



Empowering Rural Women through Tourism Entrepreneurship: The Case of the Annual Berlin November Horse Racing in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to look into how the annual Berlin November horse racing event strategically contribute to women empowerment through entrepreneurship and socio economic growth in the Eastern Cape Province. The study's major goal was to explore and describe the use of SMMEs as a strategic tool for women's empowerment by government, as well as to identify factors influencing the usage and assess how they affect the use of SMMEs as a strategic tool for women's empowerment. Fifteen individuals working as SMME's were identified using purposive sampling. Participants who answered the semi-structured interview questions knew a lot about the tourism sector. The study's findings demonstrate that rural women SMMEs are mostly influenced by external variables, but that a lack of sufficient training and entrepreneurial education has an impact on their day to day operations of their enterprises. The study's findings point to the relevance of rural development, hospitality management, and SMME development in sustaining rural people's livelihoods. The study suggests that the South African government and other stakeholders provide financial assistance to rural residents so that they can develop to feed their families.

Keywords: *Small; Medium and Micro Enterprises; Entrepreneurship; Empowerment; Tourism*

Introduction

The development agenda of South Africa is guided by the ideals of empowerment, inclusion, and transformation, with the goal of increasing economic possibilities for all citizens. The legal system in place in the country is focused toward increasing economic participation and providing possibilities for persons who were previously excluded from meaningful economic participation. The Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) policy agenda aims to correct inequalities in enterprise ownership, management, and control, procurement, enterprise development, skills development, employment equity,

and socioeconomic development. According to Abrahams (2019), the tourism sector is critical in addressing concerns of past inequality as a driver of economic development. Due to historical injustices, the South African tourism industry has long been seen as favoring the country's racial minority. As Britton argues, the national government recognizes that the unequal ownership structure in tourism must be addressed as part of the post-apartheid transition (1982). However, the tourism industry, like many other economic sectors, continues to be harmed by historical structural economic imbalances. According to a 2018 report done by the Tourism B-BBEE Charter Council, there is still an imbalance in the tourism sector's transition. The tourism industry appears to be evolving at a sluggish rate, with few noticeable and beneficial changes for formerly marginalized groups. With little representation of Black people in senior managerial positions, the sector remains generally restricted to new recruits. While skills development programs appear to be attracting Black women as employees, the same cannot be said for their presence in senior executive and management positions. Whether this is due to structural issues, such as a scarcity of experienced women to fill these jobs, has to be investigated. The research also highlights the sector's underrepresentation of people with disabilities. As a result, further efforts are needed to increase the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the tourism industry. Investment in skills development and, in particular, the absorption of learnerships, requires increased efforts across all sub-sectors. In order to boost full-time employment and engagement as a business owner, the sector must build sustainable models that transcend beyond temporary learnerships. Compliance is still driving the sector's transformation goal, leaving limited room for creativity. This is in reference to allowing new entries into the market, developing sustainable business models for Exempt Micro Enterprises (EMEs) and Qualifying Small Enterprises (QSEs), and forming value chain partnerships for both direct and indirect business suppliers. The tourism industry's underlying economic patterns can be altered by assuring significant participation of previously marginalized communities. This implies that targeted efforts should be made to encourage black individuals to work in the tourism business. Given the sector's history of structural exclusion, it's critical that the government step in to harness, expand, and support the full potential of developing tourism businesses in order to fulfill the goals of inclusive growth and shared economic development. As all citizens will be given an equal and conducive environment to engage and thrive in the sector, this will immediately help to eliminating poverty, unemployment, and inequities in the sector; stimulate nation building, and strengthen democracy. In order to break down structural hurdles to new economic activity, deconcentrate industries dominated by a few players, and expedite the inclusion of millions of black South Africans into jobs and companies, inclusive growth necessitates broad-based transformation. This could be accomplished, according to the Department of Tourism (2014), by promoting, marketing, and growing tourism in Villages, Townships, and Small Dorpias (VTSDs).

