area.

4.9 BENEFITS OF PARTICIPATING IN OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

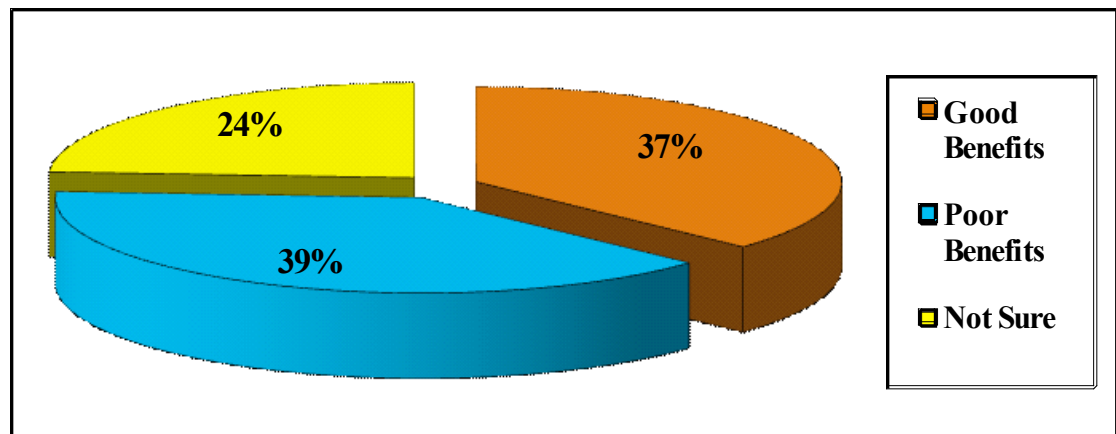
The purpose of this research study, among other things, sought to discover the extent to which the stakeholders benefit from outdoor recreation in Umkhanyakude District Municipality. According to Torkildsen (2007) views benefiting from recreation participation as the core of experience, the times of encounter with resources and activity opportunities offered to the community members or visitors. In other words, in this context participation may be used to determine the extent to which community benefits and the way in which they share certain activities offered by the Umkhanyakude Municipality.

The perceived recreation benefits are usually the expected benefits that the communities anticipate from the recreation industry. These may come in various forms: financial, employment, education resources and infrastructural development. As a starting point respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which the local community perceives recreation benefits in the study area. In this regard, Figure 4.9 given below shows the responses on what stakeholders essentially gain from outdoor recreation activities and facilities.

The question such as “Do you think outdoor recreation offers you any benefits in your study area”, was posed to the stakeholders. The main responses are given in Figure 4.9, and on the whole, the minority of respondents [37%] indicated that outdoor recreation activities offered some benefits for the local communities in the study area. It should be noted that such a response should rather be associated with the availability of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area, rather than the actual understanding and participation of stakeholders in recreation activities. Good understanding of outdoor recreation activities,

actually implies benefiting from psychological, emotional and physiological rewards of recreation participation. In another sense, Torkildsen (2007) views participation benefits as the core of the experience, the times of encounter with the resource and activity opportunities offered to the local community members or visitors. Participation may in this regard be used to determine the level of community engagement and the manner in which they benefit and share certain activities offered at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

FIGURE 4.9: STAKEHOLDER BENEFITS FROM RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES.



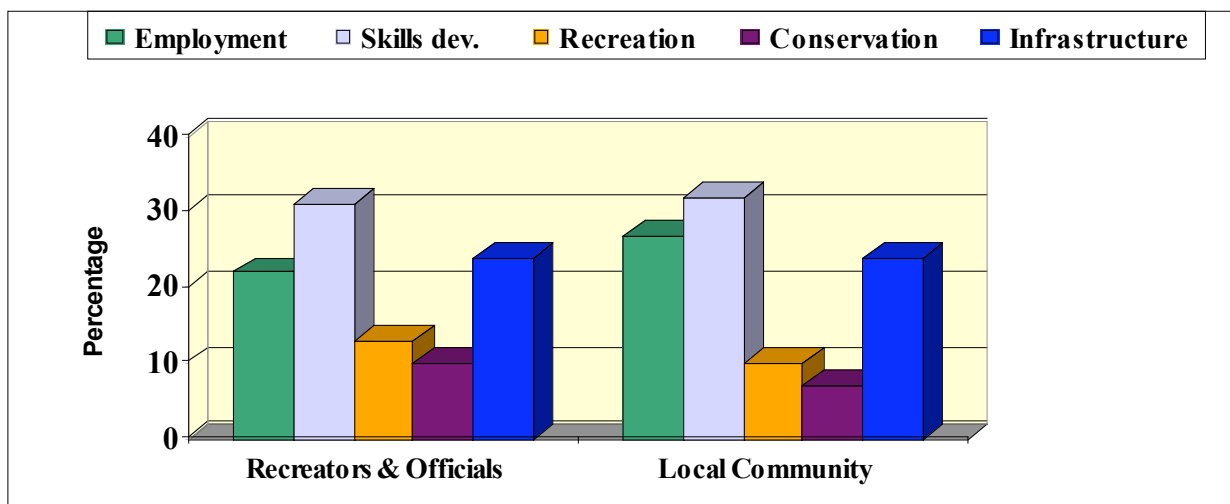
On the other hand, the majority [63%] of the respondents indicated that there were poor benefits [39%] and not sure [24%] about them within the study area. This sizeable negative response of 63 percent, may be accounted for in that the majority of the respondents were confused about the manner in which activity-opportunities offered themselves to the community, as well as the times of encounter with the recreation facilities and activities.

Following the outcomes of the above-mentioned analyses, it is reasonable to conclude that Hypothesis 5, which states: *That the community perceives the*

benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area to be good, should not be supported and therefore rejected. It must be noted that this decline of the hypothesis is outright, simply because the negative responses were also significantly perceived.

