

Geographies of Tourism and Global Change

Jarkko Saarinen  
Berendien Lubbe  
Naomi N. Moswete *Editors*

# Southern African Perspectives on Sustainable Tourism Management

Tourism and Changing Localities



 Springer

# **Geographies of Tourism and Global Change**

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Jarkko Saarinen • Berendien Lubbe  
Naomi N. Moswete  
Editors

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# Preface and Acknowledgements

This edited collection focuses on tourism, sustainability and local change in southern Africa. The book aims to offer versatile perspectives that address various changes and challenges in the southern African tourism landscape. The tourism industry is an increasingly important economy in the region, and it is creating a multitude of changes for communities and the environment. The industry itself also faces significant changes and challenges. The key drivers of change that include globalisation, climate change, and deepening global and regional inequalities form the context for the diverse and exciting set of case studies from the region. The book offers a case study-driven approach to sustainability and change management needs in tourism development in local community contexts. The case study chapters are linked through the book's focus on sustainable tourism and local community development. The book emphasises explicitly and implicitly the need to understand both global change and local contexts in sustainable tourism development.

This book results from the small collaborative project funded by the Southern African – Nordic Centre (SANORD) in 2018–2019. The project 'Tourism for Development? Perspectives to Sustainable Tourism Management in Global South' was coordinated by the University of Pretoria. The partners were: the University of Botswana, the University of Eastern Finland, the University of Johannesburg and the University of Oulu (FIN). The concrete-level aims of the project were to bring together supervisors and graduate students by organising graduate school symposiums. The first meeting was held at the Hillcrest Sports Campus of the University of Pretoria in October 2018. The second meeting was a part of the 12th SANORD Annual Scientific Conference hosted by the University of Botswana in Gaborone in September 2019. Furthermore, based on these meetings and created networks, the plan was to process an edited research-based book, hence this book.

For supporting the publishing of this book, we would like to thank Springer and especially Prasad Gurunadham, Evelien Bakker and Bernadette Deelen-Mans for their support and patience. Although this volume does not focus on the COVID-19 issues, as it has been initiated before the pandemic, the crisis has resulted in challenges pertaining to the book process in its schedule and composition. Our thanks

also go to the book series editors Caroline Funck and Dieter Muller. As the editors of the book, we would like to acknowledge several individuals and partners in the development of this book.

Jarkko Saarinen would like to thank many colleagues, postgraduate students, friends and institutions as well as other actors from the southern African region who have contributed to the ideas related to sustainability needs in tourism. In particular, he would like to thank Chris and Jayne Rogerson at the University of Johannesburg, Robin Nunkoo at the University of Mauritius, Julius Athlapheng at the University of Botswana, and C. Michael Hall at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. The Universities of Johannesburg, Botswana and Pretoria and the colleagues there, Villa Pablo and Allesverloren, have also contributed towards the development of this book. Naomi Moswete would like to thank the Research and Development Unit at the University of Botswana for being part of the organising team towards the SANORD conference in 2019, which contributed immensely towards the ideas of this book project. Many thanks go to all those who took part in the process of the book, such as staff from the Department of Environmental science, namely Masego Mpotokwane, David Lesolle and Ditiro Moalafhi, and a score of graduate students. Special thanks also go to Mary Ellen Kimaro at the University of Namibia. Berendien Lubbe would like to thank SANORD for creating the opportunity for collaboration on this project and book, allowing academics to share ideas and work together on this project. I appreciate the guidance and input of Jarkko Saarinen as our lead editor and Naomi Moswete for her insightful thoughts on the book. I would also like to thank Prof Karen Harris, Head of the Department of Historical and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria, for her constant support in these endeavours.

Collectively, we would like to express our appreciation to all who contributed to writing the chapters or peer reviewing them. The overall book has been externally peer reviewed based on the series editors. In addition, each chapter was externally peer reviewed by independent experts in their field.

