

Cross-Border Themed Tourism Routes in the southern African region: practice and potential

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PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- understand tourism products in cross-border themed tourism routes in the SADC region
- explore the possibility of integrating routes to enhance a cross-border niche tourism experience
- explore other international mechanisms, systems or processes
- identify methods to improve the broader functionalities of the sector
- consider ways in which the sector could be enhanced to contribute to the broader economy and unemployment

In essence, the intention of this study is to develop and test a model for the development and implementation of guided cross-border themed tourism routes according to existing and potential tourism niche markets.

Research Reports of 2012-2018



CROSS-BORDER TOURISM

DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE AND
HISTORICAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

2013 - 2018

- "Understanding the Concept of Cross-Border Guiding in Southern Africa", 2012
- "Harmonization of Tourist Guide Training Regulations and Standards in South Africa", 2013
- "Harmonisation of Tourist Guide Training in southern Africa – phase III" 2014
- "Harmonised Tourist Guide Training in southern Africa phase IV" 2015
- "Cross-Border Tourism pilot project: The Namibian-South African Corridor" 2017-2018

TOURISM is a rapidly growing globalised industry

- Product diversification and global competitiveness
- Recent trends include:
- Cross Border tourism
- Route tourism
- Niche tourism

TOURISM CHALLENGES & TRENDS

CROSS-BORDER TOURISM

movement of tourists across the borders of a country under the guidance

ROUTE TOURISM

linking together of a series of tourism attractions under a unified theme to promote entrepreneurial opportunities among the local communities

NICHE TOURISM

specific tourism product which is custom-made to demands of a particular audience/market segment group of tourists

meet the needs and

Need for renewal

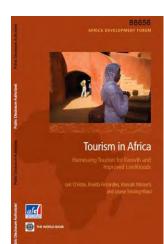
Tourism Benefits in Africa

- A <u>powerful vehicle</u> for economic growth and job creation
- Tourism is growing faster in the world's emerging and developing regions than in the rest of the world
- Potential of tourism has not been fully recognized as <u>a vital source of</u> <u>economic and development power</u> that can strengthen and expand the continent's economies.









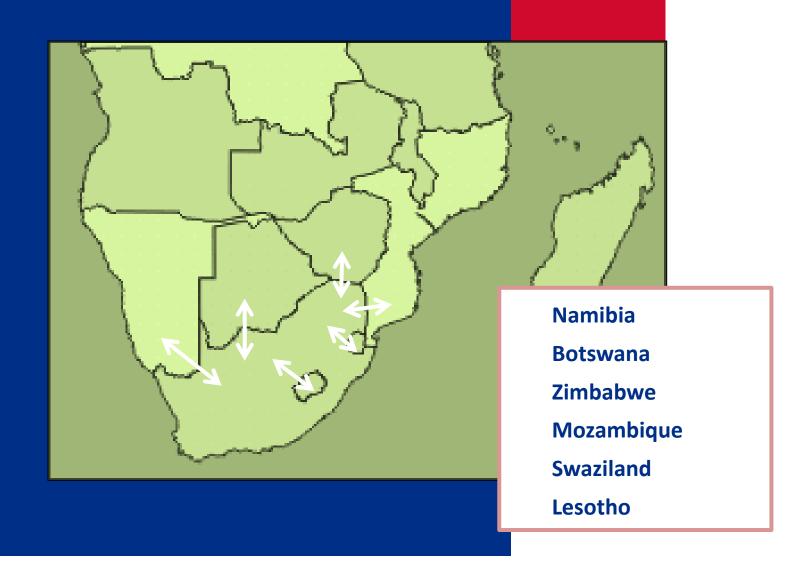
CROSS-BORDER TOURISM ROUTES

- border regions peripheral / marginal
- integration of value chains
- augment foreign investment
- diffuse innovations
- intensify tourist flows
- multiply socio-economic effects

