

**Contribution of Tourism towards poverty alleviation: A case of Botsalano
Game Reserve, North West Province.**

by

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I, TUMELO MACDONALD MODIRAPULA, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my original work and that it has never been submitted before for examination to any other university or for another qualification. Works of other people used in this dissertation have been correctly acknowledged as such.

Signature

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Dated this day of 2017

Financial assistance from the North-West University, Mafikeng Campus is acknowledged. Statements and suggestions made in this dissertation are those of the author and should not be regarded as those of the North-West University, Mafikeng Campus.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BBBEE: Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment

BGR: Botsalano Game Reserve

BMMP: Botsalano Management Master Plan

CWP: Community Work Programme

DFID: Department For International Development

EDA: Environment and Development Agency

EPWP: Expanded Public Works Programme

ERS: Environmental and Rural Solutions

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organisation

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GVA: Gross Value Added

HBC: Home Based Care

IIED: International Institute For Environment and Development

NMMDM: Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

NWP: North West Province

NWPTB: North West Parks and Tourism Board

ODI: Overseas Development Institute

PAs: Protected Areas

PPT: Pro-poor Tourism

RMLM: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality

RRR: Rebranding, Repositioning and Renewal

SMME: Small, Micro and Medium Enterprise

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

STATSA: Statistics South Africa

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve has achieved its objectives stipulated in the Management Master Plan of involving the community in its tourism development so communities can benefit both directly and indirectly from tourism development.

The study contributes to the growing field of pro-poor tourism by suggesting mechanisms to enhance community participation and benefit from tourism development in the North West Province. The findings of this study may be used by policy makers especially the North West Parks Board and Tourism Board when developing new tourism destinations which are community orientated and fully integrated for the development of tourism facilities and also derive benefits from tourism in order to improve their livelihoods. The framework adopted is the sustainable livelihoods approach (Scoones, 1998:4). The framework is suitable for the study as it makes the connection between people and the overall enabling environment that influences the outcomes of livelihood strategies (Serrate, 2008:1).

Pro-poor tourism was considered as it is all about: redistributing benefits gained through tourism activities to the poor local communities (Ashley, Roe, & Goodwin 2001). To attain objectives of the study: to establish the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities; to establish if Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment for the local communities; and to establish the level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve; a triangulation of methods were adopted where qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed to collect information from respondents of the study to further attain Botsalano Game Reserve's role in poverty alleviation.

The results of the study show that Botsalano Game Reserve does not play a significant role in income generation among local communities. Another finding of the study was that Botsalano Game Reserve does not create employment for the local people. Furthermore, the study results show that the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle do not participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve.

The study concludes by recommending that the pro-poor tourism be used to improve lives of poor people in Matlhase as well as Madutle, by developing linkages among tourism businesses and poor people (Dwyer *et al.*, 2004) cited in (Winters *et al.*, 2013: 179). Some suggested strategies include encouraging tourists to buy local crafts, attracting the private sector investment to the local areas, increasing programmes of training and empowerment for the local people (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010: 21). That Authorities offer enterprise support and training to the local community of Matlhase and Madutle, and develop markets by attracting more tourists to the site. The Botsalano Game Reserve should make a commitment to the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle through employment prioritising of members of the local community. Sustainability of natural resources is dependent on support from the local community. It is critical that the Botsalano Game Reserve creates room for the promotion of community participation by Matlhase and Madutle communities in conservation-tourism matters of the reserve. They have a lot to offer in terms of indigenous knowledge systems as well as being key stakeholders of the Reserve.

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CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1. Introduction

The study aimed at investigating the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve contributes to poverty alleviation among local communities. This is a very important topic with a potential of making a significant contribution to the growing field of pro-poor tourism and sustainable livelihoods. The study further suggests the mechanisms that can be used to enhance community participation and beneficiation from tourism development as well as contribute to poverty alleviation particularly in the North West Province. A triangulation of methods were adopted where qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed to collect information from respondents of the study to further attain Botsalano Game Reserve's role in poverty alleviation. This study employs the concept of pro-poor tourism (PPT) as an approach that could be adopted by the local people of Matlhase and Madutle in order to benefit from the Botsalano Game Reserve. According to King & Dinkoksung (2014: 687) tourism can benefit the poor, providing employment, a market for locally produced goods and services, and an audience for side-lined groups to voice their protests, occasionally an opportunity for proud cultural display. PPT is not a kind of tourism, but rather an approach that the poor can avail themselves of in order to participate in the tourism industry.

The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) asserts tourism as one of the world's job creators and a lead export sector, especially for developing countries, can play a significant role in the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of the National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS)'s critical success factors for sustainable competitiveness is to address community participation and beneficiation as an underlying and cross-cutting strategy priority (Apleni, 2013: 2). South Africa's tourism industry has grown impressively in 1994 and beyond after the first democratic elections. In 2009 President Jacob Zuma's administration established a stand-alone Ministry of Tourism, which indicates that the tourism

industry itself has grown in stature and is being taken seriously by government. Tourism is widely acknowledged as a key economic sector that has the potential to contribute to national, regional and local development and, more specifically, serve as a mechanism to promote poverty alleviation and pro-poor development within a particular locality (Apleni, 2013: 2).

The promotion of community participation in conservation-tourism initiatives has been recognized as a critical component of growth, development and poverty alleviation in post-apartheid South Africa. Firm foundations for such a vision are evident in the government's policies on sustainable rural development aimed at improving the welfare of the country's poor people. The strategies are laid out in The White Paper on the Promotion and Development of Tourism in South Africa (1996) which identifies the role of communities and more specifically rural communities in tourism and the need to enable them to take charge of the development process in their own areas. It promotes the idea of partnerships and highlights the fact that the under-developed tourism industry in South Africa has the potential for improving the quality of life for all South Africans provided that it is managed in a sustainable manner (DEAT, 1996).

According to Magome, Grossman, Fakir & Stowell (2000: 2) it is the mission of the North West Parks Board (Parks Board) that wildlife conservation should contribute towards improving the quality of life of people in the North West Province. To achieve this, the Parks Board strives to obtain the support and commitment of neighbouring communities and ultimately of the entire province to their stated mission and strategies. This is in line with current trends in southern Africa where communities are increasingly becoming involved in natural resource management in and outside formal conservation estates at various levels of participation (Magome, *et al.*, 2000: 2). Apleni (2013) further states that the tourism industry remains one of the fastest-growing economic sectors, with huge potential for future job creation and social inclusion in South Africa and the rest of the world. South Africa's tourism industry has managed to build on the momentum achieved during the record-

breaking 2010 World Cup by growing a further 3.3% and attracting over 8, 3 million international tourists (Apleni, 2013: 1).

The deprivations around poverty are not just about low incomes but include loss of human dignity which is about human suffering. There is also poverty in terms of denial of access to opportunities for advancement. The consequences of poverty are visible in the face of women, children, and people with disabilities, the elderly, migrants and refugees (Mahole *et al.*, 2014: 551). An estimated total of 554 668 people live under the minimum living income of just above R900.00 per month in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. This is equivalent to 29% of the total number of earners of minimum living income in the North West Province. This makes the district one with the most underprivileged people in the North West Province (Mahole *et al.*, 2014: 550).

According to Mahole *et al.*, (2014: 550) poverty alleviation has become one of the most important issues in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality together with issues of socio-economic development and income distribution. The NMMDM society is characterised by extreme poverty and inequality in the distribution of income and earning opportunities. Lack of employment opportunities and the consequential income disparity bring about mass poverty in most parts of these communities. Unemployment is a result of various factors and tends to mostly affect the less skilled and the low paid. Therefore, NMMDM in a bid to improve the lives of the poor as a district municipality remains the most appropriate governance level since it is the sphere of government closest to the people (Mahole *et al.*, 2014: 550).

It is therefore significant to study the field of pro-poor tourism both as a challenge and as an opportunity. This study is based in the North West Province of South Africa, using the Botsalano Game Reserve as a case study. Botsalano Game Reserve has not been studied to establish its contribution to poverty alleviation in communities adjacent to the reserve. More importantly, Botsalano Game Reserve has a high tourism potential as it provides diverse tourism opportunities, for example,

it is acclaimed to be the site of the oldest volcanic craters in the world that extends through the Reserve into Botswana. It is also home to over 2000 wildlife and over 200 bird species (<http://www.northwestparks.co.za>). It is therefore an ideal destination for wildlife-based tourism.

The South African government has prioritised tourism as a local development strategy where local communities are active participants and beneficiaries of tourism resources (White Paper on Tourism, 1996). Botsalano Game Reserve is surrounded by many villages which makes it an ideal candidate to establish its role in poverty alleviation in local communities.

1.2. Tourism and Poverty in South Africa

According to Saayman *et al.*, (2012: 464) South Africa is under pressure to increase economic growth and reduce poverty and inequality. The authors argue that when the first democratically elected ANC-led government came to power in 1994, approximately 58% of the population and 68% of blacks lived in poverty. A Gini coefficient of 0.56 showed South Africa to have one of the most unequal income distributions in the world (O'zler, 2007) cited in (Saayman *et al.*, 2012: 464). Saayman *et al.*, (2012: 464) state the new South Africa suffered from vast inequalities in education, health and infrastructure; and at that time, government adopted the Reconstruction and Development Programme as its socio-economic policy framework and spelt out the requirements for delivery, including meeting basic needs and developing human resources. Since then, great strides have been made in redressing past social inequalities and realising the Reconstruction and Development Programme commitment (Saayman *et al.*, 2012: 464).

According to the 2016 World Bank report on South Africa the GDP growth has been revised downward significantly and is now only expected to reach 0.4% in 2016 with risks to the downgrade. 2017 is expected to see moderate upgrade to 1.1%. This will mean that per capita GDP will have contracted for four years (2014-2017). Key

drivers of the forecast are continued external headwinds from the plunge in commodity prices, compounding domestic problems, including weak investment sentiment amid policy uncertainty. The on-going weakening in growth is exacerbating already high unemployment, currently at 26%. South Africa remains a dual economy with one of the highest inequality rates in the world, perpetuating inequality and exclusion with an income Gini that ranges between 0.66 to 0.70, the top decile of the population accounts for 58% of the country's income, while the bottom decile accounts for 0.5% and the bottom half less than 8%. These make South Africa one of the most consistently unequal countries in the world (www.worldbank.org/en/country/SouthAfrica/overview).

According to Saayman *et al.*, (2012: 464) O'zler's (2007) use of the same dataset, found that in 2000 more than one in three individuals were living on less than US\$2 per day; this is R174 per capita per month in 2000 prices. Between 1995 and 2001, the annual per capita growth rate of household expenditures was 0.5% and expenditures at the bottom end of the distribution decreased. Changes in overall inequality were insignificant but there was an increase in inequality among the black population (O'zler, 2007) cited in (Saayman *et al.*, 2012: 464).

1.3. Definition of concepts

The following is a preliminary list of terms to be used in the study. They are defined as follows:

1.3.1. Pro-Poor Tourism: "Pro-poor tourism is a tourism development approach that generates net benefits for the poor" (Harrison, 2008: 851).

1.3.2. Poverty: poverty is defined as "an interlocking and multi-dimensional phenomenon caused by a lack of multiple resources such as employment, food, housing, land, as well as infrastructure such as employment, food, assets (housing, land), basic infrastructure such as water, transport, energy, health care and literacy" (Patel, 2005: 240).

1.3.3. Tourism: “Tourism may be described as the total experience that originates from the interaction between tourists, job providers, government systems and communities in the process of attracting, entertaining, transporting and accommodating tourists” (Saayman, 2007: 63).

1.3.4. Sustainable Tourism: Sustainable Tourism is tourism that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable Tourism emphasizes management of resources for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations (Richard, 2007: 318).

1.3.5. Development: Development is “both a physical reality and a state of mind in which society has secured the means for obtaining a better life” (Todaro & Smith, 2006: 22).

1.3.6. Participation: is about developing “self-confidence, pride, initiative, creativity, responsibility, and cooperation”. It is seen to be empowering when the people “learn to take charge of their own lives and solve their own problem” (Burkey, 1993: 56).

1.3.7. Empowerment: “is both a process from one state to another, and agency in which participants must be significant actors in the process of change that is being described or measured” (Malhotra *et al.*, 2002)

1.3.8. Sustainable Rural Livelihoods A livelihoods: comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Carney 1998; Scoones 1998) cited in (Mazibuko, 2010: 69).

1.3.9. Economy: Economics analyse the ways in which individuals, groups and organisations use resources to improve their well-being. The economy is a term used to denote the patterns of economic activity in a country, including production and employment, income, consumption and living conditions (Cullen, 1997:49).

1.3.10. GDP (Gross Domestic Product): The size and value of a national economy is usually expressed as the total value of all goods and services produced by that economy during a specified time period, such as one year. For convenience, this value may be called a country's Gross Domestic Product, or GDP (Bull, 1993:115).

1.3.11. Community: A community is a combination of social units and systems that afford people daily access to those broad areas of activity which are necessary in day-to-day living (Jafari, 2000:93).

1.3.12. Community involvement: is about planning and managing tourism destinations, the planners, policy makers, developers and managers should take into account the opinions and preferences of the people that are to receive the service (Li & Tian, 2005:16-20).

1.4. Background to the problem

The realization of the important role tourism plays to economic development in South Africa calls for an understanding of the broader issues of sustainability of tourism. One of the pillars of sustainable tourism is community involvement and benefit from tourism (Kibecho, 2003). Pro-poor tourism has been advanced as a broad strategy to ensure community participation and benefit from tourism (Spenceley, 2008).

The lack of industry awareness on organizational benefits that could accrue from putting in place pro-poor strategies as a way of doing business remains a major challenge. Many businesses meet their legislative requirements but do not consider the issue further. One reason for this is the paucity of relevant case studies highlighting the tourism business success resulting from implementing pro-poor tourism strategies in business practices (Rogerson, 2011). The study hopes to recommend programmes that could be used to alleviate poverty around the Botsalano Game Reserve and with a potential of being replicated in other Game Reserves in the North West Province and beyond.

1.5. Statement of the problem

After the first democratic elections in South Africa in 1994, the post-apartheid period, policy and programmes have been primarily geared towards eliminating the legacies of inequitable governance, which discriminated between the benefits and rights

available to people on the basis of race. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 provides the basis for the empowerment of historically disadvantaged individuals and transformation to advance people who have been disadvantaged. Policies developed subsequently are based within this legal and political context, which recognises the need to alleviate poverty and create the conditions for sustainable economic development (Spenceley & Seif, 2003: 8).

The vision of government through the Department Tourism is to manage tourism in the interests of sustainable development in such a way that it contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans. This is to be achieved by integrating tourism growth with sound environmental management, and by linking job creation, rural development and poverty alleviation (Matlou, 2001) cited in (Spenceley & Seif, 2003: 8). The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in 1996 acknowledges that tourism had largely been a missed opportunity for South Africa in the past, but could provide an engine of growth, capable of dynamising and rejuvenating other sectors of the economy (DEAT, 1996) cited in (Spenceley & Seif, 2003: 9).

The White Paper promotes the development of responsible and sustainable tourism, which includes the fundamental premise that communities should be involved in and benefit from tourism. It emphasises that tourism should be government led, private sector driven, community based, and labour conscious, and suggests that entrepreneurship and community shareholding in tourism should be aggressively promoted (Spenceley & Seif, 2003: 9). However, tourism poses serious inherent problems that frequently result in the failure of economic delivery in rural areas. In most disadvantaged parts of the country where tourism destinations are located, the local economic development potential of ecotourism has, on the whole fallen short.

It is common knowledge in South Africa that people who reside near conservation areas are mostly victims of forced removals at the hands of the previous colonial and apartheid regimes in order to establish parks. These areas are usually characterised

by high levels of poverty and unemployment, resulting in dependency on the natural environment for survival, in spite of the fact that promises of jobs were made when they were removed (Foggin & Münste, 2004; Eagles & McCool, 2000) cited in (Mazibuko, 2010:9). In this regard, there have been many attempts to determine how best to make these people's lives more bearable (Mazibuko, 2010:9).

