

**ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AS A TOOL
FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN
UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

BY

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APPROVAL

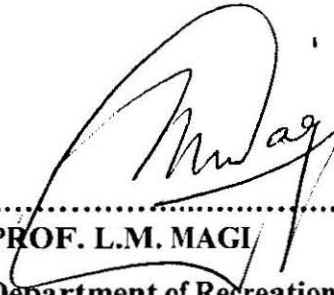


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DECLARATION

I declare that this research study: *Environmental Management Plan as a Tool for Tourism Development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality*, is my own work both in conception and execution, except where specifically indicated to the contrary in the text. All theoretical information and sources that have been quoted were duly and scientifically acknowledged by means of complete references.

DEDICATION

It is with great humility and pleasure that I dedicate this research work to the following people:

- To my late grandparents, Ellias and Eginah (MaZungu) who will never witness any of my success.
- To my gorgeous daughter, Aphiwe the little Angel yama-Njomane, who was my intrinsic motivator even when things fell apart.
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ABSTRACT

The study on the Environmental Management Plan as a tool for Tourism Development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality was conducted in consideration of tourism industry being the tourists' destination as well as the major source of income in the region. There are various factors that contributed immensely toward the growth of tourism in the study area. This study has identified that Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as one of the factors that played a significant role in ensuring authenticity of natural environment which forms the basis for tourism development. The objectives of the study are an important component of this research because they paved the direction that this study followed. The objectives of the study were as follow:

- **Objective 1:** To investigate the strategies used for protection and conservation of environment and natural resources for tourism development;
- **Objective 2:** To find out if the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as tool for tourism development;
- **Objective 3:** To establish the status quo of tourism development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality;
- **Objective 4:** To investigate the level of implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

Data were collected through the use of questionnaires which had both open and close ended questions. After the data were collected, it was analysed using SPSS. This programme was used to formulate frequency tables, graphs and related analysis.

There were various findings that were deduced from the responses of the interviewees. The findings of the study depicted that strategies and methods for protection and conservation of environmental resources exist in the study area. The strategies linked the importance and value of environmental resources towards tourism development. It prevailed that the inhabitants of uMkhanyakude District Municipality value the nature and its role in providing tourism related opportunities as well as other benefits to the local people. There are organisations and departments that played a major role in ensuring that the environment remains the first priority in the

operations of local communities. According to respondents' perceptions, organisations such as Reperial Reforestation, WWF, WESSA, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, DEAT, Water Affairs and Forestry have played a significant role in inculcating the essence of the environment in the local communities of the study area.

The findings of the study led to several recommendations that would assist in enhancing the implementation of EMP. The proper implementation of EMP will positively influence tourism development and directly contribute to economic growth of the study area. Recommendations included the following: (a) that methods and strategies to protect and conserve the environment should be reinforced, (b) that stakeholders (including government, private sectors and community) should be involved in developing and implementing EMP in their local municipality, (c) that the EMP should be developed taking into cognizance both environmental and tourism issues, as these two aspects are assumed to be intertwined, (d) uMkhanyakude District Municipality should provide personnel that will monitor the implementation of the EMP in the local municipalities and finally (e) that tourism as a subject should be introduced and promoted in schools.

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency
CEP	Cumulative Environment Assessment
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EKZNW	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
EMS	Environmental Management System
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
KZNW	KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
LAC	Limited Acceptance Capacity
NCS	Nature Conservation Service
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMME	Small Micro and Medium Enterprises
SoE	State of Environment
SoER	State of the Environment Report
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UDM	uMkhanyakude District Municipality
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WCU	World Conservation Union
WESSA	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
WWF	World Wildlife Funds

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CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The study focuses on the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The focal point of the study is on the Environment Management Plan [EMP] and its impact on development of tourism in the entire district. Environmental Management Plan plays a major role in effective and proper management of natural resources. The properly managed natural resources have great influence in bringing tourists to uMkhanyakude District Municipality, ultimately tourism industry develops. This chapter outlines the background of the study or problem, the objectives, the hypotheses, terms that will be defined in their operational nature. The significance and the structure of the study would be found in this chapter. The study topic is entitled *“Environmental Management Plan as a tool for tourism development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality”*

Environmental management can be thought of as a multi-layered process in which different types of environmental managers interact with environment and with each other to pursue a livelihood. On the other hand, environmental management can be understood as a field of study characterized by a set of concepts and approaches that interrelate in a distinctive way (Wilson and Bryant, 2002:5). Environmental managers are whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the application of skill in the active and self conscious, direct or indirect, manipulation of the environment with the aim of enhancing predictability in a context of social and environmental uncertainty (Wilson & Bryant, 2002:7)

The rationale of choosing the above mentioned topic as point of departure for this study was primarily based on the role and influence of tourism within uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The economic and job opportunities that present themselves for both tourism businesses and local people could not be overlooked. On the other hand the beautiful environment that directly attracts local and global community to visit uMkhanyakude region is crucial to the study. It is therefore imperative that such environment is preserved and

protected against any situation that might degrade and compromise its aesthetic nature. The Environmental Management Plan is seen as a catalyst and mechanism to promote harmonious interaction between environment and its inhabitants.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The natural resources and environment play a major role in promoting tourism in the region of uMkhanyakude. Some people visit places because they want to experience natural atmosphere that is rarely found these days. Harris, et al, (2003:225) concur with the above assertion stating that though the natural environment is certainly the primary attraction-and concern-of park managers. There is a symbiotic relationship between tourism and the environment. Conservation and the preservation of natural areas, archaeological sites and historic monuments have emerged as important spill-over benefits of tourism. In turn, the protection of these prime tourist resources enhances and perpetuates tourism by maintaining its very foundation. The tourism industry has as much interest in maintaining a quality environment as organizations specifically dedicated to that cause (Mathieson and Wall, 1987:97). However, tourism-environment relationships are not just fundamental, but also highly complex. There is a mutual dependence between the two that has been described as 'symbiotic'. In simple terms this means that since tourism benefits from being located in good-quality environments, those same environments ought to benefit widely from measures of protection aimed at maintaining their value as tourist resources (Williams, 1998:100)

It is clear that in order to develop and promote tourism in the study area, it is important to conserve, preserve and protect environmental surrounding that particular area. Therefore, the primary aim of this study is to find out the type of Environmental Management Plan that is being used in the district municipality. Moreover, to investigate whether there is tourism development facilitated by Environmental Management Plan that is utilised in the entire district or not.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the study area tourism industry is the most vibrant sector that brings about economic growth. The tourism industry is very inclusive in nature in the sense that it consists of various

sectors within the tourism industry. It is evident that there are plans that are utilized for environmental management purposes. The successful plans are built on a Plan, Do, Check, Act model (<http://www.wisegeek.com>, 2010). This model is about the importance of four steps or stages that make any plan to be successful if considered and followed properly.

The first step, planning, involves defining specific goals for the organization to be accomplished regarding the environment. Next, the organisation needs to take whatever steps are necessary to implement the processes laid out in the planning stage. Checking and monitoring the Environmental Management Plan, evaluating its effects and adjusting the procedures as necessary. Final step in a plan involves reviewing the plan after it is complete and looking at reports from activities conducted or talking to those who are directly involved to get feedback and adjust the plan accordingly (<http://www.wisegeek.com>, 2010). In the light of the above citation it is clear that a proper plan needs to be monitored and evaluated by the concerned or entrusted authorities. It is the case with Environmental Management Plan, which is a tool for tourism development in the entire uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

It is crystal clear that if there is development in the tourism industry around uMkhanyakude District Municipality, credits will be on the tool or tools utilised to manage the environment. The other imperative issue in the plan or plans involves effective management of the environment; therefore, proper training or education of the people who are working as environmentalists and managers of valuable natural resources is of paramount importance.

1.4 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

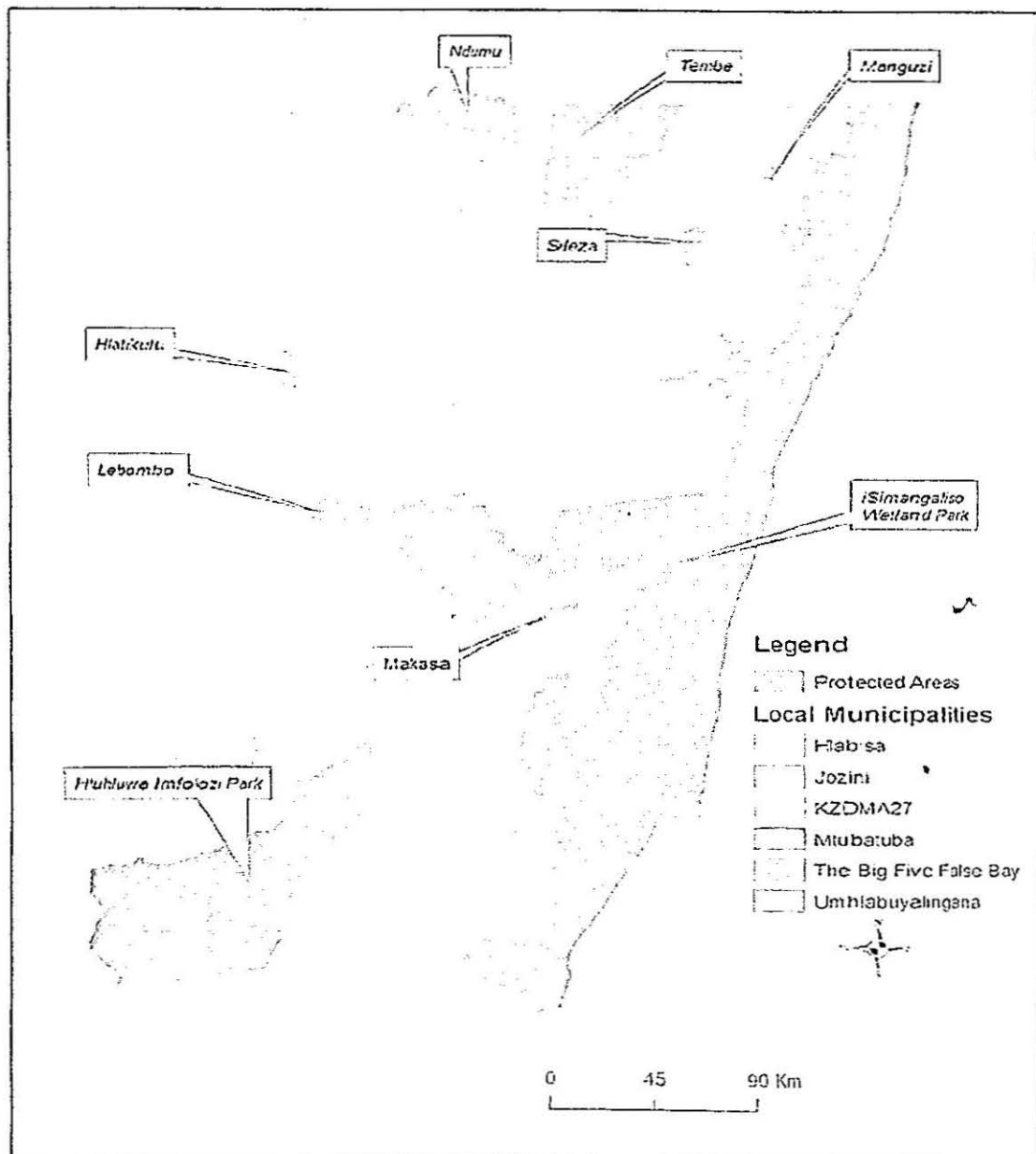
The study would have delimitation that would be categorised in two aspects. The first aspect would be geographical delimitation. The geographic delimitation entails the physical scope of the study, that is, the area where the research would be conducted. The second aspect would be conceptual delimitation which primarily focuses on the comprehension of the terms that would be utilised in the study. Therefore, concepts or terms would be shortly discussed to provide an overview understanding.

1.4.1 Geographical delimitation

The study would be delimited spatially and geographically. The geographical and spatial delimitation would be the geographic location of uMkhanyakude District Municipality [Refer

to Figure 1.1]. The district has five local municipalities. The uMkhanyakude District Municipality is situated in the North-eastern part of the KwaZulu-Natal province.

FIGURE 1.1: UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MAP



[Source: www.kznwildlife.com. (2010)]

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality map is relatively located about 300 kilometres north of Durban and absolutely located within the main district of uMkhanyakude, and is endowed with a variety of natural recreation and tourism resources making the area to be a well respected as a tourist destination. The area is within the World Heritage Site of note.

It forms the national borders with Mozambique to the North and Swaziland to the North-East. It has a scattered rural population of 542 953 people. It is known for having the highest malaria incidence in South Africa, which is aggravated by the poorly controlled malaria in neighbouring Mozambique. There are large numbers of orphans and households run by young children due to the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the study area (<http://www.healthlink.org.za>, 2010).

The study area is one of the world-class tourists destination with the big five wild animals including both black and white rhinos. The uMkhanyakude municipality as a research area is peculiar with its natural resources of special value; such as following; lake St. Lucia, Sibaya, KuNhlange and Mgobozeleni. Furthermore, the study area is very rich in natural vegetation, natural forest and tropical forest in the far north of the area (<http://www.umkhanyakude.org.za>, 2010). Refer to figure 1.1, the map of uMkhanyakude District Municipality showing the absolute location of the study area.

1.4.2 Conceptual delimitation

The conceptual focus of the study is on Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that serves as a tool for tourism development. The emphasis would be how Environmental Management Plan (EMP) actually contributed to the development of tourism industry in the study area. According to Laws, et al (1998:19) concepts crucial to tourism planning, management, trade and promotion were to be promoted by the North American Free Trade Agreement '(NAFTA)' and its supplemental agreements. In the light of this statement, there must an organ that would be responsible for planning, management, trade and promotion of tourism in any region or country.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are the key and important aspects in this study because questionnaires will be centred around on objectives. The objectives of the study can be regarded as the purpose of the study. According to Magi, (2008:102) objectives of the study refer to the statement of various purposes, aims and objectives of the study based on problem cited.

The study has the following objectives:

- (a) To investigate the influence of protection and conservation of the environment on Tourism development;
- (b) To indicate Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that serves as a tool for tourism development;
- (c) To find out more about the status quo of tourism within uMkhanyakude District Municipality;
- (d) To investigate the implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of uMkhanyakude District Municipality in terms of tourism development.

1.6 STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

Scholars, educationists or educationalists, researchers and academics referring to a guess that is educated in nature commonly use the term hypothesis. The statement of deduced consequences of theories, or statement of educated guesses based on objectives on objectives of study (Magi, 2008:102). By definition the research hypothesis refers to the statement of what the researcher deems to be the most probable answer to the study's problem question (Magi, 2008:62).

The study has the following hypotheses:

- (a) That the protection and conservation of environment and natural resources have great influence on tourism development;
- (b) That the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) places emphasis on tourism development;

- (c) That the nature of tourism industry within uMkhanyakude District Municipality is favourable for further development of tourism sectors;
- (d) That the Environmental Management Plan has not been fully implemented in tourism industry within uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definition of terms in this study will be overtly used according to their operation. Therefore, terms will be defined operationally.

1.7.1 Environment

Goeldner & Ritchie, (2009: 216) assert that all aspects of the surrounding of human beings, including cultural, natural, and man-made, whether affecting human beings as individuals or social groupings.

Miller (1996:731) defines environment as all external condition and factors, living and non-living (chemical and energy), that affect an organism or other specified systems during its lifetime.

In the light of the two above mentioned definitions the former will be used in this study to refer to the environment.

1.7.2 Environmental Management

Environmental management is not, as the phrase could suggest the management of the environment as such, but rather the management of interaction by the modern human societies with, and impact upon the environment. Environmental management is therefore not the conservation of the environment solely for the environment's sake, but rather the conservation of the environment for humankind's sake (www.en.wikipedia.org, 2010:1).

Environmental management is a systematic approach to finding practical ways for saving water, energy, and materials, and reducing negative environmental impacts. A proactive environmental management program is a win-win-win proposition because it can help a property save money, get recognized for environmental leadership, and preserve and protect unique destinations (www.caribbeaninnkeeper.com, 2010:5).

In the context of this study environmental management is about interaction by the inhabitants and their impact on the environment that is either positive or negative. The impacts need to be monitored in one way or the other. The other aspect that is involved is the leadership within environmental management authorities.

1.7.3 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) recognized is the tool that can provide the assurance that the project proponent has made suitable provision for mitigation. The EMP is the document that provides a description of the methods and procedures for mitigating and monitoring impacts (DEAT, 2004:2).

1.7.4 Tourism

Tourism may be defined as a process, activities, and outcomes arising from the relationships and the interactions among tourists, tourism suppliers, host government, host communities and surrounding environments that are involved in the attracting and hosting of visitors (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009:6).

1.7.5. Tourism development

The phrases 'tourism development' and 'development of tourism' have two cognate meanings, depending on the context:

In relation to the history of tourism, they refer to the way tourism gradually changed over the centuries, it already existed two millennia ago (the Romans had seaside resorts, spa destinations, attractions as well as accommodation facilities), and it evolved through time, with some landmarks such as the Grand Tour and Thomas Cook's innovations, until the development of mass tourism and alternative tourism in the second part of the twentieth

century. Tourism is still developing, for example with e-tourism and space tourism (Lomine' & Edmunds, 2007:186),

In relation to destinations (are they local, regional, or national), tourism development refers to the process whereby a place develops its facilities and infrastructure to attract tourists and cater for their needs. The concepts of destination lifecycle and planning help to underline the complexity of the process, as it involves strategic, political and economic decisions taken jointly or separately by the managers from the public sector and private sector. To be successful and sustainable, tourism development needs to follow a thorough yet flexible strategy (Lomine' & Edmunds, 2007:186).

In the context of this study, the latter definition would be used to refer to tourism development as a process that put more focus on the facilities and infrastructure development with a purpose of attracting and cater for tourists needs.

In few words, the above-defined terms would be often used in the study. The meanings that have been given would be the understanding that the researcher want to be kept in mind throughout this study.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The role of the Environmental Management Plan in promoting and developing tourism in the study area cannot be ignored any more. The fact that many inhabitants of the area depend primarily on the existence of tourism industry in the entire district makes the study area a special and unique area. The district has only two industries, these are, Illovo Sugar Mill Industry and Coal Mine Industry. The dominant sectors are tourism related. It is that reason that a study of this nature has to be conducted to enhance and open other opportunities that are not clearly exploited for the benefit of the greater community of the study area.

The Municipality welcomes and actively supports proposals to upgrade and expand the current tourism products that appeal and cater for identified up-market segments such as bird watching, windsurfing, fishing, snorkelling, cycling, the family market, sailing, etc. The

development of tourism in the study area is mostly influenced by the perfect geographic position of the area along the eastern coast of Africa, in Indian Ocean (Laws et al, 1998:128). It is assumed that tourism would be utilised as a catalyst for the development of other economic opportunities, particularly agriculture, fisheries, handicraft and other services and people would be encouraged to invest in such projects (Laws et al, 1998:128). In the light of the above-mentioned citations it is crystal clear that any development that emanates within the study area, the local people would gladly support and invest in that project.

Finally, it is explicit that research that relates to tourism development is needed in the study area. It is also overt that local communities depend primarily on the industry of tourism. It is of paramount importance to have programmes, policies and plans tailor-made to enhance tourism development in the study area. The involvement of all role players would facilitate both the effective implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and development of tourism in the entire study area.

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology simply refers to research methods that would be used in this study. Research methods as research techniques employed to collect data (David & Sutton, 2004:369). This choice of method reflects an acknowledgement that social science cannot directly replicate the methods of many natural sciences (David & Sutton, 2004:61). The importance of this section cannot be over-emphasised, and a separate section/chapter should be devoted to research methods.

1.9.1 Research Design

The research design can be regarded as a system of explicit rules and procedures on which the study or research is based and against claims of knowledge are evaluated. The system is neither closed nor infallible. On the other hand, the research design represents a plan strategy or procedure for collecting evidence or answers to research questions including the methods used to gather and analyse data (Magi, 2008:96).

The population that was identified as the research population is found under uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Therefore, the study focuses on the local municipalities that are parts of the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality. It is anticipated that the results would meet the desired and outlined objectives of this study. The role of Environmental Management Plan in providing a directive that is both beneficial for both the natural environment and local community.

1.9.2 Research Sample

The sample size of the research study was 250; therefore, out of 250 respondents 180 were community respondents and 70 were made up of stakeholders and officials of the district and local municipalities. The simple random sampling technique was utilised. Simple random sampling involves randomly selecting individual units from a sampling frame. The term 'random' refers to a selection based on a mathematical formula that would consistently give all units an equal chance of being selected, it is not just a matter of a researcher randomly selecting units from a list! (David and Sutton, 2004:150)

The target included officials of the local municipalities and district municipality as well as the community members who benefit directly or indirectly from tourism development due to the presence of effective Environmental Management Plan. Finn, et al, (2000:30) state that random sampling can be used to select the research groups and that allows inferences to be made to a larger population. This increases the population validity of the research. The response rate was found to be 94 percent.

1.9.3 Instrumentation

The two questionnaires were used to collect data, the motive of choosing questionnaire, as an instrument to collect data is the fact that this kind of research is quantitative in nature, hence respondents were people. The instrument that is regarded as a vital tool in research to collect data in quantitative research is questionnaire [Refer to Appendix A & B]. The questionnaire is described as a statement on its reliability, validity and standardization is given (Magi, 2008:103)

1.9.4 Collection of data

The data was collected through questionnaire surveys. The questionnaires were self-administered by the researcher. The purpose is to avoid late arrival of questionnaires and questionnaire getting lost during time interval between the researcher and respondents. “.. the nature and purpose of the research, and the time and resources available would all affect how the research is carried out (Finn *et al*, 2000:70). The researcher collected data using questionnaire by physical visiting the concerned local municipalities under uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The officials and stakeholders were given relevant questionnaires and the population that falls within the study area was given questionnaires as well.

1.9.5 Analysis of data

The word ‘analysis’ in the title is, however, the key as specifies what the chapter is about. When carrying out this type of research, an individual is not just collecting information and reproducing it in similar or identical form; one is, instead, re-working the data to address the research objectives (Finn *et al*, 2000:41). The statistical analysis was utilised. The computer programme that was used is known as statistical package for social sciences. The aim of using this computer programme is the fact that is user friendly. Therefore, data analysis was structured accordingly to suit the objectives of the study as information that was collected could be reproduced.

1.9.6 Pilot Study

In this study, the researcher pre-tested the feasibility of the research. The pilot study provided a directive whether to continue or not with the planned research. Therefore, if the pilot study works, the implications are that the research design is feasible and the researcher can then proceed with the proposed research project. The pilot study area identified was St. Lucia/Dukuduku area.