In further investigating the status of outdoor recreation activities and facilities, as benefitting the local communities in the study area, the stakeholders were asked to reveal their perceptions on the basis of a number of beneficial variables. These variables included: Employment; Job creation, Skills development; Recreation experience; Infrastructural development; and Nature conservation. In other words, the question of “what precisely do you benefit from outdoor recreation activities around your area?” was posed to the stakeholders. Figure 4.10 shows an analysis of what stakeholders benefit from the outdoor recreation.

FIGURE 4.10 BENEFITS OF STAKEHOLDERS FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION



[n = 122. Some of the subjects gave more than one response for each statement]

The majority of stakeholders, both recreators/officials [31%] and the local community [32%] indicated that the skills development variable was the most favoured benefit. The second and third most favoured variables as benefitting the stakeholders were employment opportunities [27%] and infrastructural development [24%] respectively. There was an insignificant difference between the recreators/officials and the local community. The main reason for selecting these variables: skills development, employment, and infrastructural development were the most needed outdoor recreation facilities and activities.

The variables such as recreation experience [13%] and nature conservation [10%] were generally regarded as the least favoured benefits. The main reason for their selection is that recreation and conservation were not seen as crucially important when it comes to survival and developmental necessities. The communities are anxious about acquiring employment and skills development, rather than pursue recreation experience and nature conservation interests in the study area within the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

Understandably, the local communities have been denied access to such outdoor recreation or natural resources and facilities in the pre-democracy period (Goodman, 2003). In view of these outcomes that the majority of both recreators/officials and the local community members attest to their acceptance of some variables as beneficial in outdoor recreation activities. It is therefore reasonable to deduce that Hypothesis 5, which states: *That the community perceives the benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area to be good*, should be supported and therefore accepted. These outcomes are based on the finding that the selection of variables such as: skills

development, employment, and infrastructural development were the most favoured and needed as outdoor recreation facilities and activities.

4.10 CONCLUSION

This chapter has paid attention to the analysis and interpretation of variables and factors that highlight the operation of policies and practices in outdoor recreation participation at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. These factors were analysed with a view of finding out if they would benefit the local community within the study area. The analysis and interpretation of data was achieved by utilising the objectives and hypothesis as way of departure. The demographic characteristics of the respondents (officials, recreators and local communities) have revealed varying outcomes, relating to the role of policy and its implementation in outdoor recreation systems. The analysis and outcomes of various aspects of the research problem, have laid a foundation for making conclusions about, participation, provision, strategies or management practices, existing policies and perceived benefits of outdoor recreation activities. Furthermore, these conclusions are expected to lead to some recommendations presented in the next chapter.

In addition, the conclusions reached are expected to assist the researcher to present a viewpoint about how outdoor recreation authorities should translate recreation policies into practices which would help in the development and promotion the recreation system in the study area. These policies and practices should be renewable to new outdoor recreation policies for the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Some of the pertinent aspects cited by Strydom (1993)

argue that the formulation policies and procedures must proceed from specific points of departure, namely that:

- Recreation and tourism must be regarded as a community action which can only unfold in a meaningful manner if the community is involved.
- A meaningful link must be established between regional recreation planning and national objective in order to ensure that regional objective are formulated in line with national recreation policy.

The next chapter, Chapter 5, summarises and deals with the findings of this research study, in the context of the objectives and hypotheses postulated. The next chapter also seeks to indicate whether the development of outdoor recreation policies and practice are achievable at the the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses and puts together conclusions and recommendations that are arising from the discussion of theoretical background materials, the empirical analysis and interpretation of data. The latter was achieved by setting up objectives and addressing them through hypotheses. As such, data were presented, analysed and interpreted in order to show how respondents answered some of the research questions. The researcher selected certain questions as central and constituting the core of this investigation, with the purpose of demonstrating how interviewees responded to them.

The analysis and interpretation showed different and interesting viewpoints relating to how some variables and factors highlighted the operation of policies and practices in outdoor recreation participation at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. By way of conclusion, the objectives of this investigation are revisited in such a manner that conclusion and recommendations could be viewed in line with them. The objectives would be the core to the conclusions and would be related to the findings of the investigation.

The recommendations in this chapter are presented with a view of suggesting solutions pertaining to participation in outdoor recreation. Recommendations also relate to various variables which affect outdoor recreation participation,

recreation provision, strategies or management practices, existing policies and perceived benefits of outdoor recreation activities. Recommendations would also suggest the development and provision of outdoor facilities within the Umkhanyakude Municipal Area.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS BASED ON OBJECTIVES

(a) The first objective of the study sought:

To establish the level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities.

Based on the foundation theory by Torkildsen (2007), that recreation does not necessarily contain play but always has particular value framework related to satisfying participation in leisure activities, the objective was addressed. The subject matter on participation in outdoor recreation [nature-based] recreation activities, like game viewing, picnicking, camping, beach-swimming and natural area appreciation were found to be less preferred by the respondents. The majority of the respondents on the other hand preferred the out-of-doors and indoor recreation activities.

Pertaining to the conditions and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities within the study area, the findings of the study indicated that the majority of respondents perceived them to be in a poor state or condition. Alternatively, regarding the outdoor recreation participation in the future, the majority of the respondents indicated that they wish to participate more in outdoor recreation. A negligible number of respondents stated that they would participate less, in the future. This implies that people of Umkhanyakude Municipality are positive towards outdoor recreation participation in the future. Based on these findings and relating to participation in outdoor recreation activities, it was concluded that Hypothesis 1, which stated: *That*

there is an inadequate level of participation in outdoor recreation activities among the Umkhanyakude communities, is supported. Gender as well as age and education were found to be some of those variables influencing participation in outdoor recreation. The conclusion was that males use their leisure time for recreation regularly, whereas females spent most of their leisure time doing household duties. It was also concluded that age and education play a major role in outdoor recreation participation.

(b) The second objective of the study sought:

To investigate the adequacy of the provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area.