In spite of the opportunities provided by the conservation areas at their doorsteps, the South African rural people adjacent to conservation areas, such as the people of Matlhase and Madutle could not access them because of the discriminatory laws that prevented participation by Africans in what has come to be referred to as the first economy (Mazibuko, 2010:9-10). According to Mazibuko (2010: 10) in these areas, the African populations could only wait for the few exploitative manual employment opportunities that trickled down from time to time or access the natural resources that they still had peripheral to the (first economy) tourism industry. Besides this, it can be argued that the colonial and apartheid regimes deliberately underdeveloped the people adjacent to the conservation areas to the level of objects of exoticism, in order to attract tourists. Alternatively, they served as cheap labour reservoirs and dumping grounds for those things that the industries had no need for (Ferguson, 1994; Rodney, 1972) cited in (Mazibuko, 2010:9-10).

What makes this study particularly relevant is the positioning of the North West Province, in poverty. It is therefore, important to establish the extent to which the Reserve has contributed to poverty alleviation of the communities adjacent to the Reserve through income generation for concession communities. In this study the concession communities will be Matlhase and Madutle villages.

1.6. Significance of the study

According to Akyeampon (2011: 198) the utility of tourism development as a tool for poverty reduction derives from its potential to distribute incomes to deprived regions largely on account of some unique qualities of their ecological, historic or cultural

heritage. With little or no investment, such sites become assets, as the expenditures of discretionary visitors to these places yield incomes to residents and revenue to surrounding communities (Mitchell & Ashley, 2007) cited in (Akyeampon, 2011: 198). Rogerson (2006) cited in (Akyeampon, 2011: 199) state that tourism is an industry driven primarily by commercial interests and thus with limits to its pro-poor potential, it does have a number of characteristics and advantages over other sectors in terms of poverty reduction. Tourism has considerable potential to contribute to pro-poor growth in several ways, especially in the African environment (Ashley & Mitchell (2005; Gerosa, 2003; Pro-Poor Tourism Partnership (2004) cited in Akyeampon, 2011: 199).

Public authorities and donor organisations pursue measures in the hope that tourism development will bring benefits to poor people or to the community at large. Such benefits may be directly economic, such as personal and collective incomes, or nonfinancial, such as improved access to social services and capacity-building. For the larger community, tourism development can enhance participation and partnership. Because most attractions that constitute the basis for tourism development in rural areas tend to be publicly owned, and because tourism affects the lives of host communities for better or worse, using tourism as a tool for rural development requires the collaborative efforts of residents, communities, business firms and intermediary agencies, whether public or private (Akyeampon, 2011: 199-200).

According to Ashley, Boyd, & Goodwin (2000) and Cattarinch (2001) cited in (Akyeampon, 2011: 200) pro-poor tourism places a premium on the development of and helps support small enterprises and linkages with other economic sectors – particularly agriculture and fisheries; and stresses the importance of minimising or mitigating negative environmental impacts and the enhancement of local culture. Akyeampon (2011: 200) points out that the definition of PPT says nothing about the relative distribution of tourism benefits; as long as poor people reap net benefits, the approach can be described as pro-poor; even if rich people benefit more than the poor. PPT is an approach to tourism, not a particular form of tourism, and its key

distinctive feature is that it puts poor people and poverty at the centre (Ashley *et al.*, 2000) cited in (Akyeampon, 2011: 200).

Moreover as tourism is linked to poverty reduction through its potential to foster pro-poor growth, broadly defined as growth that enables the poor to actively participate in and significantly benefit from economic activity. Growth is labelled pro-poor if the growth rate of the poor exceeds the average per-capita growth in a country. Pro-poor growth differs from the trickle-down development concept, which assumes that the benefits of general economic growth will permeate to all sectors of society. At the local, district or provincial levels, PPT approaches, tilt the industry at the margin to expand opportunities for the poor. Tourism is acknowledged as a pro-poor potential industry (Ashley *et al.*, 2001) cited in Akyeampon (2011: 200).

The study contributes to the growing field of pro-poor tourism by suggesting mechanisms to enhance community participation and benefits from tourism development in the North West Province. It is hoped that the findings of this study can be used by policy makers especially the North West Parks Board and Tourism Board when developing new tourism destinations to ensure that communities are fully integrated in the development and management of tourism facilities as well as derive benefits from tourism in order to improve their livelihoods. Few studies that have been undertaken in South Africa have focused on other provinces, and not the North West province which is endowed with tourism resources which could alleviate poverty in the North West Province of South Africa.

Several studies have been undertaken in the North West province of South Africa (Magome *et al.*, 2000, Spenceley & Seif, 2003). Magome *et al.*, (2000)'s study at Madikwe Game Reserve, North-West Province, South Africa aimed to establish if the community can have effective participation in the reserve. The study found that there was lack of effective participation among the communities in Madikwe Game Reserve. The study by Magome *et al.*, (2000) is similar to the current study as it

aimed to investigate if the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

The study is expected to recommend programmes that could be used to alleviate poverty around the Botsalano Game Reserve and can be replicated in other Game Reserves in the North West Province.

1.7. Objectives of the study

1. To investigate the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities;
2. To assess if Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment for the local communities;
3. To examine the level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study the following research questions were formulated:

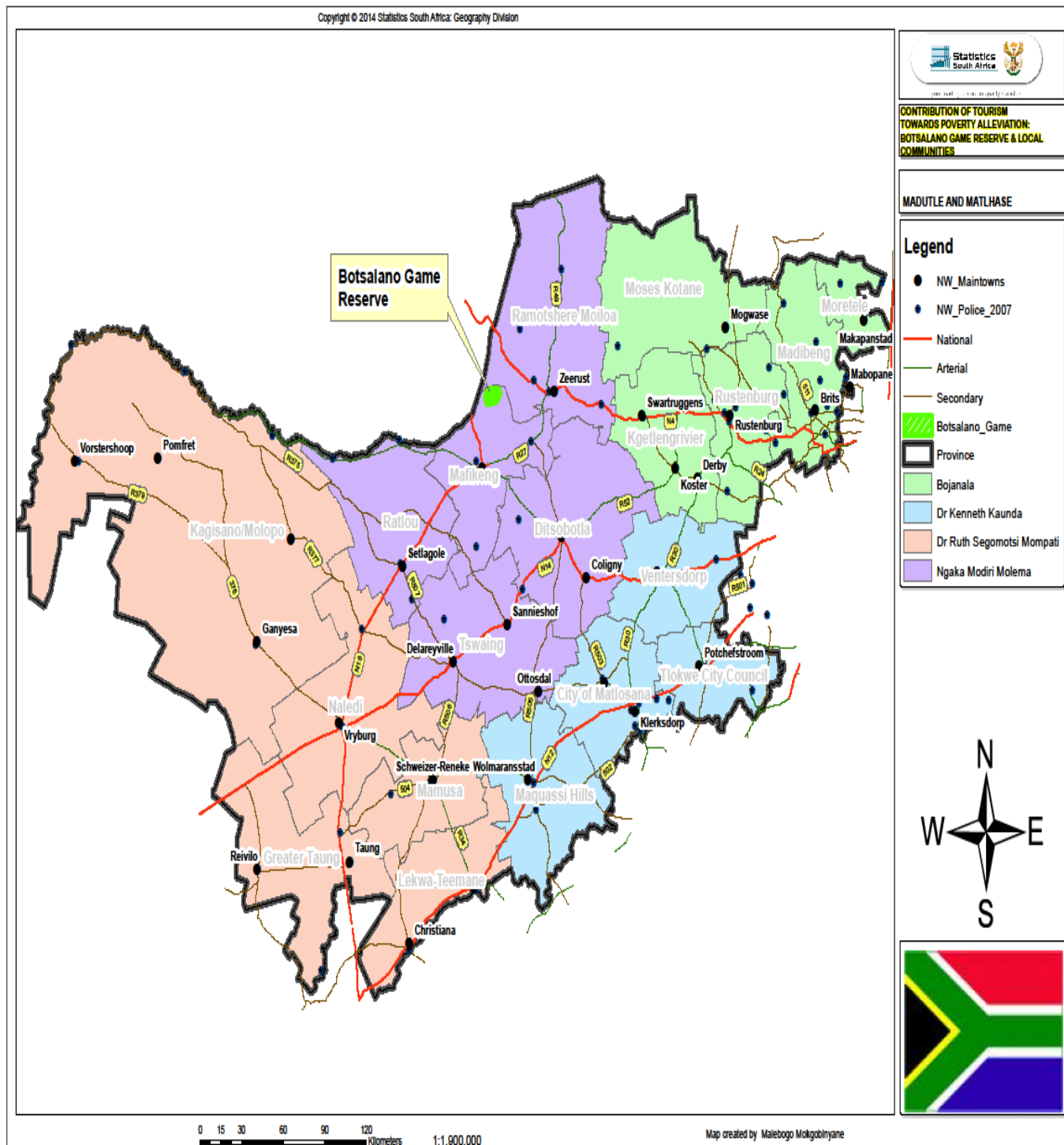
1. Are there any existing businesses in the community that supply the Botsalano Game Reserve with products?
2. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?
3. Does the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

1.8. The study area

Botsalano Game Reserve was established in 1984 and is located north of Mahikeng, the capital city of the North West province (see figure 1). Botsalano Game Reserve main tourism attractions are wildlife- based tourism products. It is also used to breed

depleted wildlife species such as antelopes to restock other South African national parks. The main villages within the proximity of the game Reserve are Matlhase and Madutle villages 5 Km and 7 km respectively from the game Reserve. These villages are characterised by high unemployment rates, 92.82% in Matlhase village and 97.47% in Madutle village (Stats SA, 2011). The study therefore, aims to investigate the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve has achieved its objectives stipulated in the Management Master Plan of involving the community in its tourism development so communities can benefit both directly and indirectly from tourism development.

Figure 1.1: North West Province and Botsalano Game Reserve



Source: Statistics South Africa: 2016

1.9. Methodology of the study

Specification of methodology is the heart of any research study. It consists of complete description of the methods and procedure that will be used in the study in obtaining information. These procedures include study design, sampling and sample size, data collection and data analysis. Babbie (2013; 4) echoed that methodology is the science of finding out procedures for scientific investigation. The aim for research methodology is to enable the researcher to gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights in the study or to portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or group (Kothari, 2006: 67; Salkind, 2012: 171).

A case study approach was used focusing on two villages adjacent to Botsalano Game Reserve. A triangulation of methods was adopted where qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed to collect information from respondents of the study in order to gain further understanding of the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. Triangulation is useful to validate and enhance the weaknesses inherent in using only one method (Flick *et al.*, 2004). For quantitative data collection a questionnaire was designed and distributed to households in each study village. Whilst for qualitative data in-depth interviews were held with key informants, Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle, Community Development Officer, Botsalano Game Reserve Manager and Officials.

1.10. Data sources

A questionnaire was developed to collect quantitative data (*see annexure A-E*) Structured interviews were also used to collect qualitative data.

The questionnaire was distributed to communities and park officials. The questionnaire covered:

(a) **Direct effects of tourism:** the following topics were included: demographic information, employment in the tourism industry (direct employment or indirect beneficiary, i.e. whether a relative is employed in the tourism industry), Tourism

small and medium size enterprises, (ownership, customers, access to markets, economic returns), and livelihoods (Spenceley & Goodwin, 2007: 255).

(b) **Secondary effects:** the following issues were included: linkages between tourism and other sectors of the economy that is where do tourism businesses source their food supply and other commodities such as furniture, equipment. Who is responsible for servicing their equipment?

Structured interviews were held with government officials in the North West Parks and Tourism Board Community Development Officer (NWPTB), Botsalano Game Reserve Management, the Botsalano Game Reserve Officials and Traditional Leaders of both Matlhase and Madutle villages. The aim of the interviews was firstly to seek government position on the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve has achieved its stated objectives. Secondly, communities especially community leaders such as traditional leaders would most knowledgeable on the impacts of tourism to communities.

In addition, to primary data sources which have been stated above (questionnaire and interviews), secondary data were also collected. This included published material in the form of refereed academic articles, academic textbooks. Other sources included were publications by international organisations, and government publications on pro-poor tourism. Unpublished materials were also reviewed in the form of reports or committee minutes.

1.11. Ethical consideration

This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. Ethical clearance was granted by the North West University ethics committee (*see Annexure F*). In this regard the following procedures and guidelines were followed:

1.11.1. Voluntary participation

The researcher explained to all participants of the study that their participation is voluntary and that they are free to withdraw from the study at any point in the discussions or interviews (Creswell, 2003: 64).

1.11.2. Informed Consent

Permission was sought from the Traditional leaders as well as the park management to conduct research in the village and within the park. In addition, research participants were requested to complete the form stating that they are fully aware of the study and they are participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any other person (Rubin & Babbie, 2005: 77).

1.11.3. Harm to respondents

In order to protect respondents against any harm, sensitivity towards emotionality and physical comfort were maintained by the researcher (De Vos *et al.*, 2005: 57-66). The respondents' rights to withdraw from the programme were totally respected by the researcher.

1.11.4. Violation of privacy

In this study, the researcher respected each respondent's rights to privacy by ensuring that the schedule is completed in the seclusion of their homes (De Vos *et al.*, 2005:61).

1.11.5. Confidentiality and Anonymity

Confidentiality was considered with the aim of protecting the privacy of the respondents. All the information provided was treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity was also emphasized, thus no identification

particulars of the respondents was required (Rubin & Babbie, 2005: 78). Confidentiality was also maintained by carefully explaining the general aim of the study and procedures to be followed. The final report did not disclose names of respondents.

1.12. Delimitation of the study

The study concentrates on two villages Matlhase and Madutle which are situated in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality within the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality.

1.13. Organisation of the study

The study consists of six chapters.

Chapter one: The chapter introduces and provides the background of the study area, the importance of undertaking the study. The chapter also provides the significance of the study that is, why it was important for the study to be undertaken.

Chapter two: This chapter provides review of literature on pro-poor tourism, poverty alleviation and as well as challenges in implementing pro-poor tourism. It provides findings and views of different scholars undertaken from South Africa and other parts of the world. The chapter provides a clear overview on literature on pro-poor tourism and the direction it has taken since it was advocated.

Chapter three: The chapter focuses on the description and socio-economic background of the study area of the North West Province and Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality where the Botsalano Game Reserve is located. The chapter also provides total descriptive biodata of Matlhase and Madutle villages and basic services being provided to the people of the province. The chapter shows how the local people live and how they struggle in their everyday life.

Chapter four: The chapter presents the methodology employed for the study. It gives a descriptive of the employed methodology which is the triangulation method. It

further provides systematic ways being followed to undertake the study with regard to the sample chosen for this particular study.

Chapter five: The chapter presents bio-data of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Botsalano Game Reserve Management and Officials, and Community Development Officer (NWPTB) as well as the analysis of the findings on perceptions of the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. The chapter provides the general overview of the analysis of respondents and their perceptions on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation.

Chapter six: The chapter provides and presents the general findings of the perceptions of the respondents on the role of the Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. The chapter also provides summary of the research findings including limitations of the study. The chapter further, provides recommendations that might be used by policy makers and further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

The chapter reviews the literature on pro-poor tourism (PPT) as well as challenges in implementing it. The research on pro-poor tourism in South Africa is also presented. The gaps in the studies conducted in South Africa concerning pro poor tourism are also identified which have influenced the study. The theoretical framework, the sustainable livelihoods approach which is a building block for the study is presented and discussed.

2.2. Pro-poor tourism

Tourism is expanding rapidly around the world and is increasingly seen as a potential driver of economic development and a means of alleviating poverty in developing countries (Winters, Corral & Mora, 2013: 177). The important role of tourism in poverty alleviation is confirmed by the World Tourism Organisation, UK's Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and other international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme, Oxfam, CARE International and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), as it is or with some modifications to fit their interests (World Tourism Organisation, 2002 cited in Winters *et al.*, 2013: 177; Ahebwa & Duim, 2013: 99).