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# Chapter 1

## Sustainable Tourism Development in the Southern African Context: An Introduction



Jarkko Saarinen, Berendien Lubbe, and Naomi N. Moswete

### 1.1 Introduction

Since the 1990s, sustainability has become a central notion in tourism and related socio-economic development discussions, strategies and policies (Hall & Lew, 1999; Scheyvens, 2011). The idea of sustainability has been firmly incorporated into the tourism industry's critical policies at various planning scales and development settings (Bramwell, 2011; Sharpley, 2000, 2020). Hall (2011, p. 650) stated that the sustainability dimension has been "one of the great success stories of tourism research". This success element reflects in many international tourism policies and planning documents. The United Nations (UN) (2017), for example, has highlighted the broader transformative role that sustainable tourism might play in economic development and inclusive growth in the different subregions of Africa, including southern Africa.

The established connection between tourism and sustainable development has justified the industry's growth needs. However, the idea of sustainability in tourism or the tourism industry's role in sustainable development has been, and still is, debatable and understood in various ways. Indeed, there are different and

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sometimes competing understandings of sustainable tourism and its goals (Saarinen, 2014, 2020). Coccossis (1996), for example, has identified four different ways to interpret and position tourism in sustainable development. These are *sectoral* (the industry's overall perspective), *ecological*, *destination competitiveness* and *strategical*.

Furthermore, according to Clarke (1997, p. 229), sustainable tourism thinking has evolved from being understood as the opposite to conventional mass tourism in a position of convergence in which sustainable tourism is a goal “that all tourism, regardless of scale, must strive to achieve”. There are different approaches and understandings of sustainable tourism with little standard agreement on the concept. While new ideas and conceptualisations have emerged over time, the previous ones may still exist and play a role in specific academic and development contexts. For instance, in his conceptualisation and understanding of sustainable tourism, Butler (1993, p. 29) says sustainable tourism refers to tourism that:

is developed and maintained in an area (community, environment) in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an infinite period and does not degrade or alter the environment (human and physical) in which it exists to such a degree that it prohibits the successful development and wellbeing of other activities and processes.

This description is a widely used and comprehensive academic definition for sustainable tourism, which also involves a critical component in local and regional development contexts, indicating the simple fact that tourism is a resource user. Thus, the industry impacts on resources it uses. While tourism has many potentially beneficial characteristics for contributing to sustainable development in reality at local and regional scales, it may not automatically be the most sustainable resource user in the long term (Butler, 1999). In the southern African development context, tourism as a resource user is a crucial issue for consideration (Kimaro & Saarinen, 2019; Lenao & Saarinen, 2015; Moswete et al., 2012; Pillay & Rogerson, 2013; Spenceley, 2008). Tourism may compete with traditional livelihoods that have provided community benefits and wellbeing for a long time (see Chiutsi & Saarinen, 2017; Duim van der et al., 2011; Kavita & Saarinen, 2016; Moswete & Thapa, 2018).

Disagreements in sustainable tourism thinking and development are also ideologically driven. Many scholars consider the current hegemonic understanding of sustainable tourism industry-oriented and based on the neoliberal growth agenda that mainly serves the growing needs of global tourism (Hall, 2009, 2019; Hollenhorst et al., 2014; Saarinen, 2021; Sharpley, 2009, 2020). In this respect, Gössling et al. (2020) have indicated that many supranational organisations in tourism policymaking, like the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), may simply represent tourism growth advocates using sustainability rhetoric (see also Gössling et al., 2016; Scheyvens, 2011). In contrast to this growth-orientated sustainable tourism agenda, Hall et al. (2015, p. x) contend that truly sustainable tourism should be seen as “a subset of sustainable development”, and a “tourism system that encourages qualitative development, with a focus on quality of life and wellbeing measures, but not aggregate quantitative growth to the detriment of natural capital”.

Due to the many different conceptualisations of sustainable tourism, this edited book has not aimed at having one way to understanding sustainability in tourism; thus, each chapter may have its particular connotation towards sustainability in tourism. However, the book shares a common understanding that the key elements (ecologic, social and economic) and principles (holism, equity and future orientation) of sustainable development should integrate into the tourism industry's operations and specific relations with diverse local communities and environments. Furthermore, there is an (explicit or implicit) emphasis on the policy aims that would highlight the potential role of tourism in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 (United Nations, 2015). These interconnections underline the importance and responsibility of tourism as one of the largest industries in southern Africa, with the potential to contribute to and make a difference to sustainable development in general. In the next section, we will briefly outline the SDGs in the context of tourism, followed by a discussion on future sustainable tourism perspectives in southern Africa. After that, we briefly introduce the chapters of the book.