The intention of choosing this area was the fact that the St. Lucia as part of iSimangaliso Wetland Park is the tourists’ destination and there are different tourism sectors in this area. The consequences of the pilot study showed that indeed there is a strong relationship between

environmental management and tourism development in the study area. The imperative role that is played by some organisations such as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, iSimangaliso Wetlands Authority, etc, to ensure that environment is protected has great impact in the growth of tourism sectors where pilot study was conducted.

1.10 STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The research is written, structured and organised in five chapters. Some aspects of tourism development through proper environmental management practices are covered in the research. Therefore, it is advisable to briefly segment five chapters according to their content in as far as the study is concerned.

1.10.1 Chapter one

The first chapter deals with orientation of the study. The primary focus is on how the research was conducted. The following aspects were covered, i.e. the background of the problem, the objectives, the hypotheses, the definition of terms, the research methodology, the significance of the study and the structure of the study.

1.10.2 Chapter two

The second chapter focuses on the theoretical framework of the study. The theory and literature relevant to the topic was thoroughly examined in this chapter. The emphasis was on the concepts, ideas, key issues related to the topic of the study. It is therefore, important also to evaluate and examine certain scholars and their work or contribution concerning the study. In this chapter the evolution of environmental management plans were closely elucidated. The challenges the tourism industry faces currently and anticipation of the near future challenges would be examined.

1.10.3 Chapter three

The third chapter focused on the setting of the study. In this chapter, the physical and geographical setting was outlined. The relevant maps of the study area were attached to this chapter. The relative and absolutely location maps that cover the entire area of

uMkhanyakude District Municipality were clearly shown. This further entails research methodology that also outlines the way how data was collected. The sample size is determined in this chapter. The population of the study is estimated in this section. The information related to the socio-economic status of the households was described and situation of local people in regarding HIV/AIDS.

1.10.4 Chapter four

In chapter four, the primary focus was on the data analysis and interpretation. The usage of graphs and tables facilitated the comprehension of the study. It is overt that data was presented in an explicit manner with all necessary aspects considered and covered. The chapter further demonstrated the manner in which both community and officials respondents contributed to the valuable inputs in the study.

1.10.5 Chapter five

This is the final chapter of the study. It comprises of conclusion and recommendations that were made by the researcher. These recommendations were informed by the findings of the study. In this chapter the researcher concluded or summed up the research and provided possible solutions that can be used to ameliorate the current situation of tourism in particular in relation to the use of Environmental Management Plan.

1.11 CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, this chapter outlines and maps out the steps that need to be taken into cognisance when one intends to conduct research. These steps provided direction and guidance to the researcher. The orientation of the study serves as a document that has components that would be used by researchers in executing their duties. The terms in this study are used as operational terms; that concepts are defined in the context of their operation in the study. It is important to further highlight the influence of objectives of the study. The vital role in every objective is its influence in the questionnaires. The questionnaires that have clearly addressed the problem are those that are derived from objectives.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The study focuses on the holistic view of environment, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and tourism development. Issues that relate to the three components of this study mentioned earlier would be thoroughly discussed here. The necessity of environment in relation to tourism would be critical to the study. The role of Environmental Management Plan in promotion of both quality environment and tourism would also be discussed. It would be interesting to find to find out whether environment and tourism conflict each other or not.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AS A PROCESS

In order to understand environmental management as a process, it is important to provide an explanation of some concepts that form its foundation. Attempts to give a definition to the word 'environment' became prominent in the mid-1960s. It is a word so broad in its meaning, and so inherently subjective, that it invariably reflects the interest, biases, perspectives and motives of the user. Berry, (1993:81) considers the environment to be more than the air, water, land and presence of living things.

On the other hand environmental management cannot be implemented without key players to execute management of the environment. In this case environmental managers would play a major role in ensuring proper management practices of the environment. Wilson, (1997:7) argue that environmental managers are those whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the application of skill in the active and self conscious, direct or indirect, manipulation of the environment with the aim of enhancing predictability in a context of social and environmental uncertainty.

Wilson & Bryant (2002:5) state that environmental management can be defined as a multi-layered process associated with the interaction of state and non-state environmental managers with the environment and with each other. On the other hand, environmental management can be understood as a field of study characterized by the set of concepts and approaches that interrelate in a distinctive way.

According to Barrow (1995:32), environmental management can be defined as the process of allocating natural and artificial Resources so as to make optimum use of the environment in satisfying basic human needs at the minimum, and more if possible, for an indefinite future. In the light of the above citation the interaction between inhabitants and environment is critical, hence human beings rely more on the environment for survival and the satisfaction of their needs is conditional on better usage of natural resources or environment.

Jones & Carswell (2004:216) state that the reconciliation of growth and environment is facilitated by the new concept of the 'environment', the importance of which, in ecological discourse, has grown steadily in the post-World War II period. The development of ecological consciousness that accompanied the rapid growth of industrial civilization also effected the transformation of 'nature' into 'environment'.

Furthermore, because human activity is rooted in social ecosystems, there is a need to look at the social systems that govern and give meaning to those activities and interactions impacting on the ecosystem. It is necessary therefore to understand the dynamics of natural succession as well as the dynamics behind human change and the merging of the two. The merging of these dynamics has a direct bearing on diversity patterns and on future conservation and resource management (Dovers, et al, 2002:195).

One of the most significant historical changes in the environmental attitudes of many environmental managers related to the spread of industrialization around the world. The need for natural resources in manufacturing, and the pollutants that are the unwanted by-products of that process, have been a vivid manifestation of a utilitarian-based quest to industrialize. Many

have argued that industrial development represented a dynamic departure from pre-industrial practices and attitudes towards the environment (Wilson, et al, 1997:68).

2.3 GOALS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In order to channel the various activities of environmental managers that are aimed at managing the environment, it is imperative to set broad goals. According to Barrow (1995:32) the goals of environmental management include but are not limited to the following:

- to minimize environmental impacts,
- to add to existing resources for the future, in effect sustaining and where possible improving quality of life.

All environmental management activities are based on the assumption there is an optimum balance of natural resources uses. One of the responsibilities of the managers is to determine where this balance lies and then use planning administration to reach it. Environmental managers, therefore need to know the structure and function of the environment and how the human users act (Barrow, 1995: 32).

When the environment is not managed at all, there are many problems that can be experienced by the people particularly those who are not part of the problem. These problems may include the following naming just the few; deforestation, pollution that could be water, land and air; poaching, etc. In this case victims would always be ignored by the people and authorities that have power to ameliorate environmental problems. The preventive measures need to be taken and implemented to ensure proper management as well as conservation of the environment. Due to this factual reality, environmental laws are needed to promote conservation where there is no damage and mitigation where environment has been damage already.

2.4 MITIGATORY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

Mutual externalities arise when the pollution from any nation affects a common resource such as the ozone layer, the atmosphere, and the oceans. Typically, controlling such externalities

requires an international agreement, and such agreements may use trade sanctions as a weapon to ensure mutual compliance, that is, to prevent free riders (David & Jeremy, 1993:308).

Fennell (2003:40) states, that although independent, each of the following what must be envisioned as integrated, as it is the combination elements of the environment that structures human experiences.

- Geographic location. The characteristics of space that determine the conditions, in association with other variables, for participation (e.g. skiing)
- Climate and weather. Along with geology, climate is the controller of the physical environment, affecting soils, vegetation, animals and the operation of geomorphologic process such as ice and wind. Determined by latitude and elevation relative to large landforms, mountains, ocean currents, and high –altitude air currents.

According to Fennell (2003:47) Park zoning is one of the key planning and management tools within parks, in this study the parks serve as an example. Zones within the parks are established on the basis of natural resources and their need for protection, as well as the capacity to absorb recreational involvement. An overview of the theoretical basis for zoning in national parks in Canada is illustrated as follows:

Zone 1: Special Preservation-Specifies areas or features which deserve special preservation because they contain or support unique, rare, or endangered features or the best examples of natural features. Access and use will be strictly controlled or may be prohibited altogether. No motorized access or human-made facilities will be permitted.

Zone 2: Wilderness-Extensive areas that are good representation of each of the natural history themes of the park and which will be maintained in a wilderness state. Only certain activities requiring limited primitive visitor facilities appropriate to a wilderness experience will be allowed. Limits will be placed on numbers of users. No motorized access will be permitted. Management actions will ensure that visitors are dispersed.

Zone 3: Natural Environment. Areas that are maintained as natural environments, and which can sustain, with a minimum of impairment, a selected range of low-density outdoor activities with a minimum of related facilities. Non-motorised access will be preferred. Access by public transit will be permitted. Controlled access by private vehicles will be permitted only where it has traditionally been allowed in the past. Mather & Chapman, (1995:15) state that if the use of these environmental resources exceeds a certain level, then the resources are renewable, at least in the short term or on the human time scale.

Zone 4: Outdoors Recreation. Limited areas that can accommodate a broad range of education, outdoor recreation opportunities and that are safe and convenient. Motorised access will be permitted and may be separated from non-motorised access.

Zone 5 Park services. Towns and visitors' centres in certain existing national parks, which contain a concentration of visitor services and support facilities as well as park administration functions. Motorised access will be permitted. Environment management is based on the assumption there is an optimum balance of natural resource uses. The manager must determine where this balance lies and then use planning and administration to reach it.

The natural environment is also the source of inputs to production, which inputs we call natural resources. Examples are mineral deposits forest, forest, animal and animal populations (Common, 1988:13). Though the natural environment is certainly the primary attraction-and concern-of park managers, it is difficult to discuss development options for Con Dao National Park (Vietnam) without consideration of the cultural attractions that exist on park and district (Harris, et al, 2003: 225). Beaumont (1989:442) concurs with Harris, et al, by stating, "primary standards are set to protect public health, while the secondary standards are devised to safeguard public welfare, including plant and animal life, visibility and constructional materials". According to Strahler & Strahler, (1992:1)"survival will depend not only on how much fresh water and food is available; it will also on whether the environment is protected from pollution and destruction that reduce the capacity of the land to those necessities".

If the natural environment is protected and preserved without any doubt tourism it promotes tourism. Though this can even go beyond tourism development, economic and infrastructural development can be seen where natural environment is properly protected and preserved for the current and the future generations.

2.5 TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT ARE INTERTWINED COMPONENTS

Tourism and the environment exhibit a symbiotic relationship. This relationship requires the conservation and the preservation of natural areas, archaeological sites and historic monuments which have emerged as important spill-over benefits of tourism. In turn, the protection of these prime tourist resources enhances and perpetuates tourism by maintaining its very foundation. The tourist industry has as much interest in maintaining and conserving a quality environment as organizations specifically dedicated to that cause (Mathieson & Wall, 1987: 97). In the absence of an attractive environment, there would be little tourism. Ranging from the attractions sun, sea and sand to the undoubted appeal of historic sites and structures, the environment is the foundation of the tourist industry. Tourism, when successful and sustained, actually requires the protection of the scenic and historical heritage of destinations. The protection of prime attractions has come to be viewed as an investment and economic potential of tourism has become more widely recognized Mathieson & Wall (1987:97).

Barrow (1995:32) states that 'the environmental manager needs to know the structure and function of the environment and how the human users act'. The general texts on environmental management are full of references to air pollution from car exhausts, the destruction of coastlines, the pollution of rivers from human wastes and detergents, and traffic congestion. These texts rarely mention that tourism is partially responsible for such effects. The negative environmental ramifications of tourism have received attention in the literature only recently (Mathieson & Wall, 1987:101).

However, tourism-environment relationships are not just fundamental, but also highly complex. There is a mutual dependence between the two that has often been described as 'symbiotic '. In simple terms this means that since tourism benefits from being located in good-quality environments, those same environments ought to benefit widely from measures

of protection aimed at maintaining their value as tourist resources (Williams, 1998:100). In the light of the above mentioned citation it is clear that the success of tourism primarily depends on the effective management and protection of environment. Williams (1998:101) argues that 'the complex character of tourism-environment relationship is deepened further by the diverse nature of those impacts and the inconsistencies through time and space in the causes and effects. It is also true that the effects of tourism upon the environment are partial and one of the practical difficulties in studying those impacts is to disentangle tourist influences from other agencies of change that may be working on the same environment'. Obviously with the threats of negative impacts on the environment through tourism and human activities solution have to be found. One such solution is to put an effort on protecting the remaining natural environment.

To that end, the numbers of international agencies have become involved in the process of aiding individual countries in the process of identifying candidate natural areas. As the need for more protected areas continues to gain momentum globally, such agencies have found it necessary to categorise areas relative to the types of land use and practices of conservation found in different countries (Fennell, 2003:51). The natural environment is also the source of the inputs to production, which inputs we call natural resources (Common (1988:13). The diversity of environmental impacts of tourism and the seriousness of the problem vary geographically for a number of reasons. First, we need to take account of the nature of tourism and its associated scales of effects. Second, it is important to take account of the temporal dimensions. In many parts of the world, tourism is a seasonal activity that exerts pressures on the environment for part of the year but allows fallow periods in which recovery is possible (Williams, 1998:101).

2.6 APPROACHES TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

A crucial step toward improving environmental management is to assess why problems have not so far been solved or why solutions have taken so long. Environmental managers can adopt three main approaches: advisory, economic and regulatory.

Advisory approaches are as follows:

- (a) advice, leaflets,
- (b) media info. (May be semi-covert', i.e. carried in programmes and articles)
- (c) Education.
- (d) Demonstration (e.g. model farms).
- (e) Economic approaches (1. taxes, 2. grants or loans, 3. subsidies, 4...quotas).
- (f) Regulatory (1. standards controlling things like agrochemicals or activities. 2. Restriction of damaging practices. 3. Licensing of potentially damaging activities).

Berry (1993:226) states that 'clean and pleasant environment, like satisfactory level of nutrition, housing, education or employment, is a good generally desired by society'. The relationship between population, resources and environment are complex, and are complicated by inequity and inefficiency in industrialized and developing countries alike: poverty, injustice, and environmental degradation interact to create tension by competition for non-renewable resources, land or energy (Berry, 1993:254).

The reasons many organizations are now adopting an environmental management system can be viewed as to:

- Improve compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements, including requirements that certain information relating to environmental performance be made public.
- Reduce liability/risk.
- Generate a desire to benefit from regulatory incentives that reward companies showing environmental leadership through certified compliance with an Environmental Management System.
- Prevent pollution and reduce waste.
- Generate a desire to profit in the market for 'green' products.
- Improve internal management methods.
- Manage pressure from shareholder groups.
- Create community goodwill.
- Generate interest in attracting a high quality work force, and

- Manage insurance companies 'unwillingness to issue coverage for pollution incidents unless the firm requesting coverage has a proven environmental management system in place (Subramanian, 2002:45).

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

Environmental leadership is an important aspect in the process of solving the environmental problems. This kind of leadership also helps in providing direction and guidance during developing stages and implementation period. The crucial role players such as politicians, businesses people, government officials, academics and professionals as well as community leaders, would be valuable assets in the environmental leadership. The composition of leadership with the above individuals would facilitate the development and implementation of any environmental laws that can be made and be put in place. There are types of environment leadership that are discussed below:

2.7.1 Types of environmental leadership

Leadership as an imperative aspect of environment plays a major role in providing a conducive and favourable condition for protection and conservation. The impact and influence of leaders with visionary insight would often yield good results for both tourism businesses and environmental institutions. It is, therefore, significant to briefly outline these four types of environmental leaderships. There are four types of environmental leaderships. These are:

- Leading by example using one's lifestyle to show others that change is possible and beneficial.
- Working within the existing economic and political systems to bring about environmental improvement, often in new, creative ways. People can influence political elites by campaigning and voting for candidates and by communicating with elected officials. They can also work within the system by choosing an environmental career.
- Challenging the system and basic societal values.

- Proposing and working for better solutions to environmental problems. Leadership is more than being against something; it also involves coming up with better ways to accomplish various goals. All four types of leadership are needed (Miller, (Jr) 2001:46)

2.7.2 Organization responsible for protection and conservation of the environment in KwaZulu-Natal.

It was in fact, not until 1997 that an agreement was reached between the Department of Forestry and the then Natal Parks Board to manage the Eastern shores jointly. It was this time that the Natal Parks Board was allowed to take over the management of Cape Vidal. The Department of Forestry had allowed limited numbers of campers' access to Cape Vidal since about 1968 and it had become a very popular fishing camp. The facilities were improved and the popularity of the Eastern shores grows. Though the majority of visitors were there to fish, others came merely to enjoy the aesthetic beauty of the area (Dovers, et al, 2002:202). For example, the capability to manage common property resources without degradation implies an effective system of social organization where mutual agreed upon rules or policies are developed and adhere to (Jones & Carswell, 2004:237).

The Eastern shores of the Lake St. Lucia form part of a much larger ecosystem which extends from the Mkuzi catchment and Mkuzi Game Reserve in the north, southwards to the uMfolozi Game Reserve and westwards to Vryheid (the catchment of the uMfolozi). The Lake St. Lucia system itself is situated in the North-eastern KwaZulu-Natal. It forms the largest natural body of water in South Africa, and constitutes more than 75 per cent of the total estuarine area of the whole coastline. A highly emotive response inspired by the potential destruction of a unique wetland is logical in a world where the natural environment is under severe pressure (Dovers, et al, 2002: 193 & 195).

These technologies may also include the latest computer-based facilities linked to the creation of complex models or "visual realities". Unequal access to these resources conditions the ability of environmental managers to pursue predictability in EM (Environmental Management). It should not be automatically assumed that state environmental managers are always better positioned than non-state environmental managers in this regard. The power of

the state officials may be limited because of the relative strength of weakness of the institution for which they work (Wilson, 1997:86) Sometimes organizations that lead in ensuring that natural environment is conserved faced various challenges. At certain circumstances risking life can be realized. It is important to change the perceptions of the public concerning the aesthetic environment.

2.8 ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENVIRONMENT

One of the most significant historical changes in the environmental attitudes of many environmental managers related to the spread of the industrialization around the world. The need for natural resources in manufacturing, and the pollutants that are the unwanted by-products of that process, have been a vivid manifestation of a utilitarian-based quest to industrialize. Many environmental managers have argued that industrial development represented a dramatic departure from pre-industrial practices and attitudes towards the environment (Wilson, 1997:68). The industrial development had led to introduction of programmes that were made to be aligned with protection of the environment. The programmes being seen as the way out on the environmental problems particularly those that emanated from industries and businesses, a step forward had to be taken and as result environmental plans were developed. Lately, the Environmental Management Plan was generated on the basis of the programmes proposed by environmental managers.

2.9 A CLOSER AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Most of the global environmental assessment practice appears to be directed at the scoping and assessment stages of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The mitigation, monitoring and management component of EIAs receive less attention. Attention now being focused on the need to demonstrate that impacts can be monitored and managed. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is recognized as the tool that can provide the assurance that the project proponent has made suitable provisions for mitigation. The EMP is the document that provides a description of the methods and procedures for mitigating and monitoring impacts (DEAT, 2004:2).

According to Department of Mineral and Energy (2004:4) Environmental Management Plan (EMP) contains guidelines, operating procedures and rehabilitation/pollution control requirement, which will be binding on the holder of the mining permit/ prospecting permission/ reconnaissance permission after approval of the Environmental Management Plan. It is essential that this portion be carefully studied, understood, implemented and adhered to at all times (2004:21). The Environmental Management Plan of department of mineral and energy is tailor-made for mining or prospecting area. Therefore, it is not universally applicable to other situations other than mining or prospecting area.

The Environmental Management Plan has general requirements which include the following:

- Mapping and setting out: Layout plan,(demarcating the mining/prospecting area, demarcating the river channel and riverine environment)
- Restrictions on mining or prospecting.
- Responsibility

The Environmental Management Plan has infrastructural requirements, which include the following:

- Topsoil; and
- Access to the site. (Establishing access roads on the site, maintenance of access roads, Dust control on the access and haul roads, rehabilitation of access roads)
- Office/camp sites (Establishing office/camp sites, toilet facilities, waste water and refuse disposal and rehabilitation of the office/ camp site)
- Vehicle maintenance yard and secured storage areas (Establishing the vehicle maintenance yard and secured storage areas, maintenance of vehicles and equipment, waste disposal, rehabilitation of vehicle maintenance yard and secured storages areas.

The Environmental Management Plan has operating procedures in the mining area, which include the following:

- Limitations on mining/prospecting

- Mining/prospecting operations which the riverine environment (Rehabilitation of access to river-bed, rehabilitation of mining/prospecting area in the bed of the river) (DME, 2004:21-).

The EMP also contains environmental objectives and targets which the project proponent or developer needs to achieve in order to reduce or eliminate negative impacts. The EMP document can be used throughout the project life cycle. It is regularly updated to be aligned with the project progress from construction, operation to decommissioning. EMPs provide a link between the impacts predicted and mitigation measures specified within the EIA report, and the implementation and operational activities of the project. EMPs outline the environmental impacts, the mitigation measures, roles and responsibilities, timescales and cost of mitigation (DEAT, 2004:2).

Three broad categories of EMPs can be recognized in the project lifecycle. They are the construction phase EMP, the operational phase EMP and the decommissioning phase EMP. The objectives of these EMPs are all the same, namely to:

- Identify the possible environmental impacts of the proposed activity;
- Develop measures to minimize, mitigate and manage these impacts.

The difference between these EMPs is related to the difference in mitigation actions required for the different stages of the project cycle (DEAT, 2004:2).

According to DEAT (2004:2) the development and implementation of a successful EMP has benefits beyond merely meeting legal obligations. It contributes to environmental awareness of the workplace. It can facilitate the prevention of environmental degradation, and minimize impacts when they are unavoidable. Given the current focus on the assessment stage of EIA, EMPs add value to decision-making by demonstrating commitment to implementation of mitigation actions. The EMP facilitates progress towards environmental targets and provides a tool for continual improvement of a company's environmental performance.

2.9.1 The Format of the Environmental Management Plans

According to the DEAT (2004:6) states that in 1999 World Bank argued that there is no universally accepted standard format for EMPs. The format needs to fit the circumstances in which the EMP is being developed and the requirements which it is designed to meet. EMPs should contain the following components:

- Summary of impacts: The predicted negative environmental impacts for which mitigation should be summarized.
- Description of mitigation measures: The EMP identifies feasible and cost effective measures to reduce significant negative environmental impacts to acceptable and legal levels. Mitigation measures should be described in detail and be accompanied by designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures. The technical aspects of implementing the mitigation measures should be described.
- Description of monitoring programme: Environmental performance monitoring should be designed to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented. The monitoring programme should clearly indicate the linkages between impacts, indicators to be measured, measurement methods and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions.
- Institutional arrangements: Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring actions should be clearly defined.
- Legal enforceability: The key legal considerations with respect to EMPs are:
 - (i) Legal framework for environmental protection; and
 - (ii) Legal basis for mitigation.
- Implementation schedule and reporting procedures: The timing, frequency, and duration of mitigation. The measures should be specified in an implementation schedule, showing links with the overall project. Procedures to provide information on the progress and results of mitigation and monitoring measures should also be clearly specified.
- Cost estimates: Costs should be calculated for both the initial investment and recurring expenses for implementing the mitigation measures.