Pro-poor tourism (PPT) focuses on the way the poor and vulnerable live their lives and propose policies to make the environment conducive for them. Soliman (2015: 62) state that this is to help formulate development activities aiming to reduce poverty for the poor and encourage them to participate more effectively in their development. Tourism impacts on the poor can be measured by any of the three ways which are direct effects, secondary effects, long term or dynamic effects

(Mitchell & Ashley, 2010: 21). However, this particular study will only focus on direct and secondary effects as they can be easily measured compared to dynamic effects which are characterised by dynamic externalities. There has been a plethora of studies from different parts of the world to measure these effects (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010; Winters, Corral & Mora, 2013; Manwa & Manwa, 2014; Soliman, 2014). These are discussed next. Direct effects include direct participation in the tourism industry, where money spent by tourists is paid directly to the community. There is therefore direct contact with the tourist. This could be in the form of employment in the tourism industry or communities running tourism businesses like tour guiding, bed and breakfast establishments (Winters *et al.*, 2013: 179).

Secondary effects on the other hand, are generally described as linkages in the value chain. This involves tourism organisations or businesses purchasing goods and services from non-tourism businesses (Dwyer *et al.*, 2004) cited in (Winters *et al.*, 2013: 179). Secondary effects also include money spent by employees of the tourism industry to buy goods and services in the economy. This is generally referred to as the multiplier effect of tourism (Mitchell & Ashley, 2010: 21). For this to be effective, it is important to guard against leakages where money flows outside the country or outside the region (Winters *et al.*, 2013: 179). For secondary effects to be categorised as pro-poor they must be linked to the local economy to avoid leakages (Winters *et al.*, 2013: 180).

The benefits of pro-poor tourism rely on participation of poor communities in the tourism economy. The local environment (e.g. assets, gender, and livelihood strategies), policy environment (e.g. tenure and regulations) and commercial context (market segments) stimulate participation of poor people. Pro-poor tourism provides capacity building, access to infrastructure, empowerment, mitigating the environmental impact of tourism on the poor, and addressing social and cultural impacts of tourism (Gascón, 2015: 500). Moreover, PPT provides policy formulation and promotes participation of local people (African Pro-Poor Tourism Development Centre, 2013; Ashley *et al.*, 2001; Kikilichao, 2013; United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2005) cited in (Soliman, 2015: 63).

Pro-poor tourism is all about redistributing benefits gained through tourism activities to the poor local communities. Pro poor tourism makes the environment conducive for the poor to participate in every decision making involving their own development (Ashley, Roe, & Goodwin 2001). Trau (2012)'s study of the communally owned and managed tour enterprise in Vanuatu noted that, although the venture aimed at poverty alleviation, the venture failed to meet the community's expectations of fulfilling alleviation of poverty through income generation among the communities either individually or among households. The venture failed to fulfil expenses of the World Heritage and Tourism Committee, which included transport, stationery, and a nominal sitting allowance during the low tourism season. The venture failed to increase incomes for individuals and households and the provision of services such as schooling and health care for the community members. Furthermore, the lack of investment laws in Vanuatu, and lack of monitoring or enforcement of existing economic policy and regulations, contributed to the inability of Roi Mata Cultural Tours and other more grassroots PPT enterprises to expand and grow.

2.3. Pro-poor tourism studies in South Africa

Several studies have been undertaken in the North West province of South Africa (Magome et al., 2000, Spenceley & Seif, 2003). Magome *et al.*, (2000)'s study at Madikwe Game Reserve, North-West Province, South Africa aimed to establish if the community can have effective participation in the reserve. The study found that there was lack of effective participation among the communities in Madikwe Game Reserve. The study by Magome *et al.*, (2000) is similar to the current study as it aimed to investigate if the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

Another study undertaken in the North West Province was at Sun City, Rustenburg (Spenceley & Seif, 2003). Sun City came up with projects to address poverty and development issues in neighbouring communities among Batswana 'tribes' which include the Bakgatla ba Kgafela, the Royal Bafokeng and the Bakubung. The study aimed to address poverty and development issues in neighbouring communities.

Pro-poor strategies used by Sun City are economic and non-economic impacts. The economic impacts consisted of employment opportunities, business opportunities through sales of products or provision of services to the enterprises and their guests, and other support of enterprise development with materials or training relating to the operation of the tourism enterprise and Cash and material donations to support community infrastructure development and local services, whilst non-economic impacts consist of capacity building, training and empowerment as well as access to natural resources. The study found that Sun City has successfully fulfilled pro-poor strategies. Sun City has had primary and secondary effects on local communities. The effects include direct participation in the tourism industry, in the form of employment in the tourism industry or communities running tourism businesses like tour guiding (Winters et al., 2013: 179).

Mafunzwaini & Hugo's (2005) study investigated the role of tourism in alleviating poverty, in particular how the communities benefited from tourism and extent to which they benefitted. The study found that the poor benefit very little in the short term from additional tourism income. Their conclusion was that in South Africa, tourism has failed to generate substantial benefits to the poor by alleviating poverty. South Africa tourism enterprises have failed to address infrastructure, education and unemployment problems in local rural areas (Mafunzwaini & Hugo, 2005) and (Spenceley & Seif, 2003).

There are other studies which were undertaken in other provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal (Hill, Nel & Trotter, 2006) and Limpopo Province (Mafunzwaini & Hugo 2005). Hill, Nel & Trotter (2006)'s study in Utrecht and Matatiele in the Kwazuku-Natal province assessed the benefits, as well as drawbacks, in improving conditions of life for communities by Environment and Development Agency (EDA) and Environmental and Rural Solutions (ERS). The study found that in both Utrecht and Matatiele, unemployment and underemployment remain high and many people are living in conditions of poverty. The study found that pro-poor benefits resulting from a game reserve are limited and the numbers of permanent jobs have been created even if they were very few. The study found issues of land access and tenure that have yet

to be given due consideration by the projects may well hinder significant livelihood improvements among poor disempowered communities.

The study by Suntikul, Bauer & Song (2009) Pro-poor Tourism Development in Viengxay, Laos: Current State and Future Prospects investigated the state of pro-poor tourism development in Viengxay and aimed to gain an impression of the actual and potential roles and motivations of various stakeholders within the endeavour of tourism for poverty alleviation. The study concluded with an analysis of the opportunities and barriers to pro-poor tourism in Viengxay, in which the improvement of linkages between the private sector and local development is an important aspect.

2.4. Pro-poor tourism studies in other parts of the world

The study by Manwa & Manwa (2014) investigated perceptions of stakeholders on the opportunities that would be created for the poor by opening up Botswana's forest reserves for ecotourism. The study findings indicated that opening up forest reserves for ecotourism has the potential to alleviate poverty among the disadvantaged groups living adjacent to forest reserves through direct (employment, small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), secondary (linkages/partnerships) and dynamic effects (sustainable livelihoods).

Truong, Hall & Garry's (2014) study; examined the perceptions and experiences of poor people in Sapa, Vietnam, regarding tourism as a means of poverty alleviation. The study indicated that local people perceive poverty as a lack of rice and/or income and attribute it to both internal and external causes. The local tourism sector has primarily benefited the non-poor and tour operators, resulting in conflicts of interest among community members. However, more local people consider tourism a contributor to poverty alleviation than those who do not. All interviewees wish to become homestay owners or tourist guides. The most important barrier to the former is the lack of capital, while foreign language proficiency is the main hindrance to the latter. The study concluded that while an appropriate approach is required to involve

local people in tourism, alternative livelihoods other than tourism are also needed. The study suggests that poor people's interpretation of poverty may be substantially different from that of academics and policy-makers. It argues that by valuing the perspectives of those experiencing poverty we can establish more meaningful approaches to alleviating poverty through tourism that are more likely to succeed.

The study by Anderson (2015); investigated the impact of cultural tourism on welfare as perceived by communities in rural Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. The study findings confirmed that cultural tourism contributes significantly to improving the livelihoods of people. Its impact differed from one village to another but what they all had in common was their ability to get a reliable source of income, unlike in the past when they solely depended on selling their livestock or seasonal crops. After the introduction of cultural tourism in the area 10 years ago, local people noticed significant social progress, ranging from a rise in household income to gaining access to education and health facilities. However, a good number of residents have limited skills and professional knowledge coupled with a negative attitude to the industry. Therefore, this study underlined the importance of instituting training programmes at community level that will ultimately provide opportunities for local people to be employed in various tourist businesses.

Soliman's (2015) aimed to determine the barriers to PPT development in Fayoum and to examine how positive impacts can be improved. The findings of the study are as follows: there are several barriers to (PPT) development in Fayoum's protected areas, and the development of (PPT) in protected areas is positively affecting the livelihoods of local people in Fayoum.

Gascón (2015) analysed one case of unequal distribution of income generated from tourism in the 1990s in Amantani Island, Perú. The study concluded that PPT's concept of poverty circumvents the fact that an unequal distribution of income could imply a loss in the quality of life for the majority of a rural population: the high-income

social sector tends to increase its economic and political power to the detriment of other social sectors.

2.5. Pro-poor tourism critique

Pro-poor tourism jobs are criticised for being predominantly low-skilled, low-wage, and seasonal, with high turnover (Davidson & Sahli, 2015: 178). Pro-poor tourism is criticised for being skewed towards the elite and neglects local economies, societies and ecosystems (Hall, 2007) cited in (Gascón, 2015: 500). The World Bank and other multilateral agencies have a consensus that pro poor tourism does mean that tourism can be a driver for the economic development.

Manwa & Manwa (2014: 5698), points out that tourism is a private sector business and, therefore, is controlled by market forces. Tourisms' intentions are skewed towards the interests of the tourists and investors and, therefore, do not automatically improve the welfare of the poorer members of the community. Manwa & Manwa (2014) further state that tourism can be viewed as a form of development strategy whose agenda is driven by multinational corporations promoting neo-colonial states in the least developed countries, therefore caution should be exercised when advocating for tourism as a one-size fits all strategy for poverty alleviation. No studies have focused on Botsalano Game Reserve. The study aimed to bridge this gap by investigating the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve contributes to poverty alleviation among local communities.

2.6. Challenges in implementing pro-poor tourism

Challenges that might arise when implementing pro-poor tourism include skills shortage, poor communication from government with the top down approach to development and financial costs as financial institutions are reluctant to lend money to the poor in order for them to reach their full potential and be self-reliant (Ashley & Roe, 2002: 78). Relevant policy is crucial to try and curb these particular challenges (Ashley & Roe, 2002: 75). Mitchell & Ashley (2010) cited in (Soliman, 2014: 2) state

that poverty reduction through tourism requires a radical shift from unadventurous tourism strategies and practices with a substantial reorientation in favour of local community in poor countries.

The study contributes to the growing field of pro-poor tourism by suggesting mechanisms to enhance community participation and benefit from tourism development in the North West Province. It is hoped that the findings of this study can be used by policy makers especially the North West Parks Board and Tourism Board when developing new tourism destinations to ensure that communities are fully integrated in the development and management of tourism facilities and also derive benefits from tourism in order to improve their livelihoods. The communities' sustainable livelihoods can be realised through measuring direct effects, secondary effects, long term or dynamic effects.

2.7. Theoretical framework: sustainable livelihoods

A sustainable livelihood is the framework adopted by this study (see Figure 2.1). It is widely used in fields of rural development, community development, tourism, conservation and forest management Ashley *et al.*, (2007); Bennet *et al.*, (2012); Shen, Kenneth, Hughey, & Simmons (2008); Simpson (2007); Turton (2000) cited in (Ahebwa & Duim, 2013: 99). The framework can be applied from individual, to household, to household cluster, to extended kin grouping, to village, region or even nation, with sustainable livelihood outcomes assessed at different levels (Scoones, 1998: 3). Krantz (2001: 2) further state that; sustainable livelihoods could serve as 'an integrating factor that allows policies to address 'development, sustainable resource management, and poverty eradication simultaneously'.

According to the Department For International Development (1999) cited in Ahebwa & Duim (2013: 99) the use of the livelihood concept has gained prominence out of the need to address poverty in response to the UN's Millennium Development Goal number 1: eradicating extreme hunger and poverty. Addressing poverty necessitated an understanding of its dimensions since it is relative and difficult to define in absolute terms. Design and implementation of appropriate remedies necessitate a

holistic view of the circumstances surrounding and determining poverty (DFID, 1999) cited in (Ahebwa & Duim, 2013: 99).

Krantz (2001: 2) points out three insights into poverty which state that economic growth is essential for poverty reduction. Secondly, is that poverty is a question of low income, but also bad health, illiteracy, lack of social services, state of vulnerability and feelings of powerlessness in general. These issues as was noted earlier can be addressed through pro-poor tourism. Thirdly, the poor know their situation and needs best and must therefore be involved in the design of policies and project intended to better their lives by alleviating poverty and sustaining their livelihoods (Krantz, 2001: 2). Scoones (1998: 7) state that the sustainable livelihood approach depend on basic material and social, tangible and intangible assets that people have in their possession to address challenges of poverty. People must combine the 'capital' they have access to and control over to work together and come up with strategies to alleviate poverty and sustain their livelihood Chambers & Conway (1992) cited in (Scoones, 1998: 8). According to Ashley & Hussein (2000: 14) food insecurity, social inferiority, exclusion, lack of physical assets, and vulnerability must be addressed to fight poverty and realise sustainable livelihoods.

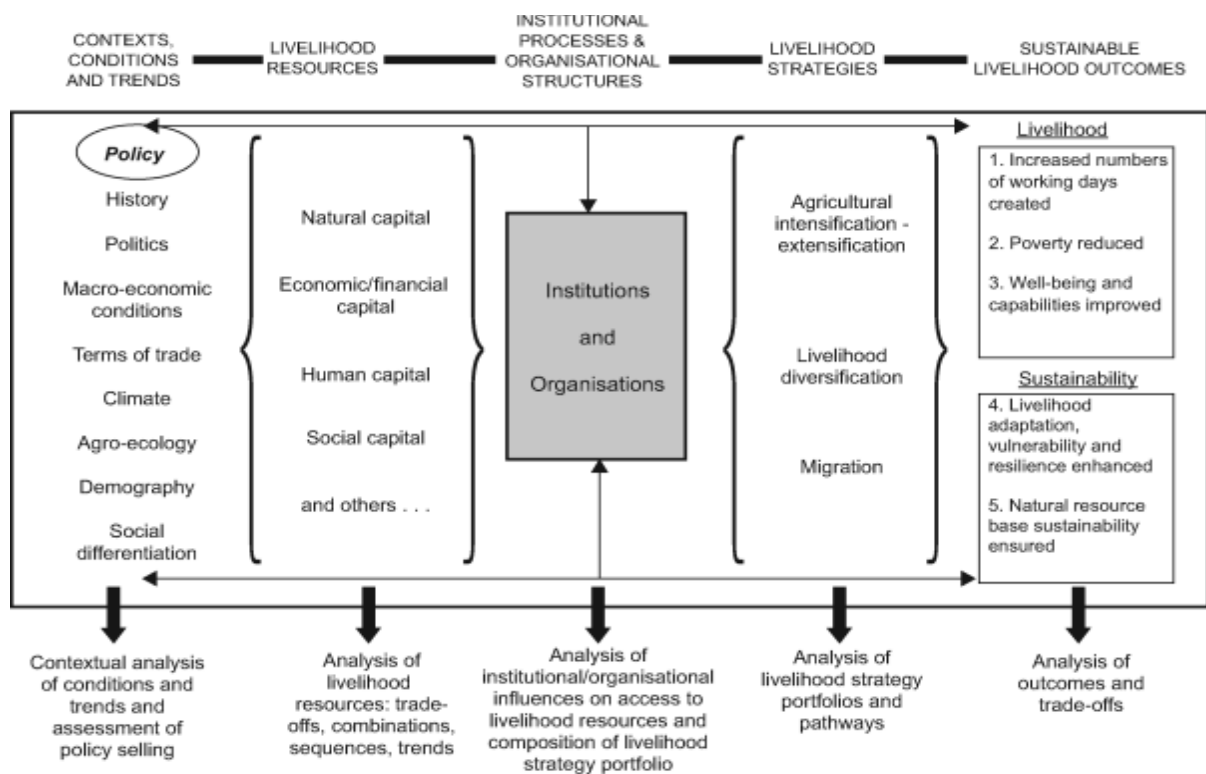
2.8. Strengths of the Sustainable Livelihood approach

According to Krantz (2001: 4) the Sustainable Livelihood Approach produces a more holistic view on what resources, or combination of resources, are important to the poor, including not only physical and natural resources, but also their social and human capital which connect to direct effects that include direct participation in the tourism industry. The approach also facilitates an understanding of the underlying causes of poverty by focusing on the variety of factors, at different levels, that directly or indirectly determine or constrain poor people's access to resources/assets of different kinds, and thus their livelihoods. Moreover, it provides a more realistic framework for assessing the direct and indirect effects on people's living conditions than, for example, one dimensional productivity or income criteria (Krantz, 2001: 4).