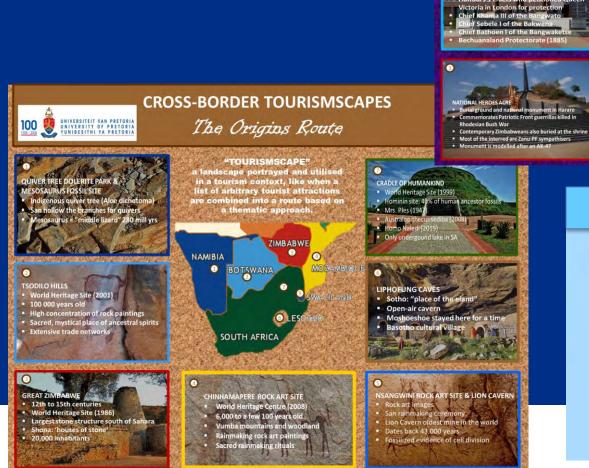
TOURISM-SCAPES

"A landscape portrayed and utilised in a tourism context, like when a list of arbitrary tourist attractions is combined into a route based on a thematic approach"

SOUTHERN SADC



TOURISMSCAPES



CROSS-BORDER TOURISMSCAPES

The Liberation Route

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

uses 174 graves including 9 o tue to the Unknown Soldier

The Eternal Flame: the undying spirit of freedom

















Themed cross-border tourist routes "Tourism-scapes"

Origins Route – fossils, first inhabitants and first kingdoms

Colonial Remnants Route – colonial histories and heritages

Liberation Route – movements opposed to colonial oppression

Literature and Film Route – literary and film tourism sites

7 Natural Wonders of Southern Africa – nature attractions

Culinary Route – tasting and learning to cook the local cuisines

Culture Rumble Route – cultural villages and attractions

Supernatural Southern Africa – mysterious local legends on monsters, ancestors, spirits, ghosts and other supernatural occurrences.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

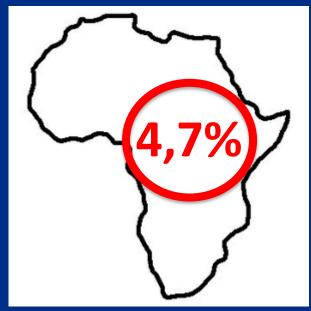
 DESTINATION AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

 PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

ACCUMULATIVE BENEFITS

INBOUND TRAVEL MARKET SHARE 2016



Collaborate – not compete



Possible solution

"development of new tourism products [through] the connection of already established forms of tourism with alternative/niche tourism products [,...] including cultural tourism"

Acolla Cameron, Niche Focused Tourism Development in Small Island Developing States: The case of Trinidad", *Academic Conferences Association*, 2017, p. 732

Literature Review

- Cross border:

D.J. Timothy; Association of European Cross-border Communities (AEBR); H. Wachowiak; K. Vodeb; E. K. Prokolla; S.V. Stepanova; G. Skaremo; A. Murphy.

Theme Routes:

C.M. Rogers; J. Briedenhann & E. Wickens; D.
 Meyer; M. Lourens; J.D. Snowball & S. Courtney

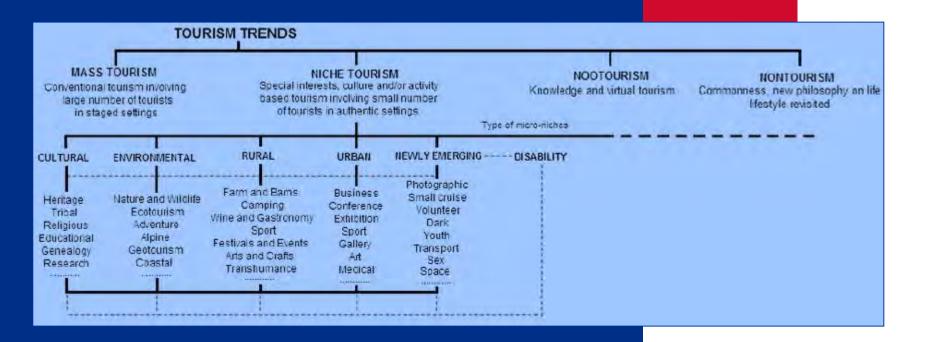
Niche tourism:

N.J. Morgan; & A. Pritchard; M. Novelli;
 J.M. Ali-Knight; A. Cameron; G. Visser &
 G. Hoogendoorn

