

# Tourism impacts on communities in Southern Africa

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# Structure of presentation

- Introduction
- Rationale for CBTO
- Types of CBTO
- CBTO product offerings
- Framework to analyse impacts
- Impacts
- Challenges
- Conclusion



# Why community-based resource management model? Spencely, 2008)(Rozemeijer, 2001, p. 13)

- Biodiversity conservation and natural resources use
- Moral point of view
- Land use which complements traditional subsistence agriculture
- Business management view
- Developmental perspectives
- Indigenous knowledge systems
- Decentralisation of natural resources



# Viability of CBTs

- CBT should be economically viable: the revenue should exceed the costs;
- (2) CBT should be ecologically sustainable: the environment should not decrease in value;
- (3) there should be an equitable distribution of costs and benefits among all participants in the activity; and
- (4) institutional consolidation should be ensured: a transparent organisation, recognised by all stakeholders, should be established to represent the interests of all community members and to reflect true ownership ((Rozemeijer, 2001, p. 15)





# Forms of CBTOs

- CAMPFIRE-Zimbabwe wildlife
- CBNRM-Botswana-wildlife
- CBT- Namibia-conservancies
- CBT-Botswana-other
- CBT- South Africa



# Types of operations run by communities

- **Operations owned and managed by entrepreneurs from communities**
- **Operations wholly owned and managed by communities**
- **Operations run through informal agreements between private sector operators and communities**
- **Operations run through formal agreements between private sector operators and communities**
- **Operational partnerships between state, private sector operators and communities**
- **Operations run by organizations such as national trusts or societies**



# Product offerings

- Hunting safaris/game drives/photographic
- Accommodation (chalets, bed and breakfast, camping, fixed tents, backpacker, homestays etc.)
- Traditional food and dance
- Artefacts/crafts
- hiking trails
- Boat rides
- Tour operations
- Local and World heritage sites





# Examples of product development





# Impacts-Destination community wellbeing (Moscardo et al.2013: 535)

Type of capital	Key features
Financial	Income, savings, access to funds
Natural	Natural ecosystems and assets, services and resources , landscapes, environmental systems, green spaces and conservation areas
Built	Physical facilities and infrastructure that communities have available for use including buildings, transport systems, public spaces, technological systems and distribution systems for water, waste and energy

# Impacts-Destination community wellbeing (Moscardo et al.2013: 535)

Social	Features of social networks such as trust, reciprocity and cooperation and social institutions and associations
Cultural	Values and symbols shared by human groups and manifested in things such ritual and social activities, arts and crafts, spiritual practices, languages and celebrations
Human	The capabilities, skills, knowledge and health of the people who make up a community.
Political	Ability to access political decision-making processes and influence governance

# Financial impacts

- Limited to a few households -direct employment
- At household level benefits negligible
- Indebted not able to breakeven e.g cultural based
- Exceptions- wildlife based trusts
- Purchasing of crafts
- Stimulation of local economy
- Transition from traditional to Cash economy
- Leakages
- Poverty alleviation?
- Poor financial management
- Unfair distribution of benefits
- Increased local prices
- Lower salaries for local employees