2.9. Weaknesses of the Sustainable Livelihood approach

According to Krantz (2001: 4) livelihood opportunities distributed locally are influenced by informal structures of social dominance and power within the communities themselves. Mazibuko (2010: 69) argues that the livelihoods approach moves away from the point that the poor have specific assets or capitals that they can use to escape poverty. Sustainable livelihoods approach focuses more on people than on assets (Flora & Flora 2008; Carney 1998; Scoones 1998) cited in (Mazibuko, 2010: 69-71). According to Serrat (2008:1) the framework is suitable for the study as it makes the connection between people and the overall enabling environment that influences the outcomes of livelihood strategies. It brings attention to bear on the inherent potential of people in terms of their skills, social networks, and access to physical and financial resources, and ability to influence core institutions (Serrat, 2008:1).

Figure 2.1: Sustainable Livelihood framework



Source: Scoones, (1998:4)

2.10. Summary

This chapter presented the theoretical framework, the sustainable livelihoods approach which is a building block for the study. The chapter reviewed the literature on pro-poor tourism as well as challenges in implementing pro-poor tourism. The next chapter discusses the overview of the socio-economic background of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality as is the study area.

CHAPTER THREE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT

3.1. Introduction

The chapter describes the study area, geographical location and its socio-economic characteristics. It also states why it is important to carry out this study in this area. The North West is divided into four district municipalities, namely Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality, Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality and Dr Ruth Segomotsi District Municipalities. None of the municipal districts or cities in the North West has metropolitan status; hence all urban areas are either classified as small cities or towns (Punt *et al*, 2005: 2). The study focuses on the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality.

3.2. Challenges Facing the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (2012: 20) list challenges facing the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality:

- as a predominantly rural area, the North West Province does not have sufficient spatial guidelines for rural development at a local level;
- water provision, both infrastructure and sources, is a real threat to the community;
- inadequate infrastructure and service delivery;
- poverty;
- high unemployment (especially in the rural areas);
- inadequate skills and education; and
- HIV and AIDS

3.3. Extent of Poverty

The district has a total of 554,668 people living below poverty datum line, which is equivalent to 29 percent of the total number of minimum living income earners in the North West, making it the district with the most underprivileged people in the province which Matlhase and Madutle villages fall under (Bogopane, 2012: 4). 20% of people in this province live in informal settlements, which are not properly organised and lack most if not all the basic services. These informal settlements, therefore, pose a serious challenge to the government in terms of governance and provision of services (Statistics South Africa, 1999: 11).

3.4. Socio-economic background of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM) is one of the four district municipalities of the North West Province of RSA. The NMMDM covers an area of 31039 square km and shares an international border with the Republic of Botswana. It comprises of five local municipalities, namely: Mafikeng, Ratlou, Ramotshere Moiloa, Ditsobotla and Tswaing (NMMDM Report, 2010) cited in (Mahole, Moroke & Mavetera, 2014: 550) and (Bogopane, 2012: 4).

The District has a population of 377,528 males and 421,257 females with 100,281 unemployed, 124,689 employed, 235,126 economically inactive and 338,690 cannot be applied to any category (community survey: statistics south Africa 2007) cited in (Mapholi *et al.*, 2014: 59). According to Mapholi *et al.*, (2014: 59) and Botlhoko & Oladele (2013: 202) the main economic activity in the District is Agriculture, mainly crops and cattle production. The authors argue that many communities within the district depend on agriculture as a source of food security and employment.

Poverty eradication, local economic development, job creation and generally the promotion of reconstruction and development are important missions set by the municipality to be achieved with assistance from the national and relevant provincial

government (NMMDM Report, 2010) cited in (Mahole, Moroke & Mavetera, 2014: 550).

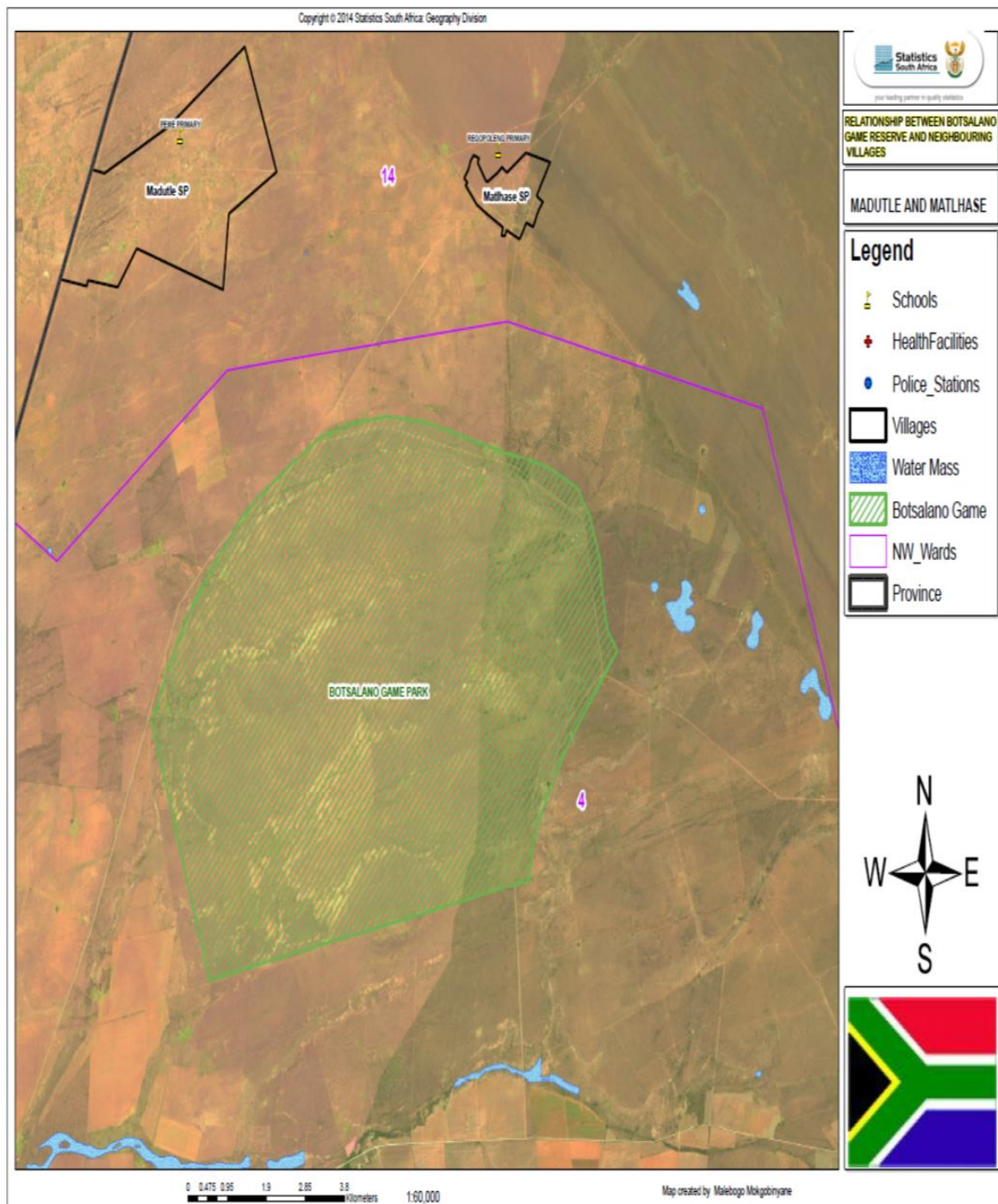
According to Mahole *et al.*, (2014: 550) poverty eradication has become one of the most important issues in the NMMDM together with issues of socio-economic development and income distribution. The authors argue that the latter is generally viewed as a matter of public concern especially to the municipality as income distribution determines the spending power of citizens. The authors point out that without equitable distribution of income, communities will largely be affected by poverty, while the rich will get richer, while the poor get poorer.

Mahole *et al.*, (2014: 550) state that NMMDM is in a bid to improve the lives of the poor as a district municipality remains the most appropriate governance level since it is the sphere of government closest to the people.

3.5. Socio economic background of Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality

The Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality (RMLM) which is home to Matlhase and Madutle villages is part of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. The vast municipality measures a total area of around 7200 square kilometres and shares borders with Botswana in the north, Moses Kotane and Kgetleng Rivier Local Municipalities in the east and Ditsobotla and Mafikeng Local Municipalities in the south (RMLM, 2015: 09).

Figure 3.1: Botsalano Game Reserve and Matlhase and Madutle villages



Source: Statistics South Africa: 2016

The geographical area of Ramotshere Moiloa is predominantly rural including considerable land under traditional authorities (around 35% of the total area). The

Municipality is characterized by a few urban areas including Zeerust Town (the main town in the Local Municipality) as well as some formal settlement at Ikageleng, Henryville, Olienhout Park, Shalimar Park, Welbedacht (Lehurutshe Town) and Groot Marico. The vast majority of the population lives in a rural or peri-urban environment, which for most part is unplanned and poorly serviced. The rural part of the municipality is estimated at 70% of its total area, with over 40 villages spread across distances of up to 120 km from the main town. Development of Ramotshere Moiloa itself is constrained by prominent hills that run in an east to west direction (RMLM, 2015: 10).

The unemployment rate remains high and affects even the Matlhase and Madutle villages, although a decline has been experienced since 2001. In terms of schooling, skills levels remain low but the percentage of people above 20 years of age with no schooling has decreased from 34.7% in 2001 to 20.7% in 2011. RMLM is characterised by low population growth. The population in general have low skills levels and the unemployment rate is high which are challenges facing Matlhase and Madutle (RMLM, 2015: 13).

3.6. Economic overview

In spite of its rural nature, the dominant economic activities in the RMLM area are tertiary sector activities such as retail trade and services. Primary and secondary activities are not very prominent in the local economy as a result of low skills as revealed in Matlhase and Madutle. The rural area is characterised mostly by small scale/subsistence agriculture, game farming and a few active mines near Nietverdiend. The manufacturing and services sectors are mostly located in towns (e.g. Zeerust and Groot Marico), with most of the manufacturing in Zeerust which shows why there are no any businesses in Matlhase and Madutle that may supply the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products or furniture equipment. The total economic activity in the RMLM in 2009 only contributed around 0.1% to the national economy (in terms of GVA figures; CSIR/ Quantec). The biggest decline in economic activity was experienced in the mining and agricultural sectors between 2001 and

2009 which are sectors that may offer employment to the locals of the study area (RMLM, 2015: 14).

According to RMLM (2015: 15) the primary sector (agriculture and mining) employed in 1996 25.4% of the economically active population which means most of the population were without jobs as is the case with Matlhase and Madutle villages. In 2001 this figure increased to 29.6%. If the share of the study area within the NMMDM is calculated, the corresponding figures were 20.1% and 20.4% respectively. These sectors, especially agriculture, however continued to experience a significant decline in employment up to 2009 which is the sector that mainly employs people without formal skills from villages like Matlhase and Madutle. The secondary sector (construction, electricity, manufacturing and transport) employed in 1996 some 13.4% of the economically active population this being as a result of low skills within the study area. In 2001 this figure declined to 10.3% indication a contracting share in the local economy. Employment in important components of this sector, e.g. manufacturing, continued to decline up to 2009 (RMLM, 2015: 15).

The tertiary sector (social, financial, wholesale, etc.) employed in 1996 40.0% of the economically active population in the study area. In 2001 the share of this sector improved to 43.8%. Employment in the retail and services sectors continued to grow up to 2009 because these jobs require low skills jobs as the study area experiences low skills. In 1996 some 38.2% of the economically active population was attached to 'white collar' occupations. This implies a 61.8% within 'blue collar' occupations. In 2001 the position changed to 27.3% and 72.7% respectively. This mirrors the growth in the tertiary sector as and the decline in the primary and secondary sectors (RMLM, 2015: 16).

The occupational structure in the study area is dominated by the elementary occupations (39.2% in 1996 and 38.4% in 2001). Employment in professional (15.7% in 1996 and 4.6% in 2001) and service (11.3% in 1996 and 10.6% in 2001)

occupations represents the other important occupations contributing to the local economy this is a result of high rate and illiteracy in the study area and low skills as found in Matlhase and Madutle villages. These tendencies are directly related to forces operational within the industry groups (sectors) in the local economy. The above occupational figures must however, be viewed in the context of the high rate of overall unemployment in the RMLM area. The RMLM has a very narrow economic base and a very small economy due to low skills and illiteracy among its communities as is the case in Matlhase and Madutle villages (RMLM, 2015: 16).

3.7. Provision of basic needs

3.7.1. Human Settlements and Housing

According to Census 2011 figures formal dwellings still made up around 81% of housing structures in the area, but the percentage of informal dwellings have increased this is as a result of poverty constituted by low skills and illiteracy therefore the community being unable to participate in the local economy as it was found in Matlhase and Madutle villages . The number of traditional dwellings has decreased, indicating that either these dwellings have been formalised, or that some of these have been counted as informal in the latest census (RMLM, 2015: 16). As guided by the Municipality's Housing Sector Plan which was developed and adopted by Council on 29th May 2009, 450 housing needs analysis was from Matlhase, Madutle wards in the Municipality (RMLM, 2015: 16).

3.7.2. Water and Sanitation

A substantial percentage of households in the RMLM do not yet have access to piped water and water-borne sanitation/chemical sanitation systems as with Madutle and Matlhase villages and more other surrounding villages. The biggest concern in terms of sanitation is the continued prevalence of pit latrines (RMLM, 2015: 18).

3.7.3. Electricity

Close to 82% of households now have access to electricity for lighting (RMLM, 2015: 19). In rural areas this is still a challenge as some households in villages like Matlhase and Madutle are still without electricity. Upgrading of electricity bulk supply in Zeerust and maintenance of existing infrastructure were identified as challenges. Currently operating at more than 9.3 MVA, the system needs to be upgraded to operate at 20.0 MVA. There is a problem of breaking into mini substations, efforts are being made to find solutions to this challenge (RMLM, 2015: 20).

3.7.4. Waste Removal

The majority of households in the RMLM (80%) do not receive formal refuse removal services from the Municipality as result pollution is prevalent in areas like Matlhase and Madutle villages. The Municipality has not yet developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan. According to RMLM (2015: 20) efforts are being made and these will be included in the Integrated Waste Management Plan to extend the refuse removal service to rural areas and also include removal of waste from the border gates with Botswana.

3.7.5. Roads and Transport

The mode of travel predominantly used for work or school relates to trips by foot (34.3%) because of lack public transportation and bad roads especially in rural areas of Matlhase and Madutle as well as the rest of other villages. Minibus/taxi mode represents only 3.2% of trips to work or school. Only 2.0% of trips are undertaken by car drivers whilst 1.9% of trips with private cars relate to passengers. These figures relate to the low levels of private motor vehicle ownership in the study area as most people cannot afford as they are not working. These figures also emphasise the challenges in terms of providing community facilities and amenities that will be accessible to communities living in widely dispersed villages similar Matlhase and Madutle as well as other areas. Tarring or paving of internal roads and road

maintenance were raised as priority issues in almost all wards as there is no public transportation in most rural villages like in Matlhase and Madutle as the locals depend on hikes when travelling to town\ (RMLM, 2015: 21).