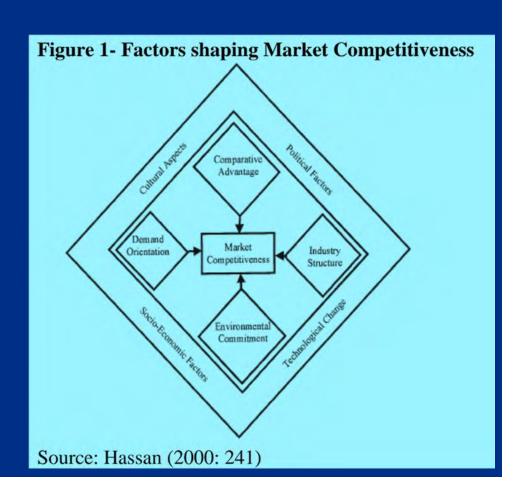
Tourist Experiences:

- J. Pine & J. Gilmore; E. Cohen; N. Wang; P. Pearce; G. Moscardo; A. Zatori.

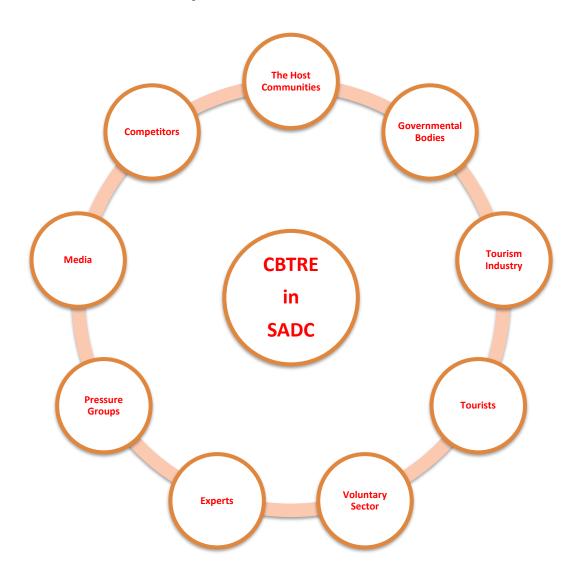
Niche Tourism Framework (Novelli, 2005)



Niche Tourism market competitiveness (Cameron)



Key stakeholders in CBTRE development



Government Stakeholder departments – 7 SADC countries

Stakeholders	Botswana	Eswatini	Lesotho	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	Zimbabwe
Tourism	Ministry of	Ministry of	Ministry of	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of	National	Ministry of
	Environment, Wildlife	Tourism and	Tourism,	and Tourism	Environment and	Department of	Tourism and
	and Tourism	Environmental	Environment and		Tourism	Tourism	hospitality
	(Department of	Affairs	Culture				Industry
	Tourism)						
Home Affairs	Ministry of Labour	Ministry of Home	Ministry of Home	Ministry of the	Ministry of Home	National	Ministry of home
	and Home Affairs	Affairs	Affairs	Interior	Affairs and	Department of	Affairs and
					Immigration	Home Affairs	culture
Transport	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Public	Ministry of Public	Ministry of	Ministry of Works	National	Ministry of
	and Communications	Works and	Works and	Transport and	and Transport	Department of	Transport and
		Transport	Transport	Communications		Transport	Infrastructure
							Development
Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign	Ministry of	Ministry of Foreign	Ministry of Foreign	Ministry of	National	Ministry of
	Affairs	Foreign Affairs	Affairs and	Affairs and	International	Department of	Foreign Affairs
		and International	international	Cooperation	Relations and	International	and International
		Cooperation	Relations		Cooperation	Relations and	Trade
						Cooperation	

Existing routes – 7 SADC countries: Culture & Adventure & Nature

Route	Botswana	Eswatini	Lesotho	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	Zimbabwe
♦Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park	✓				✓	✓	
♦The Greater Limpopo Park	✓	✓		✓		√	✓
◆The Ai-Ais Richtersveld Transfrontier					✓	✓	
Park							
● ♦Rovos Rail Routes	✓				✓	✓	
■ ♦ Kalahari Red Dune Route	✓				√	✓	
● ♦ East 3 Route		✓		✓		✓	
● ♦ The Genesis Route		✓		√		✓	
● ♦ Diamond Route (De Beers)	✓					✓	
● ♦ Maloti Drankensberg Route			✓			✓	
◆Cape To Namib, desert Route					✓	~	
♦N7 Route					✓	~	
● ♦ Maloti Route/Route 26			✓			✓	
♦Kavango and Zambezi Route	✓				✓		
♦The Caprivi Strip	✓				✓		
●■♦Karoo Highlands Route						✓	
●■♦Go Ghaap Route						√	