Statement of the Problem

In South Africa, many women empowerment programs have been implemented, and donors have launched a number of community-based development initiatives as an intervention tool (Shikongo, 2013). Berlin November horse racing is one example of women's economic empowerment. The goal of economic empowerment for women is for communities to become self-sufficient. Bore sewing, bakery, piggery, gardening, and irrigation initiatives were all started by these economically empowered women. However, it has been seen that if donor money are removed from these women's economic empowerment projects, communities are unable to maintain these projects and are forced to return to misery and hardship (Nakipala, 2015). As a result, the goal of this study was to look into the elements that contribute to the unsustainable nature of women's economic empowerment projects in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. To investigate the research problem, the following research questions were created:

- What criteria were taken into account when the Women Economic Empowerment Projects in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa were launched?
- What factors contribute to the inability of women economic empowerment in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province to stay afloat?
- What actions could be taken to make women's economic empowerment projects in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province more sustainable?

Literature Review

The study's goal is to look into how SMMEs contribute to economic growth in South Africa, hence the following literature will be looked at to gain a better understanding of the subject. Various themes will be discussed throughout the section, including a contextual approach to government, huge corporation apathy toward socioeconomic growth, and the role of SMMEs in the country.

One of the goals of the South African government is to empower women in rural regions, which it hopes to accomplish through the National Development Plan Vision 2030. Rural women represent a dismal scenario in which patriarchy, among other things, works against women's empowerment, despite the fact that in South Africa, this trend has subsequently changed. Through numerous SMMEs that are crucial in growing the hospitality industry, rural women in the Eastern Cape province have the opportunity to contribute meaningfully to household income. As a result, women's entrepreneurial enterprises are critical to society growth, job creation, and increased household income. The South African government's aim as a developed state requires transformation. With the goal of lowering unemployment and alleviating poverty, the tourist industry has been positioned as a crucial driver of economic development. As a developed state, there should be a strong governmental intervention as well as tourist sector planning to make up for past wrongdoings. In the country, transformation is required to pave the way for inclusive economic growth and development, as growth without transformation will merely perpetuate inequitable wealth patterns inherited from the past. Growth, investment, job creation, and citizen empowerment are all goals of broad-based development. It must develop new resources to enable social change, including assets and livelihoods for the majority of the population.

Economic Empowerment through Tourism Entrepreneurship

Economic empowerment in the tourist sector can be characterized as tourism activities that provide a rural community with long-term economic benefits, according to Scheyvens (1999). This is defined by the long-term financial benefits that tourist entrepreneurship brings to a destination community. In a sustainable economic development plan, entrepreneurship focuses on creating wealth by assisting individual public and private entrepreneurs in identifying opportunities and gathering resources to start and grow their businesses. Entrepreneurship is defined as a person's willingness and ability to search out investment possibilities, develop, and successfully run a business, Morrison and Kokkranikal (2002). An entrepreneur according to Nordin, Lonik and Jaafar, (2014) is essentially a person who owns or manages a firm that generates revenue. Entrepreneurship is further defined by Onyebueke and Ochonogo (2002) in Oviawe, (2010) as the art of recognizing a business opportunity, mobilizing resources, and persisting in pursuing that opportunity. Entrepreneurship is defined as the capacity to identify investment possibilities and start a business based on those prospects mentioned by Gana, (2001) and supported by Nordin, Lonik and Jaafar, (2014). An entrepreneur is a person who selects or takes risks, recognizes business opportunities, accumulates resources, takes action, and forms a company or organization to address that demand or market opportunity, Anyakoha, (2006). According to Kokkranikal and Morrison, (2002). entrepreneurship is the invention of products employing cutting-edge ideas and the

ability to shift resources from low to high productivity in order to make a profit, resulting in these entrepreneurs being acknowledged for their contributions to society, Dees, (1999).

The tourism industry's rapid rise has aided economic development by generating income for the inhabitants and expanding employment opportunities. Community members can diversify their income by engaging in entrepreneur activities as a result of tourism growth, Othman, and Rosli, (2011). The economic impact of entrepreneurship is enormously beneficial to the economy, according to Nieman and Nieuwenhuizen, (1997). Economic empowerment through tourism entrepreneurship is a critical step in the community development process. Surely if all goes well and according to plan the targeted community will benefit from entrepreneurship in several ways, including increased income, improved living standards, increased investment opportunities, the expansion of the tax base, particularly through formalization, technological advancement, skill development, and the creation of job opportunities. As a result, Nordin, Lonik, and Jaafar appear to concur that a higher level of community involvement in tourism entrepreneurship will result in better socioeconomic benefits for the majority of the community. Women, elders, youth, individuals with disabilities, and people living in rural regions would all benefit from economic empowerment because they will be able to participate in tourism business.