## 1.2 Sustainable Development Goals and Tourism Development

The SDGs define the agenda for global development towards 2030 by addressing pertinent issues such as poverty, inequality, global climate change, environmental degradation, and peace and justice (United Nations, 2015). There are 17 goals (Table 1.1) and 169 specific targets. These goals and targets focus on a global scale emphasising that global development challenges depend on the actions taking place in the Global South and North.

The SDGs provide many opportunities for the tourism industry to bring positive change and contribute to long-term sustainability (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2020; Scheyvens, 2018). Undoubtedly, tourism has a high potential to achieve good (or bad) outcomes for destination communities and environments (Hall, 2019; Saarinen & Manwa, 2008; Saarinen, 2019). In order to create and cultivate positive outcomes, Scheyvens (2018, p. 341) has called for tourism scholars "to consider how we might utilise the SDGs to analyse the linkages between tourism and sustainable development in a wide range of contexts and at different scales." At a policy level, this call was supported by the United Nations General Assembly's initiative during the 'International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development' in 2017 (see UNWTO, 2017) that highlighted the importance of tourism in fostering development and better understanding among people. According to the initiative, tourism could focus on three specific SDGs: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (SDG 8); Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12); and Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (SDG 14). These are important goals with which the industry can work. Concerning SDG8, for

**Table 1.1** The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1: No Poverty: Economic growth must be inclusive of providing sustainable jobs and promoting equality.
Goal 2: Zero Hunger: The food and agriculture sectors offer critical development solutions and are central to hunger and poverty eradication.
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being: Ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all ages is essential to sustainable development.
Goal 4: Quality Education: Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development.
Goal 5: Gender Equality: Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation: Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in.
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity.
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create conditions for quality jobs.
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Investments in infrastructure are crucial to achieving sustainable development.
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality: Policies should be universal in principle to reduce inequalities, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalised populations.
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: There needs to be a future in which cities provide opportunities for all, with access to essential services, energy, housing, transportation and more.
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: There needs to be responsible production and consumption.
Goal 13: Climate Action: Climate change is a global challenge that affects everyone everywhere.
Goal 14: Life Below Water: Careful management of this essential global resource is a vital feature of a sustainable future.
Goal 15: Life on Land: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss.
Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions: Access to justice for all and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.
Goal 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goal: Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Source: United Nations, [2015](#)

example, the United Nations Conference and Trade Development (UNCTAD) has indicated that “tourism employment is not gender neutral in Africa, as women and men do not necessarily have the same opportunities in and benefits from the sector” (UNCTAD, [2017](#), p. 90). While this applies to SDG8, it strongly connects with Goal 5: Gender Equality. Thus, those initial three highlighted SDGs for tourism to work with (UNWTO, [2017](#)) provide a minimal perspective on the potential relationships between tourism and SDGs.

In this respect, the World Bank Group ([2017](#)) has expanded the potential connections between tourism and the SDGs. They indicate that tourism can work for sustainable development based on five core pillars: (1) sustainable economic growth; (2) social inclusiveness, employment and poverty reduction; (3) resource efficiency,

environmental protection and climate; (4) cultural values, diversity and heritage; and (5) mutual understanding, peace and security. While these pillars widen the potential connections and scope between tourism and the SDGs, they also create possible conflicts between tourism and sustainable development. The sustainable economic growth pillar, for example, is based on a condition that tourism stimulates Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, international trade and investments. All these conditions are in line with the growth ideology associated with current neoliberal economic thinking (Daly, 1996; Hall, 2019), creating a potential conflict with climate action (SDG 13), for example (see Saarinen, 2020).

Many international development agencies consider sustainable tourism a good tool for promoting the SDGs and for “benefitting communities in destinations around the world” (World Bank Group, 2017, p. 5). However, many scholars have been more critical (Bianchi, 2018; Gössling et al., 2020; Hall et al., 2015; Mosedale, 2014, 2015; Scheyvens, 2011; Scheyvens & Momsen, 2008; Schilcher, 2007). Indeed, there is a growing field of research on the connections and misconceptions between economic growth (including tourism development) and SDGs. For example, Stephen McCloskey (2015, p. 192) highlighted the need to rethink the currently dominant neoliberal development model between the Global North and South to achieve the SDGs by 2030 because of its “illicit financial flows, unfair trade rules, climate change and corporate power.”