3.7.6. Water Resources

Water resource management is the key issue for Ramotshere Moliola Local Municipality. Not only is this a water scarce area, but various special water features such as pans and dolomitic eyes occur and need to be protected. Even in areas like Matlhase and Madutle sometimes reservoirs dry out and the locals are left without water. The transfer of water to Botswana is an issue which raises discontent with the locals. The possibility of using that water for local development is also a possible strategy to increase water availability in the area. Apart from Upper Marico, the water quality in the municipal area is also poor Ramotshere Moiloa SDF (2008) cited in (RMLM, 2015: 22). According to RMLM (2015: 22) some of the major water management challenges in RMLM (e.g. Matlhase and Madutle) include:

- Distance from water: Currently the ideal is that water should be supplied at a distance of no more than 200 m from its users, but boreholes are sometimes as far as 1.5 km and even further away from the farthest points which they serve in the village.
- Geographic constraints: The rocky soil necessitates expensive blasting operations to lay water pipes and the undulating landscape often requires water to be pumped uphill.
- Demographics: The balance of water provision between the densely populated and sparsely populated areas.
- Maintenance and infrastructure: It is sometimes expensive to repair damaged water pumps and breached earthen dams.
- Cost recovery: Some residents are generally unwilling to pay for water services

3.8. Summary

The chapter discussed important aspects that outline the socio economic background of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District and Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality. The socio economic aspects discussed are imperative as they show challenges affecting the study area. These aspects relate to the study in a sense that they provide an overview on matters of economy and lack of services the community should have access to sustain their livelihoods. Therefore, the purpose of the next chapter is to present the methods used in this study to collect data.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to present the methods used in this study to collect data. The chapter builds on literature reviewed involving areas that have not been investigated. This chapter has argued for the mixing of methods or triangulation whereby quantitative methods are combined with qualitative methods to investigate a phenomenon.

4.2. Qualitative Method

Qualitative method is based upon the philosophy of empiricism, follows an unstructured, flexible and open approach to enquiry, aims to describe than measure, believes in in-depth understanding and small samples, and explores perceptions and feelings than facts and figures (Kumar, 2011: 89). Babbie (2013: 309) echoed qualitative research is the non-numerical examination and interpretation of observation, for the purpose of discovering underlying meanings and pattern relationships. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted based on the qualitative analysis. The purpose of qualitative interviews was to elicit interpretations from the respondents (Slabbert, 2004: 10). This was done to derive and analyse the extent to which the Botsalano Game Reserve has contributed to poverty alleviation of the communities adjacent to the reserve.

4.3. Quantitative Method

According to Jennings, (2001: 228) in the tourism context quantitative methodology commences with theories, hypotheses or research questions about a particular

tourism phenomenon, gathers data from the real-world setting and then analyses the data statistically to support or reject the hypotheses. The quantitative methodology was adopted in this study due to its strength in achieving precise, reliable information and also its ability to capture a large portion of the Madutle and Matlhase communities.

4.4. Triangulation Method

The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative research methods to develop an understanding of the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. These methods are considered appropriate for this study in view of its importance to the objective of the study. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used because the study intended to provide clearer and more precise responses comprising open and closed-ended questions. Quantitative method tries to quantify the problem and how prevalent it is since it is more conclusive in its purpose and it also allows one to describe and interpret it statistically. While qualitative method enables one to clarify the situation when necessary to give an in-depth understanding of the research objective. According to (Kumar, 2011: 89) it is important to use quantitative method because it as an approach in social science that is rooted in rationalism follows a structure, predetermined methodology, believes in having a narrow focus, emphasizes greater sample size, aims to quantify the variation in a phenomena and tries to make generalizations to the total population.

According to Olsen (2004: 3) in social science triangulation is defined as the mixing of data or methods so that diverse viewpoints or standpoints cast light upon a topic. The mixing of data types, known as data triangulation, is often thought to help in validating the claims that might arise from an initial pilot study. The mixing of methodologies, e.g. mixing the use of survey data with interviews, is a more profound form of triangulation. Triangulation is not aimed at validation but at deepening and widening one's understanding.

A methodological triangulation involving both qualitative and quantitative methods of data was employed. This is because of its nature to enhance the richness of the gathered data and information obtained could be easily triangulated (Flick, 2004: 178-183). Qualitative interpretive research helps the researcher to organize and describe subjective data in a systematic way. Quantitative research guides the researcher on a quest for certainty and absolute truth, and insists on objectivity (Bowen, 2003: 4-5).

4.5. Research design

The study made use of survey research design as the main strategy for data gathering. Preliminary visits to the study site were made to hold discussions with community leaders and Botsalano Game Reserve management. The aim was to sensitize the participants on the study with the hope that this will encourage them to participate in both the completion of the questionnaire and interviews. It was also used as an opportunity to convince the target population on the importance of the study.

4.6. The Target population

The target population of this study consisted of valid representation of people living in rural areas in the North West Province within the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. The two rural communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages (Zeerust) were included. These communities are fairly small; with Matlhase village having a population of about 756; whereas Madutle has a population of about 871. These are villages in close proximity to the Reserve and have therefore felt direct impacts of the reserve on their livelihoods. It was decided to make use of stratified sample. In any stratified sample the population is divided into subpopulations called strata. The employees of Botsalano Game Reserve, Botsalano Game Reserve manager, the Community Development Officer as well as traditional leaders of Matlhase and Madutle villages were also part of the study population. They would have direct knowledge of the role of the community in Botsalano Game Reserve as well as the beneficiaries from tourism development in the Reserve. The fieldworkers were

trained beforehand to conduct a survey during the month of May 2014 and they could speak the local languages, which made communication with respondents easier.

4.7. Sampling techniques

Population of this study is defined as total number of people who are part of the study. They include communities of Matlhase and Madutle, Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle, Botsalano Game Reserve Officials, Botsalano Game Reserve Manager as well as the Community Development Officer. According to Rubin & Babbie, (2005:241) sampling is the process of selecting observations. It can also be defined as a small portion of a total set of objects, events, or persons who together make up the subject of the study. Sampling is used because it is not always possible to reach the entire larger population of a study; therefore, through an appropriate sampling technique, a researcher can draw a representative sample, or a small collection of elements or cases, from the larger population.

In this study a stratified sample was used. In any stratified sample the population is divided into subpopulations called strata. Its advantage is the precision and flexibility in the choice of the sample design for different strata and it is able to get estimates of each stratum in addition to the population estimates (Snyman, 2012: 399-400). Stratified sampling was used to ensure representation of the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle. Choice of community participants were selected randomly whereby every second household was selected. For the Park officials, all park staff who were on duty and available were surveyed. The number of Botsalano Game Reserve officials was fairly small as only 13 officials were interviewed as others were either on leave or having a day off. It was decided to make use of random sampling. One Community Development Officer (NWPB) and two Traditional Leaders were interviewed.

4.8. Sample size

A sample of 120 Madutle and 118 Matlhase respondents was drawn for the study since it was difficult to sample the entire population. 13 respondents from Botsalano Game Reserve, two traditional leaders of Madutle and Matlhase, park manager as well as the community development officer were selected for the study. One hundred and twenty (120) respondents of Madutle village were selected as it represents ten (10) percent of 871, whereas one hundred and eighteen (118) respondents of Matlhase village were selected as it represents ten 10 percent of 756 which is assumed to be a representation of the population. All respondents participated in the completion of questionnaire administered by field workers who spoke the local language. Attempt was made to ensure that the sample size drawn reflected the entire population. Both males and females educated or not with different ages were selected for purposively for quantitative study.

According to Hesse-Biber (2010: 50) quantitative sample selection is numerical and ensures sample size to be relatively enough to produce a better representation of the population under study. Qualitative sample is non-numerical and has the goal of looking at a process or subjective understanding of the feelings of the respondents. It is important to use quantitative and qualitative methods in drawing samples in the sense that quantitative data can be useful for establishing generalizability of results. In addition, using both methods by the researcher gives a more robust understanding of qualitative results by integrating quantitative findings (Hesse-Biber, 2010: 50).

4.9. Data analysis

Data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.0. SPSS is a statistical program that is used for academic and other analysis. The program calculates the relationships between variables and enables users to turn raw data into usable knowledge. Qualitative data were categorised into themes according to research objectives.

4.10. Literature Analysis

Google scholar and Journal search as well as search terms like pro-poor tourism, tourism and poverty alleviation, pro-poor tourism in South Africa, were employed in the analysis of the literature, secondary sources were employed. Emphasis was placed on direct effects, secondary effects and long term or dynamic effects. Direct effects include direct participation in the tourism industry receives that money from the tourism. There is therefore direct contact with the tourist. These could be in the form of employment in the tourism industry or communities running tourism business like tour guiding (Winters, Corral & Mora, 2013: 179).

4.11. Summary

The chapter discussed methods used in this study to collect data. This chapter has argued for the mixing of methods or triangulation whereby quantitative methods are combined with qualitative methods to investigate a phenomenon. The purpose of the next chapter is to present the perceptions of communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Traditional Leaders of both Matlhase and Madutle villages, Botsalano Game Reserve Management, Botsalano Game Reserve Officials and North West Parks and Tourism Board Official (Community Development Officer) on the contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve towards poverty alleviation in Matlhase and Madutle communities.

CHAPTER FIVE

PERCEPTIONS ON THE ROLE OF BOTSALANO GAME RESERVE IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the perceptions of communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Traditional Leaders of both Matlhase and Madutle villages, Botsalano Game Reserve Management, Botsalano Game Reserve Officials and North West Parks and Tourism Board Official (Community Development Officer) on the contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve towards poverty alleviation in Matlhase and Madutle communities. For the purpose of this study a quantitative data collection method was used, i.e. questionnaires were distributed to communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages. On the other hand, the qualitative data collection method i.e. interview analysis were conducted from the Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle, Botsalano Game Reserve Management, Botsalano Game Reserve Officials and North West Parks and Tourism Board Official (Community Development Officer).

Section A: presents quantitative analysis of the responses to the questionnaires completed by communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages. Section B presents interview analysis from the Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Botsalano Game Reserve Management, Botsalano Game Reserve Officials and North West Parks and Tourism Board Official (Community Development Officer).

5.2. Bio-data of all the respondents

5.2.1. Bio-data of Matlhase village

5.2.1.1. Gender of the respondents

Table 4.1 indicates that the majority (55.1%) of respondents are females in comparison to (44.9%) males.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Matlhase village by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	65	55.1
Male	53	44.9
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.2. Age of the respondents

Information in Table 4.2 indicates that most of the respondents (59.4%) who participated in the study are 30 to 39 years old. It further revealed that (26.3%) are 40 years or more whilst (14.4%) are 20 to 29 years or younger. This shows that Matlhase village has an active young population which is able to participate in the labour market.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Matlhase village by age

Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-24	3	2.5
25-29	14	11.9
30-35	39	33.1
35-39	31	26.3
40+	31	26.3
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.3. Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.3 above indicates that majority of respondents (86.4%) are single. It further revealed that (12.7%) are married whilst only (0.8%) are widowed.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Matlhase village by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	102	86.4
Married	15	12.7
Widowed	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.4. Educational level of the respondents

According to (IIED) International Institute for Environment and Development (2001: 6) it is crucial for local people to be assisted in capacity building, training and empowerment. The poor often lack the skills and knowledge to take advantage of opportunities in tourism. People's level of education tends to create a need among them of aspiring to see their lives and those of their fellows improving. The Matlhase village was characterized by unemployment and poverty because of, a lack of education. The data in Table 4.4 indicated that majority of the respondents (37.3%) have no formal education whereas (37.3%) have primary education as their highest academic level. While (16.9%) have acquired middle school level (7.6%) have high school level. On the other side, only (0.8%) have tertiary education as their highest educational qualification.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Matlhase village by level of education

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
No formal schooling	44	37.3
Primary	44	37.3
Middle	20	16.9
High	9	7.6
Tertiary	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.5. Monthly income of the respondents

The data in Table 4.5 indicated that majority (48.3%) of respondents earned less between R1 and R500 per month whereas (21.2%) earned between R501 and R1000 monthly. According to Truonga, Hall and Garry (2013: 1071) local people perceive poverty as a lack of income and attribute it to both internal and external causes. (19.5%) earned income of between R1001 and R2000 monthly whereas only 9.3% has no income. Furthermore, data in Table 4.5 indicated that (0.8%) of respondents earned R3001 and above whereas (0.8%) earned R2001 to R2500 per month.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Matlhase village by monthly income

Income level	Frequency	Percent
R1-R500	57	48.3
R501-R1000	25	21.2
R1001-R2000	23	19.5
No income	11	9.3
R2001-R2500	1	.8
R3001+	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.6. Monthly source of income of the respondents

According to Table 4.6 majority (43.2%) of respondents reported child grant as their source of income which is minimal to cover expenses of a household, whereas (33.9%) has no formal education. While, (33.9%) indicate wage/salary from Expanded Public Works Programme, Community Work Programme and Home Based Care which are casual jobs. With regard to old age pension (11.9%) reported old age pension as their source of income. It is worth to note that (8.5%) of respondents indicate other as their source of income. Only (1.7%) indicate disability grant as their source of income whilst (0.8%) are self-employed.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Matlhase village by source of income

Source of income	Frequency	Percent
Child grant	51	43.2
Wage/Salary	40	33.9
Old age pension	14	11.9
Other	10	8.5
Disability grant	2	1.7
Self employed	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.1.7. Members of household of the respondents

The data in Table 4.7 indicate that majority (71.2%) of respondents in a household constitute more than five people (5) living in it. It further revealed that (28.0%) of respondents constitute 3-4 people in a household whilst 1-2 people living in a household constituting (0.8%). This reveals that there are many people staying in the same household therefore, they are in need of more resources (e.g. shelter, basic needs) in order to sustain their livelihoods.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Matlhase village by household

Members of household	Frequency	Percent
5+	84	71.2
3-4	33	28.0
1-2	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.2 Community members' perceptions on contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to poverty alleviation: Matlhase village

5.2.2.1. Perceptions on contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to poverty alleviation

According to Ashley & Roe (2007: 67) tourism can impact local livelihoods in multiple direct, indirect and induced effects including SMME involvement, training, and improvement of local infrastructure, telecommunications, and contact with the outside world. Table 4.8 clearly indicates that the Botsalano Game Reserve has not improved the lives of the local communities either in multiple direct, indirect and induced effects including SMME involvement and training. As illustrated in Table 4.8, the majority (93.2%) of respondents reported that the Botsalano Game Reserve has not improved their lives. On the other hand, (6.8%) asserted that the Botsalano Game Reserve had improved their lives through accessing natural resources available (wood) which they use during ceremonies like weddings and funerals.

Table 4.8: Contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to the livelihoods of respondents

Contribution	Frequency	Percent
No	110	93.2
Yes	8	6.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.2.2. Economic returns of Botsalano Game Reserve to Matlhase community

According to Hall (cited in Anwar, 2012: 3) pro-poor tourism is tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people. As depicted in Table 4.9 the majority (99.2%) of the respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve does not bring about economic returns as jobs are minimal and youth unemployment is on the rise.

Table 4.9: Economic returns of Botsalano Game Reserve to the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No	117	99.2
Yes	1	.8
Total	118	100.0

5.2.2.3. Participation of Matlhase community in decision making of Botsalano Game Reserve

Community participation in tourism expands the livelihood opportunities for the poor by ensuring that the barriers to their participation are removed (Apleni, 2013: 4). However, this was not the case according to Matlhase community as is reflected in Table 4.10. The majority (96.6%) of respondents said they were not part of the decision making body of the Botsalano Game Reserve. Only a small percentage, (3.4%) indicated that they participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve through community meetings.

Table 4.10: Respondents participation in decision making of Botsalano

Participation in decision making	Frequency	Percent
No	114	96.6
Yes	4	3.4
Total	118	100.0

5.2.2.4. Benefits derived by Matlhase community from Botsalano Game Reserve

Table 4.11 indicates that the majority (76.3%) of respondents reported that the community are not benefiting from the Botsalano Game Reserve as compared to (23.7%) who indicated that the community is benefiting. About (23.7%) of respondents who indicated that the community is benefiting from the reserve reported they benefit though collection of medicinal plants and firewood. Non-economic activities such as health care, water supplies and transportation are not provided by the Game Reserve.