After the feasibility and design stages of the project, those projects, which have significant negative impacts, are subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). For projects of the type, which are undertaken frequently and which require authorization, it may be advisable to develop the EMP as part of the Environmental Impact Report. This ensures that mitigation, monitoring and management consideration form part of the documentation used for decision-making. This has the benefit of giving the authority some assurance that mitigation measures proposed during the EIA will be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the project (DEAT, 2004:6)

2.9.2 Types of Environmental Management Plans

There are four types of Environmental Management Plans that would be briefly elucidated below. Types of EMPs vary according to the environmental features that need to be protected and conserved. It is necessary to consider differences that each type of environmental features required before any programme or project of management plan can be executed. Each environmental feature has a specific management plan such as the following.

2.9.2.1 Flora and Fauna Management Plan

A Flora and Fauna Management Plan promotes the essence of conserving and protecting small species and plants that are naturally depended on the features found in nature. The development of this kind of plan retain biodiversity and wildlife values of the threatened species. The sectors that deal with EcoBiological species can properly manage and monitor biodiversity and wildlife values.

(www.ecobiological.com.au/environmental_management_plans, 2010/07/24)

2.9.2.2 Vegetation Management Plan

The Vegetation Management Plan is the plan tailor-made to ensure proper conservation and management of natural vegetation. The focus would be on biodiversity conservation, erosion,

weed control, pollution, human intervention, etc [www.ecobiological.com.au/environmental_management_plans, (2010)].

2.9.2.3 Rehabilitation Management Plan

The Rehabilitation Management Plan has the responsibility of correcting all that had been done wrong in the environment. It is therefore a mammoth task to bring back the lost vegetation, species that used to lived in the vegetation. This kind of plan had been tried and the current understanding is that it is difficult to restore all that was lost during the process and period of development. The practical example would be mined areas that are left immediately after natural resources have depleted. [www.ecobiological.com.au/environmental_management_plans, (2010)].

2.9.2.4 Subsidence Management Plan

Subsidence Management Plan (SMP) had to report on the ecological issues such as:

- A full description of the area proposed to be impacted by mining activity, including areas of environmental, heritage or archaeological sensitivity;
- A full assessment of the potential environmental, land use and other impacts;
- Proposals to minimize impacts of surface subsidence, particularly in areas of environmental, heritage or archaeological sensitivity, or important built surface features;
- Proposals for ground and surface water management; and
- Proposals for rehabilitation of subsidence impacts

[www.ecobiological.com.au/environmental_management_plans, (2010)].

In the light of the above quotation, its simply indicates the role and responsibility of the mining companies. In trying to ensure effective environmental protection the proponents need to consider almost all the negative impacts that can be experienced due to the establishment of the mining company. The following impacts are commonly experienced in areas where mining is taking place, to name just the few: pollution (water, air & land), health risks to both

employees and surrounding communities, degradation of the environment, acid deposition or acid rain, etc.

2.9.3 The EMP as part of Environmental Impact Assessment.

According to the DEAT (2004:6) states that in 1996 the EIA Newsletter indicated the following benefits of including the EMP as part of EIA are:

- Encouraging applicants to be more systematic and explicit in the design and development of mitigation measures and the intended means of implementation.
- Encouraging authorities to check the practicality and likelihood of implementation and monitoring measures;
- Ensuring that the mitigation measures are properly incorporated into the project design and contract documentation after authorization is granted;
- Encouraging the project proponent to meet the requirements of the EMP which now form the basis for the conditions attached to authorization of the project; and
Forcing the project proponent to internalize environmental impacts that would otherwise become a social cost.

The inclusion of Environmental Management Plan [EMP] in the Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] has been identified as the little contribution in ensuring that natural environment is effectively managed and protected from developers. In order to achieve efficiency in the conservation and management of the environment, it transpired that Environmental Management Plans had to be developed.

2.9.4 Guidance for the formulation and implementation of EMPs.

According to the DEAT (2004:6) states the following guidance for the formulation and implementation of EMPs:

- (a) Obtain a comprehensive understanding of the activities and associated impacts of all the phases of the project. Appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures can be then be implemented.
- (b) Identify specific environmental risks and issues. This entails identifying the elements of the environment that need to be protected as well as the range of activities that could possibly adversely affect them.
- (c) Develop the suite of environmental controls and ideally prepare these as a set of specifications for integration into the construction tender or contract document. These environmental controls will include the mitigation measures, management controls, and environmental standards to be met:
- (d) When designing the EMP, questions to ask include:
- What is the scale of the construction and operational activities?
 - How sensitive is the receiving environment?
 - What are the potential environmental risks?
- (e) The mitigation measures must be practical and cost efficient so that readily implementable
- (f) Method statements are useful tools for the contractor to specify how mitigation actions will be implemented. Method statements describe:
- Construction and operational procedures;
 - Materials and equipments to be used;
 - How and where material will be stored;
 - Action to contain leaks or spills of any liquid or material;
 - The timing and location of construction and operational activities;
- (g) Identify and allocate roles and responsibilities for specific actions associated with mitigation, monitoring and performance assessment.

- (h) Establish a monitoring programme.
- (i) Specify the mechanisms for achieving compliance (i.e. rewards and penalties)
- (j) Develop an environmental awareness programme.

After formulation processes of the EMP, it is essential to have organs that would ensure effective conservation and management of the natural environment. The institution that would serve as an authority that provides guidance and direction in the organizations that may identify business opportunities within the demarcation of its operation. In this case organization such as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife can play a major role in promotion of preservation, conservation and management of the precious natural environment.

2.10 THE AMALGAMATION OF NPA, NPB AND KNC TO FORM EKZNW

The amalgamation of the Natal Provincial Administration (NPA), Natal Parks Board (NPB) and KwaZulu Nature Conservation (KNC) was a good turning point for environmentalists, conservationists and people who are environment orientated. These organisations were responsible for protecting the environment and all that is found on the environment. Take for instance NPA was responsible for the well being of people, administration of dams, lakes such as Lake St. Lucia and Lake Sibaya. The NPB was entrusted with protection and management of wildlife that include animals and plants. The KwaZulu NC was also responsible for wildlife. Hence these organisations were doing the same work a need to merge them was seen as right and wise idea. The Ezemvelo KZN wildlife emerged. The Ezemvelo KZN wildlife played a crucial role in management of the environment that ultimately influences the growth of tourism in the study area. Consequently, the credit of tourism growth and development through properly managed and protected environment should be given to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. In South Africa we now have world heritage sites because of these forerunners. The Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (EKZNW) managing the fabric life. Today, organizations such as Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife are working towards sustaining, protecting and managing these life-supporting natural systems for the good of the people of the country (<http://www.kznwildlife.com>, 08/06/2010).

2.10.1 The contribution of EKZNW towards environment and tourism.

There is no doubt that environment is conserved and managed by authorities entrusted with that task. The influence of the government policies and laws played another important role in environmental management. The perfect conservation and management of the natural features helped tourism to grow in the study area. The primary attractions of tourists in uMkhanyakude are cultural and natural environment.

2.11. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Tourism development is an essentially political concept in that it is imbued with a set of values about how tourism should occur. The pursuit of tourists by governments around the world, and the perceived benefits of such development raise questions about the economic, social and political dimensions of the development process and the directly political manner in which overt and covert development objectives are pursued at the expense of other objectives (Hall, 2005:163).

Tourism development is one of the most commonly used, but least understood, expressions in the tourism lexicon. Development means different things to different people. Development is one of the more slippery terms in our tongue. It suggests an evolutionary process, it has positive connotations, in at least some of its meanings it suggests an unfolding within. Much of the ambiguity over the use of the term 'development' arises because it refers to an objective, a process, and a state, with the state development deriving from the economic, social, political and cultural processes that have caused it. There are five different ways in which the concept of development is used:

- Economic development
- Modernisation
- Distributive justice
- Socio-economic transformation; and
- Spatial reorganization. (Hall, 2005: 163).

For over 50 years, tourism has grown at a steady rate. In 1050, approximately 25 million international overnight trips were taken. This number grew to 457 million in 1990, but in 1999 had increased to 663 million, an increase in only ten years of an astounding 45 percent. Growth slowed in 1991 largely as a result of the Gulf War and again in 1997-98 consequent to the Asian Financial Crisis (Timothy. 2001:8). The influence of tourism growth has been witnessed irrespective of challenges that faced tourism industry. The resources and attractions vary from one region to another.

2.11.1 Resources and Attractions.

Tourism is a resource industry, dependent for its basic appeal upon nature's endowment and society's heritage. The natural appeal of a locality may rest upon one (or more) of its physical attributes: the climate, landforms, landscapes flora or fauna; whilst socio-cultural heritage may draw tourists seeking to enjoy centres of learning or entertainment, to visit places of interest or historic significance or to review buildings or ruins of building. Socio-cultural attractions may also extend to the perusal or artifacts or works of art; the experience of customs, rituals or performing arts, enjoyment of foreign cuisine; or festivals and spectacles (Williams, 1998:71). Often, it is the environment itself which initially attracts tourists to a destination: for example, the warm, sunny beaches of the Mediterranean and the breathtaking scenery of the Lake District. Any town or city hoping to attract visitors will take steps to improve its image such as planting flowers and creating attractive areas (Davidson, 1993:129).

2.11.2 Infrastructure required for tourism development

Tourism development requires infrastructure, primarily in the form of accommodation, transportation services and public utilities. Tourism by definition is centred upon travel and on staying away from home; hence the provision of both transportation and accommodation will be integral elements within development programmes. Transportational developments need to take account of the needs for external linkages (ports, airports, international rail terminals, etc)

to allow tourists to gain access to their destinations, as well as provision that allows circulation within the destination area (local roads, vehicle hire services, etc) (Williams, 1998:71).

The United Kingdom (UK) has a well-established infrastructure to support and develop inbound tourism. There are three main components of this infrastructure: (i) the BTA, which promotes Great Britain as a destination to overseas countries and foreign visitors; (ii) the English Tourist Board (ETB), which promotes English as a holiday destination locations of the UK and offer information and local booking services to tourists (Inkpen, 1998:31).

For tourism to develop there is a need for sources of capital investment, labour and appropriate structures for marketing and promoting the destination to be established. Whilst some of the basic attractions to tourists (especially the natural phenomena) may in a sense be “free”, infrastructural developments and the formation of artificial attractions require investment, and the operation of the industry at the destination requires pools of labour with appropriate training and experience (Williams, 1998:72).

Throughout history, people have travel all over the world for a variety of purposes-to trade, to fight in wars, and to educate themselves. Only in the last 40 or 50 years has tourism developed on the huge scale that we know it, and has only happened in certain countries in the world. In the 17th century, the sons and daughters of the British aristocracy travelled throughout Europe for periods of time lasting up to three years in order to improve their knowledge. This was known as the Grand Tour and was seen as a vital part of the education of this small but very privileged class (Davidson, 1993:5). The education plays a major role in developing tourism direct or indirect. This can be realized in Grand Tour as an example. If recreation and tourism facilities are developed in rural areas, rural communities would be the centre of tourists' attraction as the study area is predominantly rural.

2.11.3 Rural areas as base for tourism development.

Rural areas have long been seen and used as appropriate locations for recreation and tourism. Just as significantly, the restructuring of rural areas and population loss from many areas have

meant that tourism has also assumed greater economic and employment importance in many rural and peripheral regions (Hall, 2005:228). The shift of operations in the tourism industry has made business people to look at all areas irrespective of its geographical location and the lifestyle of its residents. Hence in African countries rural areas have proved to be excellent places of tourists, particularly those from the developed countries, such as USA, UK, Germany, Holland or Netherlands, Spain, etc.

The countryside is a cultural landscape in which ideas of rurality are socially constructed. Despite attempts by some to do away with the rural, and the increasing recognition that both urban and rural areas are subject to the same global transitions in economic, political and social structure, notions of 'rural' and 'rurality' remain important not only for everyday lives of people in the city and country but also for planners and policy-makers. The categories of 'rurality' and 'rural' consumption and production are therefore essential in providing the context within which tourism occurs (Hall, 2005:). The influence of rural areas in tourism has forced tourism planners and the concerned authorities to take heed of developing rural areas, as they are part of the income generators as tourists' targets.

Tourism and recreation, along with other forms of consumption, rely on the marketing of a rural idyll in order to attract both visitors and investment. Constructions of rurality therefore play a vital role in determining not only the rate of change in the countryside but also how tourists see the country and how the rural community see themselves (Hall, 2005:231). The role of rural areas in economic development can no longer be overlooked on account of the fact that they attract tourists or visitors and investors. The arrival of tourists and investors on rural areas indirectly contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

Many developing countries see tourism as a quick route to economic growth because of its ability to generate income, jobs, corporate profit, foreign exchange and diversity of the economy, and to promote regional development. Tourism's contributions to a country's export sector are particularly important in this regard. In the past, many developing countries depended on the export of a single product-coffee, sugar, and bananas to generate foreign exchange. Tourism offers these countries a way to diversify and to spread the economic risk

(Bennett, 2005:382). In the above statement Bennett concurs with Hall in looking at tourism as a tool and instrument that can be utilised to bring about economic development in the any country. Furthermore, the tourists' concerned pay the costs, i.e. tourists pay transport for themselves and also pay for services they will enjoy in the destiny country.

2.11.4 Stakeholder Involvement in tourism development

All stakeholders as well as a group of citizens with different opinions should be involved in tourism development. It is also important to ensure that the group includes individuals who have political and social influence. These people will have the power either to prevent the implementation of tourism development strategies or to ensure its success. People with political or social influence are often referred to as stakeholders, because they have a financial, emotional, or political stake either in retaining the status quo or in supporting change (Bonita, 2006:56). In any community where a programme will also require people to be part of the development. The involvement of the host community and its stakeholders in planning and development stages has positive impacts on the entire tourism industry. People will own the programme and ensures its success.

2.11.5 Poor management of tourism development

Undoubtedly, unplanned and poorly managed tourism development can damage the natural environment, but the overall understanding of the interaction between tourism and the environment, particularly within coastal areas, is quite poor, with debates over the impacts of tourism development often dealing in generalities rather than the outcomes of scientific research in a specific environment or on a specific species or even on local, social and economic systems (Hall, 2005:260).

2.11.6 Trends in Tourism

Overall it appears that the growth in demand in outbound tourism from the world's four major markets (name the markets) in the 1970s and 1980s was largely associated with a boom in

departures to sun lust destinations. This may reflect a fundamental underlying change in holiday preferences, the basic tastes in the new groups acceding to international travel and generating mass tourism, and changing price structures reflecting the relative strength of the markets' currencies, technological development and the emergence of lower cost destinations (Sinha, 2005:106).

Developing countries are affected by tourism. They do not produce many international tourists, for the same reasons that few British people travelled far from home in the 19th century; most of the their populations have neither time nor money to travel (Davidson, 1993:8). The increasing significance of tourism as a source of income, employment generation, and regional development and as a major factor in the balance of payments for many countries has been attracting increasing attention on the part of many governments as well as others with an interest in economic development. Thus, tourism development became more and more a particular field of research in the economic planning undertaken by many countries (Sethi, 2005:142). In the light of the citation mentioned above, it is overt that tourism as a source of income plays a major role in determining the socio-economic status of people and the entire population at large. This is said on the basis of a number of opportunities that are created by tourism sectors, such as infrastructure development, employment opportunities, sponsorship and regional development as well as improvement of service companies within tourism sectors.

2.11.7 The expansion of tourism from developed countries to developing countries.

Sethi (2005:144) argues that 'until quite recently tourism was principally a feature of developed countries, and was largely confined to the developed countries. Many of the developing countries saw the possibilities in tourism development. Encouraged by the conference recommendations, many developing countries introduced tourism development programmes. The focus of tourism was limited to the few population groups until the perceptions of those with powers saw a business opportunity in the third world countries. It is very surprising that these developing countries are attracting people all over the world due to the natural environment and wildlife animals found in these countries. The above named

recommendations were taken in one of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of 1965.

2.11.8 The role of tourism in Development Processes

Throughout CEE (Central and Eastern Europe), since 1989, tourist agencies, new regional government organizations, non-governmental organizations, and community groups have emerged in response to potential growth in new tourism industries and the requirements of donor-funded programmes, thus expanding the numbers of stakeholders involved in tourism. Certainly, development generally, and tourism development in particular, across the CEE region vary both within and between countries despite the considerable inputs of financial and physical resources (Hall, 2004:54).

People often speak of the tourism industry as if it was one industry. However, the tourism industry is an umbrella term for many industries, which collectively provide the products and services desired by people while they are away from home. They vary from attractions such as human made wonders like the world's tallest tepee in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada to nature's wonders such as the Zebras and Elephants of South Africa (Kay, 2003:2). The industry of tourism is a very broad industry that comprises of variety of sectors within the entire tourism industry. The sectors that are common in this industry include the following accommodation such as hotels and inns, B&B, lodges, service companies, for example, transport such as bus tours, car hiring companies, and food companies for example those which provide meats, eggs, beverage (soft and hot drinks). The list goes on to wildlife animals that form major of natural resources, which attract more tourists to these areas. Therefore, game reserves such as Kruger National Park in Mpumalanga Province, Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Game Reserve are part of wildlife animals' areas of attractions.

Williams (1998:90) states that local provision is limited and the industry highly dependent upon overseas suppliers. After a time, numbers of tourism businesses increase and became more spatially spread, profits (or expectations of profit) filter more widely into the local economy and existing or newly formed local firms start to take up some of the supply market.

Tourism industry has been regarded as the industry that is only successful in developed countries, but of late it was introduced in the developing countries and it is successful and continues to succeed. The sectors within the industry are progressing with the great hope of being sustainable.

Leisure and tourism development has clearly made an important contribution to raising Spain's GDP per capita to levels approaching its European Union (EU) partners. The rapid growth of Spain's tourism industry can be attributed to a number of causes. First, its natural resources – particularly of coastline, beaches and climate. However, many countries enjoy similar natural features but have not enjoyed such growth (Tribe, 2000:288).

2.11.9 Ecosystem and Tourism Development

Coastal areas hold particular attractions for tourism, and in major playgrounds such as the Mediterranean there has been widespread destruction of local ecosystems. Tourism developments have destroyed sand dunes, while pleasure craft have caused considerable damage to reefs and marine life. Similarly, eutrophication resulting from untreated sewage, much of it from mass tourism resorts has widespread consequences for water quality (Shaw & Williams, 2002:305). It is very imperative to treat tourism taking into cognizance other features that make tourism to be highly acknowledged. These features may include things like ecosystem. In the study area there are practical examples of these ecosystems, the area famously known as iSimangaliso Wetland Park (formerly known as St. Lucia Wetland Park) has five major ecosystems i.e. a) The Eastern Shores coastal dune system, b) Lake systems, c) The uMkhuze and Mfolozi swamps, d) The inland Western Shores, e) Marine ecosystem.

Hard ecotourism is promoted as the preferable mode of activity that should be followed by the tens millions of travelers who otherwise fall under the soft ecotourism umbrella. Assuming that this market can somehow find the money, time and fitness to engage in such pursuits, one can only imagine the ecological consequences of this invasion on the unserved, relatively undisturbed venues that would be affected (Faulkner, 2000:42) The role of ecosystem in providing natural experience to visitors and tourists made tourism and ecosystem or ecological

services officials to collaborate as a result ecotourism emerged. The primary focus of ecotourism is on promotion of protection and conservation of environment or ecosystem, this will attract tourists to this resources. The tourism industry will benefit greatly in the process of protecting and conserving ecosystem and environment in general.

2.11.10 Tourism and Economic development

The idea of using tourism to encourage economic development is now new. The city beautiful movement, which was influential at the beginning of the 20th century, maintained that physical improvements to a city's infrastructure would in turn help to improve social relations amongst its citizens. It is, therefore those citizens involved with businesses, that not only would the improvements make the city a more pleasant place in which to live, they would also attract tourists (Bonita, 2006:5). The crystal and clear fact about tourism is that lately, it serves as another proper strategy to develop economy. The investment that is made to tourism is sustainable owing to the fact that the funds and budget allocated for this kind of industry will definitely yield result.

The physical development of tourism is, of course, linked with a range of environmental and social impacts, but the closest ties are arguably economic in character. Tourism may:

- Aid economic development through the generation of foreign exchange earnings
- Exert beneficial effects upon balance of payments accounts;
- Create substantial volumes of employments;
- Assist in the redistribution of wealth from richer to poorer regions;
- Promote and finance infrastructural improvements;
- Diversify economies and create new patterns of economic linkage (Williams, 1998:83)

The importance of tourism to national economic development can be measured in a number of ways, the most important of which are its contribution to the balance of payments, income/GDP. However, the growth of tourism depends on more than just the expansion of

demand for it is partly supply-led. Tourism is a major source of income for many countries and in 1980 accounted for roughly a quarter of total trade in services. Employment in tourism is also important because, in the face of recession in the European economy, it has been one of the four most consistent sources of job growth in recent years (Williams & Shaw, 1991: 3)

2.11.11 The Growing Importance of the Leisure and Tourism Experience.

The management of the leisure and tourism experience, with implications for service quality, is assuming greater, significance as the industry is growing in size, sophistication and complexity. The industry is more global, more specialist, more competitive and more professional. The industry has a diverse range of organizations and contexts and its product development is becoming more commodified and based on a multifaceted experience (Williams & Buswell, 2003:69). In the light of the statement mentioned afore it is categorical clear that leisure and tourism are intertwined components which can be impossible or hardly difficult to divide and diverge them. One can deduce the importance of tourism as an industry that need to be taken and treated with respect taking into cognizance that it is universal or international, competitive and professional in nature. This poses a challenge to managers to put more focus on their recruitment to avoid unnecessary down fall of their tourism businesses due to poor training and bad personality.

2.11.12 The impacts of tourism on the environment.

According to Murphy & Murphy, (2006) there has been a general increase in the attention paid to community tourism, both from an academic and pragmatic point of view. In the academic arena much of the concern has been over the impacts of tourism on the local residents and environment. The true impacts of tourism on host communities are often a matter of perspective that can be biased by personal impacts and reveal themselves in unexpected ways.

The environment in which tourism takes place is important to the quality of the tourist's experience. Both the natural environment in the form of land, water, plants and animals, and the man-made environment, which includes buildings and streets, form the foundation of the

tourism industry. In the absence of an attractive environment, tourism rarely succeeds, because this is one of the vital things which tourists look for in a destination (Davidson, 1993:129).

Tourism can have two types of impact on the environment where it takes place:

- Tourism and the environment can exist together in harmony, when tourism benefits the environment in some way.
- Tourism and the environment can exist together in conflict, when tourism damages the environment in some way.