- Borders as barriers
- Hinder travel
- Intimidating

Challenges in SADC:

- Varied levels of development (SA 34 & Swaziland 167)
- Infrastructure (Technical and Social)
- Transport (air, road, rail connectivity)
- Coordination and Collaboration
- Legislation and regulations (Acts 1992-2014)
- Customs and Immigration (Visas ("evisa"?))
- Language
- Currencies
- Competitiveness
- Standards and quality assurance
- Safety and Security

Challenges **facing CBT**

- Enabling structures
- Involve stakeholders

Short term mitigations

Mitigations and solutions in SADC:

- Collaboration and partnerships (smaller)
- Diplomacy and supra-national agreements (1996-2013)
- Regionally accepted currency
- Investment
- Visa consolidation and exemption (Univisa)
- Harmonization of standards(SADC Tourism Protocol 1998
- Experience diversification (opportunities...)

Two aspects:

general guiding principles: considerations throughout the development process

a three phase development plan: with more specific actions and considerations in each phase

TOOL KIT



Guiding principles of CBTRE development

Guiding Principles of CBTRE Development

Practical	Structural	Experiential				
Predicated on the idea that all aspects of	Predicated on the idea that the environment	Predicated on experience driven				
the route such as travel times and stops are	within which you are attempting the route is	management practices that include the				
achievable as is with itinerary creation:	enabling with little destabilising factors	tourist as a central part of the experience:				
Be realistic about time constraints	such as visa requirements:	Consider the levels of immersion				
and the times and types of travel	 Ask questions about the legal 	offered across your tour and at each				
required to get from A - B.	requirements of providing the route,	attraction or activity.				
• Consider things such as	driver guide permits in all the	Engage as many of the senses as				
accommodation, meals, transport,	countries present, vehicle licenses,	you possibly can in your experience.				
budget and day by day activities.	etc.	• Learn to speak the Lingo, for				
• Take your time to improve	 Ask questions about the path of 	example, if you are offering a				
experience; don't include too much	least resistance, for example will	geological tour, you need to know				
travel or activities in a day.	this experience sell or are there too	some terminology.				
Provide tourists / customers with the	many administrative burdens such as	 Allow for flexibility and options in 				
necessary additional information	visa's	content narration and attractions				
about health and safety, forex, what	 Make some connections with 	visited.				
to pack, bookings, travel documents,	activities, attractions and	Add some drama and myth to tourist				
reservations, time changes, etc.	experiences offered on the route in	interactions and storytelling like				
 Include sufficient downtime and 	order for you to negotiate	personal interactions.				
leisure time.	partnership arrangements and co-	Consider the tourist as co-creators				

PRACTICAL:

- Realistic time constraints
- Accommodation, meals, transport, budget
- Improve experience
- Additional information safety, health, forex
- Downtime
- Market with creative language
- Optional extras

STRUCTURAL:

- Legal requirements
- Administrative issues
- Partnerships to co-create
- Standards at attractions
- Research conducted
- Competiveness uniqueness

EXPERIENTIAL:

- Levels of immersion
- Engage senses smell, touch, taste, sight, hear
- Subject specific lingo
- Flexibility
- Drama, myth, story telling
- Tourists as co-creators
- Education opportunity
- Spontaneity
- On-going experience at and in between
- Theme suites the selected destinations, attractions activities and experiences

A three phase development plan

Phase 1: Conceptualisation and Research

- Consider a theme for your experience. Think of something innovative and unique. Perhaps consider what you would like to experience when travelling.
- Conduct research and profile your tourists groups and/or niche market segment
 and consider individual and/or collective wants and needs. This might also
 include some market statistics and indications for demand for your CBTRE,
 which might also inform other aspects such as pricing, marketing practices and
 viability.
- Conduct research on your competitors, both direct and indirect. You might even
 take a tour, collect brochures and Google similar types of tours offered in the
 market. This will assist you to see how other experiences are designed and
 created, and also give you some ideas for your experience and appropriate
 quality of the experience. It might also lead you to consider another unique
 experience.
- Conduct further research on your theme, potential partners, attractions and activities that can be incorporated in you theme. Start generating narrative and conversational content for you and potentially your partners.