A thorough investigation of the provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area was found to be largely influenced by the actions of the recreation authorities. The objective of this study sought to investigate whether outdoor recreation facilities are adequately provided in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality or not. Interestingly, the majority of the respondents believed that the outdoor recreation facilities are not adequately provided in the study area. On the other hand, a minority of the respondents felt that the provision of facilities was adequate. Some of the recreation facilities that were perceived to be adequate, were also found to be far away, run down and/or poorly maintained. The notion of distance as affecting outdoor recreation participation is illustrated by McIntosh *et al.*, (2002) who argue that distance serves as barrier more especially to those who are not employed because the longer the distance the higher the cost.

Rooted on these findings and relating to the provision of outdoor recreation facilities, it was concluded that Hypothesis 2, which stated: *That there is adequate provision of outdoor recreation facilities in the study area*, is not supported. These finding are further supported because a majority of people

do not visit outdoor recreation areas due to reasons such as transport cost, distance, finances and the like. Finally, the recreation facilities at the Umkhanyakude District are not adequately located and therefore not easily accessible. In addition, a large majority of respondents expressed a view that outdoor recreation facilities are not enough in the Umkhanyakude District.

(c) The third objective of the study sought:

To ascertain the strategies or management practices that are used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities to be involved in outdoor recreation activities.

Working from the premise that many of the authorities engage in outdoor recreation facilities and activities, with the intention of fulfilling national recreation priorities, have put up strategies for the successful implementation of recreation and tourism development initiatives (Njobe & Botha, 2003). The management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality have sought to encourage local communities to be involved in outdoor recreation activities.

An analysis of the findings, have indicated that the majority of recreation officials were of the view that recreation management practices in the study area were good and well implemented. The officials essentially, are supporting government policy and their employers. On the other hand, the majority of recreators and local communities, were of the view that the recreation management practices in the study area, were poor and not in line with recreation development principles. The general reason for this outcome is that the local community members were poor; less educated and excluded from participating in the outdoor recreation activities. In addition, the respondents also indicated that they were not overly happy with the development processes provided by the recreation authority in the study area.

The outcomes of these analyses have made us concluded that Hypothesis 3, which stated: *That the strategies or management practices used by the Umkhanyakude Municipality to encourage local communities be involved in outdoor recreation activities are not effective*, should be supported and therefore accepted.

(d) The forth objective of the study sought:

To indicate the perceived types of policies existing in the study area as well as their level of implementation.

The basis for objective four, is that the concept ‘recreation policy’ refers to a course of action, a guiding principle, or procedure that is considered to be expedient or advantageous in the planning and management of outdoor recreation systems (Rodney & Toalson, 1981). In this regard, the finding attempting to address objective four, has found that the majority of stakeholders, mainly the local community, were of the view that policy formulation and implementation is characterised by poor to ‘not sure’ responses. The main reasons for these responses were that most community members had either experienced some difficulties in trying to access outdoor recreation facilities and activities, or that their poverty status and poor educational qualifications influenced their negative responses.

On the other hand, the majority of recreators thought that the existence of policies and their implementation was good. However, this view was contradicted by a significant number of recreators, who thought that policy formulation and implementation was indeed poor. From the analyses it was concluded that that Hypothesis 4, which stated: *That the perceived types of policies existing in the study area are not being adequately implementation*, was supported and therefore accepted.

(e) The fifth objective of the study sought:

To establish the community's perceived benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area

Working on the notion that the benefits from recreation participation are the core of experience and the resources and activity opportunities offered to community members (Torkildsen, 2007).

On responding to the question; “Does outdoor recreation offer benefits?” The majority of respondents indicated that outdoor recreation activities do offered some benefits for the local communities in the study area. However on the question: “What do you benefit from outdoor recreation”? The majority of respondents indicated that they would benefit through skills development, employment opportunities and infrastructural development. The more functional variables were selected by the respondents and that the main reason for selecting these variables was that they were the most needed outdoor recreation facilities and activities.

In view of these findings the majority of the stakeholders were attested to their acceptance of some variables as beneficial in outdoor recreation activities. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that Hypothesis 5, which states: *That the community perceives the benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area to be good*, should not be supported. The basis for this rejection, is that the notion of ‘poor’ and ‘not sure’ was high in the respondent’s mind. The benefits appreciated were based on the fact that they were functional and hoped for by many of the stakeholders at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

In concluding this section, it is worth reiterating that policy analysis and its implementation, are the fundamental instruments that decision-makers utilise

in achieving an improved or better quality of life for local communities (Magi, 2006). Indeed, Gilmour & Fisher (1995) argue that recreation policy formulation is a competency of government, while its implementation falls within the ambit of departments, stakeholders and private sector entities. This research project has tried to reveal how policy and practice takes place in addressing outdoor recreation participation, provision, strategic management and community benefits. Furthermore, it must be noted that the majority of stakeholders have viewed strategies for benefitting the previously disadvantaged communities as an appropriate policy to address inequalities from the past (Magi, 2009). However, notwithstanding a decade's existence of recreation and tourism policies, there have been negative and poor benefits as well as achievements from the stakeholder's point of view (Matola, 2005). Finally, it has been concluded that policy and practice do promote the community's perceived benefits of participating in outdoor recreation activities in the study area.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the preceding discussion, and based on the findings of the study, a number of recommendations have been put forward. This section, therefore, attempt to propose some strategies, which can be used to promote the implementation policies towards addressing some of the findings of this research investigation. The recommendations are expected to assist in the appropriate development and provision of recreation facilities that would benefit the Umkhanyakude community.

Firstly, the researcher would like to recommend that the local government of Umkhanyakude District together with all stakeholders should come up with new strategies based on the development of Umkhanyakude's outdoor recreation system. The local government must also develop a centre for

recreation and tourism, which could be used to develop recreation skills of the local community.

Secondly, the researcher suggests that the location of recreation facilities needs to be looked at before steps are taken to invite and accommodate some of the community members of Umkhanyakude. Where outdoor recreation facilities are naturally located far away, then a transportation scheme must be devised to assist the recreators. This research investigation was able to establish that most of the people travel long distances to the recreation centres. People need transport to reach those areas, and other people end up not visiting recreation centres, more especially the females because of long distances.