According to Goeldner & Ritchie (2009:470) "Because tourism is now the world's largest industry, the environment is taking center stage in tourism development. Tourism is not only a powerful economic force but a factor in the physical environment as well. Because more attention will be paid to the environment in the future, projects that are economically feasible but not environmentally desirable will remain unbuilt. The environment is the core of the tourism product. Profitability in tourism depends on maintaining the attractiveness of the destination people want to see and experience. Tourism has the power to enhance the environment, to provide funds for conservation, to preserve culture and history, to set sustainable use limits, and to protect natural attractions". In the above citation is overt that tourism contributes more positive things in the host community or region as well as the entire country (Cooper, et al 2000).

Goeldner & Ritchie, (2009:102) argue that the environment, whether it is natural or man-made, is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product. However, as soon as tourism activity takes place, the environment is inevitably changed or modified either to facilitate tourism or during the tourism process. Environmental preservation and improvement motives are now at the forefront of many development decisions, and such considerations are treated with much greater respect than they were during the first half of this century. It is categorical clear that tourism and environment are interwoven components that cannot be easily separated. The rationale behind the inseparability of tourism and environment is that during process of ensuring quality and healthy environment, tourism is promoted indirectly.

Ultimately whole segments of tourism are threatened by the disappearance of habitats and species. The World Wide Fund for Nature estimates that of the \$55 billion earned by Travel & Tourism in developing countries in 1988, some \$12 billion was due to ecotourism. Ecotourism- that is, tourism with the specific intention of enjoying wildlife or undeveloped natural landscapes- is a rapidly growing sector. The ecotourism market cannot be sustained without quality environments (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009:471). The World Wide Fund for Nature simply shows the positive impacts tourism or ecotourism in the economic development of developing countries. Therefore, the promotion of tourism will solve economic problems of any country.

It is not possible to develop tourism without incurring environmental impacts, to manage tourism development in order to minimize the negative impacts while encouraging the positive impacts. The direct environmental impacts of tourism include the following positive effects:

- The preservation / restoration of historic buildings and sites.
- The creation of national parks and wildlife parks.
- The protection of reefs and beaches.
- The maintenance of forests (Cooper, et al, 2000:103).

The works of Cooper, et al, can be further augmented by number of definitions that are given by Goeldner & Retchie (2009), when they defined ecotourism as follows :”... ecotourism adopted by Ecotourism Australia is : “Ecotourism is ecologically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing natural areas that fosters environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation, and conservation”. Other definitions are reported in the Travel Industry Association of America’s study, Tourism and Environment are as follow:

- Ecotourism is environmentally friendly travel that emphasizes seeing and saving natural habitat and archaeological treasures.
- Ecotourism is a tool for conservation.
- Broadly defined, ecotourism involves more than conservation. It is a form of travel that responds to a region’s ecological, social, and economic needs. It also provides an alternative to mass tourism. It encompasses all aspects of travel-from airlines to hotels

to ground transportation to tour operators. That is, each component of the ecotourism is environmentally sensitive.

- As a form of travel, ecotourism nurtures understanding of the environment's culture and natural history, fosters the ecosystem's integrity, and produces economic opportunities and conservation gains (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2009:484).

2.11.13 The role of government in promoting the tourism industry

The government has also prepared a new law on tourism in order to harmonize with European Union legislation and to be able to adapt to global conditions in tourism development (Hall, 2004:99). In the light of this citation the South African government of the day needs to make laws and policies that are favourable for tourism and related sectors. When the government supports sources of the economy in a country, it is easy to operate and invest in those countries. In countries where laws and policies of the government contradict what the industries proposed to do in a form of an investment or economic development in that country, there is no economic development, and high unemployment haunts those countries. The key objective in regard to commercial tourism operations is to manage development of environmentally sensitive nature-based tourism through licensed tourism operators. Any tourism operations will be monitored and, if no damaged own, larger operations may be permitted (Diamantis, 2004:332).

“In effect, the government is creating a market in environmental goods, but often without clear insights into the value of these goods. There is a pragmatic tendency to operate by try and error, yet the sums involve are often large and sometimes huge, and a more systematic approach is to be desired (Coker & Richards, 1996:4). In consideration of this assertion, it is therefore, necessary to create a market where environmental related goods are valued. The proper precautions to establish tourism enterprises are to taken in order to avoid compromising the aesthetic beauty of the environment.

2.12 CONCLUSION

In way of trying to sum up the review of the theory related to the environment, environmental management plan (EMP) and tourism development one can simply states that environment and tourism are two concepts that will never be meaningful if treated each in isolation. The success of tourism primarily relies on the environment and its features. The environment on its own can survive, if there are no interferences of human beings. The proper way of ensuring the harmonious relationship between environment and tourism is the development of Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will serve as an instrument that ensures the existence of tourism industry and sectors related to tourism are not damaging the environment. Eventually, quality and healthy environment promotes tourism development thus yield economic development. In regions or countries where environment is not protected, tourism industry and its sectors are struggling. The economy of those countries is not developing hence other industries and sectors different from tourism are not sustainable.

CHAPTER 3

THE PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE STUDY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The physical setting of the study is about a detailed description of the study area. This description primarily focuses on the position of the study area in relation to the continent of Africa, country of South Africa, the province and the region where the research is actually conducted. A brief historical background of the environment and natural resources that are commonly found in the region would be discussed. This was due to the fact that these natural resources and environment provide a source of attractions to tourists to the study area.

3.2 THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

The study area where this research was conducted is geographically located along the eastern coast of Africa and South Africa, and north-eastern region of KwaZulu-Natal province. The study area has five local municipalities i.e. The Big Five False Bay, Hlabisa, Jozini, Mtubatuba and uMhlabuyalingana. The uMkhayakude study area has its unique environment with diverse species. It forms the national borders with Mozambique to the North East, and Swaziland to the North. It has a scattered rural population of 542 953 people. It is known for having the highest malaria incidence in South Africa, which is aggravated by the poorly controlled malaria in neighbouring Mozambique [www.healthlink.org.za/generic/42, (2010)]. The district extends from Mtubatuba (St Lucia) in the south to Kosi Bay in the north across to the Lubombo Mountains in the west. The district includes the iSimangaliso Wetland Park (previously the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park) first World Heritage Site proclaimed in South Africa. The Park stretches along Zululand coast from Mapelane in the south to Kosi Bay in the north. The name reflects the many areas that make up its 220 000 hectares, such as Lake Sibaya, Sodwana Bay, Mkhuze Game Reserve, False Bay, Fanies Island, Charters

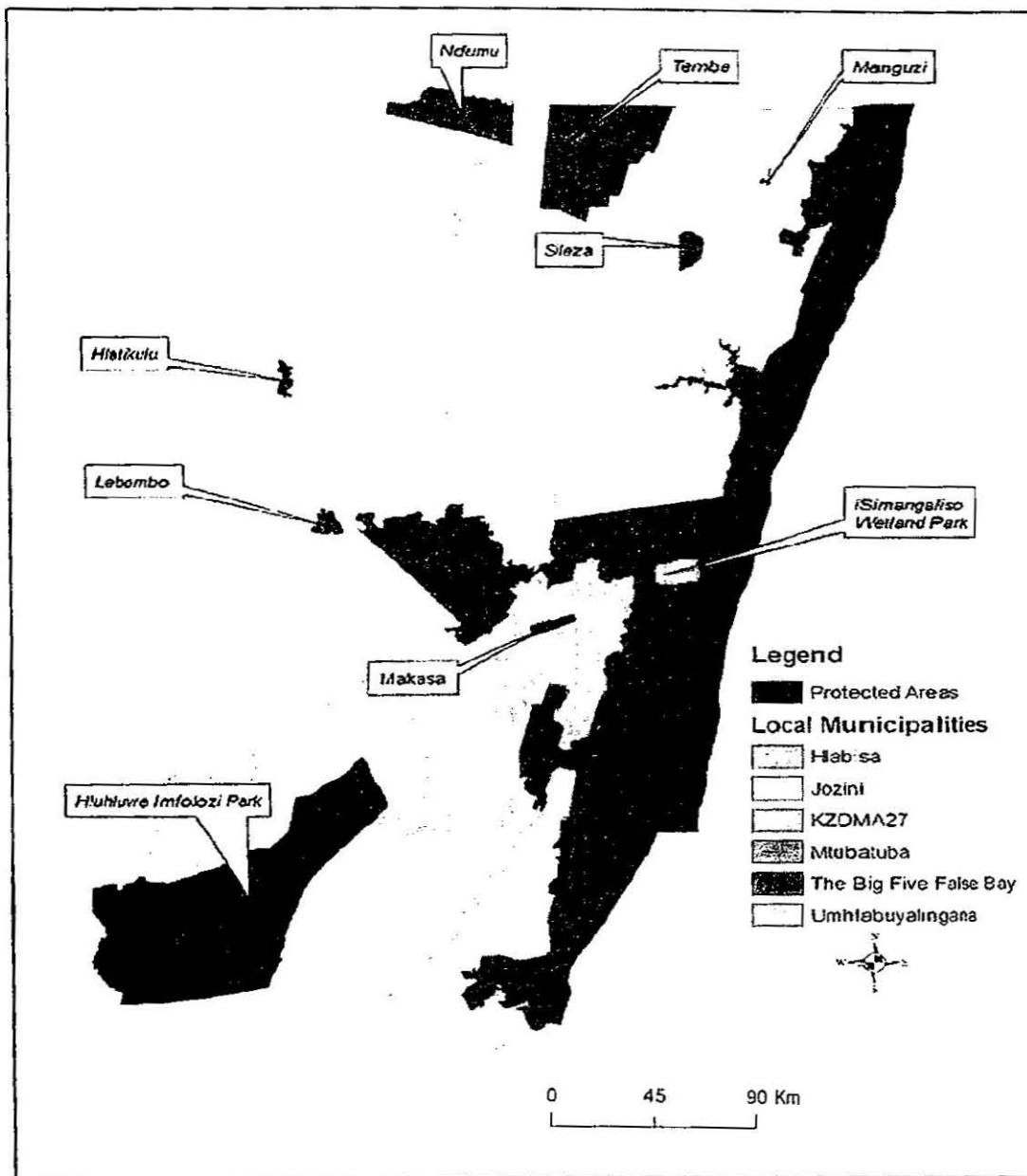
Creek, Lake St Lucia, and Cape Vidal [www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/umkhanyakude-district-municipality. (2010)]. Refer to the relative location map of the study area figure 3.1 and figure 3.2 of the absolute location of the study area

FIGURE 3.1: SA SHOWING KZN WITH UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MAP



[Source: www.samap.co.za (2010)]

FIGURE 3.2 UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MAP



[Source: www.kznwildlife.com.(2010)]

3.3 ATTRIBUTES OF THE STUDY AREA.

The uMkhanyakude municipality has been uniquely named “uMkhanyakude” refers to the greenish tree with some thorns (*Acacia Xanthophloea* Fever Tree) that mainly grows in the uMkhanyakude District. Literally it means, “That shows light from afar.” The name of the district reflects both the uniqueness of its people and their hospitality, as well as the biodiversity and conservation history that the region is very proud of. uMkhanyakude is the

Big Five and offers memorable year around tourism experiences with mild winters and hot summers [www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/umkhanyakude-district-municipality. (2010)].

3.3.1 Tourist Attractions in the study area.

Alongside agriculture, tourism is recognised as the lead economic driver of the region or uMkhanyakude District Municipality and iSimangaliso is the key tourism attraction. The existence of iSimangaliso stimulates tourism in the study area and in the region as a whole, bringing many business opportunities and jobs. Its international status as a World Heritage Site helps government to market South Africa as a tourism destination and to raise money from international donors for social and economic development. Tourism development generates benefits based on iSimangaliso's natural and cultural wealth, bringing economic empowerment and job creation to neighbouring communities and land claimants. This approach – 'Benefits beyond Boundaries' – is currently promoted by international organizations such as United Nations Education and Science Organisation (UNESCO), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the World Heritage Convention (WHC). 'Benefits beyond Boundaries' was the theme of the World Parks Congress of 2003 (Whitfield, 2009: 16). The dominant tourism attractions found in the study area are as follow:

3.3.1.1 The Hlulhuwe- iMfolozi Game Reserve

The Hlulhuwe-iMfolozi game reserve is the largest in the study area. This game reserve has a great potential of attracting local and international tourists. The arrival of these tourists bring tourism and economic development in the entire area of greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality. In the study area there is Hlulhuwe-iMfolozi game reserve that is an oldest in Africa, where Zulu Kings such as Dingiswayo and Shaka hunted and put in place the first conservation laws. Established in 1895, game viewing is the prime attraction. Viewing hides overlook waterholes enabling visitors to see at close range. The wide range of plant life in the gives rise to a diversity of mammals, bird life, reptiles and amphibians. The Big Five- lion, rhino (black & white), elephant, buffalo and leopard are all to be seen in the park, including

cheetah, wild dog and giraffe. More than 300 species of birds are found here, including fish eagles, kingfishers, herons, ox-pecker and vultures. As the home of operation Rhino in the 1950s and 1960s, the Park became world renowned for its white rhino conservation. Other areas of focus for which is famed include wilderness trails which originated in iMfolozi in the 1950s [www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/big-five-false-bay-municipality, (2010)].

3.3.1.2 The iSimangaliso Wetland Park

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was original known as the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park. The name iSimangaliso derived from the Zulu proverb: *Ubone isimanga esabonwa uJeqe kwelama Thonga* (if you have seen miracles, you have seen what uJeqe saw in the land of the Thonga). uJeqe was King Shaka's *insila*, a royal aide who keeps the king's secrets, who is customarily buried with him when he dies. To avoid burial with king when Shaka died, uJeqe fled into the area that is now the Wetland Park where Thonga people lived. On his return he said that he 'saw wonders and miracles in the flat land and lakes of Thonga'. The iSimangaliso Wetland Park was inscribed as a World Heritage Site because of its exceptional biodiversity, superlative beauty and unique ecological processes (Elephant Coast, untamed spirit of the Zulu Kingdom visitor guide 2007/2008:6).

3.3.1.3 The Elephant Coast

The Elephant Coast offers a wide variety of fishing experiences. Deep sea fishing launches are available from Maphelane, St Lucia, Cape Vidal and Sodwana Bay. For the big game fisherman, the waters of the Elephant Coast provide a spirited challenge, with the deep zones off the continental shelf being home to species such as marlin, sailfish, barracuda, tuna, king and queen fish. Not only deep sea fishing captivates the visiting angler. Lake Sibaya, Kosi Bay, Cape Vidal, and Lake St Lucia are well loved fishing spots, and Jozini Dam a firm favourite for the Tiger fishing. Grunter, kob, perch and shad may be bagged, though daily numbers are limited. (Elephant Coast, untamed spirit of the Zulu Kingdom visitor guide 2007/2008:13)

These places serve as the major pull of tourists around the world to uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The facilities that are offered by the tourism sectors within the region are of the world-class standard.

3.3.2 The Socio-Economic Profile of the uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality is one of the poorest and most underdeveloped district municipalities in South Africa. The socio-economic conditions in this area are an outcome of the 20th century history of South Africa. In 1977 the area became part of the KwaZulu “homeland” under the apartheid government. Infrastructure development and the provision of basic social services (housing, education, health services, clean water and sanitation) were systematically neglected for many decades. As one of the most disadvantaged areas of the old KwaZulu homeland, the area was targeted, after the first democratic election, for urgent intervention. In 1996, the Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative was established as a tripartite project with bordering countries Swaziland and Mozambique to lay the basis for the development of tourism in the area. The uMkhanyakude District Municipality is a democratically elected organ of local government, required to submit Integrated Development Plans to national government. However, the district includes large areas of “communal” land, still de facto ruled traditional authorities. Ninety eight percent of the population speaks Zulu as their first language; 93% was classified as “rural” (Whitfield, 2009:5).

3.4 LOCAL MUNICIPAL AREAS

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality has five local municipalities. These local municipalities include the following: Big Five False Bay, Hlabisa, Jozini, Mtubatuba and uMhlabyalingana. Therefore, factors associated with these local municipalities will be discussed shortly as parts and elements of uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

3.4.1 Municipal Profiles

According to the population community survey of 2007, there has been steady increase in population in all municipalities except for Hlabisa whereby there is an estimated population

decline of 26 337. Factors such as migration patterns and terminal diseases amongst others affect population size. The boundaries for Hlabisa and Mtubatuba are going to change in 2011 and the Municipal Demarcation Board has approved to have twelve wards removed from Hlabisa and incorporated to Mtubatuba Municipality. In 2007 survey not much has changed, more than 80% of the population still resides at uMhlabuyalingana, Jozini and Hlabisa municipalities. About 80% of the land belongs to Traditional Authorities and the DMA i.e. District Municipality Authority. The Traditional Councils own about half of the land within uMkhanyakude District and this has implication for development and formalization of settlements (uMkhanyakude IDP, 2010). Refer to Table 3.1 below:

TABLE 3.1 ESTIMATED POPULATIONS BY 2010

KZ NO. Name of local Municipality	2010
271-uMhlabuyalingana	152368
272-Jozini	203304
273-The Big 5 False Bay	29731
274-Hlabisa	228919
275-Mtubatuba	8885
DMA27(Around UMkhanyakude)	18166
TOTAL	641372

[Source: uMkhanyakude IDP (2010)]

3.4.2 Households situation

The total number of households in the District of uMkhanyakude is around 114 976. About 69% of households in the district have three to six members and this is a major shift as previous figures showed a majority of members being eight per household (DC 27 2009-10 IDP: 6). There are large numbers of orphans and households run by young children due to the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in this area. A high incidence of TB (887 per 100 000 people) is currently being witnessed in the district, partly due to HIV/AIDS. The unemployment rate is 54% and more than half of households lack clean water and sanitation. Not surprisingly, uMkhanyakude is one of the areas, which experience cholera outbreaks from time to time.

The district is characterized by exceptionally committed healthcare service providers, although the shortage of doctors remains a concern. Health service provision is becoming harder as more and more nurses are leaving for jobs overseas, thus draining the already crippled human resources. Service provision in this district is facing challenges of previous backlogs, poverty, poor infrastructure, insufficient human resources and a high disease burden [www.healthlink.org.za/generic/42, (2010)].

3.5 THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

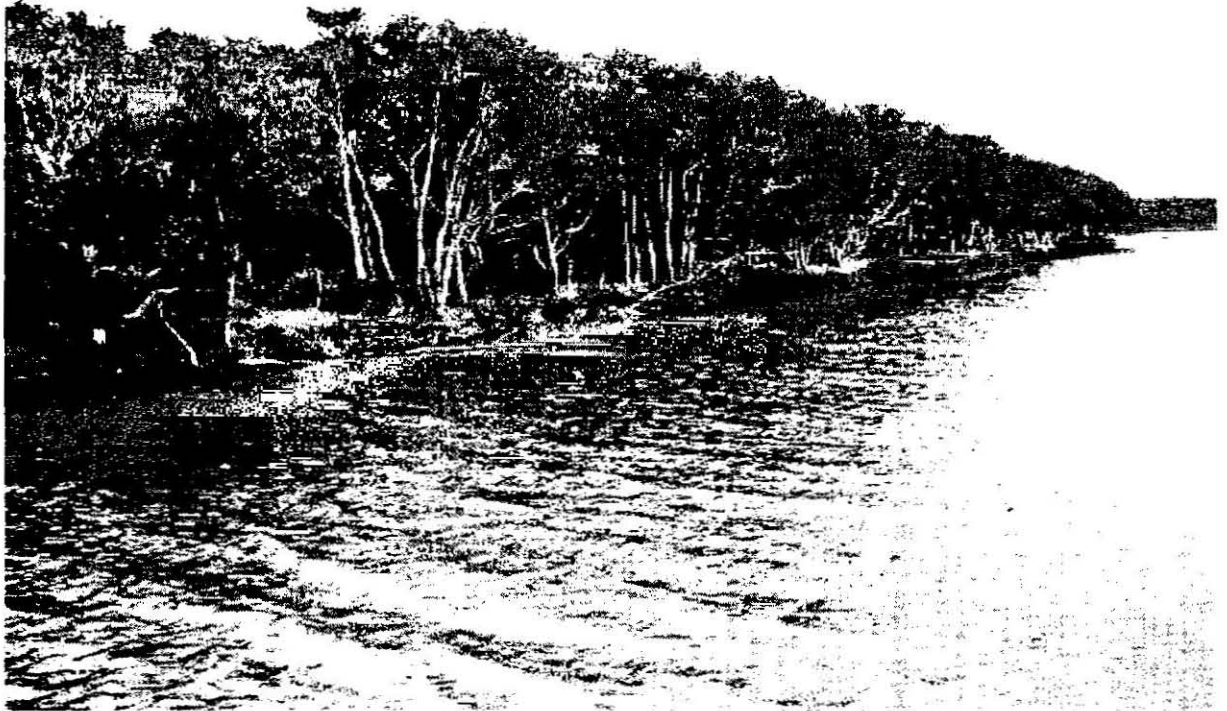
The five major ecosystems found under uMkhanyakude District Municipality in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park are:

- The Eastern Shores coastal dune system, consisting of linear dunes up to m180 in height, sub-tropical forests, grassy plains and wetlands.
- Lake systems, consisting of two estuarine-linked (St. Lucia and Kosi), four large freshwater lakes and the St Lucia estuary.
- The uMkhuze and Mfolozi swamps, with swamp forest, extensive reed and papyrus wetlands.
- The inland Western Shores, with ancient shoreline terraces and dry savannah woodland.
- The marine ecosystem (Whitfield, 2009:53).

3.5.1 Eastern Shores coastal dunes and grasslands

The photo below shown as Figure 3.3 reflects a representation of Lake St. Lucia and the dominant mangrove. To investigate the influence of protection and conservation of the environment on tourism development dividing Western Shores and Eastern Shores with the forested coastal dunes is important for conservation in the study area. The St Lucia Lake plays an important role in supplying fresh water to interior section of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park such as the Eastern Shores and more drought ridden places such as the False Bay which on the iSimangaliso water system.

FIGURE 3.3 MANGROVES AROUND LAKE ST LUCIA



The coastal dune system consists of linear dunes up to 180 metres in height, sub-tropical forests, grassy plains and wetlands. The forested coastal dune system is a prominent landscape feature of the eastern edge of the coastal plain, and the dunes are the highest forested dunes in the world. The dunes influence the ecology of the Eastern Shores region because moisture-laden winds from the sea blow onshore and rise over the dunes, resulting in condensation and rainfall. Some of this rainwater seeps inland through the patchwork of grasslands, forest clumps and wetlands that lie between the dunes and Lake St Lucia. The rain-catching function of the dunes is an important source of water for the lake, especially in times of drought. Dense, stunted vegetation on the seaward side of the dune cordon dives way on the landward side to all trees with a closed canopy. Interesting species such as the Trumpeter Hornbill and Samango monkey are common. The Maputoland coastal plain is an acknowledged centre of biodiversity and the Eastern Shores grasslands are particularly important in this regard (Whitfield, 2009:53).