Table 4.11: Respondents' benefits derived from Botsalano Game Reserve

Benefits of the local community	Frequency	Percent
No	90	76.3
Yes	28	23.7
Total	118	100.0

5.2.2.5. Employment of the Matlhase community by the Botsalano Game Reserve

Table 4.12 indicated that the majority (97.5%) of the respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve does not provide employment to the local community. On the other hand (2.5%) reported that the Botsalano Game Reserve provide employment to the local community. The results show that majority of respondents are of the view that Botsalano Game Reserve does not provide jobs for the local people.

Table 4.12: Employment of the local community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No	115	97.5
Yes	3	2.5
Total	118	100.0

5.2.3. Bio-data of Madutle village

5.2.3.1. Gender of the respondents

Figure 4.13 indicates that the majority (63.3%) of the respondents are females as compared to (36.7%) males; this shows a huge difference in respect of gender respondents. The uneven distribution between men and women agrees with Statistics South Africa (2001: 1) which confirmed that there were more females in Madutle village than males.

Table 4.13: Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	76	63.3
Male	44	36.7
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.2. Age of the respondents

The data in Table 4.14 indicates that majority (50%) of the respondents in the community were people from the age 30 to 39 years old. It further revealed that

(25.8%) are 40 years and above. While, (24.2%) of respondents are between the ages of 20 to 29.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Madutle village by age

Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-24	2	1.7
25-29	27	22.5
30-35	33	27.5
35-39	27	22.5
40+	31	25.8
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.3. Marital status of the respondents

Information in Figure 4.15 revealed that most of the respondents, at (80.8%) are single whilst (16.7%) are married and 2.5% are widowed.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Madutle village by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	97	80.8
Married	20	16.7
Widowed	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.4. Educational level of the respondents

The data in Table 4.16 indicates that the majority (45.0%) of respondents have acquired primary education. (35.0%) do not have any formal education. With regard to middle school, (17.5%) of respondents have acquired middle school education. (1.7%) have acquired the level of high school whilst (0.8%) have acquired tertiary education as the highest educational qualification.

Table 4.16 Distribution of Madutle village by education attainment

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
Primary	54	45.0
No formal schooling	42	35.0
Middle	21	17.5
High	2	1.7
Tertiary	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.5. Monthly income of the respondents

Information in Table 4.17 indicates that the majority of respondents, (45.0%) earned less than R1 to R500 per month. On the other hand, (24.2%) earned R1001 to R2000 monthly whilst (23.3%) of respondents earned R501 to R1000. (4.2%) earned between R2001 and R2500 monthly whilst (3.3%) have no income.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Madutle village by monthly income

Income Level	Frequency	Percent
No income	4	3.3
R1-500	54	45.0
R501-R1000	28	23.3
R1001-2000	29	24.2
R2001-2500	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.6. Monthly source of income of the respondents

As depicted in Table 4.18 majority (45.8%) of respondents reported child grant as their source of income whilst (35.8%) indicate wage/salary from Expanded Public Works Programme, Community Work Programme and Home Based Care. With regard to old age pension (13.3%) reported old age pension as their source of income. It is worth noting that (2.5%) of respondents who indicated other as their source of income noted that they are assisted by other family members or through social development department by receiving grocery packs. Only (1.7%) indicate disability grant as their source of income whilst (0.8%) are self-employed.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Madutle village by source of income

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Child grant	55	45.8
Wage/Salary	43	35.8
Old age pension	16	13.3
Other	3	2.5
Disability grant	2	1.7
Self employed	1	.8
Total	120	100.0

5.2.3.7. Members of household of the respondents

The data in Table 4.19 indicate that the majority (66.7%) of respondents in a household constitutes more than five people (5) living in it. It further revealed that (33.3%) of respondents constitutes of 3-4 people in a household. This shows that there are many people staying in the same household therefore, they are in need of more resources (e.g. shelter, basic needs) in order to sustain their livelihoods.

Table 4.19: Distribution of Madutle village by household

Members of household	Frequency	Percent
5+	80	66.7
3-4	40	33.3
Total	120	100.0

5.2.4. Community members' perceptions on contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to poverty alleviation on Madutle village

5.2.4.1. Perceptions on contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to poverty alleviation

According to The South African Tourism Toolkit (2010: 9) tourism has a potential to contribute to poverty alleviation, create employment and contribute to the (GDP) Gross Domestic Product is recognised by the South African government. Table 4.20 however, contradicts the South African government's pronouncements on tourism. Instead, Table 4.20 shows that the majority (96.7%) of respondents reported that the Botsalano Game Reserve has not improved their lives and (3.3%) asserted that the Botsalano Game Reserve had improved their lives through accessing natural resources available (wood) which they use during ceremonies like weddings and funerals as well jobs offered by the Botsalano Game Reserve.

Table 4.20: Contribution of Botsalano Game Reserve to the livelihoods of respondents

Contribution	Frequency	Percent
No	116	96.7
Yes	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

5.2.4.2. Economic returns of Botsalano Game Reserve to Madutle community

Information in Table 4.21 indicates that the majority (95.0%) of the respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve does not bring about economic returns as jobs are minimal and youth unemployment is on the rise. On the other hand, (5.0%) of respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve brings about economic returns to the local community. The above scenario demonstrates that Botsalano Game Reserve have not been able to provide economic returns to the community.

Table 4.21: Economic returns of Botsalano Game Reserve to the respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No	114	95.0
Yes	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

5.2.4.3. Participation of Madutle community in decision making of Botsalano Game Reserve

Table 4.22 indicates that the majority (96.6%) of respondents reported they were not part of the decision making body of the Game Reserve. On the other hand (3.4%) indicated that they were part of the decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve through making inputs during community meetings. This clearly indicates that empowerment and skill development of community members through participation is still a serious challenge in the Game Reserve.

Table 4.22: Respondents participation in decision making of Botsalano

Participation in decision making	Frequency	Percent
No	114	96.6
Yes	4	3.4
Total	118	100.0

5.2.4.4. Benefits of the Madutle community from Botsalano Game Reserve

Table 4.23 indicates that the majority (96.7%) of respondent's reported that the community are not benefiting from the Botsalano Game Reserve as compared to (3.3%) who indicated that the community is benefiting. About (3.3%) of respondents who indicated that the community is benefiting from the reserve reported they benefit though collection of medicinal plants and firewood. The above indicates that the Game Reserve does not provide the community with jobs and income which can enable the community to move out from poverty.

Table 4.23: Respondent's benefits from Botsalano Game Reserve

Benefits of the local community	Frequency	Percent
No	116	96.7
Yes	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

5.2.4.5. Employment of the Madutle community by the Botsalano Game Reserve

The tourism sector like the Botsalano Game Reserve is renowned as a labour-intensive industry. This is one of the main reasons the sector holds promise as a tool for sustainable poverty reduction. Information in Table 4.24 indicates that the majority (95.8%) of the respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve does not provide employment to the local community and (4.2%) reported that the Botsalano Game Reserve provide employment to the local community. The results show that majority of respondents are of the view that Botsalano Game Reserve does not provide jobs for the local people.

Table 4.24: Employment of the local community

Responses	Frequency	Percent
No	115	95.8
Yes	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

5.2.5. Qualitative Data from In-depth interviews

This section presents interview analysis from the Traditional Leaders of Matlhase and Madutle villages, Botsalano Game Reserve Management, Botsalano Game

Reserve Officials and North West Parks and Tourism Board Official (Community Development Officer).

5.2.5.1 Bio-data of the Matlhase and Madutle villages' traditional leaders

Demographic data of respondents

Two male respondents were interviewed one from each village. Both respondents were married. Both respondents had no formal educational qualifications. Their monthly salary ranged between R1001 and R2000. The main source of income was old age pension. Their households constitute more than five people (5) living in it.

5.2.5.2. Perceptions of Traditional Leaders of Matlhase (Respondent 1) and Madutle (Respondent 2) villages

When asked if there is any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products, respondent 1 reported that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. The respondent reported that there were no well-established businesses in the community that may have the means to supply Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. The respondent however mentioned that there is a tuck-shop in the village which does not supply any food products to the Botsalano Game Reserve, according to the respondent this may be due to the fact that Botsalano Game Reserve Officials purchase groceries from Zeerust and Mahikeng towns respectively meaning they do not purchase from the local tuck-shop.

The respondent 2's response corresponded with what the other reported that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. The respondent reported that there was high rate of poverty in the village therefore community members did not have money to own businesses that may supply food products to the Botsalano Game Reserve. The respondent reported poverty and lack of education to the current state of the village.

The respondent reported a tuck-shop that is too small to supply food products to the Botsalano Game Reserve.

When asked if there is any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment, respondent 1 reported that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. The respondent reported that the reason might be because the village is too small and characterised by high poverty and low education. The respondent mentioned further that Botsalano Game Reserve may only receive furniture or equipment from Zeerust town from well-established shops.

Respondent 2 indicated that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment. The respondent reported that the village was poverty stricken, small and could never have a furniture shop to supply the Botsalano Game Reserve.

When asked if the Botsalano Game Reserve employs members of the local communities, respondent 1 indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve in contrast to the information provided by the community did not provide jobs and employment to the local community. The respondent indicated that the local community were experiencing high rate of youth unemployment and that the Botsalano Game Reserve were not doing enough to assist the local youth. The respondent further indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve mostly employs people who are from outside the local community. The respondent indicated they are never consulted by Botsalano Game Reserve when it comes to recruitment of employees. The respondent further indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve has no purpose for the community as it has not assisted the youth over the years with skills or employment opportunities as there are many unemployed youth in the village who have just been sitting at home for years without employment.

Respondent 2 indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve provides employment to the local community though the existing minimal number of jobs. The respondent indicated that even his own son and other few youth were working at the Botsalano Game Reserve as contract workers for Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). The respondent however indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve mostly employs people who are outsiders as majority of the ones employed were not from the local community. The respondent further reported that they are never consulted by Botsalano Game Reserve when it comes to recruitment of employees.

When asked who services the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve, respondent 1 indicated not being aware who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve, but indicated the equipment might be serviced by Botsalano Game Reserve Officials. The respondent reported that the community is not responsible for service the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve as they are not employed.

Respondent 2 indicated not being aware who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve, but indicated the equipment might be serviced by Botsalano Game Reserve Officials. The respondent however indicated that the fence of the Botsalano Game Reserve is sometimes fixed by the community seasonally when it has been vandalised. The traditional leader was not entirely aware who serviced other equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve.

5.2.5.3. Traditional Leaders' perceptions on communities' participation in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve

When asked if the community participates in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve, respondent 1 reported that the community never participated in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve as there has never been such a platform. The respondent further indicated that decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve is done by the Botsalano Game Reserve management of which they are

never part of. The respondent further indicated that they were never given a platform to be part of the Botsalano Game Reserve decision making body.

Respondent 2 reported that the community does not participate in decision making of Botsalano Game Reserve as leaders were also not or never participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve as there has never been such a platform. The respondent further indicated that decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve is done by the Botsalano Game Reserve management of which they are never part of.

When asked if there are any community representatives that attend meetings with the management of the Botsalano Game Reserve, respondent 1 indicated that there was no community representation who attends meetings with the Botsalano Game Reserve management including traditional leaders, due to non-existence of such a platform over the years. The respondent indicated that they were not informed of decisions concerning the Botsalano Game Reserve as there is no cooperation between the Botsalano Game Reserve and the community. The respondents further indicated that the decision making of the Game Reserve is taken by management. The respondent indicated that there is poor relationship between the Botsalano Game Reserve and the local community because of lack of or non-existent cooperation.

Respondent 2 indicated that there was no community representative who attends meetings with the Botsalano Game Reserve management, due to non-existence of such a platform over the years. The respondent indicated that they were not informed of decisions concerning the Botsalano Game Reserve as there is no such cooperation between the Botsalano Game Reserve and the community. The respondent indicated that there is a poor relationship between the Botsalano Game Reserve and the local community because of lack of or non-existent cooperation.

5.2.6. Bio-data of the Botsalano Game Reserve Manager

Demographic of respondent

The respondent was male. The respondent was aged 49 years and married. The respondent had high school education and a monthly income of R7000. The respondent had household that constitutes 4 people living in it.

5.2.6.1. Perception of Botsalano Game Reserve Manager

The respondent's response corresponded with that of the community members and traditional leaders. The respondent indicated that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. Respondent indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve is a self-catering establishment therefore; tourists bring their own food when visiting the reserve. The respondent further indicated that the officials of the Botsalano Game Reserve provide their own food and that they have accommodation within the Botsalano Game Reserve so they purchase own groceries from local towns of Zeerust and Mahikeng.

The respondent's response corresponded with that of the community members and traditional leaders. The respondent indicated that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment. According to the respondent Botsalano Game Reserve purchase furniture and equipment at well-established stores in Zeerust and Mahikeng towns. The respondent further indicated that there are no established stores that sell furniture and equipment in local villages.

5.2.6.2. Perception of Botsalano Game Reserve Manager on employment creation for the local communities

The respondent indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve does provide jobs and employment to the local community. The respondent indicated that there were

officials from the local communities who are employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve two from Matlhase and one from Madutle village working as general workers.

The respondent indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserves' equipment is serviced by private service providers who are on the database. If the community wants to engage in business with Botsalano game Reserve they must register in the Reserve database. The respondent indicated that there were no well-established service providers from the local communities due to lack of skills and high rate of illiteracy.

5.2.6.3. Perception of Botsalano Game Reserve Manager on participation in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve

The respondent indicated that the community did not participate in the decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve. The respondent further indicated that the decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve is taken solely by management.

The respondent indicated that there were no community representatives who attend meetings with the Botsalano Game Reserve management since meetings were only held between the Botsalano Game Reserve management and its employees.

5.2.7. Bio-data of the Botsalano Game Reserve Officials

5.2.7.1. Gender of the participants

Table 4.25: Distribution of participants by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	8	61.5
Female	5	38.5
Total	13	100

It is very significant to note that (61. 5%) of the respondents employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve were male while females made up (38. 5%) as presented in table 4.25. The implication is that males were much more preferred compared to females.

5.2.7.2. Age of the respondents

Table 4.26: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve officials by age

Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-24	1	7.7
25-29	1	7.7
30-35	3	23.1
35-39	2	15.4
40+	6	46.2
Total	13	100.0

The data in Table 4.26 indicates that the majority (46. 2%) of the respondents in the Botsalano Game Reserve were people from the age 40 years and above. It further revealed that (23. 1%) were 30 to 35 years old. On the other side, (15. 4%) of

respondents were 35 to 39 years, while (7.7%) were 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years respectively.

5.2.7.3. Marital status of the respondents

Table 4.27: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials by marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Single	10	76.9
Married	2	15.4
Divorced	0	0
Widowed	1	7.7
Total	13	100

Table 4.27 above indicates that majority of respondents (76.9%) were single. It further revealed that whilst only (15.4%) are married (7.7%) are widowed.

5.2.7.4. Educational level of the respondents

Table 4.28: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials by level of education

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
No formal schooling	2	15.4
Primary	1	7.7
Middle	0	0
High	5	38.5
Tertiary	5	38.5
Total	13	100

The qualification data presented in table 4.28 shows that (38.5%) of respondents had higher and tertiary education. (15.4%) had no formal education whereas those who had primary education constituted (7.7%).

5.2.7.5. Monthly income of the respondents

Table 4.29: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials by monthly income

Income level	Frequency	Percent
No income	0	0
R1-R500	0	0
R501-R1000	0	0
R1001-R2000	0	0
R2001-R2500	0	0
R3001+	13	100
Total	13	100

Information in Table 4.29 indicates that all the respondents, at (100%) earned R3001 and above.