Thirdly, there is need to organise outdoor recreation awareness campaigns, through which local people will be trained and provided with knowledge about the existing recreation areas, facilities and activities on offer. The researcher found that Blacks, as a previously disadvantaged group, are not aware of existing outdoor recreation activities. When these respondents were to choose among the list of outdoor recreation activities they participate in, they all went for swimming, game viewing, jogging, hunting and fishing.

Fourthly, it is recommended that the schools around the Umkhanyakude Municipal Area need to include recreation and tourism in their curriculum so as to develop the interest towards recreation particularly black schools. The excursions will make teachers and pupils aware about these outdoor recreation areas.

Fifthly, the local government together with all stakeholders need to cater for females when planning for the development of outdoor recreation facilities.

Seemingly females are not catered for because even the sports fields available for males are in greater numbers when compared to those designated for females.

5.4 CONCLUSION

In closing this chapter, it is appropriate to recapture what this chapter has achieved. On the whole the chapter has gone into thorough review of the analysed data, as well as indicated the general conclusions and recommendations that have arisen from the empirical process provided in Chapter 4. The chapter also indicated that the development of outdoor recreation facilities was necessary simply because of their inadequacy, poor quality and inaccessible to the general members of the local community. The inaccessibility of facilities resulted in members of the community having to travel long distances to the facilities.

In order to improve the situation in the study area, the Umkhanyakude District Manager has to work together with stakeholders in empowering the local communities. The research study has emphasised various important findings and proposed some recommendations, which are expected to improve the recreation situation. A general recommendation for the study area is that community members need to be encouraged to participate in joint decision-making, so that they can develop a sense of responsibility and ownership of all projects in the area. Furthermore, awareness campaigns need to be organized to educate the local communities about the importance of outdoor recreation activities.

Finally, skills development was found to be important and needed to be improved. As such, the introduction of recreation and tourism in schools as a

subject can be expected to go a long way towards making learners aware of recreation, gain knowledge, skills and experience in the field of outdoor recreation. To conclude this section it seems appropriate to cite Cooper *et al.* (1999: 458) who argue that it has been suggested that recreation delivery and human resource challenges for recreation and tourism:

Can only be met successfully by a well-educated, well-trained, bright, energetic, multilingual and entrepreneurial workforce that understands the nature of tourism and has had professional training (Cooper *et al.*, 1999:458).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ANC [African National Congress], (1994): *The Reconstruction and Development Programme: A Policy Framework*. Johannesburg: Umanyano Publishers.
- Badmin, P. Coombs, M & Rayner, G (1988): *Leisure Operational Management Volume1:Facilities*: London: British Library-Longman Group.
- Bayon, S.E. (2000): *Tourism and Hospitality Management in the New Millennium: A Case Study in Kwazulu-Natal*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Zululand: KwaDlangezwa.
- Binns, T. & Nel, E. (2002): Tourism as a local development strategy in South Africa. *The Geographical Journal*. 168 (3): 235-247
- Brockman, C. F. & Merriam, J. C., (1971): *Recreational use of Wildlands*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Bucher, A.C, Shivers, J.S & Bucher, R.D (2001): *Recreation for Society*: New York: Prentice Hall
- Burn, A.M. & Holden, A. (1995): *Tourism: A New Perspective*. Hertfordshire: Prentice-Hall.
- Butler, R.W. & Boyd, S.W. (2000): *Tourism and National Parks: Issues and Implications*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Calista, D.J. (1994): Policy Implementation. In Nagel, S.S. (1994): *Encyclopedia of Policy Studies*. New York: Marzel Dekker Inc.
- Ceballos-Lascurain, H. (1996):. *Tourism, Ecotourism and Protected Areas*. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Gland.
- Cowan, G.I., Yawitch, J. & Swift, M. [Eds]. (2003): Strategic innovations in biodiversity conservation: The South African experience.

- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism [DEAT], Pretoria.
- Craythorne, D.L. (1990): *Municipal Administration: A Hand Book*. Kenwyn: Juta & Company Ltd.
- DEAT [Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism], (1996a): *KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Act of 1996*. Durban: Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism.
- DEAT [Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism], (1996b): *White Paper: The Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa*. Pretoria: Government Printers of South Africa, DEAT.
- DEAT [Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism], (1997): *White Paper on Environmental Management*. Pretoria: Government of South Africa, DEAT.
- DSR [Department of Sports and Recreation], (1998): *White Paper: Sports and Recreation in South Africa*. Pretoria: Government Printers of South Africa, DSR.
- Donaldson, R., (2005): Conserving the built environment in South Africa: challenges and dilemmas, *Journal of Public Administration*, 40(4), 796-808.
- Driver, B.L. & Knopf, R.C. (2008): *Personality, Outdoor Recreation and Expected Consequences*. <http://www.eab.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/9/2/169> (2008): [Online] Website [Accessed 14-04-2008].
- DTI [Department of Trade and Industry], (2004a): *Broad-Based BEE Framework: Principles and Definitions*. Pretoria: Government of South Africa.
- DTI [Department of Trade and Industry], (2004b): *The role of equity ownership in Broad-Based Economic Empowerment*. Pretoria: DTI.
- Farrell, P. & Lundegren H.M (1983): *The process of Recreation Programming*. New Jersey: Jonh Wiley & Sons.