3.5.2 Lake and estuarine systems

The lake systems consist of two estuarine-linked lakes i.e. St Lucia and Kosi, four large freshwater lakes such as lake Sibaya, lake Ngobozeleni, lake Bhangazi North and lake Bhangazi South, and lake St Lucia estuary with salty water as it was connected with Indian Ocean some few years back (Whitfield, 2009: 54).

3.5.3 A new model for Protected Area development: Benefits beyond Boundaries

The uMkhanyakude District Municipality has a World Heritage Site known as iSimangaliso Wetland Park, which was formerly called St Lucia Wetland Park. The iSimangaliso Wetland Park recognizes that it is impossible to conserve the natural environment without putting the needs of the people who live in that environment at the centre of the conservation strategy. ISimangaliso represents a new model for Protected Area development and management in southern Africa. Government recognises that to conserve the natural environment, the needs of the people who live there must also be recognized. The vision of the iSimangaliso Authority is to balance the conservation of the ecological and cultural wealth of the area with equitable and sustainable use of its natural and cultural resources (Whitfield, 2009: 16).

3.6 CONCLUSION

The geographical location of study area can be said to be favourable for recreation and tourism development. The fact that Umkhanyakude is along the coast of Indian Ocean makes it easy and possible for any future development. The detrimental factor in this region would be its population, which is increasing yearly with the limited places of employment or job opportunities. Ultimately, the incidences of high HIV/AIDS and TB in the study area have negative impacts in the entire district. However, the department of Health and non-governmental organizations such as Africa Centre and Mphilonhle play a major role in helping both the victims who are either infected or affected by these diseases.

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the emphasis would be on the analysis and presentation of data collected from the community and officials of the study area. The role and contributions of the respondents in the study area would further facilitate finding the best possible solutions to the existing challenges of environment and tourism in uMkhanyakude. It is in this chapter that the researcher would also make interpretation based on the prior theoretical information acquired earlier and experience obtained while conducting research in the field.

4.2 RESTATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

The essence of revisiting objectives and hypotheses provided and introduced in the first chapter of the study is obviously imperative. This restatement would provide guidance and direction in the analysis and interpretation of data collected. According to Dube (2006:57) "... research objectives refer to what the researcher wants to achieve at the end of the research study. On the other hand, the research hypothesis refers to the statement of what the researcher deems to be the most probable answer to the research question." Data was, therefore, analyzed and interpreted taking into cognizance the objectives and hypotheses of the study. The objectives and hypotheses are stated as follow:

- **Objective1:** *To investigate the strategies used for protection and conservation of the environment for tourism development.*
- **Hypothesis1:** *That the protection and conservation of the environment have great influence on tourism development.*

- **Objective 2:** *To find out if the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as a tool for tourism development.*

Hypothesis 2: *That the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) places emphasis on tourism development.*

- **Objective 3:** *To establish the status quo of tourism development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality.*

Hypothesis 3: *That the nature of tourism industry within uMkhanyakude District Municipality is favourable for further development of tourism sectors.*

- **Objective 4:** *To investigate the level of effectiveness in the implementation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of uMkhanyakude District Municipality.*

Hypothesis 4: *That the Environmental Management Plan has not been fully implemented in tourism industry within uMkhanyakude District Municipality.*

The above objectives and hypotheses had been considered throughout the analysis and interpretation of data in this chapter. During the presentation of findings of the study, the research would often refer to the objectives and hypotheses mentioned above. Finally, this is the chapter that would determine whether hypotheses are accepted or rejected at the end of the study.

4.3 DATA PRESENTATION

The data collection was conducted in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. All five local municipalities were covered and data were collected from respondents through administered questionnaires. Out of 250 questionnaires distributed, 235 were returned, thus giving 94 percent response rate. The questionnaires were divided into two main categories. The first category of the questionnaire targeted community members and the second category targeted officials and stakeholders. The latter includes politicians, tour company owners, business people and various professionals across variety of careers.

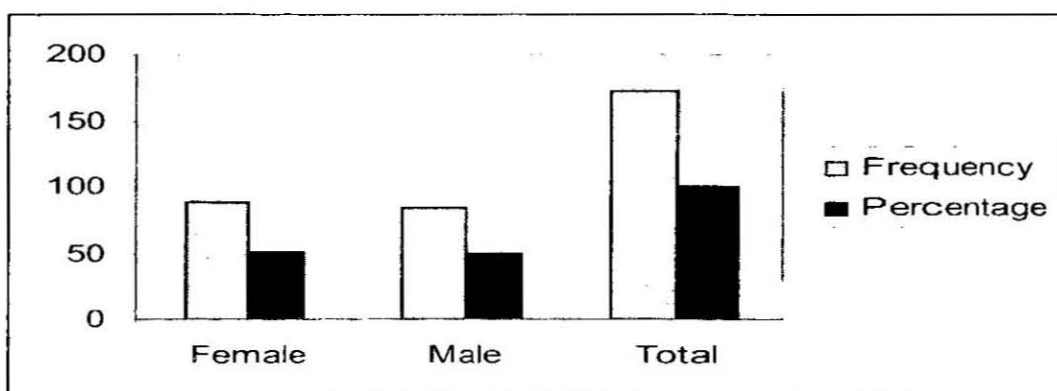
4.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF COMMUNITY RESPONDENTS

The demographic details of data give more information on the nature of the respondents. This kind of description considers the following, gender, age, classification of residential area, location of the place of residence in relation to local municipality, educational level and employment status, which is a key factor or determinant factor of tourism development which ultimately contribute to economic development of the entire uMkhanyakude District Municipality or the study area.

4.4.1 The Gender Variable

The gender variable as it came first in the questionnaires; the first analysis and interpretation were based on this variable. Of the 172 questionnaires for the community 88 respondents i.e. 51 percent were females and 84 i.e. 49 percent of respondents were males. Both the targeted genders were achieved due to the fact that there is not much difference in sample size. The female gender is dominant in the study area; that might be another reason for the difference in percentages. The figure 4.1. below indicate the gender respondents in percentages.

FIGURE 4.1: THE GENDER VARIABLE

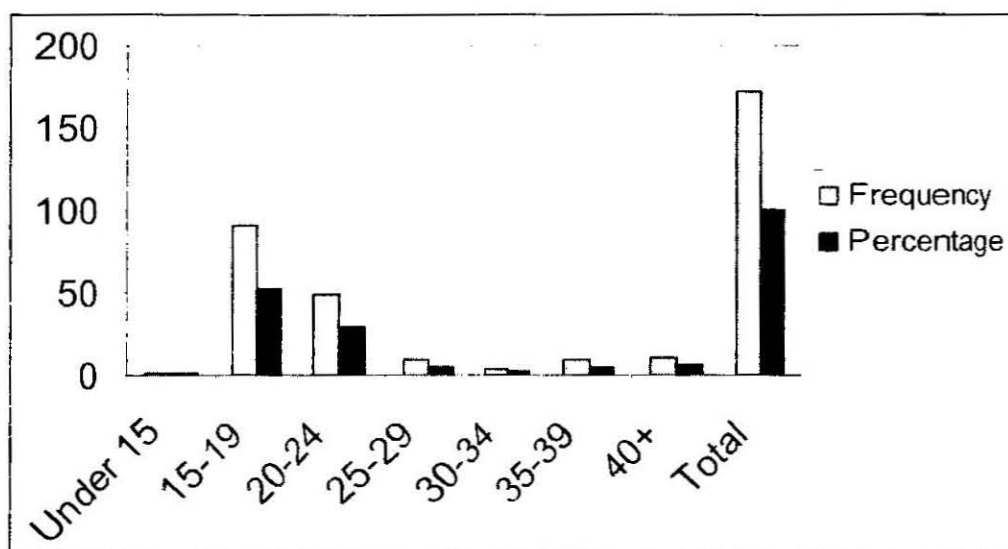


The graph above shows distribution of gender respondents. The difference in percentages is only one percent. It is clear that the gender variable was proportional represented. As both genders nearly shared same percentages.

4.4.2 The Age Variable

The distribution of age variable considered the age of respondents, different age groups were categorised in terms of the following ages: Under 15; 15-19; 20-24, 25-29; 30-34, 35-39 and 40+. The graph below i.e. Figure 4.2 shows the age of respondents.

FIGURE 4.2: AGE OF RESPONDENTS



The distribution of respondents' age ranges from youth (16-19, 20-24), young adults to mature adults (25-29, 30-34). The most dominant categories are youth and young adults with the percentages of 52 for youth and 29 for young adults. The other categories constitute less than percent of the interviewed respondents. The influence of such could be the fact that youth and young adults are easily accessible. Moreover, these respondents are the ones highly targeted for any programme or development the may be launch in the near future.

4.4.3 Respondents' place of residence.

The residential areas of respondents were classified in terms of rural and urban settlement. Of the 172 respondents, 95 percent live in rural areas and 5 percent live in urban areas. The Table 4.1 below illustrates the classification of residential areas.

TABLE 4.1: RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF RESPONDENTS

Residential Area	Frequency	Percentage
Rural Area	163	95%
Urban Area	9	5%
Total	172	100%

According to the above Table 4.1., it is clear that the study area is predominantly rural with very small urban areas. The implication of the majority of respondents living in the rural areas signaled the nature of the environment that might be found in the study area. Furthermore, the need to develop the area can be seen as a step forward for the surrounding local communities.

4.4 MUNICIPAL LOCATION OF RESPONDENTS.

The study area has five local municipalities. The first being the Big Five False Bay, Hlabisa, Jozini, Mtubatuba and uMhlabuyalingana. The respondents were also classified according to their localities. The Table 4.2.below shows the location of respondents in terms of their local municipalities.

Table 4.2 above, illustrates the proportional representation of respondents' local municipalities. It is clear that Jozini respondents were more willing to partake in the study conducted as it is assumed that inputs from the study will eventually contribute to possible solutions of the existing problem in the study area. The Jozini municipality had 25 percent of respondents in the study area.

TABLE 4.2: MUNICIPAL LOCATION OF RESPONDENTS

Name of Local Municipality	Frequency	Percentage
The Big Five False Bay	40	23%
Hlabisa	34	20%
Jozini	43	25%
Mtubatuba	33	19%
uMhlabuyalingana	22	13%
Total	172	100%

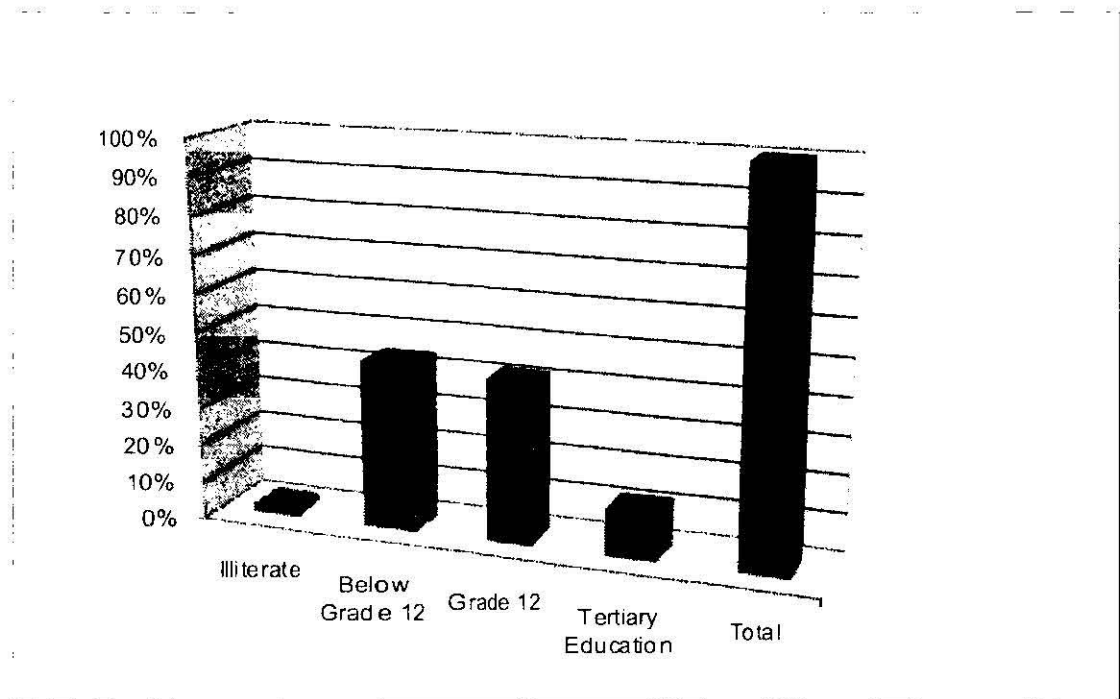
The respondents from Big Five False Bay local municipality followed with 23 percent of the study area. The respondents from Hlabisa with 20 percent, Mtubatuba had 19 percent of respondents. The least being uMhlabuyalingana with 13 percent of respondents of the study area. It can be assumed that both Mtubatuba and the Big Five False Bay local municipalities are part of the places of tourists' interest. The study conducted attempted to cover most, if not all areas that are the key in tourism sectors or industries.

4.4.5 Educational Level

The educational level of the community respondents provides and entails the standard of education in the study area. Education plays a major role in the development of economy of the study area. The research conducted with uMkhanyakude community clearly depicts that 44 percent of the respondents were below grade 12 level; 42 percent have education at grade twelve level. The respondents with tertiary education level were only 11 percent. Finally, 2 percent of the respondents are illiterate because they had only informal education. The Figure 4.3 below illustrates the educational level of uMkhanyakude community.

In the above graph it is vivid that most respondents are having below grade 12 and grade 12 educations. It might happen that others are still at school hence the majorities are at school going age; this can be deduced from the age variable introduced early.

FIGURE 4.3: EDUCATION LEVEL OF UMKHANYAKUDE COMMUNITY



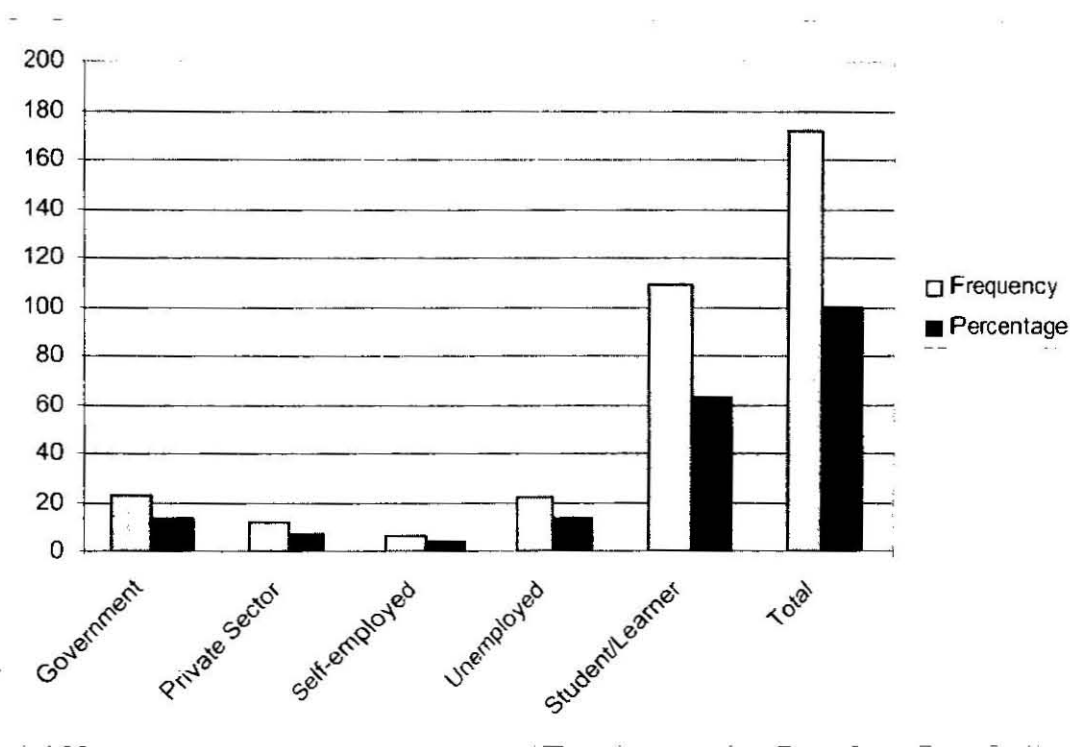
The essence of education in the current generation prevailed, as it is evident that 2 percent of community respondents were illiterate and was witnessed in the data collected. Although the percentage of respondents with tertiary education is very low, but one can state that the percentage of graduate is expected to increase in the near future. This can be deduced from the percentage of respondents with grade 12, it can be assumed that some will further their studies.

4.4.6 The Employment

Tourism development relies primarily on many things and role players have a major role in this regard. The employment rate in the study area will influence tourism sectors either positive or negative. The government that includes respondents working in the municipalities and government departments such as education, social department, health, agriculture and environmental affairs as well as South African Police Services employs the 13 percent of the respondents. The 7 percent of the respondents are employed by the Private Sectors including

tourism sectors operating in the study area; i.e. uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Only 4 percent of respondents are self-employed. The last but not least 13 percent of the respondents are unemployed while 63 percent are either learners or students. The graph (Figure 4.4) below indicates names of employer of the respondents in uMkhanyakude District Municipality, refer to Figure 4.4 below:

FIGURE 4.4: THE EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS



It is overt from the graph above that the government is the top employer in the study area with 23, that is, 13 percent of the respondents. The private sectors that also include sectors in tourism industry only contribute 7 percent of employment opportunities in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The entire population depends on job opportunities that are provided by the tourism sectors apart from government departments. Therefore, if tourism sectors only absorbed 7 percent of the community members, job creation initiations or projects and empowerment programmes should be introduced at uMkhanyakude District Municipality. There is a positive correlation between education and employment; hence 63 percent of

respondents are either learners or students. This is a clear indication that in the near future; these respondents will contribute significantly direct or indirect to development of economy and tourism in the long run.

4.5 METHODS AND STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTING AND CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

The research focused firstly on the methods and strategies for protection and conservation of environment and natural resources. In this aspect, the importance and value of the environment and natural resources would be assessed. The knowledge of methods and strategies, and departments or organizations that are responsible for protecting and conserving these valuable resources would be the focal point in this aspect.

4.5.1 Importance of Environment in uMkhanyakude District Municipality

The respondents were asked to think whether environment and natural resources are important to the community or not. Out of 172 respondents, 168 i.e. 98 percent said environment and natural resources are important to the Umkhanyakude community, while 4 i.e. 2 percent of respondents said environment and natural resources are not important to the community of the study area. The table (Table 4.3) below indicates the perception of respondents in relation to the importance of nature or environment.

TABLE 4.3: IMPORTANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

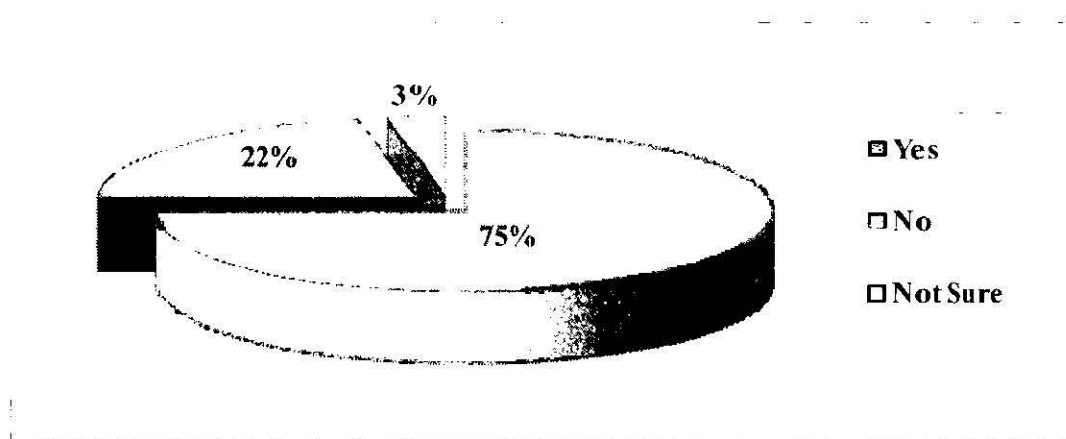
Importance of Factor	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	169	98%
No	3	2%
Total	172	100%

The above table (Table 4.3) clearly indicates the perception and thinking of the respondents in the study area. It is an obvious and popular thing to acknowledge and take care of the environment and natural resources in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Number and percentage of the respondents who perceived the mentioned resources as part of human nature can witness this. It can be further assumed that these respondents do take care of environment and natural resources as source of living hence some benefit in various ways from it.

4.5.2 Strategies to Protect and Conserve the Environment and Natural Resources.

The 75 percent of respondents agreed that there are methods in the study area to protect and conserve environment and natural resources. Only 22 percent of respondents said there are no strategies or methods in place for protection and conservation of environment in the study area and about 3 percent were not sure. The graph (Figure 4.5) indicates the perception of respondents is as far as strategies and methods of protection and conservation are concerned.

FIGURE 4.5: STRATEGIES AND METHODS OF PROTECTING AND CONSERVING ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.



The above graph or chart shows that within the study area, there are strategies and methods in place to protect and conserve environment and natural resources. It can be expected to see

areas that are conserved for future generation and tourism promotion as well as development in the study area. Moreover, the Umkhanyakude District Municipality might be one of district municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal province with more game reserve due to its underdevelopment, which is advantageous to the environmentalists and conservationists.

4.5.3 Knowledge of Strategies to Protect and Conserve Environment and Natural Resources

The 90 percent indicated of respondents that they have knowledge of strategies that protect and conserve environment and natural resources in the study area. Only 8 percent of respondents signaled that they don't have knowledge of these strategies. While 2 percent did not respond the question related to knowledge of strategies to protect and conserve the valuable nature or resources. The table 4.4 below indicates frequencies and percentages related to knowledge of strategies in protection and conservation of natural resources and environment.

TABLE 4.4: KNOWLEDGE OF STRATEGIES TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Knowledge of Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	155	90%
No	14	8%
No Response	3	2%
Total	172	100%

It is clear that Umkhanyakude District Municipality has strategies that protect and conserve environment and natural resources. The respondents indicated unanimously with 90 percent that environment and natural resources are considered and valued as of paramount importance to inhabitants and wildlife within the district of Umkhanyakude. The 8 percent of respondents who indicated lack of knowledge and 2 percent who did not respond to the asked

question, showed the shortage of awareness in term of the role of environment and natural resources in life of living and non-living organisms or beings.

4.5.3 Community Knowledge of Organisations Responsible for Protecting the Environment and Natural Resources.

The knowledge of strategies by the community, led to the question of naming or stating the names of organizations responsible for preservation of environment and its related resources. The respondents mentioned eight different organizations perceived to be responsible ensuring well-managed and well-preserved environment and natural resources. These organizations played a key role in promotion of recreation and tourism in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The Table 4.5 below shows organizations perceived by the community to be protecting and conserving the environment and natural resource.