In a tourism development context, Boluk et al. (2019) have critically debated the potential of the tourism industry to serve the SDGs for more just futures on a destination scale. They highlight the need for: critical tourism scholarship, more profound engagement with indigenous (or local) perspectives; degrowth and the circular economy; better governance and planning, and ethical consumption. For instance, Hall (2019) and Scheyvens et al. (2021) have also been sceptical about the capacity of the SDGs to provide a guiding framework for sustainable development in tourism. For Hall, the industry’s ‘managerial ecological’ approach and the critical policymaking institutions have enabled increasingly hostile environmental and social changes in destinations and the whole tourism system. Hall calls for critical rethinking and restructuring of human-environment relations to change this negative cycle, based on a proactive search for alternative development paths to the current neoliberal agenda. If not, there is no justifiable hope for tourism to be sustainable in the future.

### **1.3 Sustainable Tourism Development and Management in Southern Africa**

Before the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism industry was a highly relevant and characteristic socio-economic element in most southern African countries. While there have been challenges to creating local well-embedded tourism operations (see Anderson, 2010, 2011; Mbaiwa, 2005; Moswete & Thapa, 2018; Novelli

& Gebhardt, 2007; Rogerson et al., 2013; Saarinen, 2016), the industry also supported communities and local development (Duim van der et al., 2011; Kimaro & Saarinen, 2019; Manwa & Manwa, 2014; Moswete et al., 2012; Moswete et al., 2020; Rogerson, 2006; Rogerson & Saarinen, 2018). The pandemic has caused severe problems for regional tourism industries and local supply chains, including people who work(ed) with tourism and tourism-dependent communities. However, paradoxically, the crisis highlighted the importance of tourists and tour operators that are no longer taken for granted. Instead, their socio-economic values, roles and networks have become well illuminated to all.

It is still too early to have a well-informed view on how (international) tourism will re-start and how the southern African tourism industry will recover from the continuing crisis. Internationally, there are two major views on post-COVID-19 tourism development. The first one emphasises the urgency of global tourism to return to its pre-COVID-19 growth path, advocated by international agencies such as UNWTO (see Gössling et al., 2020). The second outlook focuses on how we should try to make post-COVID-19 tourism development more sustainable than it was (see Brouder, 2020; Rogerson & Baum, 2020; Sigala, 2020). Prideaux et al. (2020, p. 668) have highlighted that for the tourism industry's future we should "look beyond the temptation of adopting strategies based on a return to the normal of the past". Instead, Prideaux et al. suggest that we should seek to develop the tourism industry to respond and contribute positively to the transformative needs of the global economy.

It is quite probable that the temptation to generate and support fast growth and a return to the previous growth path is too high for governments, politicians and regional policymakers. Perceptibly, the industry is more than keen to get back to business-as-usual. Still, it is just as likely that many more tourism scholars (and policymakers) have realised the need for sustainability and resilience thinking and the value of good governance and management in tourism planning and development. Rogerson and Baum (2020, p. 733) have observed that "the most important message is imperative for a post-COVID 19 African tourism to become more aligned with SDGs." They also strongly support Ezeh and Fonn's (2020) call for better interaction and collaboration between governments, policymakers, and the African research community in creating future tourism in Africa. In this respect, Rogerson and Baum's proposed research agenda includes critical issues in sustainable tourism management in the southern African perspective, such as the need to support regional and domestic tourism, community-based tourism development and creating resilience in the informal sector and climate change contexts. The climate change process represents a slow-onset disaster or crisis affecting the southern African region at a different pace in time and space, resulting in potentially severe impacts and challenges for tourism development in different parts of the region (Hoogendoorn & Fitchett, 2018; Saarinen et al., 2020). Similarly, Senbeto et al. (2021) call attention to research and practical gaps associated with issues such as abject poverty alleviation and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and crisis and crisis management in African tourism and hospitality studies in future.