- Gilmour, D. & Fisher, A. (1995): Conserving biodiversity outside protected Areas: The role of the traditional Agro-ecosystems. *AgriReview: A Quarterly Agricultural Review*. Johannesburg: Standard Bank AgriReview Publishers.
- Glyptis, S. (1993): *Leisure and the environment*. New York: Patmore Publishers:
- Goeldner, J.R., Charles, R., & Brent, R. (2006): *Tourism Principles, Practices, & Philosophies*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Goeldner, C. R. & Ritchie, J. R. B. (2009): *Tourism: Principles, practices, philosophies*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Gold, S. M., (2001): *Recreation Planning and Design*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Goodman, P.S. 2003. Protected area management and its effectiveness in South Africa. In Cowan, G.I., Yawitch, J. & Swift, M. [eds]. *Strategic innovations in biodiversity conservation: The South African experience*. 39-46. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism [DEAT], Pretoria.
- Hall, C.M. (2000): *Tourism Planning: Policies, Processes and Relationships*. London: Prentice-Hall.
- Hall, C. M. & Lew, A. A. (1998): *Sustainable Tourism: A geographical perspective*. New York: Longman.
- Hall, C. M. & Page S. J., (2001): *The geography of tourism and recreation*. London: Routledge Publishers.
- Hlabisa Municipality & Isibuko Se-Africa Development Planners CC (2008): *Hlabisa Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2007-2012*. [Online] <http://www.www.kzntreasury.gov.za/linkclick.aspx/Hlabisa+LM/Hlabisa-IDP.htm>: [Accessed 21-10-2008]
- Holly Bible, (1979): *Good News*. British and Foreign Bible Society.

- Hugo, M.L. (1974): An Investigation into the Nature and Magnitude of the Demand for Outdoor Recreation among Black Communities of South Africa. *South African Journal of African Affairs*, Vol. 2: 57-66.
- Hugo, M.L. (2004): *Environmental Management: An Ecological Guide to Sustainable Living in Southern Africa*. Pretoria: Ecoplan Publishers.
- Hunter, R. (1995): Links Between Public and Private-Tourism-Conservation Businesses in North Eastern KwaZulu-Natal. Paper presented at the KZN Wildlife Scientific Services Symposium, September, 1995. Pietermaritzburg: KZN Wildlife.
- IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), (2000): *Benefits beyond boundaries*: Washington, D.C.: World Conservation Union- (IUCN) and the World Bank.
- Ibrahim, H & Cordes, K. A. (1993): *Outdoor Recreation*. Oxford: W.C.B. Brown & Benchmark Publishers.
- Jones, D., Openshaw, R., & Robinson, J., (2002): *Travel and Tourism: NQF Level 4*. Pretoria: Colloquium Educational Publishers.
- Kelly, J. R. (1996): *Leisure*. London: Simon and Schuter Company.
- Keyser, H. (2004): *Tourism Development*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- KZN-NCS [KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Service], (1999): *Conservation Districts- Management and Strategic plan*. Durban: Coastal Division.
- Kraus, R. (2001): *Recreation and leisure in modern society*. Tall Pine Drive: Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- Lickorish, L.J. & Jenkins, C.L. (2000): *An introduction to tourism*. Oxford: Butterworth–Heinemann,
- Lubbe, B.A. (2003): *Tourism Management in Southern Africa*. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman (Pty) Ltd.

- Magi, L.M. (1986): *Black People's Cognition of Natural Recreation Resources in the Natal North Coastal Region*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Zululand: KwaDlangezwa.
- Magi, L. M. (1992a): Cognized use of natural recreation resources: A Black perspective . *Development of Southern Africa*. Vol.6 (3): 326-339.
- Magi, L.M. (1992b): *Outdoor Recreation Perception Changes since the Repeal of the Separate Amenities Act in South Africa*. A paper presented at the 27th International Geographical Conference of the IGU Conference. Washington DC 9-14 August 1992.
- Magi, LM. 1996: *Outdoor recreation patterns and prospects since the new order in South Africa*. Unpublished paper delivered at the 28th International Geographical Congress of the IGU held at The Hague, Netherlands on 4-10 August 1996.
- Magi, L.M. (1999a): Township Recreation Patterns and the new order in South Africa. www.informaworld.com/index/770580578.pdf [Online] Accessed 20-10-2008].
- Magi, L.M. (1999b): Township Recreation Patterns and the new order in South Africa. *Tourism Geographies*. Vol. 1(3):142-163.
- Magi, LM. (1999c): People, Recreation and the Environment. In Fox, R & Rowntree, K. [Ed.] *Geography of South Africa in a Changing World*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press, pp 145 –169.
- Magi, L. M. (2000a): *Guidelines on Writing a Doctoral Thesis (ART800)*. Unpublished Workbook. Durban-Umlazi Campus: University of Zululand.
- Magi, L.M. (2000b): *Domestic Tourism and the Sea in South Africa: Patterns and Perceptions*. In Umbelino, J. [Ed]: *Sustainable Tourism*. Lisbon: Departamento de Geography e Planeamento Regional, pp 207-223.

- Magi, L.M. (2001): *Tourism Safety and Security in KwaZulu-Natal: Perception, Reality and Prospects*. Paper presented at the International Geographical Union's Commission Conference, held in Cheju, Korea, August 9-13, 2000.
- Magi, LM. 2006: *To recreate or conserve, that is the question: The case of Lake St Lucia*. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*. 4 (2): 1-12.
- Magi, L.M. (2007): *Statistical Techniques and Field Research in the Spatial Sciences: An Introduction*. Unpublished Manuscript for the Centre for Recreation and Tourism. KwaDlangezwa: University of Zululand.
- Magi, L. M.: (2008): *The Realm of Creative Tourism: The Position of Responsible Gambling as a Tool for Gaming Tourism in KwaZulu-Natal*. In Richards, G. & Wilson J. (2008): *From Cultural Tourism to Creative Tourism*: Barcelona (2005) ATLAS Publications.
- Magi, L. M. (2009): *Development and promotion of tourism at Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve [VCNR]: Towards a delivery strategy*. Paper Presented at the ATLAS Conference, Held 1-4 July 2009, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana.
- Magi, L.M.; Mwandla, E.M.; Nzama, A.T. & Ngcobo, N.R. (2006): *Tourism Workbook for Educators* [Workbook - I, II & III]. Unpublished Tourism Workshop Educational Workbooks. Centre for Recreation & Tourism, UZ in collaboration with Tourism KwaZulu-Natal.
- Magi, L.M. & Nzama, A.T (2002): *Perspectives on Recreation and Tourism Geographies in South Africa*. In Fairhurst, J.; Maharaj, B. & Magi, LM [Ed]: *In Transition: Geography and South Africa at the Dawn of the Millennium*. *South African Geographical Journal*. Vol.: 84 (1) 112-128.