Phase 2: Planning and Assessment

- Start planning your CBTRE by mapping out the main proposed attractions, activities and experiences and on route alternatives.
- Consider all practical itinerary aspects of the CBTRE, such as different methods of transport, duration and travel times, arrival departure times, accommodation, meals.
- Consider experiential elements such as engaging multiple senses and the experience of travel (this might inform a variety transportation choices)
- Complete your research on key attractions and tailor make conversational topics and narratives to fit your theme and experiences and attractions. Create a quick reference guide, should you need to consult your sources.

- Contact potential partners and explain your plan and theme to them. Discuss
 partnership agreements and joint experience development in the form of tailormade narrative content and discussion topics if necessary.
- Create lists for main attractions, activities and experiences; alternatives; accommodation; meals plans, etc. Remember to include extra fees and optional extras.
- Make sure that you acquire all necessary legal permission and permits that will be needed on route, for attractions, at border crossings for both you and your tourists.

Phase 3: Testing and Implementation

- As always it is very important for you to test the viability of your route a couple
 of times before implementing it. This will also allow you the opportunity to meet
 with potential partners and invite industry partners, test tourists in niche
 markets and tourist guides along, if possible, to provide feedback on the
 experience.
- · Incorporate feedback and make adjustments accordingly.
- Consider marketing solutions and distribution channels appropriate to your niche or target group.

PHASE 1: CONCEPTUALIZATION AND RESEARCH

- Identify a theme (innovative, unique, niche)
- Conduct research (desktop, field and indigenous)
- Conduct network research (partners, activities)
- Brand creative name or angle

PHASE 2: PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

- Mapping (route and alternatives)
- Practicalities (transport, accommodation, meals, timing)
- Complete research and follow ups on key attractions
- Contact potential partners
- Tailor-made narrative and content
- Check permissions (legal)

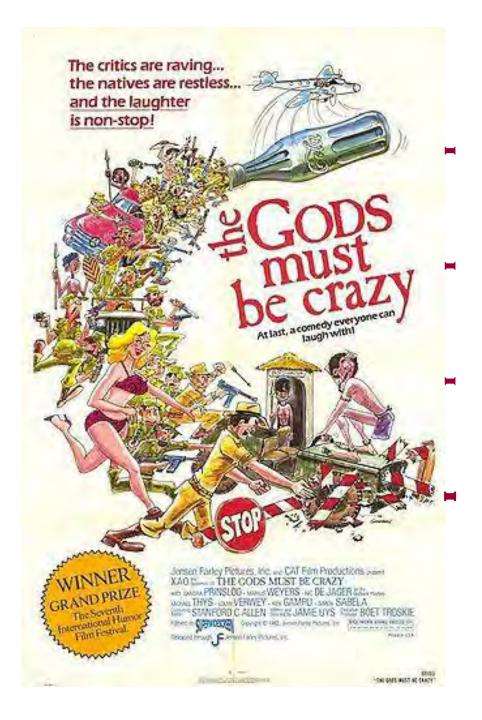
PHASE 3: TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

- Viability (check route, meet partners, feedback)
- Incorporate feedback
- Marketing and distribution channels

Potential Combination Routes - 7 SADC countries: Culture & Adventure & Nature

Route	Botswana	Eswatini	Lesotho	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	Zimbabwe
■4X4 Routes							
●Famous peoples Routes							
● ■Entertainment/Events Routes							
● ♦ Origins Route							
■Extreme sport route							
●Train Routes							
●■Walking/Backpacking Routes							
●Supernatural Routes							
♦Flower/Plant Routes							
■♦Sky Routes (balloons)							
♦Natural Wonders Routes							
■ ♦ Mountain Climbing Routes							
● ♦ Indigenous people's Routes							
●Liberation Routes							
●Colonial Routes							
Migration Noutes							
●Film and literature Routes							
Trommy time a model							