TABLE 4.5: ORGANISATIONS PERCEIVED TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Name of Organization	Frequency	Percentage
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	55	32%
DEAT	28	16%
Riparian Reforestation Project	10	6%
And Beyond Lodge	8	4%
WWF	5	3%
Water Affairs and Forestry	5	3%
WESSA	3	2%
Zulu Nyala	3	2%
Did not respond/ Not sure	55	32%
TOTAL	172	100%

Out of 100 percent of community respondents, 6 percent of the respondents named Riparian Reforestation Project as one of the organization that ensures preservation of environment and its natural resources. While WWF and Water Affairs, as well as forestry shared percentages, with each getting 3 percent of the respondents. WESSA and Zulu Nyala also shared percentages with each getting 2 percent of respondents. On the other hand ...And Beyond had 4 percent of respondents that makes it number four organisations responsible for protection and conservation of conservation of natural resources in a descending order of perceived organizations. The Ezemvelo KZNWildlife has 32 percent of respondents. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Now Department of Environmental Affairs) is the second highest with 16 percent of respondents. Then 32 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure about the asked question of naming the organizations/ departments that exist in the study area and responsible for environmental protection, management and conservation.

Using the descending order method, Ezemvelo KZNWildlife was perceived by community as the organization that is popular in taking care of the environment and natural resources. The programmes and projects tailor-made for the local municipalities within Umkhanyakude District Municipality further confirm the awesome role that is being played by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in relation to environmental resources.. The Department of Environmental Affairs deployed professionals in the field of environment to bring about environmental awareness in the community of the study area. The weeks or days known as environmental week or day are celebrated in the uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The arbour week or day further inculcates the importance of nature, environment and its natural resources.

The other organizations with percentages less than 7 are commonly found in certain local municipalities. This is evidence with Riparian Reforestation Project that is found in uMhlabuyalingana local municipality. Zulu Nyala and 'And Beyond Lodge' are found in the Big Five False Bay local municipality. Therefore, these organizations are specifically made to address issues or problem in a particular local municipality, which cannot be realistic if same project or programme, is launched to another local municipalities.

4.5.5 Benefits Brought by Protection and Natural Resources.

The respondents were asked to indicate or name benefits that the community obtains as a result of protection of environment. In this issue there were number of benefits mentioned by the respondents. As shown in Table 4.6, the most vivid benefit to the community was protection of nature, with 12 percent followed by opportunities and protection of water with 11 percent. The importance of indigenous plants and trees prevailed as a vital benefit because they provide oxygen. The conservation for future generation had been seen as imperative. These two benefits shared the same percentage, i.e. 8 percent of respondents who perceived them as advantageous to the community.

TABLE 4.6: BENEFITS BROUGHT BY PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

Emerging Benefits of Protecting and conserving the environment and resources	Frequency	Percentage
Job opportunities	19	11
Protection from greenhouse gases	3	2
Economic development	9	5
Protection of water	19	11
Provides oxygen	14	8
Tourism development	9	5
Experience/Knowledge/Information	5	3
Conservation for future generation	14	8
Infrastructure and building materials	5	3
Protection of nature	20	12
Did not respond	55	32
Total	172	100

The economic development and tourism development shared 5 percent of respondents who regarded the above latter mentioned benefits as important. The provision of knowledge and

information, infrastructure and building materials shared 3 percent of greenhouse gases. Only 32 percent of respondents did not answer the question about benefits brought by protection of environment and natural resources in the study area. Table 4.6) given above shows benefits brought by the protection of environment and natural resources. The Table also clearly shows benefits that are obtained by the community of uMkhanyakude District Municipality. It is imperative to take heed of protection of nature owing to the fact that all the other benefits are sub-divisions of protection of nature. The economic and tourism development, conservation for future generation, infrastructure development, protection of water, protection from greenhouse gases, provision of oxygen, and knowledge and information sharing; these benefits indeed are outsourced from nature as the main provider.

The essence of strategies and methods for protecting and conserving environment and natural resources is obviously advantageous to the community of the study area. The uMkhanyakude community is able to attract people from developed towns and cities in South Africa and beyond the borders of South Africa. When the people tour the entire uMkhanyakude District Municipality, that ultimately results shows an impact on the tourism industry of the study area. The Hypothesis 1 which states: *That the protection and conservation of environment and natural resources have great influence in development of tourism*, is really supported and accepted. It is also equally important to mention that responses revealed other aspects such as economic development, infrastructure improvement, knowledge and information (*valuable to tourists about the study area*) and protection of nature, which is the major pulling force of tourists from their towns, cities, countries and continents.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN THAT CONTAINS TOURISM ISSUES.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is the document that provides a description of the methods and procedures for mitigating and monitoring impacts. In this chapter, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) with tourism issues would be of a focal point; hence it is assumed that EMP has a great influence in development and promotion within

uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The Environmental Management Plan of local municipalities would be assessed. The implementation of EMP and its effectiveness in the study area would be evaluated.

4.6.1 The Knowledge of Environmental Management Plan in Umkhanyakude District Municipality.

The knowledge of EMP in this study simply refers to a situation where people are aware of the existing document that prioritises environmental protection and management. Furthermore, the procedures for mitigation and monitoring impacts to ensure effective implementation of the EMP. In this context respondents were asked if they know EMP in their local municipalities of the study area respectively. The Table 4.7 below indicates level of knowledge concerning the EMP

TABLE 4.7: KNOWLEDGE OF THE EMP IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

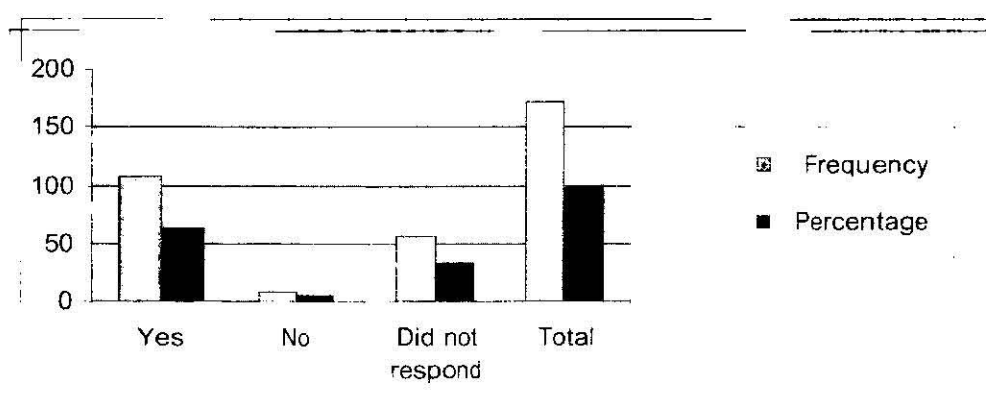
Knowledge of EMP	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	74	43
No	83	48
Did not respond/ Not sure	15	9
TOTAL	172	100

The above table clearly shows that uMkhanyakude community does not have knowledge of EMP. About 48 percent of respondents who did not respond the question asked due to lacked of knowledge of EMP. Only 9 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure about the EMP in the study area. The total percentage of respondents assumed to be lacking or did not have knowledge was 57 percent. The 43 percent of respondents indicated that they know EMP uMkhanyakude. It can be concluded that the community of the study area does not know EMP, although the minority indicated knowing EMP.

4.6.2 The Need to Develop Environmental Management Plan

The need to develop Environmental Management Plan in the study area, this need emerged from the fact that community of uMkhanyakude District Municipality indicated lack of knowledge of Environmental Management Plan. It was further assumed that lacking of knowing EMP might be an indication that local municipalities did not have EMP in place as yet. The respondents were then asked to indicate if they need EMP for the entire community of the study area. The graph (Figure 4.6) below shows the community needs to develop EMP.

FIGURE 4.6: THE NEED OF COMMUNITY TO DEVELOP ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

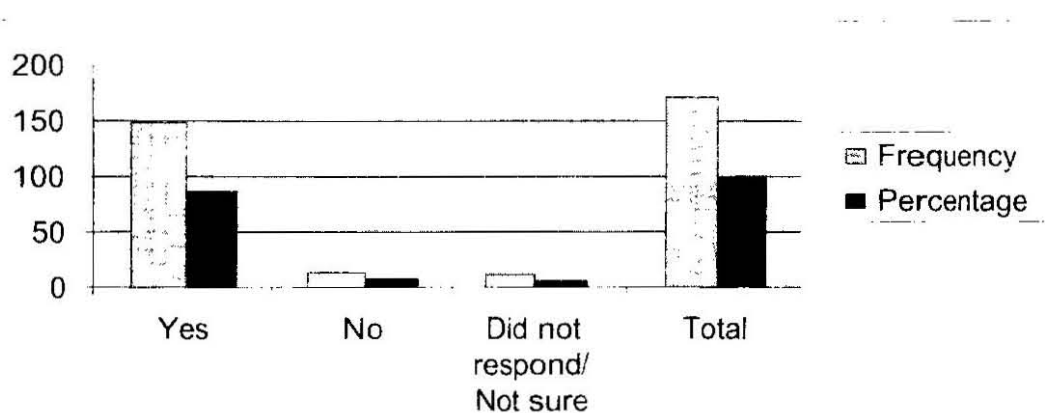


The above graph simply shows perception of uMkhanyakude community need for Environmental Management Plan development. It is very clear with 62 percent of respondents indicating the great need of EMP in the study area. Only 5 percent of respondents who disagreed with the idea of developing Environmental Management Plan for uMkhanyakude community. While 33 percent of respondents were not sure or did not answer the question of developing EMP. Therefore, the majority of 62 percent of respondents unequivocally need EMP. The effective development of Environmental Management Plan would include all parties affected and concerned to be brought together for the sole purpose of EMP.

4.6.3 Environmental Management Plan Contributes To Tourism Development

The Environmental Management Plan has great influence in development and promotion of recreation and tourism in the study area. The community of uMkhanyakude District Municipality was asked if EMP contributes to development of tourism industry in the study area. The graph (Figure 4.7) below shows the perception of community in as far as tourism development due to EMP is concerned.

FIGURE 4.7: EMP CONTRIBUTES TO TOURISM DEVELOPMENT



The graph (Figure 4.7) above indicates that a significant percent of 86 respondents perceived Environmental Management Plan as the catalyst and mechanism to facilitate development and growth of tourism in the study area. On the other hand 11 percent of respondents who did not think of EMP as the tool to develop tourism in the entire uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The least, 6 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure about the asked question. It is clear that there is a positive correlation between EMP and tourism development. In regions where EMP is effectively implemented and monitored, tourism development and growth will increase and eventually contribute direct or indirect to the socio-economic development. Therefore, Hypothesis 2 that states: *That the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a tool for tourism development* is fully accepted and supported. The acceptance and support is based on 86 percent of respondents who saw the positive impact of EMP in tourism industry of uMkhanyakude District Municipality. It is equally

important not to ignore the 14 percent of respondents who did not share the same sentiments of 86 percent of respondents.

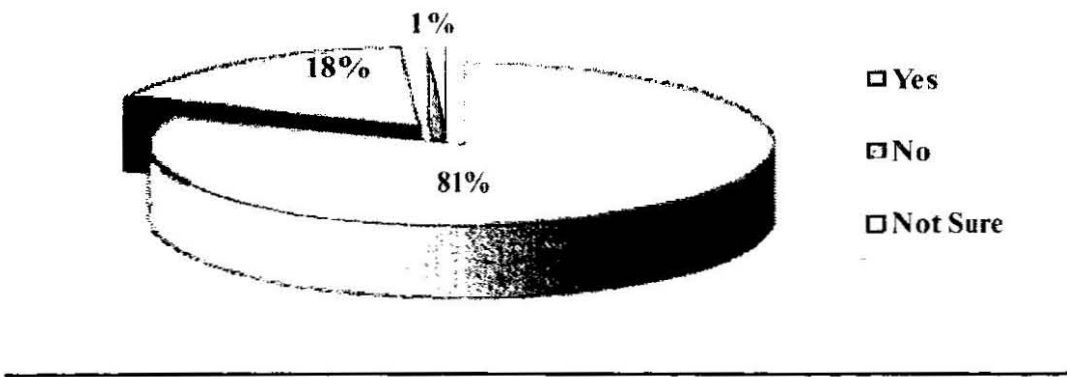
4.7 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Tourism development is all about a place that develops its facilities and infrastructure with an intention to attract tourists and visitors by catering for their needs whenever they visit and come to the facilities on offer.

4.7.1 Tourism Sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality

In this context, respondents were presented with question whereby they had to state whether there are tourism sectors or organizations in their local municipality communities. The graph below (Figure 4.8) shows tourism sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

FIGURE 4.8: TOURISM SECTORS IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



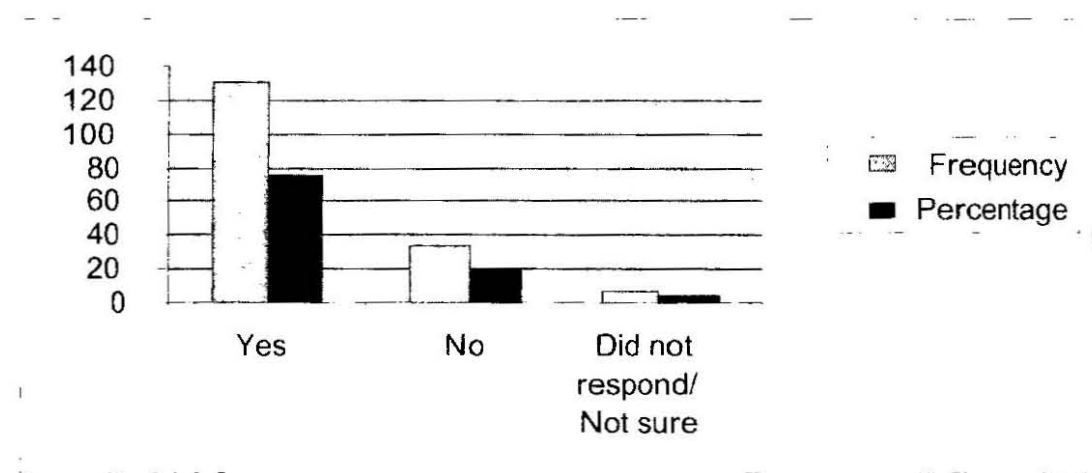
The above graph or pie chart shows that, on the whole, within the study area, there are strategies and methods of managing tourism. Furthermore, Figure 4.8 above shows that in Umkhanyakude District Municipality 81 percent of respondents thought there are sectors of tourism in the study area. While 18 percent of respondents thought there are no sectors of

tourism in the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Only 1 percent of respondent that did not respond or was not sure about existing tourism sectors in the study area. It is important to point out that a significant percentage of 81 respondents confirmed that there are sectors of tourism in the study area.

4.7.2 Prosperity of Tourism Sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

The community would evaluate the sectors of tourism in uMkhanyakude District Municipality indirect. The evaluation would be fairly based on viability of businesses in relation to the number of tourists it attracts. The perception of respondents would play a major role in this regard. The graph (Figure 4.9) below indicates the community perceptions concerning success of tourism sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

FIGURE 4.9: PERCEPTION OF SUCCESSFUL TOURISM SECTORS IN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.



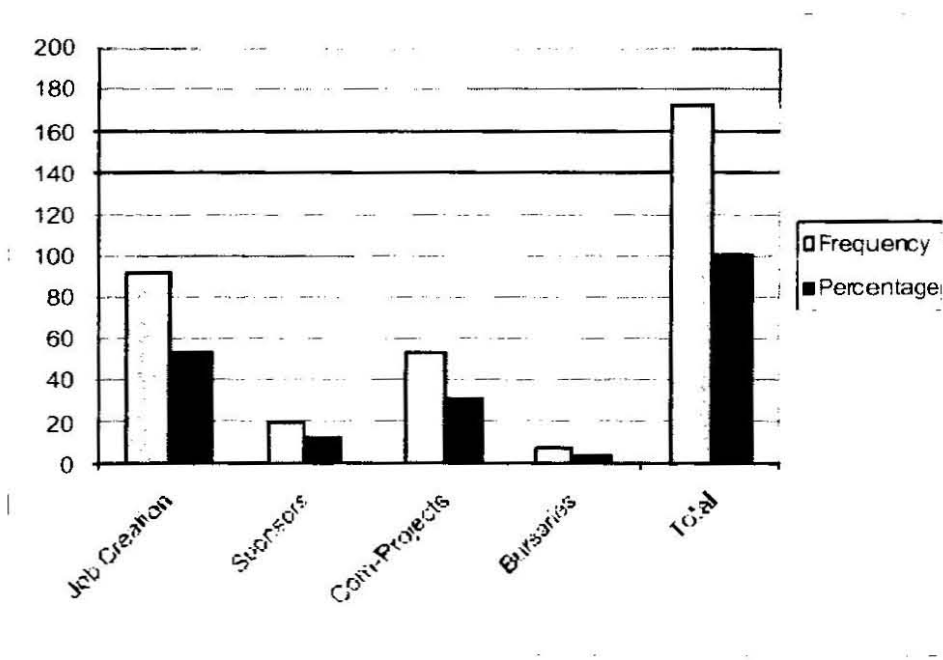
It is significantly clear that tourism sectors in the study area are successful. The findings above indicated that 76 percent of respondents agreed that tourism industry and related sectors are successful in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The 34 percent of respondents disagreed with the notion of success when it comes to the sectors of tourism. Only 4 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure of businesses, which are successful in the field of tourism. According to the above, it is an open secret that tourism businesses and sectors are doing well in their operation hence 76 percent of respondents support this

statement. The 24 percent of respondents did not share the same view; it could be tourism businesses or sectors that were tailor-made for 2010 World Cup Tournament. These businesses or sectors were not well-marketed prior, during and even after the biggest event on the African soil.

4.7.3 Community Benefits from Tourism Sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality

UMkhanyakude Community enjoys unique and peculiar benefits that are currently offered by the businesses and companies operating in the study area. It is indeed a matter which involves variety ways where by these sectors that are operating in uMkhanyakude had to plough back to the surrounding communities i.e. in relation to it local municipalities. The graph (Figure 4.10) below indicates community benefits from sectors or businesses of tourism in the study area

FIGURE 4.10: COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM TOURISM SECTORS IN UMKHANYAKUDE.



The above graph (Figure4.10) illustrates community benefits that emanated from tourism sectors and enterprises in that study area. The most or popular benefit that was overt to the

population of uMkhanyakude job creation and opportunities offered in the greater uMkhanyakude District. The job opportunities or created as a benefit to the community were identified by 53 percent of the respondents, who agreed and said that people benefit from job creation and opportunities. The second most popular benefit was community projects with 31 percent of respondents said people benefit through launching of projects in uMkhanyakude district municipality. The sponsorships or donors obtained 12 percent of respondents while bursaries only got 4 percent of respondents.

In a nutshell, job opportunities as a benefit of uMkhanyakude community played a major role in improving standard of living of the greater community of the study area. On the other hand, community projects demonstrated another crucial benefit of people empowerment and capacity building amongst the surrounding communities. However, sponsors and donors as well as educational bursaries still need to be improved. The job creation and opportunities responses in uMkhanyakude are leading responses on account of the fact that there are very limited private sectors existing in the study area. The sector that pulls most community member is tourism industry.

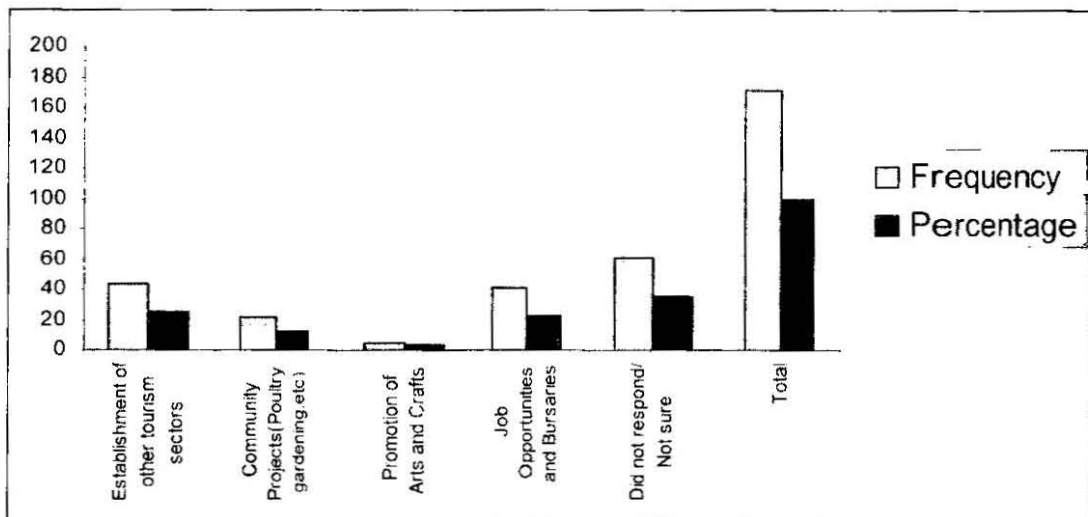
4.7.4 Attributes to be Improved or Added in the Tourism Sectors

The community of uMkhanyakude District Municipality holds different opinions regarding the sectors and enterprises that are operating within the study area. The sectors can also learn one or two things from the inputs made by the community of the surrounding areas in different local municipalities respectively. The graph (Figure 4.10) given below shows and summarises things that can be improved or added by tourism sectors in the study area.

In terms of Figure 4.11, it is evident that the perception of respondents on attributes that can be improved by the sector of tourism in uMkhanyakude District Municipality, can reveal a substantial amount of what is supported or not. About 25 percent of respondents proposed that there should be the establishment of other tourism sectors in the study area. The addition to the existing sectors or enterprises, could mean more job opportunities and bursaries for the study area. In other words, about 23 percent of respondents had wanted improvement on this

matter. Therefore, the difference in the establishment of other tourism sectors, job opportunities and bursaries was deduced to be not significant. One can deduced that the community of uMkhanyakude would like to see the above mentioned things (other sectors of tourism, job opportunities and bursaries) being the priority of any future development.

FIGURE 4.11: ATTRIBUTES TO BE IMPROVED IN THE TOURISM SECTOR



The other things suggested to be improve in the study area, were community projects with 13 percent of respondents proposing the poultry, gardening, skills development and training to be reinforced in projects existing in the community. The least was promotion of Arts and crafts, with 3 percent of respondents who felt a need of awareness campaigns particularly amongst youth. The arts and crafts had been identified as peculiar with its afro-centric appearance especially to the international tourists.