- Magi, L.M. & Nzama, A.T. 2008: Interplay of Nature and Heritage for Communities Around the Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg World Heritage Park. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*. 6 (2): 13-30.
- Magi, L.M. & Nzama, A.T. 2009: *Community perception and participation in the management of the Isimangaliso Wetland Park, South Africa: Towards a sustainable tourism development initiative*. A Box, in Saarinen, J. Becker, F.; Manwa, H.; & Wilson, D. 2009: Sustainable tourism in Southern Africa: Local communities and natural resources in transition. Bristol: Channel View Publications (2009: Box 13.1 pp 233-236).
- Matola, M. (2005): What, where and when in the Zulu Kingdom: An official guide to events and entertainment. Brochure of Tourism KwaZulu-Natal. (4 April 2005)
- McCall, J. R. & McCall, V. N. (1997): *Outdoor recreation: Forests, Park and Wilderness*. California: Benziger Bruce & Glencoe, Inc.
- McCall, J. R. & McCall, V. N. (2008): *Outdoor recreation: Forests, Park and Wilderness*. [Online]: http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/pdf/taharoa_domain/impacts_of_powerboating_and_skiing. [Accessed 04-04-2008].
- McIntosh, R W., Goeldner, C. R., & Ritchie B. (2002): *Tourism Principles, Practices, Philosophies*. New York: Wiley and Sons.
- Mercer, D. (1977): The Factors Affecting Recreation Demand. In Mercer, D. (Ed.): *Leisure and Recreation in Australia*. Malvern: Sorrett Publishing Co.
- Morare, M.W, Reynhardt, J.H, & Wilson, G.D.H (2001): *Understanding human and social sciences*. Cape Town: Longman
- MSA [Municipal Systems Act] (2002): Municipal Systems Act Act No.32 of 2002. *Government Gazette*. Cape Town: Government Printers.

- MDA [Municipal Demarcation Act] (1999): Municipal Demarcation Act No.27 of 1999. *Government Gazette*. Cape Town: Government Printers.
- MSA [Municipal Systems Act] (2002): Municipal Systems Act Act No.32 of 2002. *Government Gazette*. Cape Town: Government Printers.
- Mwandla, N.D. (2002): *The Planning and Management of Outdoor Recreation Systems in Kwazulu-Natal: Policy, Practice and Perception*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Zululand: KwaDlangezwa.
- Ngcobo, N.R (1998): *The provision of recreation facilities for youth in Umlazi Township: A socio-spatial perspective*. Unpublished MRT Dissertation, Durban-Umlazi: University of Zululand.
- Njobe, K. & Botha, M. (2003): Linkages in the landscape and seascape: Lessons learned from South Africa's experience. In Cowan, G.I., Yawitch, J. & Swift, M. [eds]. *Strategic innovations in biodiversity conservation: The South African experience*. 14-20. Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism [DEAT], Pretoria.
- Nzama, A.T.; Magi, L.M.; Mwandla, E.M. & Ngcobo, N.R. (2005): *Tourism Workbook for Educators* [Workbook - I, II & III]. Unpublished Tourism Workshop Educational Workbooks. Centre for Recreation & Tourism, UZ in collaboration with Tourism KwaZulu-Natal.
- Peacock, B. (2007): Transformation : No place to hide. *Sunday Times (Business Times)*. 20 May, 2006.
- Patmore, J. (1983): *Recreation and Resources*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Publishers.
- Pigram, J. J. & Jenkins, J. M. (1999): *Outdoor recreation management*. London: Douglas, Peace and Richard.
- Rankin, M. (2001): Portnet Company, Public Relations Officer: A Respondent Interviewed, Richards Bay: Portnet Company, July 2001.

- Rodney, L.S. and Toalson, R.F. (1981): *Administration of Recreation, Parks, and Leisure Services*, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Rowe, E. (1969): *An introduction to behaviour and institutions*. London: Rutledge and Paul Henley.
- Shuters and Shooter (1995): *New Secondary School Atlas for South Africa*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter Publishers.
- Shivers, J.S (1978): *Essential of recreation services*. Cape Town: Henry Kimpton Publishers.
- Shivers, J.S (1981): *Leisure and recreation concept: A critical analysis*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Sikhakhane, J. (2006): Current BEE state of mind is mockery of Mandela's dream. *Business Report*. 10 October 2006.
- Sinclair, M. T. (1997): *Gender, work and tourism*. London: Routledge Publishers.
- Sivan, A. (2002): Leisure participation of Hong Kong elderly: Policy and practice. *World Leisure Journal*, Vol. 44 (1): 11-17.
- SSA [Statistics South Africa] (2000): *People of South Africa: Population Census – 1996. Summary Report 2000*. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
- Spykes P. (2002): *South African Tourism Industry Empowerment and Transformation Annual Review*. Cape Town. Letsema and Infonomics.
- Strydom, A.J. (1993): *A strategic plan for regional tourism in South Africa*. Bloemfontein: Technikon Free State.
- Johnson, P. and Thomas, B. (1993): *Choice and demand in tourism*. London: Mansell Publishing Limited.
- TKZN [Tourism KwaZulu-Natal]. 2005. *WWW – What, Where and When Magazine*. KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority. Durban.