Tourismscape - Theme: Film Tourism



1980s

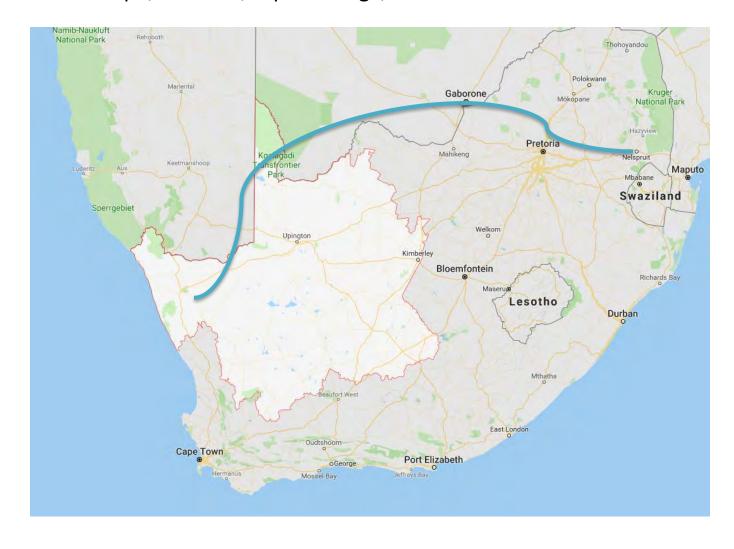
US\$ 51.2 MILLION

AWARD WINNING

SEQUELS



Northern Cape, Namibia, Mpumalanga, Botswana



BUSHMAN PEOPLE



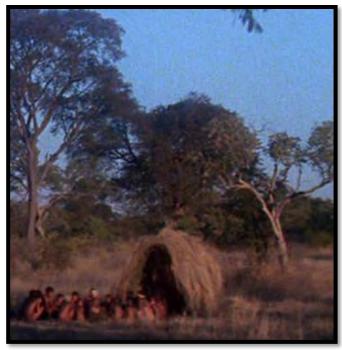


BUSHMAN CULTURE









BUSHMAN CREATIVE INDUSTRIES











2018

- US\$ 900 MILLION

- AWARD WINNING



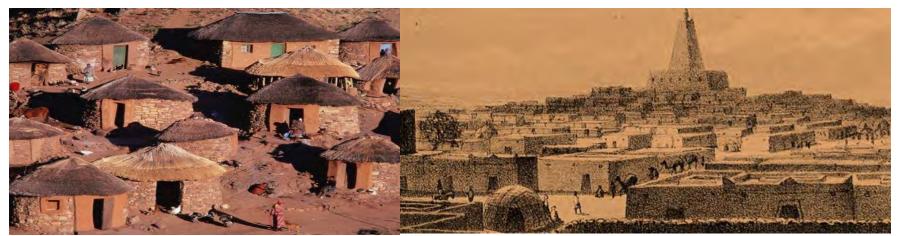
The Southern African Wakanda Experience Route





Ndebele Zulu Xhosa





Sotho-Tswana rondavels (huts)

Timbuktu



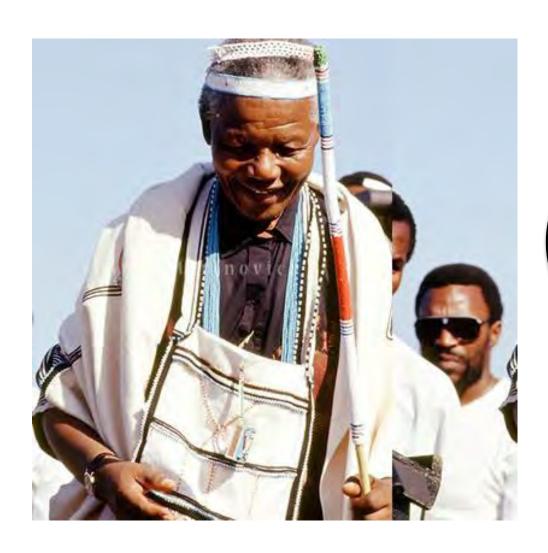


Victoria Falls





Maasai



isiXhosa
The language
of Wakanda

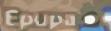




THE WAKANDA EXPERIENCE ROUTE

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KLH Hannes Engelbrecht Sian Pretorius





Body Art / Hairstyle / Ovahimba / Connie Chiume



Scenic Beauty / Victoria Falls



Mozambique

Botswana



Architecture / Rondavels / Smells / Tastes / Cuisine



Johannesburg



Fashion / Seana Marena



Maseru

Mbahane



Fashion /



South Africa



Language / isiXhosa / John Kani



Transkei Hon cultural Immun

Mihatha

Thank you!

Professor Karen Harris Mr Hannes Engelbrecht **Ms Sian Pretorius** Mr CR Botha



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