Smme's Entrepreneurship Strategies

According to (Rogerson 2005) and Nomnga (2021), a dynamic tourism and hospitality industry, championed by various entrepreneurship ventures, such as the hotel and restaurant industry, bed and breakfast, travel, and tourism companies' car rental services, is required for the industry to be sustainable and responsive. These economic pursuits provide women with freedom, autonomy, and empowerment, giving them the opportunity to break free from male dominance and rewrite all of society's flaws (Gill and Ganesh, 2007). Meanwhile, Scott et al. (2012); Datta and Gailey (2012) say that entrepreneurship helps women to reduce poverty in their communities, which is critical for not just recognizing women's aptitude but also considering them as human beings capable of pioneering socio-economic growth. Many research on women's empowerment have demonstrated that entrepreneurship has the ability to provide personal rewards for women while transcending patriarchal boundaries, according to Al-Dajani et al. (2015) and Goss et al. (2011). Nomnga also feels that for any SMME to be successful, such as a tourism business, entrepreneurship initiatives that can empower women from restrictive regimes are critical, albeit their usefulness has long been questioned. Women's attempts to drive entrepreneurship are often subjected to oppression inside widespread systems, according to Jennings, Jenning, and Sharifafian (2016) and Verduijn and Essers (2013). They claim that in the process of empowering themselves through SMMEs, women are confronted with the harsh reality of a male-dominated world in which access to funding is subject to tight constraints (Verduijn et al. 2014). In South Africa, for example, as Nomnga states it, when women seek financing from local towns or corporate organizations, they may be subjected to sexual harassment. As a result, the hospitality business is not a pleasant ride; it necessitates strong women who can bear external pressure in their quest to empower themselves through SMMEs.

Entrepreneurial activities are seen as universal solutions to global socioeconomic afflictions such as poverty and inequities, as well as a springboard for personal empowerment, according to studies by Bruton et al. (2013) and Tedmansin et al. (2012). Rural women can prosper in diverse sectors such as bed and breakfast and handicraft, among other SMMEs, thanks to the booming tourism in the hospitality industry in the Eastern Cape region. In emerging economies, women's entrepreneurship is critical for economic growth and wealth generation (Chamlou 2008). Women's empowerment through rural entrepreneurship programs, according to Alkhaled and Berglund (2018), should be viewed as a path to societal transformation. Women can transform their poverty condition through entrepreneurship, which is a backbone for creating household income, as Steyaert and Hjorth (2008) point out. Women can thrive in rural entrepreneurship in the correct environment, where equal opportunities are provided regardless of gender status, which is a critical step toward reducing rural poverty and fostering rural development

(Rindova, Barry & Ketchen, 2009). As a result, rural SMMEs in South Africa should be viewed as engines of economic growth and social change, particularly in regions where patriarchal 'bondage' has prevented women from pursuing such opportunities. The hospitality industry is thus one of the most important entrepreneurial initiatives that Eastern Cape women have undertaken to improve their living standards, create jobs, and earn income for their families.

Methodology

The author gathered qualitative data through semi-structured interviews with owners of small to medium-sized businesses with more than three years of experience participating in the Berlin November horse racing event. The goal was to get detailed information from knowledgeable individuals (Hendrik, Hutter & Bailey, 2011). The qualitative method is frequently used with a small group of participants who are well-versed in a particular subject (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2011). The participants in this study were five female business owners from the Eastern Cape townships of Berlin, Litha, Phakamisa, Zwelithsa, and Ndevana. The participants were chosen for their understanding of the difficulties that SMMEs face. Participants in this study are assigned a number (for example, SMME 1) and a municipality from which they were selected (for example, T2). Individual semi-structured interviews were used as qualitative data gathering instruments. Participants' ideas, beliefs, and perceptions were elicited through open-ended interview questions, and a protocol for audio-recording the interview data was devised with them (Leedy & Ormrod, 2013; Creswell, 2013). Semi-structured interviews were used to guarantee that in-depth qualitative data was acquired in order to answer the study topic.