5.2.7.6. Monthly source of income of the respondents

Table 4.30: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials by source of income

Source of income	Frequency	Percent
Wage/Salary	13	100
Self employed	0	0
Child grant	0	0
Disability grant	0	0
Old age pension	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	13	100

According to Table 4.30 all (100%) respondents reported wage/salary as their source of income.

5.2.7.7. Members of household of the respondents

Table 4.31: Distribution of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials by household

Members of household	Frequency	Percent
1-2	1	7.7
3-4	6	46.2
5+	6	46.2
Total	13	100

The data in Table 4.31 indicate that majority (46.2%) of respondents in a household constitute 3 to 4 and 5 or more people living in it. While 1 to 2 people living in a household constituting (7.7%).

5.2.7.8. Perceptions of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials on income generation

All respondents reported that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products. The respondents indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve is a self-catering establishment therefore tourists bring their own food when visiting the reserve.

All respondents indicated that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment. The respondents reported that Botsalano Game Reserve purchase furniture and equipment at well-established stores in Zeerust and Mahikeng towns. The respondents further indicated that there are no established stores that sell furniture and equipment in local villages.

5.2.7.9. Perceptions of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials on employment creation for the local communities

The majority 09 of respondents indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve provides jobs and employment to the local community. Even though out of 13 of Botsalano Game Reserve officials interviewed only 1 was from the local community. Some of the Botsalano Game Reserve officials considered themselves as being part of the community even though they were not from any local village. The reason they reported was that Ramatlabama and Khunotswane are in close proximity to Madutle and Matlhase villages. The other 04 respondents reported that local community is side-lined for employment due low levels of education as most of the work in the Reserve needs some form of formal qualification. They further indicated that posts are advertised and any qualifying people may apply for those particular jobs.

The majority of respondents 08 indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve's equipment is serviced by Botsalano Game Reserve Officials. Furthermore, the Botsalano Game Reserve officials indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve outsourced to well established service providers mainly from Zeerust or Mahikeng town were as others 05 stated that they did not know. The officials indicated that there were no well-established service providers from the local communities due to lack of skills and high rate of illiteracy.

5.2.7.10. Perceptions of Botsalano Game Reserve Officials on the level and type of participation by communities in decision making

All 13 respondents indicated that the community does not participate in the decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve as they are not employed by the Reserve. The respondents further indicated that the decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve is taken solely by management.

All 13 respondents indicated that there were no community representations who attend meetings with the Botsalano Game Reserve management since meetings

were only held between the Botsalano Game Reserve management and its employees.

5.2.8. Bio-data of the Community Development Officer (NWPB)

The respondent was female. The respondent was 33 old and married. The respondent had tertiary education and monthly income of R15 000. The respondent had a household that constitutes 03 people living in it.

5.2.8.1. Perceptions of the Community Development Officer (NWPB)

The respondent indicated that there is business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products through catering during management meetings. The caterer was from the local community although she could not remember the company name of service provider. She further emphasised that Botsalano Game Reserve offers visitors self-catering facilities. As a result visitors to the Reserve bring their own food when visiting the Botsalano Game Reserve. She added that the Botsalano Game Reserve officials sometimes purchase items such as soft drinks, snacks from local tuck-shops.

The respondent indicated that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment. According to the community development officer there are no established stores that sell furniture and equipment in local villages. As a result, the Botsalano Game Reserve purchases furniture and equipment from well-established stores in Zeerust and Mahikeng towns.

5.2.8.2. Perceptions of Community Development Officer (NWPB) on employment creation

The respondent indicated that Botsalano Game Reserve does provide jobs and employment to the local community. Instead the Reserve offers skills transfer through workshops as well as bursaries to the youth from the local community.

The respondent indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve's equipment is serviced by the community members particularly fence fixing which often happen seasonally. The community development officer indicated that the Botsalano Game Reserve does its own maintenance of the equipment and for expertise they outsource to well established service providers who are mainly from neighbouring Zeerust or Mahikeng towns since there were no well-established services providers from the local communities due to lack of skills and high rate of illiteracy.

5.2.8.3. Perceptions of Community Development Officer (NWPB) on the level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve

The respondent indicated that the community participates in decision making at the Game Reserve through community meetings, park forums and through traditional leaders who sits on the advisory board of the Reserve. She further stated that the community were part of the decision making as part of the rhino poaching ambassadors for the Botsalano Game Reserve.

The respondent emphasised that the poaching ambassadors attend meetings with Botsalano Game Reserve management to address Rhino poaching in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

5.2.9. Summary

It is worth to note from the analysed data that the Matlhase and Madutle villages are characterized by low levels of education, large households that depend on child grant and pension as a source of income, single parents in a household as well as youth unemployment. The analysis paints a devastating scenario of devastating poverty within the study area. As espoused in the sustainable livelihoods approach Krantz (2001: 2) points out three insights into poverty which state economic growth is essential for poverty reduction. Secondly, is that poverty is a question of low income, but also bad health, illiteracy, lack of social services, state of vulnerability and feelings of powerlessness in general. These issues as was noted earlier can be addressed through pro-poor tourism.

The chapter outlined perceptions on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. The chapter further outlined the findings of demographics and respondents views in the study during data analysis. It is evident from the collected data that the local communities are not satisfied by the role Botsalano Game Reserve plays in their life. There is a lot that the Botsalano Game Reserve has to address. This includes fostering the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities, to create employment for the local communities; and moreover, to enable the participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve. It is evident from the collected data that Botsalano Game Reserve does not play a significant role in income generation among local communities. It is also evident that even though Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment the beneficiaries of same employment are not the local people because most employees of the reserve are from outside the local jurisdiction. Moreover, it is evident that the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle do not participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve as a result they do not feel as part of the reserve and cannot take ownership of it. The focus was on the analysis and interpretation of data that were collected from the respondents of the study. The chapter derived arguments from primary sources and was informed by the theoretical exposition in chapter two. In the next chapter the researcher provides conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give a summary of the research findings, conclusions and recommendations regarding the contribution of tourism towards poverty alleviation using: Botsalano Game Reserve as case study. The aim of the chapter is to reflect on whether Botsalano Game Reserve has achieved its stated objectives which were: firstly, the development of tourism in the Reserve must be in partnerships with concession communities for them to earn income from the development of tourism in the Botsalano Game Reserve. Secondly, the importance of the local community benefiting significantly from economic development around Botsalano Game Reserve thereby promoting public support for protected area conservation.

The study aimed to investigate the extent to which Botsalano Game Reserve has achieved its objectives stipulated in the Management Master Plan (1991) of involving the community in its tourism development so communities can benefit both directly and indirectly from tourism development. The study makes a contribution to the growing field of pro-poor tourism by suggesting mechanisms to enhance community participation and benefit from tourism development in the North West Province. It is hoped that the findings of this study can be used by policy makers especially the North West Tourism Board and North West Parks Board when developing new tourism destinations to ensure that communities are fully integrated in the development and management of tourism facilities and also derive benefits from tourism in order to improve their livelihoods.

Poverty is a concern to all governments in both developed and developing countries. Governments, especially in developing countries have identified tourism as possible mechanism of reducing poverty. Furthermore, poverty is endemic in rural areas especially among communities living adjacent to national parks and protected areas (Spenceley & Goodwin, 2008: 273). Tourism advocates for poverty alleviation because of its ease of entry, whereby it requires low skill levels making it possible for disadvantaged groups in society who would not necessarily be employed in the formal sector getting employed in tourism (Rogerson (2011: 44). The third reason why tourism is advocated as a good candidate for poverty alleviation is because it is labour intensive creating many jobs which other industries have failed to do, thereby reducing the unemployment rate of many developing countries (Rogerson, 2011: 4). This chapter provides a summary and conclusions of the study. Recommendations are also made based on the results of the study.

It is very crucial to revisit three areas of the study, namely (1) the problem statement, (2) the research question and (3) objectives of the study. It is important to refer to these three areas in an attempt to determine the extent to which the research has been successful in answering the questions it set out to answer. Saville (2008: 85-86) points out that this is to assess if the envisaged research aims and goals were achieved. The author states that; these three areas are also important because future research, either in the same place or elsewhere, could benefit from this study.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study which are: to establish the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities; to establish if Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment for the local communities; and to establish the level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve, a triangulation of methods was adopted where qualitative and quantitative research approaches were employed to collect information from respondents of the study in order to gain further understanding of the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in poverty alleviation. The study recommends programmes that could be used to alleviate poverty around the Botsalano Game Reserve and can be replicated in other Game Reserves in the North West Province.

The theoretical framework adopted for this study is the sustainable livelihoods approach which was first introduced as an idea by the Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development, and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development expanded the concept, advocating for the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal for poverty eradication Scoones (1998: 3). The sustainable livelihoods concept is a suitable framework for this particular study because it is widely used in fields of rural development, community development, tourism, conservation and forest management (Ashley et al., 2007); (Bennet *et al.*, 2012); (Shen, Kenneth, Hughey, & Simmons, 2008); (Simpson, 2007); (Turton, 2000) cited in (Ahebwa & Duim, 2013: 99). According to Scoones (1998: 3) the concept of sustainable rural livelihoods is central to the debate about rural development, poverty reduction and environmental management. The framework can be applied from individual, to household, to household cluster, to extended kin grouping, to village, region or even nation, with sustainable livelihood outcomes assessed at different levels (Scoones, 1998: 3). According to the Department For International Development (1999) cited in Ahebwa & Duim (2013: 99) the use of the livelihood concept has gained prominence out of the need to address poverty in response to the UN's Millennium Development Goal Number 1: eradicating extreme hunger and poverty. Addressing poverty necessitated an understanding of its dimensions since it is relative and difficult to define in absolute terms. Design and implementation of appropriate remedies necessitates a holistic view of the circumstances surrounding and determining poverty DFID (1999 cited in Ahebwa & Duim, 2013: 99).

6.2. Summary of the research findings

The findings of this research are summarized in terms of the objectives. The objectives of the study were:

- To investigate the role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities:

The findings revealed that Botsalano Game Reserve does not have any role in income generation among local communities. The findings revealed that

there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products or furniture equipment. In addition, local communities did not operate any small to medium size enterprise in the Botsalano Gam Reserve. These sentiments were supported by Botsalano Game Reserve authorities, traditional leaders as well as the community.

- To assess if Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment for the local communities:

The results show that even though Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment in terms of employing a significant number of people, the majority of those employed are holding low level jobs whereas only three are holding supervisory levels as field rangers, technical services and general workers.

Only 4 employees of the Botsalano Game Reserve were from the local area Madutle 3 and Matlhase 1 respectively. The study revealed that from the locals who are employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve only two are from Matlhase and one from Madutle village working as general workers which does not require formal qualifications. The beneficiaries of employment are not the local people because most employees of the reserve are from outside the local jurisdiction. The research findings further revealed that the local communities were experiencing high rate of youth unemployment and that the Botsalano Game Reserve were not doing enough to assist the local youth.

- To examine the level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve:

According to the Community Development Officer, communities were supposed to participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve either through meetings or park forum. However, sentiments expressed by traditional leaders and local communities were that there was no platform for local communities to meaningfully engage the Botsalano Game Reserve.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study the following research questions were formulated:

4. Are there any existing businesses in the community that supply the Botsalano Game Reserve with products?
5. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?
6. Does the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

6.2.1. The role of Botsalano Game Reserve in income generation among the local communities.

Sustainable livelihood approach has been applied to poverty reduction as the realisation that while economic growth may be essential for poverty reduction, there is no automatic relationship between the two since it all depends on the capabilities of the poor to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities. Therefore, it is important to find out what precisely it is that prevents or constrains the poor from improving their lot in a given situation, so that support activities could be designed accordingly (Krantz, 2001: 10).

The study revealed that Botsalano Game Reserve does not play a significant role in income generation among local communities. The research findings revealed that there are no businesses in the local community that supply the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products or furniture equipment as Botsalano Game Reserve is a self-catering game reserve which the locals can tap into and generate income for themselves. According to Hampton (1998 cited in Koens & Thomas 2015: 321) small business ownership is said to make it easier for local people to participate economically and take control over the development of tourism. There were no efforts made by the Botsalano Game Reserve to integrate the community into the Botsalano Game Reserve. The findings of the study by Strickland-Munro, Moore & Freitag-Ronaldson (2010: 663) indicated that the enclave nature of Park tourism

keeps local communities separate from the Park and makes it hard for them to benefit from it. There were no well-established businesses that could supply the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products or furniture equipment. The Botsalano Game Reserve purchases food products or furniture equipment in Zeerust and Mahikeng towns respectively, meaning they do not purchase from the local tuck-shops. The leakages found during the study is as result of the Botsalano Game Reserve purchasing food products or furniture equipment in Zeerust and Mahikeng towns respectively, meaning they do not purchase from the local tuck-shops therefore money is getting out of the local economy.

6.2.2. Botsalano Game Reserve's employment creation for the local communities

According to Krantz (2001: 11) sustainable livelihoods approach provides the realization that poverty as conceived by the poor themselves is not just a question of low income, but also includes other dimensions such as bad health, illiteracy, lack of social services as well as a state of vulnerability and feelings of powerlessness in general. The Botsalano Game Reserve has created 25 jobs. However, the beneficiaries of employment are not the local people as the majority employees are from outside the local jurisdiction. Only 4 employees of the Botsalano Game Reserve are from the local area Madutle 3 and Matlhase 1 respectively. Some of the Botsalano Game Reserve jobs are of lower levels which include field ranger, technical service and general worker positions but require some form of qualification. The study revealed that from the locals who are employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve only two are from Matlhase and one from Madutle village working as general workers which does not require formal qualifications. Most of the local communities are not qualified for job opportunities that are or may be available in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

6.2.3. The level and type of participation by communities in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve.

Sustainable livelihood approach encourage emphasise that the poor know their situation and needs best and must therefore be involved in the design of policies and

project intended to better their lives by alleviating poverty and sustaining their livelihoods (Krantz, 2001: 2). The study revealed that the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle do not participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve either through meetings, park forum or through traditional leaders who sits on the advisory board of the Reserve as previously stated by the Community Development Officer. The study further revealed that the communities were not part of the decision making as part of the rhino poaching ambassadors for the Botsalano Game Reserve as previously stated by Community Development Officer. It is evident from the findings of this study that there is no co-operation or collaboration between Botsalano Game Reserve and local communities of Matlhase and Madutle. According to Mafunzwaini & Hugo (2005: 253) tourism in South Africa has a poor history of involving local communities and previously neglected groups in tourist-related activities. In the past rural communities regarded themselves as passive participants in tourism because they had been bypassed and alienated from tourism as well as the conservation effort and considered themselves as objects for tourists to view (Mafunzwaini & Hugo, 2005: 253).

6.3. Conclusions

The study revealed that Botsalano Game Reserve does not play a significant role in income generation among local communities. The research findings revealed that there is no business in the local community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products or furniture equipment as Botsalano Game Reserve is a self-catering game reserve which the locals can tap into and generate income for themselves.

Even though Botsalano Game Reserve creates employment the beneficiaries of same employment are not the local people because most employees of the reserve are from outside the local jurisdiction. The study revealed that from the locals who are employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve, only two are from Matlhase and one from Madutle village working as general workers which does not require formal qualifications. The local communities were experiencing high rate of youth

unemployment and that the Botsalano Game Reserve was not doing enough to assist the local youth. Traditional leaders and the local communities were never consulted by Botsalano Game Reserve when it comes to recruitment of employees.

The study revealed that the local communities of Matlhase and Madutle do not participate in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve as a result they do not feel as part of the reserve and cannot take ownership of it. The research findings further revealed that the community never participated in decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve and that decision making of the Botsalano Game Reserve is done by Botsalano Game Reserve management. The traditional leaders and the local communities were never given a platform to be part of the Botsalano Game Reserve. There was no community representation who attends meetings with the Botsalano Game Reserve management. The traditional leaders and the local communities were not informed of decisions concerning the Botsalano Game Reserve as well as concerning the environmental issues.