The call for a more sustainable and diverse tourism industry is not new in the southern African context (Moswete et al., 2012; Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010; Rogerson & Visser, 2004, 2011, 2020; Saarinen & Manwa, 2008). Furthermore, Saarinen et al. (2009) recommended the development of sustainable tourism education in southern African tertiary education institutions. Thus, this book aims to integrate sustainable tourism research and education perspectives by drawing attention to sustainability needs in southern African tourism planning, development and management. For the most part, the focus of this book is on tourism, sustainability and local change to provide new perspectives addressing change and change management in the southern African tourism landscape. This research-based edited collection of case studies cannot cover the overall region of southern Africa and focus mainly on the 'southern' countries of the region: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

While the tourism industry is an increasingly important economy creating multiple changes for communities and environments in the region (Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010), the industry itself faces many changes and challenges. In addition to the COVID-19 crisis, the key drivers of change include globalisation, climate change, and deepening global and regional inequalities, which form the context for the region's diverse and exciting set of case studies. The book offers a case study driven approach to sustainability and change management needs in tourism development in community contexts. Overall, the book emphasises the need to understand global change and local contexts in sustainable tourism development and management.

## 1.4 The Contributions

The book does not have separate sections for different approaches or interpretations of sustainable development and sustainability needs in tourism. Instead, the perspective on sustainability aspects in tourism transforms through the critical elements of sustainable development discussions, namely economic, socio-cultural and environmental perspectives. The book begins with a focus on sustainable tourism development based on the industry's and operators' perspectives, followed by a discussion on community issues and participation in tourism. Finally, environmental aspects and changes in the southern African tourism scene are covered. The chapters are research-based and context-driven case studies involving different views on sustainable tourism development and management. The environmental aspects of sustainable tourism are also partly discussed and illuminated through operators or tourists' perceptions and preferences. However, the overall emphasis of the work moves from economic issues to socio-cultural ones and, finally, environmental and natural resource-based views on sustainable tourism development and management in southern Africa.

After this introductory chapter, Shereni, Saarinen and Rogerson analyse sustainability consciousness with a focus on the hospitality sector in Zimbabwe. They aim



to understand how stakeholders in the hospitality sector perceive sustainability and related practices in hotels, lodges and guest houses. The key findings indicate that operators in the hospitality sector recognise that they use finite resources, and the management level staff are aware of sustainability needs in tourism development. However, the results also indicate that sustainability awareness among employees is generally low. Godiraone Motsaathebe and Wame Hambira continue the analysis of the industry views on sustainability by studying the perceptions of tourism accommodation operators regarding certification and eco-labelling in tourism in Maun, Botswana. The eco-labelling based on the Botswana Ecotourism Certification System is viewed positively by the operators willing to participate in the system. However, there is a severe lack of awareness about the certification system.

Similarly, in their chapter, Shereni, Saarinen, and Rogerson recommend that policymakers intensify awareness-raising and devise strategies to incentivise companies to take the necessary action towards a sustainability path in tourism development. Ignatius Steyn, Felicite Fairer-Wessels and Anneli Douglas move the tourism operator views to the South African context. They state that inbound tour operators can play a crucial role in sustainable tourism development. The operators provide the link between the supply and demand of tourism products and services. Their case study identifies some of the critical gaps in sustainability and outlines potential strategies to overcome these gaps.

The chapter by Brenda Nsanzya and Jarkko Saarinen focuses on a tourism-led inclusive growth paradigm by analysing opportunities and challenges in the agricultural food supply chain in Livingstone, Zambia. By doing so, they identify facilitators and barriers to sustainable market linkages between tourism and local agriculture. The results demonstrate that tourism-agriculture market linkages exist, but they are weak and fragmented, resulting in low positive, inclusive growth outcomes in the agricultural sector. Karen Harris and CR Botha further connect tourism operator and community views by discussing the transformation of heritage tourism by including the '*Indigenous Story Teller*' (IST) within the ambit of the regulated tourist guiding sector. They use a case example from the Northern Cape province in South Africa by suggesting incorporating community voices into the tourist experience.

Furthermore, Harris and Botha argue that a mutually beneficial relationship is needed for the effective involvement of ISTs in the broader heritage tourism realm. In their chapter, Bontle Elijah, Naomi Moswete and Masego Mpotokwane discuss the costs and benefits of joint venture partnerships in community-based tourism. Their case study is from the Goo-Moremi community, Botswana. The authors employ social exchange and empowerment theories to understand the effects of joint venture partnerships in community-based tourism. The key findings indicate that community members have received limited benefits from heritage tourism and the joint partnerships in managing the local heritage site. Some challenges also exist, such as uneven power relations between the community and the operator, resulting from, for example, a lack of commitment by the local community members.