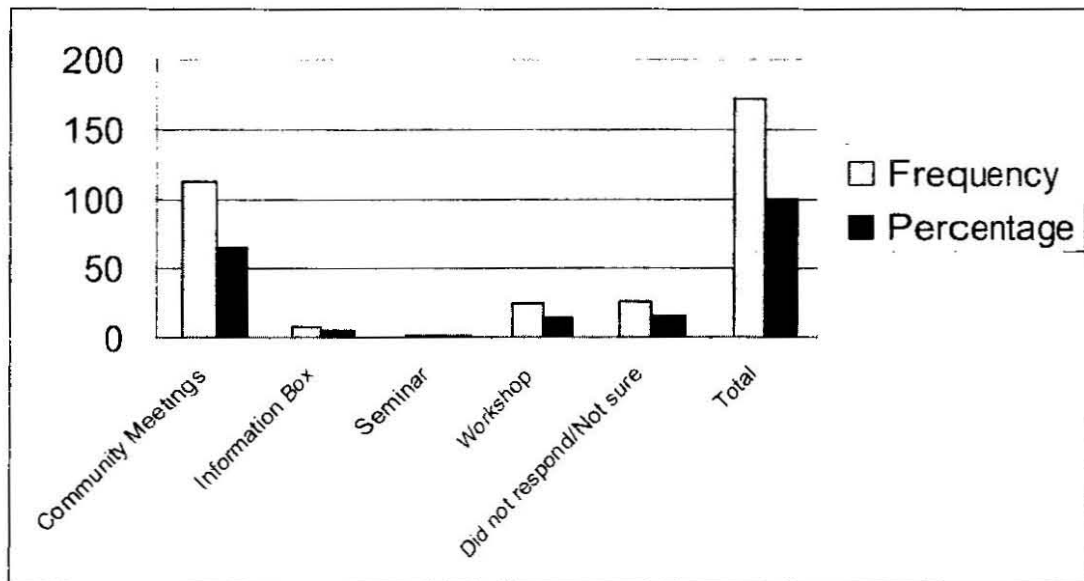
In few words, it's obvious that in the study area there are sectors enterprises of tourism. The findings mentioned above further suggest sectors or business operating in uMkhanyakude district municipality are viable and successful therefore, hypothesis 3 which states: *That the nature of tourism industry within uMkhanyakude District Municipality is favourable for further development of tourism sectors*, is fully supported and accepted when one take into

cognizance the inputs from respondents and accepted when one take into cognizance the inputs from respondents uMkhanyakude district municipality in tourism industry.

4.8 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN EMP DEVELOPMENT

The EMP development is for all those who are directly or indirectly concerned or affected. It is imperative to consider and acknowledge all parties that might be affected by such development. The major party that cannot be left out in this development is the community. The graph (Figure 4.12) below shows proposed of organizing the community for developing EMP.

FIGURE 4.12: METHODS OF ORGANISING THE COMMUNITY FOR EMP DEVELOPMENT.



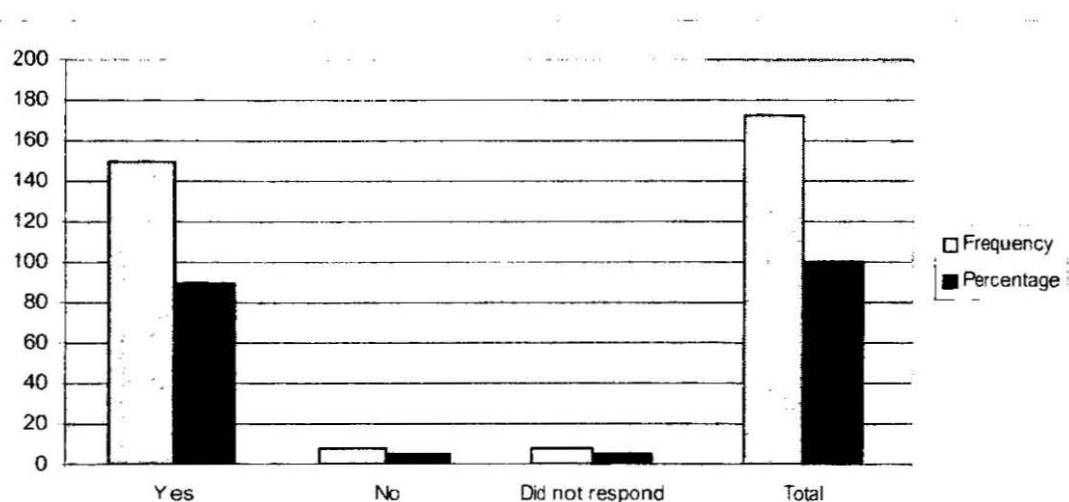
The involvement of community in EMP development requires a method that will involve key play players in community leadership, stakeholders within the community and the general or ordinary community members. In the graph shown above 65 percent of respondents suggested that community meetings were the best methods of organizing community members. While 14 percent of respondents proposed workshops as the best methods of

organising community members, the whole view was not well supported. Only 5 percent of respondent saw the suggestion or information box as another method of getting inputs and suggestions of the community. Finally, 1 percent of respondents who opted for seminar methods in getting community involved in the process of developing EMP. In just few words, the recommended method of organising the community of uMkhanyakude is through community meetings.

4.9 EMP CONTRIBUTES IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS

The community perception of the EMP contributing to tourism development, is worthy of investigation. The tourism industry to progress and develop from the current state, certain strategies and methods need to be in place. The respondents were asked about EMP contributing to tourism development within the study area. The graph (Figure 4.13) below shows the community's perceptions of the EMP contribution in tourism development

FIGURE 4.13: PERCEIVED EMP CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOURISM DEVELOPMENT



The graph (Figure 4.13) above shows the community perceptions of EMP as a catalyst in tourism development in the study area. The 90 percent of respondents perceived EMP as a contributing factor for development of tourism industry in Umkhanyakude District Municipality. Only 5 percent of respondents disagreed with the idea of EMP contributing in

development of tourism. While another 5 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure about the contribution of EMP in the industry of tourism. The 90 percent of respondents concur with the Hypothesis 4 that states: *That the EMP has positive impact in tourism industry within Umkhanyakude District Municipality.* Therefore, the hypothesis is supported and accepted because only 5 percent of respondents compare to 90 percent of respondents who perceived EMP as a tool for tourism development.

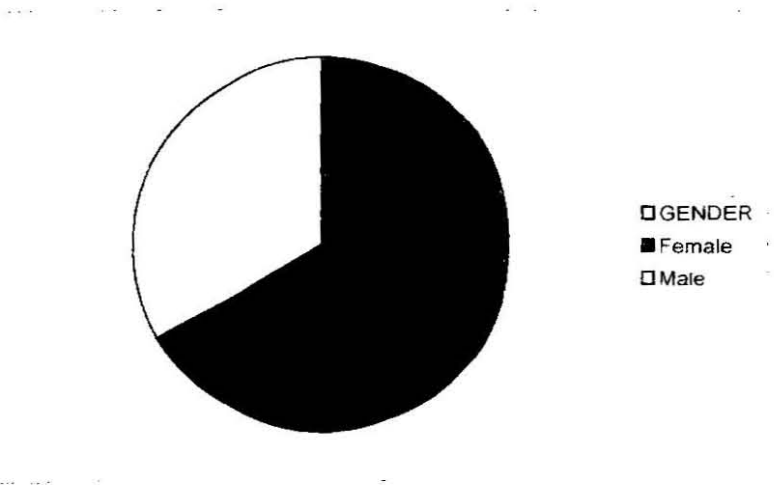
4.10 DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS OF OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The demographic particulars of stakeholders and officials would primary focus on gender, age, classification of respondents’ residential area, location in relation to local municipality, educational level and employment status of respondents. Furthermore, issues related to the objectives would be presented and analysis and interpretation would be done thereafter.

4.10.1 The Gender Variable of Officials and Stakeholders

There were 63 questionnaires distributed throughout the entire district of uMkhanyakude for officials and stakeholders. The female gender constituted 67 percent of respondents, while 33 percent of the respondents were male gender. The graph below (Figure 4.14) indicates differences in percentages.

FIGURE 4.14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY GENDER

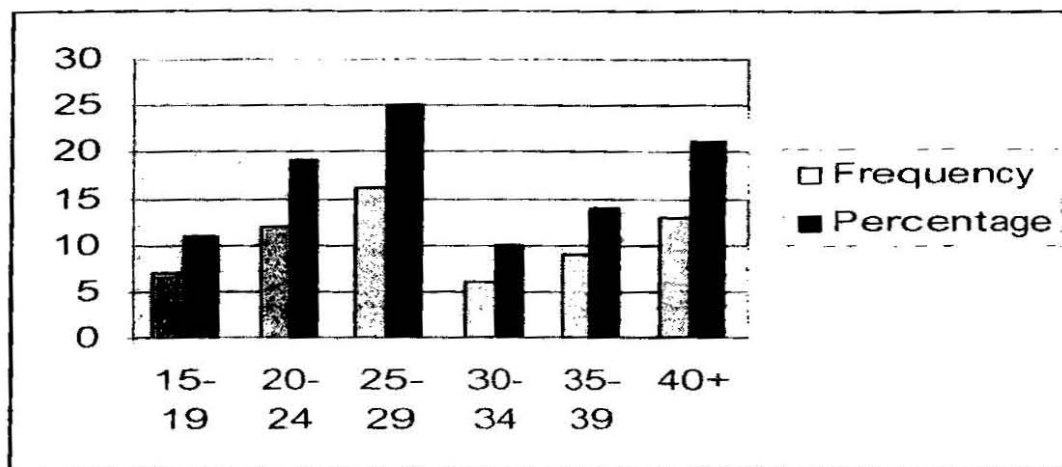


It can be categorically stated that the above graph shows the difference in gender of respondents. The 67 percent of respondents were female gender; this simply indicated the dominant gender in the study area. On the other hand, 33 percent of respondents were male gender. The difference in percentage clearly illustrated the influx of females in leadership positions, increased number of female professionals and increased number of businesswomen in the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality. In the 33 percent of respondents by male gender, there are few things that can be deducted from this scenario. There are fewer males than females in the study area; this is evident when one visits any place where both genders will be represented. It prevailed that females were more than males, for example, in workplaces, learning institutions, such as schools, community gathering such as *izimbizo*, etc.

4.10.2 The Age Variable of Respondents of Officials and Stakeholders

The age variable of stakeholders and officials covered the age of respondents in six categories. The following age categories were catered: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40+. The graph below (Figure 4.15) shows age distribution of respondents.

FIGURE 4.15: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS



The above graph (Figure 4.15) indicates age categories of respondents among officials and stakeholders in the study area. The 25 percent of respondents ranged between 25 and 29

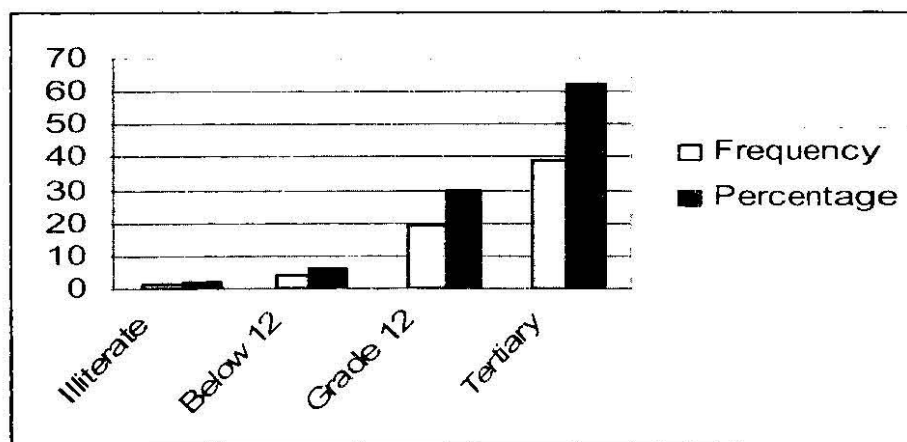
the study area. The first highest percentage of respondents was 28 percent from Mtubatuba Local Municipality. The second highest was Jozini local municipality with 27 percent of respondents. The difference between these two local municipalities was only 1 percent. On the other hand, the Big Five False Bay and uMhlabyalingana local municipalities shared 16 percent of respondents who partook in the study. Only 13 percent of respondents from Hlabisa Local Municipality participated in this research study.

The significant high percentage of Mtubatuba with 28 percent of respondents and Jozini with 27 percent of respondents indicated the population distribution of the study area. Therefore, it can be concluded that Jozini and Mtubatuba are the leading local municipalities in population density.

4.10.4 Educational Level of Respondents: Officials and Stakeholders

The level of education as a variable, serves as yardstick to evaluate the economic potential of the study area. It is clear that people who went to school would easily adapt to workplace situation and eventually contribute positively to the economic development. The graph (Figure 4:16) below shows educational level of respondents by officials and stakeholders.

FIGURE 4.16: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS BY OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS

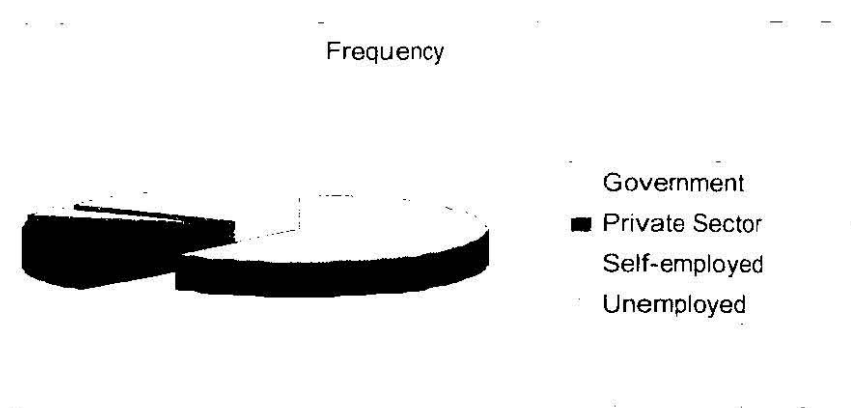


The educational level of respondents by officials and stakeholders as presented as above showed an important improvement in the literacy. The highest percentage was 62 percent of respondents who had tertiary education, a vast improvement in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The second highest was 30 percent of respondents with grade 12. The respondents who were below grade 12 had 6 percent and only 2 percent of respondents without formal education. The illustration above really indicated great improvement in education of officials and stakeholders or respondents within uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The improvement can be attributed from the necessity of education in the twenty first century and the launching of Adult basic education and training (Abet) in the study area.

4.10.5 The Employment Variable of Officials and Stakeholders.

In the employment situation both parties involved need each other or one another, i.e. the employer and employee. The goals of the employer would be attained with the presence or availability of employee/s. On the other hand, the employee or employees need the employer to satisfy his or her family basic needs such as provision of accommodation, food, education, etc. The graph (Figure 4.17) indicates the employment status of officials and stakeholders.

FIGURE 4.17: TYPE OF EMPLOYER OF OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS



The graph above shows types of employers of respondents who were officials and stakeholders. The government employed the 62 percent of respondents; these employees included educators, nurses, ward councillors and police officers. The 18 percent of respondents were employed by private sectors such as Game Reserve or Parks, Hotels, Tour companies like Advantage Tours, Fannas and Born Free all three from St. Lucia. The 14 percent of respondents were self-employed; these respondents were Tour company owners and farmers. Only 16 percent of respondents were unemployed.

The implications of the findings were clearly indicating that government departments mostly employed people in the study area. The 18 percent of respondents employed by private sectors such as tourism, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), etc. On the other hand; 14 percent of respondents were stakeholders who were owners of some of the tourism sectors in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The unemployment issue was still haunting the study area. The challenge is that unemployment in some families was the order of the day, as poverty emanated from unemployment in other words poverty is the child of unemployment.

4.11 STRATEGIES OF PROTECTING AND CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENT AS PERCEIVED BY OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

In order to better manage, protect and conserve valuable resources one needs to put in place sound and realistic strategies and methods. The protection and conservation of environment and its related natural resources must be strictly managed and monitored. In this notion perception of officials and stakeholders will contribute and add value in current status quo of environment and natural resources.

4.11.1 Occupation of Officials and Stakeholders

The respondents were asked if they occupy certain position in their workplace. The most respondents indicated their occupation with ease, with the exception of those who were unemployed. The graph (Table 4.9) below indicates a variety of occupation by officials and stakeholders in the study area, the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

TABLE 4.9: OCCUPATION OF AFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Occupation of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Educator	21	33
Town Planner	1	2
Administrative Officer	6	10
Economic Development Officer	4	6
Tourism Manager	4	6
Environmental Manager	3	5
Housekeeper	2	3
Tour Computer Owner	1	2
Skipper and Tour Guide	1	2
Director	1	2
Chief Planner	1	2
Did not respond/ Not Sure	18	27
Total	63	100

The most dominant profession and position was of educators with 33 percent of respondents. The rationale behind education profession leading with such percentage, was the fact that the population of uMkhanyakude District Municipality is approximately 600 000 plus. Therefore, there are many schools due to many children living in the study area. The administrative officers were following educators with 10 percent of respondents working in the administration of their workplace. The 6 percent of respondents were economic development officers and tourism managers in their local and district municipalities respectively. The 5 percent of respondents were environmental managers, who were responsible for environmental protection and management. The 3 percent of respondents were housekeepers who were either working in offices of Tour Companies or in the houses in the study area. The least were town planner, tour company owners, skipper and tour guide, director and chief planner, these occupations each shared 2 percent of respondents. The conclusion was that most of the positions or occupations mentioned were found in either in

local or district municipality. Finally, 27percent of respondents did not answer or were not sure about the occupation and some were not employed. The motive of not answering the can be attributed from unemployment that prevailed in uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

4.11.2 Importance of Conservation and Protection of Environment and Natural Resources

The conservation and protection of environment and natural resources in the study area is of paramount importance and it needs to be taken into cognizance. The respondents were asked if they saw the importance of environment and natural resources. The table 4.9 below indicates perception of conservation and protection of environment and natural resources by officials and stakeholders in uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

TABLE 4.10: PERCEPTION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

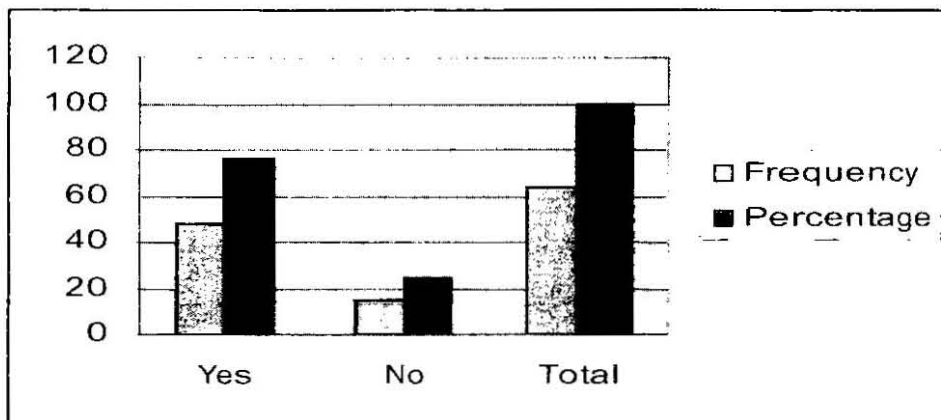
Importance of conservation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	61	96
No	1	2
Did not respond/ Not Sure	1	2
Total	63	100

The table above shows the perception of respondents concerning the importance of protection and conservation of environment and natural resources. The 96 percent of respondents shared the notion of protection and conservation of these valuable resources. Only percent of respondents who disagreed and the other 2 percent of respondents did not respond or were not sure about the value of environment and natural resources. The 96 percent showed that community of the study area acknowledged the operation of organizations that protect and conserve environment within uMkhanyakude District Municipality.

4.11.3 AVAILABILITY OF STRATEGIES AND METHODS TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE ENVIRONMENT.

The protection of environment needs strategies and methods that will be in harmony with inhabitants and other organisms living in the same environment. In order to ensure proper management of these vital resources all parties that might be affected in one way or the other need to be involved. The graph below (Figure 4.18) indicates whether there are strategies and methods in place in the study area.

FIGURE 4.18: AVAILABILITY OF STRATEGIES AND METHODS TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE ENVIRONMENT



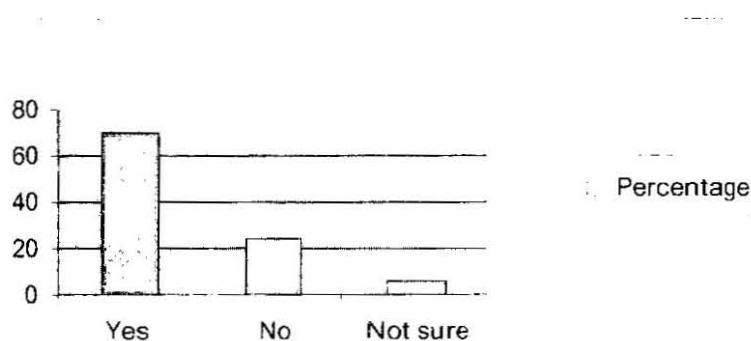
The graph (Figure 4.18) above simply indicates the responses of officials and stakeholders. Out of 100 percent of respondents, 76 percent indicated that there are strategies and methods in place to protect and conserve environment. On the other hand 24 percent of respondents disagreed with the idea of availability of strategies and methods. Nevertheless, the most 76 percent of respondents acknowledged the organisations that are entrusted with this task. It is evident that officials and stakeholders in the study area acknowledged strategies and methods of conserving the natural environment. The influence of suitable strategies in the tourism industry would ensured and facilitated economic growth for both businesses and the local people of the study area. It is, therefore, imperative to point out the valuable contributions of

It is obvious that officials and stakeholders in uMkhanyakude wanted municipal officials, private sectors officials and government officials to be responsible for the implementation of strategies and methods to protect and conserve environment. Although more responsibility was placed on the municipal officials, it can be deduced that all three officials mentioned above needed to work together for the benefit of environment.

4.12 TOURISM MATTERS IN THE EMP FAVOURABLE FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

The critical matter of tourism in the EMP would either bring development and growth of tourism industry. The best EMP would address matters or issues related to tourism. In the recent years tourism had witnessed a rapid growth and development, which resulted in improvement of standard of living and welfare of the population in the study area. In this context, respondents gave their thoughts concerning incorporation of tourism matters/issues in the Environmental Management Plan of the entire district. The graph below (Figure 4.19) indicates tourism matters favourable for tourism development.

FIGURE 4.19: TOURISM MATTERS FAVOURABLE FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT .



The graph above (Figure 4.19) illustrated the findings regarding tourism matters and issues favourable for development of tourism in EMP. The highest percent of respondents was 70 percent; these respondents agreed that matters related to tourism in the EMP favours tourism development. The other 24 percent of respondents disagreed, the implication was either there

are no tourism matters/issues in the EMP or they lacked knowledge of tourism matters in the EMP. It was evident that there were only 6 percent of respondents who were either not sure or did not respond at all the question concerned. The value of tourism in the study area cannot be ignored as most of the population relies on tourism industry for survival of their families and relatives closed to them. If the district municipality acknowledged the industry mentioned earlier, programmes and plans which favours the growth and development of tourism industry in the study area need to be initiated and reinforced.