An interpretive technique was used to analyze the data in this study. An interpretive approach, according to Okeke & Van Wyk (2015), aims to understand, characterize, and interpret participants' perspectives about the research issue. Furthermore, in order to gain a better understanding of the experiences of participants, the interpretive approach must consider them in their social and historical context (Collis & Hussey 2009; Rubin & Babbie 2010). The interview tapes were transcribed and saved with a password, but the originals were kept safe. The authors were able to categorize data into themes using this method in order to answer the study question.

Ethical Consideration

Permission was secured from the owner and founder of the Berlin November horse race, and the participants themselves were willing to give me their time to be interviewed for scholarly purposes of this research article. Participants' identities were secured by submitting their data using numbers, such as SMME1: T1 for a specific respondent in a specific township. Participants were informed of their ability to withdraw from the study at any time.

Discussion and Analysis

The upgrading of small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs) has been identified as a national government policy objective since the start of the South African democracy transition in 1994, with the intention of transforming the South African economy and promoting equality, according to the findings of this paper and the extensive literature reviewed (Rogerson, 2004, 2008; Timms, 2011; Malefane, 2013). However poor implementation and policy evaluation are a serious course for a concern as of why the women of this country especially on the tourism and hospitality industry remain so challenged and bit unorganized. SMMEs are seen as a vital contributor to tackling poverty alleviation for the local population in South Africa. This is widely regarded as the government's primary goal for post-apartheid reconstruction and prosperity. It is apparent that SMME economic support and promotion plays

a role in job creation in order to combat South Africa's weak job growth and opportunities difficulties. The white paper for the growth and promotion of small enterprises, published by the department of trade and industry in 1995, highlighted the national policy development of the South African national economic development production strategy.

While the tourism sector has encountered many obstacles in the past (Usui et al., 2021), it was never prepared for the crisis that erupted after COVID-19 was declared a pandemic in March 2020. (Nhamo et al., 2020). The subsequent steps implemented by states, nations, and territories in the form of travel restrictions, lockdowns, and movement controls to manage and contain the epidemic cut off the supply and demand of major economic sectors, wreaking havoc on tourism markets. COVID-19 has a global impact on locations that is unrivaled. COVID-19 caused a 74% loss in foreign inbound visitor visits between January and December 2020, amounting to one billion journeys, resulting in a \$1 trillion drop in worldwide tourism receipts (UNCTAD, 2021). Many tourist locations have seen huge drops in visitor numbers and revenue, as well as job losses and massive cancellations of booked flights, events, and hotel reservations. Lockdowns aimed at ensuring social separation in order to stem the spread of the illness have wreaked havoc on the tourism industry (Dube, 2021). These precautions, however, have had varying effects on different destinations (Newsome, 2020), and inconsistent regulations and travel restrictions continue to be a source of worry (Swart, 2020). The development of vaccinations provided a ray of hope for the world economy and tourism industry (Hall et al., 2020). Differentiated vaccination access around the world (Fotiadis et al., 2021) is likely to result in various recovery trajectories for destinations all over the world, regions, and even countries. For the tourism industry and its various sectors and subsectors, this development has a variety of policy and practical ramifications. The importance of examining global, regional, and country-level trends and dynamics cannot be overstated, given the diverse consequences and recovery paths, as well as the policy implications.

The findings below, based on the three primary components of this study, identify the many roles and benefits that SMMEs play in South Africa's economic development. We'll go over each role one at a time. The South African government's aim as a developed state requires transformation. With the goal of lowering unemployment and alleviating poverty, the tourist industry has been positioned as a crucial driver of economic development. As a developed state, there should be a strong governmental intervention as well as tourist sector planning to make up for past wrongdoings. In the country, transformation is required to pave the way for inclusive economic growth and development, as growth without transformation will merely perpetuate inequitable wealth patterns inherited from the past. Growth, investment, job creation, and citizen empowerment are all goals of broad-based development. It must develop new resources to enable social change, including assets and livelihoods for the majority of the population.