- TKZN [Tourism KwaZulu-Natal]. 2007. *Official Travel Guide: KwaZulu-Natal 2007/2008*. KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Authority. Durban.
- Torkildsen, G (1995): *Leisure and Recreation Management*. London: E and F.N Spon Ltd.
- Torkildsen, G. (2001): *Leisure and Recreation Management*. London: Bath Press.
- Torkildsen. G. (2007): *Leisure and Recreation Management*. New York: Routledge Publishers.
- Tribe, J. (2000): *Environmental management for rural tourism and tourism and recreation* London: Wellington House.
- Tribe, J.; Font X.; Griffiths, N., Vickey, R. & Yale, K. (2000): *Management of rural tourism and recreation*. New York: Wiltshire.
- UDM [Umkhanyakude District Municipality] (2007): *The Official Guide to the Elephant Coast*: Jozini: Personnel Research and Marketing.
- UIDP [Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan], (2008): *The Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan - 2007-2012*. [Online] <http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/Planning/uidp>. Website [Accessed on 12-09-2008].
- UIDP [Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan] (2002): *The Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan – 2000-2012*. [Online] <http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/Planning/uidp>. [Accessed on 12-09-2008].
- UNWTO [United Nations World Tourism Organization]. (2004): *International Tourism: A Global Perspective*. WTO Tourism and Training Series.
- Van Niekerk, W.P. (1988): *Contemporary Management*. Durban: Butterworths Publishers.

- Wahab, S. (2000): Sustainable tourism in the developing world. In Wahab, S. & Pigram, J.J. [eds] 2000: *Tourism, development and growth: The challenge of sustainability*. 129-146. London: Routledge.
- WCED [World Commission on Environment and Development]. (1987): *Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Welman, J.C. & Kruger, S.J. (2001): *Research Methodology for the Business and Administrative Sciences*. Goodwood: International Publishing Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd.

WEBSITES

- <http://www.alternativeroute.net/images/elephant-coat>. (2008): [Online], The Elephant Coast. Website [Accessed 14-10-2008].
- <http://www.auditorgen.state.pa.us/Reports/Performance>. (2008): [Online] The Youth Forestry Camp No. 2. Website [Accessed 12-10-2008].
- http://www.devplan.kzntl.gov.za/.../idps/umkhanyakude/idp_umkhanyakude-list.asp. (2008): [Online], Integrated Development Plans. Website [Accessed 14-10-2008].
- http://www.devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2007-8/idps, (2009): [Online] Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan Report. Website [Accessed 14-07-2009].
- <http://www.durban.co.za/factfile>. (2008): [Online] Durban's Fact File. [Accessed on 12-10-2008].
- <http://www.durban.gov.za> (2008): [Online] Durban Metropolitan Tourism Website [Accessed on 12-10-2008]
- <http://www.eab.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/9/2/169> (2008): [Online] Personality, Outdoor Recreation and Expected Consequences. Website [Accessed 14-10-2008].

http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/broad_based_black_economic_empowerment. (2008): [Online] Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment. Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008]

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/practice>. (2008): [Online] Concept Practice (Defined). Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008].

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy>. (2008): [Online] Strategy (Defined). Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008].

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism>. (2008): [Online] Strategy (Defined). Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008].

<http://www.environment.gov.za> (2008) [Online] Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Website. [Accessed on 14-10-2008]

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Participation>. (2008): [Online] Participation: ownership, decision-making, financial benefit. Website [Accessed on 05-07-2008].

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strategy>. (2008): [Online] Strategy (Defined). Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008].

<http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism>. (2008): [Online] Strategy (Defined). Website [Accessed on 04-10-2008].

<http://www.eoearth.org/article/GreaterStLuciaWetlandPark.SouthAfrica>. (2008): [Online] – The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park, South Africa - Encyclopedia of Earth. [Accessed on 12-10-2008].

http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/pdf/taharoa_domain/impacts_of_powerboating_and_skiing. (2008): [Online]. *Outdoor Recreation: Forests, Park and Wilderness*. [Accessed 04-04-2008].

<http://www.kznwildlife.com> (2008): [Online] KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Services, Website. [Accessed on 18-10-2008]

http://www.phinda.com/Attractions/st_lucia.aspx. (2008): [Online]- Greater St Lucia Wetland Park - South Africa: History of the St. Lucia Wetlands. [Accessed on 12-10-2008].

http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za/planning_idp. (2008): [Online] The Umkhanyakude Integrated Development Plan. Website [Accessed on 12-09-2008].

<http://www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk/distance.decay.factsheet.tagged.pdf> (2008) [Online]: Commission for rural communities. [Accessed on 24-10-2008].

<http://www.southafrica.info/stlucia.htm>. (2008): [Online] About South Africa – Isimangaliso Wetland Park. [Accessed on 23-10-2008]

<http://www.southafrica.net> (2008) [Online] Tourism South Africa: Website [Accessed on 15-10-2008].

<http://www.statsa.gov.za> (2007): [Online] Statistics SA Website [Accessed 10-12-2007].

<http://www.zulu.org.za>. (2008) [Online] Tourism KwaZulu-Natal Strategy. [Accessed on 15-10-2008].

<http://www4.ncsu.edu/~leung/recres2.html> (2008): [Online]. Outdoor Recreation Resource List. [Accessed on 28-09-2008].

<http://www.zulu-kingdom.co.za/2005/KZN-municipalities/mtubatuba%20revi.html>. (2008): [Online]-Mtubatuba Integrated Development Project – Review Report. [Accessed on 11-2-2008].

<http://www.zulu-kingdom.co.za/KZN-municipalities>. (2008): [Online] Kwa Zulu-Natal Municipalities: Website [Accessed on 24-09-2008]

APPENDIX - A

QUESTIONNAIRE

POLICY AND PRACTISE IN OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

This Questionnaire is to be answered by Youth, Adults and elderly from age 12 and above. Please mark an (X) in appropriate places.

The above abbreviations stand for:

SA - Strongly Agree, A - Agree, N - Neutral, D - Disagree, SD - Strongly Disagree.