4.13 ISSUES TO BE IMPROVED OR ADDED IN THE EMP

The contribution of stakeholders and officials of uMkhanyakude District Municipality in Environmental Management Plan will make the plan to be more realistic. There are issues that are uniquely experienced in each district municipality. The respondents were given an open-ended question; where they had to provide their inputs. The table below (Table 4.12) indicates issues that need to be improved in the EMP.

TABLE 4.12: ISSUES TO BE IMPROVED IN EMP

Issues to be improved/added in the EMP	Frequency	Percentage
Involvement of local community	6	10
Strategic Environmental Assessment	2	3
Water and Environment conservation	4	6
Office Structures	3	5
Awareness of EMP campaigns	8	13
Integration of the EMP in tourism strategies	1	2
Working together of organisations	2	3
Job Opportunities	1	2
Conservation of sport fields	2	3
Did not respond/ Not sure	34	54
Total	63	100

The above table (Table 4.12) showed issues that need improvement in EMP. The respondents came with different suggestions of making EMP to be more meaningful to the entire

community of uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The 10 percent of respondents proposed the involvement of local people as the other issues that EMP developers need to take into cognizance. The 3 percent of respondents suggested that Strategic Environmental Assessment should be part of EMP. While 6 percent of respondents pointed out the issues pertaining water and environment conservation needed to be included in the EMP. The 5 percent of respondents indicated that office structures should be made for EMP developers and the community to know exactly where to get EMP developers.

It was further proposed by the respondents with 13 percent that awareness campaigns for EMP and environment should be enforced and reinforced if they are in place. The 2 percent of respondents proposed integration of tourism strategies in EMP. While on other hand 3 percent of respondents said that working together of organizations in harmony and peace, this would advantageous to socio-economic and ecotourism condition in the study area. Another 2 percent of respondents suggested that job opportunities need to be improved. The least was 3 percent of respondents who stated that construction of sport fields would be a major boast in EMP and community at large. The significant percent of 54 respondents did not respond or were not sure about the issues to be improved. Therefore, one can deduce that most officials and stakeholders do not share the notion of making certain improvement in Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

4.14 ASSISTANCE OR SUPPORT THAT CAN BE PROVIDED BY TOURISM SECTORS.

The sectors of tourism as they are part of the greater uMkhanyakude District Municipality need to play a vivid role in the study area. It has been realized by the government of the day that business people should plough back to the community. The table below (Table 4.13) indicates various assistances that can be provided by tourism sectors operating within uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The support mechanisms, ranging from LED tourism opportunities, job creation, collaboration with the community, community-business partnerships, tourism infrastructure and attractions, skills development, financial support,

environmental education and promotion of SMMEs and mentors, are some of the factors respondents were asked to identify.

TABLE 4.13: PROPOSED ASSISTANCE OR SUPPORT FROM TOURISM SECTORS

Assistance and Support from Tourism Sectors	Frequency	Percentage
Introduction tourism in schools	4	6
Tourism opportunities aligned to LED strategy	7	11
Tourism and Ecotourism awareness	8	13
Job creation	11	18
Collaboration with community and traditional leaders	1	2
Tourist attractions	2	3
Skills development	2	3
Poverty alleviation	1	2
Marketing and Advertising of tourism sectors	4	6
Bursaries for youth	2	3
Financial support to keep tourism growing	2	3
Promotion of environmental education	3	5
Internship programme	1	2
Funding of community projects	3	5
Training of SMMEs and mentorship	4	6
Donations	1	2
Discount to local people	1	2
Did not respond or were not sure	6	9
Total	63	100

The above table (Table 4.13) showed the proposed or suggested assistance and support from tourism sectors operating in the district of uMkhanyakude. The 6 percent of respondents pointed out that tourism still needed to be introduced in schools. The 11 percent of respondents suggested that tourism opportunities aligned with local economic development strategy was going to benefit the community. The 13 percent of respondents indicated that

their organizations can help in tourism and ecotourism awareness. The 18 percent of respondents categorically stated that job creation programmes would be facilitated by their sectors. On the other hand the 2 percent of respondents proposed collaboration of community and traditional leaders, poverty alleviation, internship programmes, discount to local people and donations. The 3 percent of respondents clearly stated that their sectors would specialize in tourist attractions, skills development, bursaries for youth and financial support to keep tourism growing. The 6 percent of respondents agreed to offer marketing and advertising of tourism sectors and training of Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMME). The 5 percent of respondents proposed that their sectors would bring about promotion of environmental education and funding of community projects. Only 9 percent of the respondents who did not respond or were not sure about the question related to the assistance and support that could be provided by their sectors.

4.15 CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, it is vivid that environment is a crucial and imperative issue in the study area. The methods and strategies used by various organizations and departments for environmental management and protection yield results as the community, officials and stakeholders agreed on the notion of its availability. The effective Environmental Management Plan had been seen as the catalyst of tourism development in uMkhanyakude. Moreover, the conditions of operation of the tourism industry determined prosperity of tourism sectors and ultimately of the community that directly or indirectly benefits from these sectors. Eventually it had been identified that community meetings can be regarded as the best method to cascade information to the public in the study area.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The section of conclusion and recommendations would attempt to give a summary of what had been done in the previous four chapters. The emphasis on this chapter would be on the findings of the study conducted in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. It is imperative to state that guidance and directives to conclusions and recommendations derived mostly from analysis and interpretation of the findings. The role of EMP is reported whether it managed to reach and meet the expected challenges in as far as tourism development is concerned in the study area. The following would be briefly discussed below i.e. the brief summary of the previous chapters, the role of EMP in tourism development in relation to the objectives of the study, conclusions, recommendations and conclusion.

5.2 THE BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Chapter one was the orientation of the study, which outlined the background and statement of the problem. The primary focus on this chapter was creating the benchmark for the study to be easily executed with proper procedures and guidelines to be adhered. The study objectives and hypotheses were introduced in this chapter. The methodology of data collection, analysis and interpretation was explicitly stated. The interview questionnaires were utilised to collect data in uMkhanyakude District Municipality. Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Definition of terms related to the research topic such as Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Tourism and Tourism Development were operational defined to provide holistic understanding of the research study.

Chapter two was primarily the theory which underpinned the research study commonly known as theoretical framework or theoretical background. In this study the research attempted to cover various forms of the theory related to Environment, Environmental Management Plan, types of EMP, Tourism and Tourism Development. It prevailed in this chapter that environment is a valuable resource that needs to be treated and cared with for the inhabitants and non-living organisms purposes. It is also important to mention that there is great correlation between the environment and tourism. The present and future survival of tourism industry in the study area depends more on the proper and effective management of the environment. Therefore, the literature reviewed further widened the scope of the study in terms of what has been done in the past about issues related to this study.

Chapter three was the physical setting of the study. The study was delimited in geographical and spatial location of uMkhanyakude District Municipality. The thorough description of terrain, natural vegetation and landscapes in uMkhanyakude was provided in this chapter. The climatic conditions of the study area had been briefly outlined and identified as favourable for natural or environmental features found in uMkhanyakude. The favourable conditions of climate impact positively to the promotion and development of tourism industry. The study area is predominantly rural with its unique features of special value that make uMkhanyakude a world-class tourist destination. Moreover, there are large numbers of the orphans and households managed by young children due to the high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the area.

Chapter four focused on the analysis and interpretation of data. The presentation of data and interpretation were explicitly done. The utilization of various methods of analyzing data mentioned in chapter one was properly applied in this chapter. The findings were presented, analysed and interpreted. In this chapter the researcher would get guidance and direction towards last chapter i.e. Conclusions and recommendations. Furthermore, this section would provide the actual and factual information of EMP, Tourism Development and tourism industry in uMkhanyakude. It is overt that environment is of special value in the entire district of the study area. The most important role of EMP is ensuring the authenticity of the environment that promoted establishment of tourism sectors in the study area. Eventually the

benefits of the community in these sectors contributed in poverty alleviation and economic empowerment among communities of the study area.

In this chapter it can be further mentioned that methods and strategies to protect and conserve the environment exist in uMkhanyakude, hence the respondents concurred, firstly about the knowledge of these methods and strategies. Secondly, the essence of environment in the entire district was acknowledged by the community. Thirdly, the benefits obtained by the inhabitants in the study area. Finally, the community meetings were seen as the best methods of cascading information to the local communities as it was unanimously stated by the respondents.

5.3 THE ROLE OF EMP IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

The EMP's role in tourism development is paralleled to the findings in relation to the objectives introduced earlier. The clear finding is that EMP is the main mechanism and catalyst for tourism growth in uMkhanyakude. The objective 1 which stated that: *To investigate the strategies used for protection and conservation of the environment for tourism development*, has achieved. Methods and strategies for protecting and conserving environment exist in the study area.

The objective 2: *To find out if the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that serves as a tool for tourism development*, this objective was achieved through the availability of EMP not taking into cognizance its types such as Flora and Fauna Management Plan (FFMP), Vegetation Management Plan (VMP), Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP), Subsidence Management Plan (SMP), and Koala Management Plan (KMP). Therefore, EMP had served as a tool for tourism development in uMkhanyakude and it had been considered as an inclusive and overall plan where other plans mentioned above emanated.

The benefits brought by the protection and conservation of the environment, in this aspect there were various beneficial attributes perceived by the community of the study area. The

following beneficial attributes were mentioned during the conduction and execution of the study, the protection of nature, job opportunities, protection from greenhouse gases, conservation for future generation, economic and tourism development. The attributes made the community to yearn for more tourism sectors to be established in the area. Therefore, the objective 3 which states that: *To established the quo of tourism development within uMkhanyakude District Municipality*, has been achieved.

The success of tourism sectors depends more on the sound and descriptive EMP in the regions where major developments are at low pace in order to restore environmental or natural features. In the findings of this study it prevailed that issues pertaining tourism were incorporated in the development of EMP. It is significant to state that respondents lacked knowledge of EMP, yet there are methods and strategies for environment management in place.

Furthermore, the study depicted that EMP contributed to tourism development in the study area. The influence of EMP as an inclusive and overall management plan promoted growth and development of tourism sectors in the study area. The tourism industry with its variety sectors made the community to appeal for more bursaries for the youth, community projects, donations or sponsorships. In the same notion of attributes to be improved in the operation of tourism sectors, the following had been suggested, firstly, the establishment of other tourism sectors in addition to the existing ones. Secondly, promotion of arts and crafts, and the increase of job opportunities and bursaries for youth. Consequently, objective 4, which states that: *To investigate the level of effectiveness in the implementation of EMP of uMkhanyakude District Municipality*, had been accomplished.

5.4 METHODS AND STRATEGIES FOR PROTECTING AND CONSERVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.

The findings of the study depicted that strategies and methods for protection and conservation of environmental resources exist in the study area. The strategies assessed the importance and value of environmental resources to the local people. It prevailed that

inhabitants of uMkhanyakude District Municipality value the nature and its role in providing other services to the local people. There are organisations and departments that played a major role in ensuring that environment remains the first priority in their operations. According to the respondents' perception these may include the following organisations such as: Reperial Reforestation, WWF, WESSA, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, DEAT, Water Affairs and Forestry, ...And Beyond Lodge as well as Zulu Nyala. The above mentioned organisations managed to inculcate the essence of the environment in the local communities of the study area.

5.5 BENEFITS BROUGHT BY PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES.

There are number of contributions that are commonly experienced by the people benefiting from the proper and perfect management of the environment. It is clear that people benefit a lot from the environment. The most acknowledged benefits were job opportunities and protection of water. According to the findings there is a correlation between environment and job opportunities. The tourism industry has the potential to even grow further where environmental resources are treated as fragile and a must protect and manage resources. The potential of tourism industry has a direct influence in economic growth; these are facilitated by the influx of visitors and tourists in the uMkhanyakude region. The other aspect that can be associated with tourism and economic development is the promotion of Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises, the target market of these types of businesses is visitors and tourists who come to see and enjoy the natural beauty of uMkhanyakude region.

The environmental resources and tourism development are the two components that improved the standard of living of the local people. It can be said that even though there are positive impacts of environmental management and protection, there is still a lot to be done in order to truly improve the living standards of the local people. If considering the number of people in the entire region of uMkhanyakude and job opportunities created through environmental management and tourism growth, it can be concluded that more need to be done in order to really make sure that improvement of living standards become realistic.

The enforcement of community projects related to the environmental practices should be prioritised, projects such as community gardens where environmental friendly methods like horticultures to fertilise garden plots should be encouraged and promoted in the entire region. The community clean-up campaigns need to be done quarterly; this will instill harmony between the environment and community. In this case the local people would be leading in protection and management of the environment.

5.6 SYNTHESIS

Environmental Management is a broad and inclusive concept in nature. It is imperative to single-out one component of Environmental Management, that is, Environmental Management Plan. The EMP was perceived as a tool for tourism development in uMkhanyakude. The protection and conservation of environment directly or indirectly contributed in tourism development. The environment and tourism have a symbiotic relationship by taking into account conservation and preservation of natural areas, archaeological sites, political and historic monuments have emerged as important benefits of tourism.

The EMP is recognized as the tool that can ensure effective and proper management of the environment. Therefore, developers are bound to follow steps and stages outlined in the document. According to the DEAT (2004) the EMP is the document that provides a description of the methods and procedures for mitigating and monitoring environmental impacts. On the basis of this assertion the EMP further outlines the measures to be taken against the perpetrators. There must be a clear understanding of what EMP entails, this facilitates processes and steps to be taken by all affected, interested and concerned parties. It is also important to articulate that EMP had been perceived by the community as a document of paramount importance in uMkhanyakude.

The attributes of having a protected, conserved and preserved environment can be compared to none. The rationale behind is the fact that both the environment and inhabitants have

mutual benefits. The environment and its wildlife enjoy the harmonious natural atmosphere, while inhabitants enjoy to visit and tour the area owing to its natural beauty. Consequently, the frequent visits and tours promote growth and development of tourism industry together with its sectors in general. There were number of perceived benefits mentioned which came as a result of tourism in the study area, to mention just the few, the protection of nature, job opportunities, protection from greenhouse gases, tourism and economic development, conservation for future generation, infrastructure development and knowledge or information.

Furthermore, the community also indicated a great need to establish other sectors of tourism in addition to the current operating sectors. The launching of community projects such as poultry, gardening, sewing clubs or co-operatives, etc. The promotion of traditional or cultural arts and crafts as well as increasing job opportunities and bursaries for the youth. Actually the community of the study area desired to get assistance in improving their standard of living and lifestyle, while retaining and preserving their cultural and traditional phenomena.

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of the study led to the possible solutions and recommendations to be followed to enhance the implementation of EMP. The proper implementation of EMP will positively influence tourism development and directly contributing to economic growth of the study area. Firstly, it is recommended that there should be reinforcement of methods and strategies to protect and conserve the environment. The recommendation can be accomplished through environmental education and awareness particularly with the peculiar features that exist in the study area.

Secondly, the EMP was perceived as a mechanism of development; therefore, it is recommended that affected, interested and concerned parties (including government, private sectors and community) should be involved in developing and implementing EMP in their local municipality. The second recommendation would be achieved through the support of

the District Municipality of uMkhanyakude as the authority that outlines guidance and direction to its local municipalities. Moreover, the community leaders such as councilors, amaKhosi, Headmen and political leaders should be brought on board, and their role needs to be clearly defined.

Thirdly, the EMP was seen as highly needed for tourism development and environmental conservation. The researcher recommends that the EMP should be developed taking into cognizance both environmental and tourism issues, as these two aspects can be assumed to be intertwined. The Department of Environmental affairs national and provincial should make laws that would support and provide universal accepted standards of EMP. Furthermore, tourism industry as a major economic contributor needs to be provided necessary support which enhances its growth and development.

Fourthly, the respondents were not sure about the attributes to be improved in the operation of the Tourism Sectors. The researcher recommends that there should high level of implementation of EMP owing to fact that it will aid current and future growth of tourism industry. The uMkhanyakude District Municipality should provide personnel that will monitor implementation in the local municipalities. Ultimately, there should be more establishments of tourism sectors and this would alleviate poverty and unemployment as well as poor infrastructure in tourist attractions.

Finally, the researcher recommends that community of uMkhanyakude as a host community of tourists needs to fully participate in projects and programmes related to tourism issues. The researcher further recommends the introduction and promotion of tourism studies in schools. The subject or learning area of tourism would inculcate natural values which need to be preserve for future generations.

5.8 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the research study summed-up with the assistance of the first four chapters. The findings particularly provided the benchmark to make informed conclusions and

recommendations. The findings depicted gaps in study which will be addressed by the other research studies that would be undertaken in the near future, as the study could not provide possible answers and solutions to other challenges prevailed during the course of execution. However, this research study served as an eye-opener or whistle-blower for the essence of EMP in uMkhanyakude.

Notwithstanding that uMkhanyakude District Municipality is the one of the world-class tourist destination owing to its immaculate, unique and peculiar environment and natural resources, the effective implementation of Environmental Management Plan has NOT reached its ultimate potential. Therefore, there is still much research work to be done for the Authorities to understand the situation, since a significant number of respondents indicated that they were NOT SURE about the Environmental Management Plan processes.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE: COMMUNITY

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AS A TOOL FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Please read and answer the following questions by putting a [] in the box provided. All Information given will be private and confidential.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DETIALS

1. GENDER

Male	01	
Female	02	

2. AGE

Under 15	1	
15-19	2	
20-24	3	
25-29	4	
30-34	5	
35-39	6	
40+	7	

3. CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENT'S RESIDENTIAL AREA

Rural area	1	
Urban area	2	

4. LOCATION OF THE PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Big Five False Municipality	1	
Hlabisa Municipality	2	
Jozini Municipality	3	
Mtubatuba Municipality	4	
uMhlabuyalingana Municipality	5	

5. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Illiterate	1	
Below grade 12	2	
Grade 12	3	
Tertiary Education, specify.....	4	

6. EMPLOYMENT

Government	1	
Private Sector	2	
Self-employed	3	
Unemployed	4	
Other specify.....	5	

SECTION B: Methods and Strategies for protecting and conserving environment and natural resources

7. Do you think environment and natural resources are important to people?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

8. Is it important to protect and conserve environment and natural resources in your community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

9. Do you know any method or strategy to protect environment and natural resources?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

10. Do you know any departments or organizations that are responsible for protecting Environment and natural resources?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not	3	

11. If yes, name it or them.

(a)

(b)

(c)

12. Do you benefit in the protection and conservation of environment and natural Resources ?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

13. If yes,
specify.....
.....
.....

SECTION C: Implementation of Environmental Management Plan that contains tourism issues.

14. Is there any Environmental Management Plan (EMP) you know?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

15. If yes, does Environmental Management Plan contain issues of tourism?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

16. If no, do you see any need to develop Environmental Management Plan for your Community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

17. Do you think Environmental Management Plan can contribute in tourism Development in your community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

SECTION D: Tourism Development.

18. Do you have any tourism related companies or organizations in your community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

19. Are these tourism companies or organization successful in their operations?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

20. Does the community benefit from these tourism companies or organizations?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

21. If yes, specify below:

Job opportunities	1	
Sponsorship/ Donors	2	
Community projects	3	
Educational Bursaries	4	

22. Is there any future for tourism organization or companies in your community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

23. What do you think can be improved or added in tourism companies or organizations that are operating in your community?

Specify,

.....

.....

.....

SECTION E: Community involvement in the Environmental Management Plan Development.

24. Is the community involved in the development of Environmental Management Plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

25. If yes, specify the method used as shown below:

Community meeting	1	
Information box	2	
Seminar	3	
Workshop	4	

26. Are the contributions of the community considered in the final draft of Environmental Management Plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

27. Do you think Environmental Management Plan contribute in tourism development?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

THANK YOU!!!

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE: OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AS A TOOL FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN UMKHANYEKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Please read and answer the following questions by putting a tick [] in the box provide. All information given will be private and confidential.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

1. GENDER

Female	1	
Male	2	

2. AGE

Under 15	1	
15-19	2	
20-24	3	
25-29	4	
30-34	5	
35-39	6	
40+	7	

3. CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENT'S RESIDENTIAL AREA

Rural area	1	
Urban area	2	

4. LOCATION OF THE PLACES RESIDENCE

BIG Five False Bay Municipality	1	
Hlabisa Municipality	2	
Jozini Municipality	3	
Mtubatuba Municipality	4	
Umhlabuyalingana Municipality	5	

5. EDUCATION LEVEL

Illiterate	1	
Below grade 12	2	
Grade 12	3	
Tertiary Education, specify	4	

6. EMPLOYMENT

Government	1	
Private Sector	2	
Self-employed	3	
Unemployed	4	
Other, specify		

SECTION B: Methods and Strategies for protecting and conserving environment and natural resources

7. What is the name of department / company you work for?

Government	1	
Private Sector	2	
Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)	3	
Self-employed	4	

8. What position do you occupy in your work?

Specify?.....
.....

9. Do you think protection and conservation of environment and natural resources are important?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

10. Are there any strategies and methods in place to protect and conserve environment and natural resources?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

11. Are these strategies and methods implemented in the local municipality?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

12. Who is responsible for ensuring the implementation of these strategies? You can tick more than one.

Municipal officials	1	
Private Sector officials concerned	2	
Government	3	

13. Do you think these strategies and methods are really protecting conserving environment and natural resources?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

SECTION C: Implementation of Environment Management Plan that contains tourism issues.

14. Do you have Environmental Management Plan in this Local Municipality?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

15. Does the Environmental Management Plan contain tourism related issues?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

16. Are the issues contained in Environmental Management Plan favourable for tourism development?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

17. Are tourism issues and matters in Environmental Management Plan implemented?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

18. Are there any issues matter that you think can be improve or added in the Environmental Management Plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

19. If yes, specify -----

SECTION D: Tourism Development

20. Are there any tourism sectors/ organizations viable in this municipal area?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

21. Are these tourism sectors/ organizations viable in their operations?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

22. Are there any benefits brought by these tourism sectors/ organizations to the community?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

23. If yes, specify as indicated below:

Job opportunities	1	
Sponsorship/Donation	2	
Community Projects	3	
Educational Bursaries	4	

24. Do you see any role that can be played tourism sectors or organization in future?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

25. What assistance or support that can be provided by your company or organization in promoting tourism development in this area?

Specify -----

SECTION E: Community involved in the development of Environmental Management Plan Development.

26. Is the community involved in the development of Environmental Management Plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

27. How is the community organized?

Community Meetings	1	
Information Box	2	
Seminar	3	
Workshop	4	

28. Are the contributions of the community included in the Environmental Management Plan?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

29. Do you think Environmental Management Plan (EMP) contribute to tourism development?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Not sure	3	

THANK YOU!!!