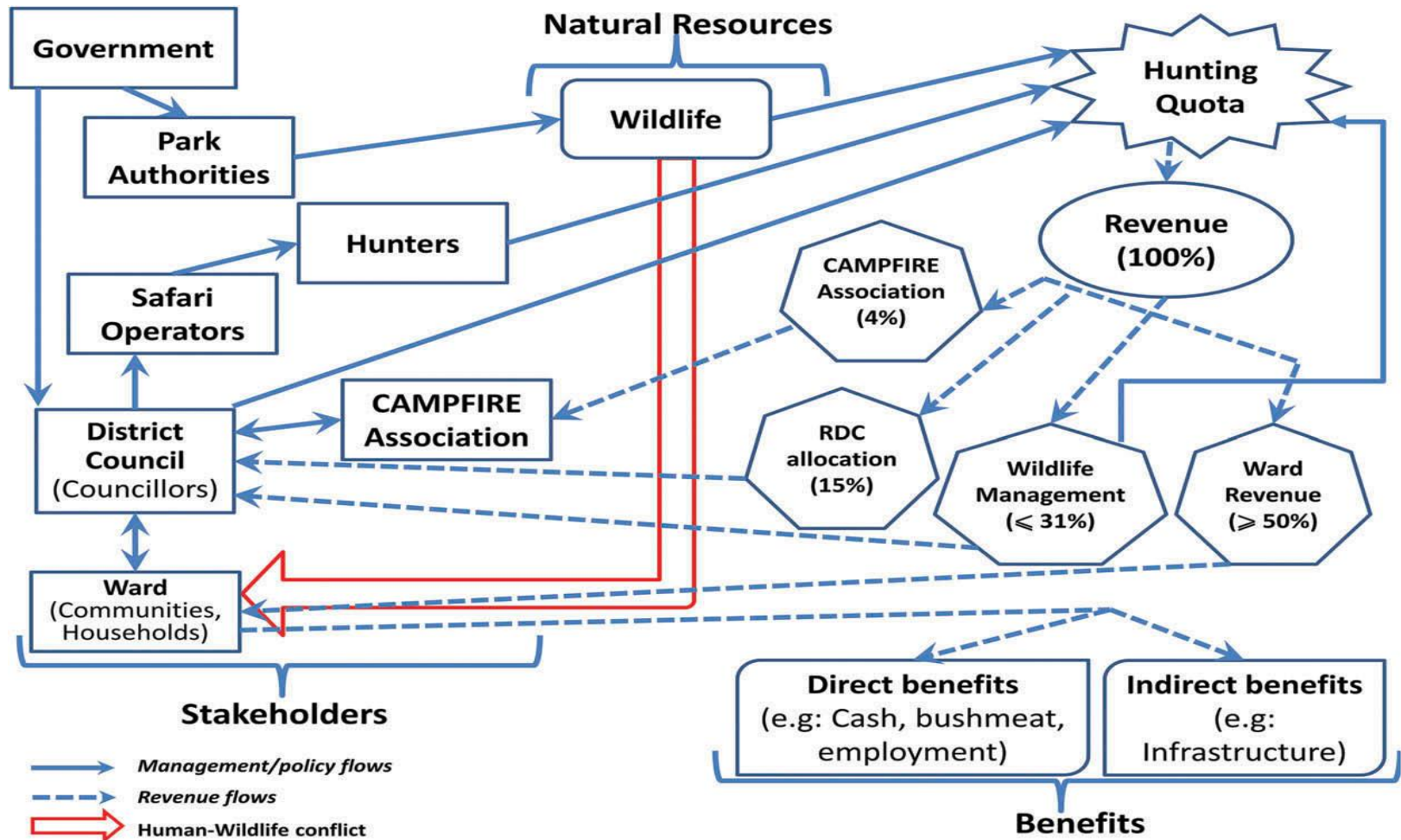


# Financial-Botswana

- The 2007 policy: 65% of the revenues to a national conservation fund
- 35 % to local community based organizations (trusts).
- Additional oversight powers to the central government and district councils



# Campfire allocation of among stakeholders (source: Tchakatumbaet al, 2019: 120)



# Natural and built resources

- Where is my elephant?
- Communal facilities and infrastructure
- Modernisation of communities
- Improved security
- Wildlife -human conflict





# Social and cultural

- Identity and pride
- Commodification of culture
- Mistrust
- Lack of connection with the project
- Domination by the elite and government officials
- Incidences of poaching-
- Vandalism of property



# Human impacts on the wellbeing of communities

- Lack of capacity
- NGO support
- Indigenous knowledge
- Structural weaknesses



# Political

- Political expediency
- Top-down decision-making
- Unrealistic goals and expectations





# Failure of CBT

- Donor fatigue
- High costs
- Decentralisation
- Low service standards
- Lack of knowledge about tourism
- Social exchange theory

# Way forward

- Power and accountability
- Partnership and participation
- Local value chains
- Expectations
- Training and capacity building
- Tourism education e.g. “WE DO TOURISM”
- Fair trade tourism certification/accreditation

Thank you!  
Merci