Naomi Moswete, Jarkko Saarinen and Brijesh Thapa focus on socio-economic impacts of community-based ecotourism on rural livelihoods with a case study of

Khawa village in the Kalahari region, Botswana. Community-based tourism has become an increasingly important activity in Botswana, but its socio-economic benefits for local development have often been questioned. The results from this remote Khawa village indicate that some benefits exist, such as seasonal job opportunities, but that there are also negative impacts from tourism that should be appropriately managed in the foreseeable future. Alinah Segobye, Maduo Mpolokang, Ngoni Shereni, Stephen Mago and Malatsi Seleka turn the community-based tourism discussion to a general Southern African Development Community (SADC) level by using two case examples of the Mababe concession area in the Ngamiland District, Botswana, and Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe. Specifically, they aim to explore how initiatives like trans-border frontier parks and community-based natural resources-based management (CBNRM) programmes could promote more inclusive local development. Furthermore, the chapter highlights the need to incorporate conflict management and peacebuilding into biodiversity conservation through CBNRM programmes.

Isobel Green and Jarkko Saarinen continue discussing community aspects in tourism development and management. They analyse the role and impacts of a changing environment on cultural performances and authenticity in heritage tourism with two empirical case examples from Namibia: the Ovahimba and the Ju/'Hoansi-San Living Museums. The chapter utilises a political ecology perspective to understand the entwined nature of local culture. They discuss how heritage elements are produced and displayed in these living museums in Namibia. Furthermore, the chapter analyses how displayed heritage tourism and its produced authenticity have been affected by environmental changes at the case study sites. James Maradza, Raban Chanda and Naomi Moswete retain and deepen the environmental and natural resource views in community-tourism relations by studying the applicability of so-called Nexus Thinking. Their case is Mokolodi Nature Reserve, Botswana, a private protected area surrounded by local communities. They indicate that mutually beneficial linkages exist between the Reserve and the community, including empowerment of communities in development and planning processes, although community members expected more concrete collaborative processes.

Maduo Mpolokang, Jeremy Perkins, Jarkko Saarinen and Naomi Moswete shift the focus to environmental change for wildlife-based tourism and sustainability in the Chobe National Park, Botswana and the impact of such change. They emphasise that in the context of wildlife-based tourism development and natural resources, creating knowledge on the nature and scale of environmental change is fundamental to sustainable tourism and related responsive policy formulations and planning measures. Berendien Lubbe continues the sustainable wildlife tourism discussion by analysing the economic impact of rhino poaching in South Africa, specifically in the Kruger National Park. Based on the results, the economic impact of rhino poaching on tourism and tourists highlights three main issues, which include: longer-term loss of tourism revenue through a decrease in arrivals which impacts both conservation efforts and socio-economic development in communities; the short-term adverse effects on the tourists' experience; and the loss of the inherent value of the animal shown to be far more challenging to quantify.

Finally, Jonathan Friedrich, Jannik Stahl, Gijsbert Hoogendoorn and Jennifer Fitchett advocate the importance of the environment and its condition for sustainable tourism development and management in southern Africa. Specifically, they highlight the industry's dependency on the climate and day-to-day weather, making the tourism sector vulnerable to and threatened by the estimated impacts of global climate change. In this context, they provide an overview of heterogeneity in both climate change threats and beach tourists' perceptions of climate and weather at nine destinations along the South African coastline. A tourist survey predicted that extreme climate events and diseases are the primary determinants that visitors indicated would prompt them to cancel their trips. Thus, the identified threats require coastal destinations to develop local and dynamic adaption strategies to cope with climate change and sustain tourism's economic contribution in the southern African region.

The last chapter by the editors concludes the key aspects and research needs for sustainable tourism development and management in southern Africa. It is noted that while sustainable tourism has become an established field of research in the region with numerous supporting development policies and strategies, the relationships between the tourism industry and localities have remained complex and even controversial. Despite the challenges, however, the past research and the cases of this book demonstrate that it is possible to create positive synergies between tourism and localities in sustainable development. The chapter concludes that a better implementation of tourism development to serve the SDGs is critical.

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