Pro-poor tourism should empower the poor to contribute to economic development rather than wait for jobs to trickle down to them. The sustainable livelihoods approach is a good tool for achieving these objectives. The lack of effective pro-poor policies in the study area leaves the poor in a state of vulnerability.

The study contributes to the growing field of pro-poor tourism by suggesting mechanisms to enhance community participation and benefit from tourism development in the North West Province. It is hoped that the findings of this study can be used by policy makers especially the North West Tourism Board and North West Parks Board when developing new tourism destinations to ensure that communities are fully integrated in the development and management of tourism facilities and also derive benefits from tourism in order to improve their livelihoods. For future research it is suggested that the focus be on the impact of community based tourism on local communities. The contribution of tourism towards poverty alleviation in the North West Province remains a research topic of considerable

significance and policy. Moreover, it is now realized that there are important links between different dimensions of poverty such that improvements in one have positive effects on another. Raising people's educational level may have positive effects on their health standards, which in turn may improve their production capacity. Reducing poor people's vulnerability in terms of exposure to risk may increase their propensity to engage in previously untested but more productive economic activities, and so on (Krantz, 2001: 11).

6.4. Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the following recommendations can be made:

- ❖ The Botsalano Game Reserve holds great potential for opportunities for employment creation by local communities. Some of the potential businesses that local communities can establish are opening kiosks or tuck-shops to sell basic items to park campers such as soft drinks, food, ice, wood, airtime etc which does not require them to have formal qualifications.
- ❖ Botsalano Game Reserve should allow and allocate space within park premises for the local people to set up businesses such as curio shops, etc.
- ❖ Tourists should be encouraged to buy local crafts attracting the private sector investment to the local areas, increasing programmes of training and empowerment for the local people.
- ❖ Botsalano Game Reserve should develop markets by attracting more tourists to the site.
- ❖ Botsalano Game Reserve should empower the local youth with tourism and conservation bursaries or learnerships to have qualified local young people who will be able to work in the Game Reserve as most job opportunities in the reserve requires formal education.
- ❖ Botsalano Game Reserve should hold regular consultative meetings with traditional leaders and local communities to discuss income generation

among the local communities, employment creation as well as community participation in tourism and conservation within the reserve.

- ❖ Botsalano Game Reserve should provide regular platforms for the community and traditional leaders to participate fully in decisions of the reserve through regular community meetings and park forums.

Suggestions for future studies

Tourism is indeed a major factor for sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation especially among rural communities. The study has established that Botsalano Game Reserve plays a negligible contribution to poverty alleviation among the marginalised communities of Matlhase and Madutle villages. As the province develops its tourism, cognisance must be made of its impacts on local communities. Future studies must be undertaken to establish whether tourism has brought positive changes to community's livelihoods adjacent to provincial parks.

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LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS (MADUTLE AND MATLHASE VILLAGES)

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below as truthfully as possible. The questionnaire forms part of my Master's thesis in Development Studies. I am seeking the communities' views on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve on poverty alleviation: This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. All the information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity will also be emphasized and no identification particulars of respondents will be required. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study at any stage. You are requested to complete the form stating that you are fully aware of the study and you are participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any person. I appreciate your cooperation.

Tumelo Modirapula (MA Student)

SECTION A

Demographics

1. Gender (tick applicable)

1	Male	
2	Female	

2. Age Group (tick applicable)

1	20-24	
2	25-29	
3	30-35	
4	35-39	
5	40+	

3. Marital Status (tick applicable)

1	Single	
2	Married	
3	Divorced	
4	Widowed	

4. Educational Level (tick applicable)

1	No formal schooling	
2	Primary	
3	Middle	
4	High	
5	Tertiary	

5. If other specify.....

6. Income level per month (tick applicable)

1	No Income	
2	R1-R500	
3	R501-R1000	
4	R1001-R2000	
5	R2001-2500	
6	R2501-R3000	
7	R3001+	

7. What is your source of income to support the household? (tick applicable)

1	Wage/Salary	
2	Self-employed	
3	Child grant	
4	Disability grant	
5	Old age pension	
6	Other (specify)	

8. How many people live in your household? (tick applicable)

1	1-2	
2	3-4	
3	5+	

SECTION B

Views of Respondents

Role of Game Reserve

9. Have you heard about Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

10. If yes what do you know about the Game Reserve?
.....

11. How many years have you lived in Madutle village? (tick applicable)

1	1-5 years	
2	5-10 years	
3	10-15 years	
4	20+	

12. Are you employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

13. If yes what is your job title.....

14. Is any of your relatives employed in the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

15. If yes how many?.....

16. Do you think Botsalano Game Reserve contributes to your livelihood? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

17. If yes to Q16, how does it contribute?

1	Provide jobs	
2	Nature protection	
3	Natural resource available	
4	Social responsibility	

5	None	
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18. Are there any small businesses owned by local people in your community? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

19. If yes who are their customers?.....

20. Are there any economic returns brought by Botsalano Game Reserve to the local community? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

21. What do you think will happen if the North West Parks and Tourism Board closed the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Loss of jobs	
2	Vulnerability to nature	
3	Loss of natural resources	
4	Happy	
5	Poverty	
6	Other	

22. If other (specify).....

23. Do you participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

24. If yes how.....

25. Do you think the community is benefiting from the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

26. If yes, what are benefits? (tick applicable)

1	Medicinal plants	
2	Firewood	

3	Jobs	
4	Game	
5	Thatch grass	
6	Nothing	

27. What problems do you encounter with the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Entry restrictions	
2	Not allowed to harvest medicinal plants	
3	Few jobs	
4	Livestock impounded	
5	Not allowed to collect firewood	
6	Not allowed to hunt	
7	Short work contracts	

28. Do you own any other business? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

29. If yes, what business are you in.....

30. Have you ever gone inside the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

31. How is the relationship between the community and the Botsalano Game Reserve?(tick applicable)

1	Positive	
2	Negative	

32. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

33. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment commodities? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

34. Who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Local people	
2	Botsalano Game Reserve Official	
3	Outside companies	

35. Do tourists visit your village? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

36. If yes, what do they come to do in your village? Please list the activities that they come to do in your village.....

37. Has Botsalano Game Reserve brought any developments to your village? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

38. If yes please state the types of developments.....

39. Does the community participate in decision making involving the Botsalano Game Reserve? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

40. If yes please state the type of participation

41. . Is there a community representative that attends meetings with management of the park? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

42. If yes, list the type of meetings.....

43. Are there any other activities that the Game Reserve is involved in with the community? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

44. If yes, what are the activities

45. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the community? (tick applicable)

1	Yes	
2	No	

Annexure B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES (MADUTLE VILLAGE)

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below as truthfully as possible. The questionnaire forms part of my Master's thesis in Development Studies. I am seeking the communities' views on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve on poverty alleviation: This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. All the information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity will also be emphasized and no identification particulars of respondents will be required. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study at any stage. You are requested to complete the form stating that you are fully aware of the study and you are participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any person. I appreciate your cooperation.

SECTION A

Demographics

1. Gender (tick applicable)

1	Male	
2	Female	

2. Age Group (tick applicable)

1	20-24	
2	25-29	

3	30-35	
4	35-39	
5	40+	

3. Marital Status (tick applicable)

1	Single	
2	Married	
3	Divorced	
4	Widowed	

4. Educational Level (tick applicable)

1	No formal schooling	
2	Grade	
3	Tertiary	
4	Other specify	

5. If other specify.....

6. Income level per month (tick applicable)

1	No Income	
2	R1-R500	
3	R501-R1000	
4	R1001-R2000	
5	R2001-2500	
6	R2501-R3000	
7	R3001+	

7. What is your source of income to support the household? (tick applicable)

1	Wage/Salary	
2	Self-employed	
3	Child grant	
4	Disability grant	
5	Old age pension	
6	Other (specify)	

8. How many people live in your household? (tick applicable)

1	1-2	
2	3-4	
3	5+	

SECTION B

Views of Respondents

9. How long have you been a leader in Madutle community?

.....

10. How is the relationship between the reserve and the local communities?

.....

If good, how?

.....

11. What do you think is the contribution of the Botsalano Game Reserve to the local community?

.....

12. What benefits do local people derive from the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

13. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products?

.....

14. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....

15. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment?

.....

16. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....

17. Who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

18. Has there been any development in the local communities as a result of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

If yes, please explain

.....

19. Do you think the community is allowed to participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

20. If yes, please explain

.....

21. Are there community representatives that attend meetings with the management of the park?

.....

22. If yes which ones?

.....

23. Are there any activities that the Game Reserve is involved in with the community?

.....

If yes, what are those activities?

.....

24. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?

.....

25. Has there been any conflict between the community and the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

If yes, how is it managed?

.....

26. What are the problems that the community has with Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

Annexure C

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BOTSALANO GAME RESERVE OFFICIALS

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below as truthfully as possible. The questionnaire forms part of my Master's thesis in Development Studies. I am seeking the communities' views on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve on poverty alleviation: This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. All the information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity will also be emphasized and no identification particulars of respondents will be required. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study at any time. You are requested to complete the form stating that you are fully aware of the study and you are participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any person. I appreciate your cooperation.

Tumelo Modirapula (MA Student)

Demographics

1. Gender (tick applicable)

1	Male	
2	Female	

2. Age Group (tick applicable)

1	20-24	
2	25-29	
3	30-35	
4	35-39	
5	40+	

3. Marital Status (tick applicable)

1	Single	
2	Married	
3	Divorced	
4	Widowed	

4. Educational Level (tick applicable)

1	No formal education	
2	Primary	
3	Middle	
4	Higher	
5	Tertiary	

5. Income level per month (tick applicable)

1	No Income	
2	R1-R500	
3	R501-R1000	
4	R1001-R2000	
5	R2001-2500	
6	R2501-R3000	
7	R3001+	

6. What is your source of income to support the household? (tick applicable)

1	Wage/Salary	
2	Self-employed	
3	Child grant	
4	Disability grant	
5	Old age pension	
6	Other (specify)	

7. How many people live in your household? (tick applicable)

1	1-2	
2	3-4	
3	5+	

SECTION B

Views of Respondents

8. Are you originally from the local community?

.....

9. If yes which village do you come from and how long have you been part of the community?

.....

10. How long have you been working in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

11. What is the relationship between the Botsalano Game Reserve and the local communities?

.....

12. How would you describe the relationship?

.....

13. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products?

.....

14. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment commodities?

.....

15. Who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

16. Do you think there are other activities in the community that tourists come to participate in?

.....

17. If yes, what are those activities?

.....

18. Has there been any development in the local communities as a result of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

19. If yes, please explain?

.....

20. Does the community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

21. If yes, how?

.....

22. Are there community representatives that attend meetings with the management of the park?

.....

23. If yes, which ones?

.....

24. Are there any activities that the Game Reserve is involved in with the community?

.....

25. If yes, what are those activities?

.....
26. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?

Yes/No

27. If yes, in which jobs?

.....

28. In your own view do you think the local communities benefit from the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

29. If yes how?

.....

Annexure D

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BOTSALANO GAME RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below as truthfully as possible. The questionnaire forms part of my Master's thesis in Development Studies. I am seeking the communities' views on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve on poverty alleviation: This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. All the information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity will also be emphasized and no identification particulars of respondents will be required. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study at any time. You are requested to complete the form stating that you are fully aware of the study and participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any other person. I appreciate your cooperation.

Tumelo Modirapula

SECTION A

Demographics

1. Gender (tick applicable)

1	Male	
2	Female	

2. Age Group (tick applicable)

1	20-24	
2	25-29	
3	30-35	
4	35-39	
5	40+	

3. Marital Status (tick applicable)

1	Single	
2	Married	
3	Divorced	
4	Widowed	

4. Educational Level (tick applicable)

1	No formal schooling	
2	Grade	
3	Tertiary	
4	Other specify	

5. If other specify.....

6. Income level per month (tick applicable)

1	No Income	
2	R1-R500	
3	R501-R1000	
4	R1001-R2000	
5	R2001-2500	
6	R2501-R3000	
7	R3001+	

7. What is your source of income to support the household? (tick applicable)

1	Wage/Salary	
2	Self-employed	
3	Child grant	
4	Disability grant	
5	Old age pension	
6	Other (specify)	

8. How many people live in your household? (tick applicable)

1	1-2	
2	3-4	
3	5+	

SECTION B

Views of Respondents

9. How long have you been working in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....
.....

10. Why was the Reserve created?

.....

11. How does the reserve relate to the local communities?

.....

12. How would you describe the relationship?

Good...../Bad.....

13. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products?

.....

14. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....

15. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment?

.....

16. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....
17. Who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

18. Do you know of any other activities in the community that attract tourists?

.....

19. If yes, state the activities

.....

20. Do you think the community is benefitting from Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

21. If yes, in what way?

.....

22. Do local communities pay entrance fee when visiting Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

23. Has the Botsalano Game Reserve brought any developments to the local communities?

Yes.....No.....

24. If yes, state the developments?

.....

25. Does the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

If yes, how?

.....

26. Are there any other activities that the Game Reserve is involved in with the community?

.....

If yes, what are those activities?

.....

27. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?

.....

28. What are the constraints observed in the Game Reserve and community and what do you think can be done to solve the problems?

.....

Annexure E

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NORTH WEST PARKS AND TOURISM BOARD OFFICIALS

Dear Madam/Sir,

I would be grateful if you could complete the questionnaire below as truthfully as possible. The questionnaire forms part of my Master's thesis in Development Studies. I am seeking the communities' views on the role of Botsalano Game Reserve on poverty alleviation: This study is guided by the guidelines of the ethics procedures laid down by the Ethics Committee of the North West University. All the information provided will be treated with strict confidentiality and maintained as such. Anonymity will also be emphasized and no identification particulars of respondents will be required. Your participation in completing this questionnaire is voluntary and you are free to withdraw from the study at any time. You are requested to complete the form stating that you are fully aware of the study and participating voluntarily without any pressure or force from any other person. I appreciate your cooperation.

Tumelo Modirapula (MA Student)

SECTION A

Demographics

1. Gender (tick applicable)

1	Male	
2	Female	

2. Age Group (tick applicable)

1	20-24	
2	25-29	
3	30-35	
4	35-39	
5	40+	

3. Marital Status (tick applicable)

1	Single	
2	Married	
3	Divorced	
4	Widowed	

4. Educational Level (tick applicable)

1	No formal schooling	
2	Grade	
3	Tertiary	
4	Other specify	

5. If other specify.....

6. Income level per (tick applicable)

1	No Income	
2	R1-R500	
3	R501-R1000	
4	R1001-R2000	
5	R2001-2500	
6	R2501-R3000	
7	R3001+	

7. What is your source of income to support the household? (tick applicable)

1	Wage/Salary	
2	Self-employed	
3	Child grant	
4	Disability grant	
5	Old age pension	
6	Other (specify)	

8. How many people live in your household? (tick applicable)

1	1-2	
2	3-4	
3	5+	

Views of Respondents

9. How long have you been working for the North West Parks and Tourism Board?

.....

10. Why was the Reserve created?

.....

11. How does the reserve relate to the local communities?

.....

12. How would you describe the relationship?

Good.....Bad.....

13. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with food products?

.....

14. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....

15. Is there any business in the community that supplies the Botsalano Game Reserve with furniture or equipment commodities?

.....

16. If yes, what is the name of the business?

.....

17. Who is servicing the equipment of the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

18. Do you know of any other activities in the community that attract tourists?

.....

19. If yes, state the activities?

.....

20. Do you think the community is benefitting from the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

21. If yes, in what way?

.....

22. Do local communities pay entrance fee when visiting Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

23. Has the Botsalano Game Reserve brought any developments to the local communities?

Yes.....No.....

24. If yes, state developments

.....

25. Does the local community participate in decision making in the Botsalano Game Reserve?

.....

26. If yes, how

.....

27. Are there any other activities that the Game Reserve is involved in with the community?

.....

28. If yes, what are those activities?

.....

29. Does the Botsalano Game Reserve employ members of the local communities?

.....

30. What are the constraints observed in the Game Reserve and community and what do you think can be done to solve the problems?

.....