According to findings of this research it's clear that many socio-economic maladies plaguing communities in rural Eastern Cape are now traced to the brutal apartheid legacy. As Chimucheka (2013) argues, apartheid's social evils require immediate attention in order to address the triple concerns of poverty, unemployment, and inequity. Given the numerous attractions in the Eastern Cape province, as highlighted by Nomnga (2017), many of the difficulties plaguing rural South Africa necessitate large-scale reform and investment in areas such as tourism and hospitality. This article examines how the annual Berlin November horse racing event contributes to women's empowerment and socioeconomic growth in the Eastern Cape Province, which caters to a diverse range of tourists. Berlin November annual horse racing, despite being an ideal place for adventure and family vacations, has faced various problems as an entrepreneurial endeavor, which have harmed women's empowerment in the hospitality business. Low levels of education among rural women make it difficult for them to enter more vibrant SMMEs in the hospitality industry, as well as a lack of financial support for women entrepreneurs and a lack of business and managerial knowledge about how to drive SMMEs as part of promoting women empowerment and growth to reduce rural poverty and vulnerability. Rural SMMEs in South Africa are

constrained, according to Jagongo and Kinnyua (2013), by a lack of business understanding on how to connect effectively with the target market. As a result, the paper aims to bridge the gap created by the difficulties and ensure that rural women have equitable access to funding to help them launch their own businesses. The study's primary goals are to identify and explain the elements that influence rural women's empowerment through SMMEs in the Eastern Cape, as well as to analyze the problems that SMME owners face in their efforts to empower rural women in the hospitality industry at large.

90% of respondents stated that SMME owners/managers lack organizational abilities and lack proper business management skills, which is backed by Bawuah et al (2006), Kaliyani et al (2011), and Njoroge et al (2013). This assumption backed by the findings of this study, which show that the majority of rural women SMMEs competing in the Berlin November annual horse race lack formal business education and managerial abilities. As a result, it is critical for the government to provide business management training to local governments in the region. Furthermore, a review of the research reveals that most rural SMMEs face difficulties in obtaining financial assistance and capital to start firms, as Mazanai et al. (20120) and Al-said et al (2013). The findings of this study further confirm the assertion that the main difficulty for rural women entrepreneurs in East Cape Province is a lack of financial support and challenges in obtaining loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions. According to a previous research assessment, rural SMMEs lack the competence to use current technologies, particularly in rural KZN Province (Lekhanya 2014) and the East Cape Province. Many respondents do not employ technology in their organizations, according to the findings of this study. This could be because they are having financial troubles. Furthermore, Mezher, El-Saouda, Nasrallah, and Al-Ajam (2008: 34-52) agree that entrepreneurs encounter a variety of challenges and work in an uncertain environment marked by political chaos, financial, legal, infrastructural, economic, and cultural challenges. External variables influencing the operation of rural SMMEs in the Province of the Eastern Cape were also shown to be a role in this study's findings. Poor rural road conditions and unfavorable economic conditions tend to be important sources of concern in rural areas (Rogerson, 2006).

If the South African government is serious about job creation and women's empowerment, then attention should be given to women, the jobless, and the youth so that they can develop new entrepreneurship concepts and theories. Priority should be given to individuals working in rural and isolated areas, such as the Eastern Cape, particularly rural women. Theoretical frameworks for entrepreneurship-based strategy development must be well established. Theories should emphasize an awareness of the issues that rural business communities face, as well as practical theories that effect rural women's entrepreneurship. The study strongly suggests that the government boost the human resource base in the Eastern Cape's rural communities. In rural areas, particularly in rural provinces, the South African government must ensure strategic coordination in policy development and program delivery. This study suggests that the government revisit the current array of government programs and services aimed at improving rural knowledge and skills. Rural geographical characteristics in South Africa are more complicated and diverse than urban profiles.

As a result of a lack of coordination and adequate targeting in policy creation and program delivery, the effectiveness of present rural development, assistance, and training programs in the rural community is restricted. To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of development programs in rural communities, the different levels and components of government should break down program of actions, increase cooperation and coordination, and eliminate unnecessary policy duplication and inconsistencies, according to this study. Some SMME owners/managers in Berlin, for example, must be regarded similarly to SMME owners/managers in East London. The South African government should establish a steering body to champion and coordinate a skills agenda for rural woman training and capacity building, according to this study. The following are the responsibilities and guidelines for this body who must form partnerships between important stakeholders in rural areas, such as education, training providers, and government, as well as business owners/managers and employees, with champions from each of these

groups. This body will aid the government and interested parties in rural development to guarantee that its priorities are driven by the partners and not subject to manipulation for the political gain of individual groupings; and also assume responsibility and accountability for achieving goals and priorities.