SECTION A : PERSONAL BACKGROUND

1. Gender:

Female		01	Male		02
--------	--	----	------	--	----

2 . Age

12- 16 years		01	17 - 21years		02	27 years and above		03
--------------	--	----	--------------	--	----	--------------------	--	----

3 . Race

Black		01	White		02
Indian		03	Coloured White		04

4 . Educational level you are attending

Primary School		01	Tertiary Institution		04
Secondary School		02	Not Attending		05
Senior Secondary School		03	Other Specify		06

5 . Level of education already attained

Less than grade 7 (STD 5)		01
Grade 7 (STD) - Grade 9 (STD 7)		02
Grade 10 (STD 8) - Grade 12 (STD 10)		03
Year 1 - 3 at Tertiary Institution		04
Other (Specify)		05

6 Indicate the area in which your home is located.

Mtubatuba		01
Hlabisa		02

7 Level of income

Unemployed		01
Earn from:		02
R500 - 1000		03
R10001 - 1500		04
R1500 - 2000		05
R2000 and above		06

8. Where is your home located?

Rural area		01
Urban area		02
Semi -urban area		03
Other (Specify)		04

9. How long have you lived at Umkhanyakude District?

Less than 10 years		01	10 - 20 years		02
20 - 40 years		03	More than 40 years		04

11. How would you rate accessibility of the recreation facility for the usage by the community at Umkhanyakude District?

Easily accessible by walking		01
Easily accessible by using one mode of public transport		02
Easily accessible by using two modes of transport		03
Easily accessible by using private vehicle		04
Not accessible at all		05

12. Transport fee is affordable to all community members to reach recreation facility?

Agree		01	Disagree		03
Strongly agree		02	Strongly disagree		04
Neutral		05			

13. Does your family enjoy participating in outdoor recreation?

Yes		01	No		02
Not sure		03	Some times		04

SECTION B : LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION

14. How do you spend your leisure time?

.....

15. Do you participate in outdoor recreation?

Yes		01
No		02

If no, give reason.....

.....

.....

.....

16. How often do your family participate in outdoor recreation specify the number of times.

.....Times as week Times s a month Times a year
-----------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

17. Indicate what type of outdoor recreation activities you enjoy the most?

Swimming		01	Bird watching		09
Fishing		02	Jogging		10
Camping		03	Boating		11
Game viewing		04	Picnicking		12
Canoeing		05	Nature study		13
Sight seeing		06	Playing games		14
Walking driving for pleasure		07	Horseback riding		15
Skiing		08	Other		16

18. During which session do you enjoy participating in outdoor recreation activities?

Summer		01
Winter		02
Both summer and winter		03
Other specify		04

19. Would you like to participate more in outdoor recreation activities?

Yes		01	No		02
-----	--	----	----	--	----

If no give reasons

.....

.....

.....

.....

20. How far are the outdoor recreation activities from your home or family?

1-5km away		01	6-10km away		02
11-15km away		03	More than 20km away		04

21. Where is the outdoor recreation facilities located?

Within residential area		01	Outside residential area		02
In your town		03	Away from town		04

General Comments:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION C : THE PROVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

22. What type of outdoor recreation facilities are found at Mtubatuba?

Game reserve		01	Dams		05
Sea		02	Forest		06
Game park		03	Other specify.....		07
Mountains		04			08

23. What type of outdoor recreation facilities are found at Hlabisa?

Game reserve		01	Dams		05
Sea		02	Forest		06
Game park		03	Other specify.....		07
Mountains		04			08

24. Outdoor recreation facilities are adequate enough to your community.

Agree		01	Disagree		02	Strong disagree		03
Poor		04	worse		05			

25. How is the condition of outdoor recreation facilities at your area?

Excellent		01	Good		02	Poor		03
Satisfactory		04	Worse		05			

26. Is there any maintenance of recreation facilities at your area?

Yes		01	No		02	Not sure		03
-----	--	----	----	--	----	----------	--	----

27. Who is responsible for the maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities in your area?

Provincial Government		01	Private sector		02
Tourism KwaZulu Natal		03	Users of the facilities		04
Other specify		05			

28. In what way do you enjoy participating in outdoor recreation activities?

Active participation		01	Passive participation		02
----------------------	--	----	-----------------------	--	----

SECTION D. OUTDOOR RECREATION BENEFITS

29. Do you think Outdoor Recreation offers you any benefits?

Yes		01		
No		02		
Not Sure		03		

30. Please give a reason for your response.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

31. Kindly list those Benefits you think are available in the Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

(a)	01	
(b)	02	
(c)	03	
(d)	04	

(e)	05	
(f)	06	
(g)	07	
(h)	08	

Any Additional Comments:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION E : SELF-OPINION QUESTIONS

	SA	A	N	D	SD
31. Both males & females participate in outdoor recreation.					
32. Families usually allow or give equal opportunities to both females and males in outdoor recreation activities.					
33. Female has little time to participate in outdoor recreation.					
34. Active recreation activities are mainly for males.					
35. Females can participate equally with males in outdoor activities.					
36. Females prefer participating in passive recreation					
37. Males & female at Mtubatuba have equal opportunities to outdoor recreation.					
38. Males & females have equal access to outdoor					
39. Female spends more of their leisure time doing house charges.					
40. Umkhanyakude District do have policy in all recreation areas to be followed by visitors.					

General Comments:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thank you very much

APPENDIX - B

University of Zululand

**DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION
& TOURISM**



**Private Bag X1001
KwaDlangezwa 3886
South Africa
Tel: 035 902 6000
Fax: 035-902 6073
Ref: mrt/ms/2008**

1 January 2008

To whom it may concern

Dear Sir /Madam

RE: REQUEST TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

Ms **Buhle Choice Ndulini** is part-time student of the Department for Recreation and Tourism at the University of Zululand. She is doing the Masters in Recreation and Tourism [MRT]. The attached questionnaire is part of her research project seeking to establish how outdoor recreation participation is governed by policy formulation and its implementation at the Umkhanyakude District Municipality. The title of the research project is:

***Policy and Practice in Outdoor Recreation Participation
in Umkhanyakude District, Kwazulu-Natal.***

This research inquiry is undertaken mainly for academic purposes among the Umkhanyakude District Municipality communities. It is hoped that the findings of the study will make a meaningful contribution to the fields of recreation, as well as the understanding of recreation participation pattern in the study area.

All the information collected from you or your organisation through this questionnaire will be kept in strict confidence.

Your assistance in this regard will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully

Lindisizwe. M. Magi (Prof.)
Department of Recreation and Tourism
University of Zululand

cc. Ms Buhle, C. Ndulini (Researcher)