It is also suggested that the government establish a rural development fund in rural areas, which will be overseen by all stakeholders, including community and church leaders. According to the findings of this study, policies to provide financial assistance to small, medium, and micro enterprises in rural areas are urgently needed because it is difficult to obtain financing from commercial banks, particularly in the aftermath of the Covid-19 disaster, when rural areas are suffering the most in terms of loans and financial development. As a result, this paper strongly encourages the government to implement financial plans that provide entrepreneurs with at least equal, if not preferential access to capital. The supply of specialized infrastructure requirements for rural SMMEs should be a major policy priority for the South African government. Rather than putting high tariffs on imported manufacturing machinery, the government can grant tax breaks. This will improve the utilization of appropriate technology or machines to improve the quality of things those small businesses may create in their communities. It is necessary to address the lack of proper and complete training packages, particularly in technical and vocational training institutes, especially in rural areas.

In this country, it is also necessary to assess how South African education policy may be enhanced to incorporate training and development that would aid in improving the amount of entrepreneurial skills transformation. This would also assist SMMEs in acquiring the skills and knowledge needed to survive and grow in the business world. Many of the participants in this study lacked financial and business management abilities, which are seen as more critical by many banks when approving loans for SMMEs. As a result, training and education for entrepreneurs in rural areas is critical, as they will learn a variety of skills, including how to write business plans, which may influence banks' lending decisions for these types of businesses.

On the partnership front, the government should evaluate the role of non-profit organizations (NPOs) in helping rural SMMEs survive and flourish, particularly in rural areas. This will offer rural communities with the necessary skills and information, especially in encouraging SMME survival and growth as part of poverty alleviation initiatives, which are mostly given by non-profits. They can also help fledgling entrepreneurs get started financially. The importance of using contemporary technology as a strategic instrument for improving business characteristics in rural SMMEs cannot be overstated. By reaching a big consumer base, SMMEs will be able to extend their market size. The application of technology will aid in the resolution of infrastructural issues such as roads, water, and energy supply where it will also connect the SMME's and the suppliers at a much cheaper rate.

Conclusion

The goal of this research was to evaluate the current role of small micro and small businesses (SMMEs) operated by women in driving economic growth and addressing social issues in an environment where big business and government appear to be doing relatively little. The above findings can be highlighted based on the material presented in this research. Women empowerment projects and sustainability are key concepts in South Africa, as stated in the country's national documents. Some women empowerment programs appear to perform successfully and contribute positively to individual livelihoods as well as employment rates, whilst others appear to die a natural death or become white elephants. However, the reasons or factors that cause these failures or successes are not documented. One of the reasons for the paucity of literature on sustainability in South African literature is because of this. However, because it identifies and presents issues faced by women empowerment facilitators, this study will be extremely useful to them. The findings of the study could help the South African government

achieve its goal of ending poverty, as outlined in the National Development Plan 2030 (2013) document. Finally, this paper can conclude that the research analyzed the literature on negative business and large corporate behaviors that not only exacerbate societal difficulties, but also imply they lack the commitment to advance socioeconomic growth. It also considered the varied roles that SMMEs play in driving socioeconomic growth. The findings indicate that SMMEs contribute positively to the economy, as well as to the country's social and political equity.

Recommendations

Based on the reviewed literature here in this study and discussion presented above, the following recommendations have been developed. While these recommendations are intended for government, tourism sector, funders and economic development planners, it is recognized that they have direct implications for all government policy planners and intervention Programme managers for better futuristic Programme planning and implementation. The study's recommendations emphasize the importance of empowering SMME's, highlighting the importance of strengthening women's economic empowerment programs, developing and implementing policies, establishing security and support measures at empowerment sites, and enacting monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as part of the support for women's empowerment programs. The study only looked at one region, but the Eastern Cape Province is divided into four. A study might be done to cover all of the country's regions and provide national perspectives on the elements that contribute to the unsustainable nature of women empowerment projects in general in South Africa.

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Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest declared by the writer.

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