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PRETORIA.

Tourism Impact Assessment for Eskom
Nzhelele (RSA) – Triangle (Zimbabwe)
Project: March 2015

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Acronyms

Acronym	
DMO	Destination Marketing Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IA	Impact Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
VBR	Vhembe Biosphere Reserve
VFR	Visiting Friends and Relatives

ESKOM NZHELELE (RSA) – TRIANGLE (ZIMBABWE) CORRIDORS PROJECT

1. Introduction

The need for electricity is a large demand within South Africa and the nature of it is that it is required incessantly and reliably. This has encouraged Eskom Holdings SOC Limited to enter into an agreement with Zimbabwe and Mozambique, in pursuit to meet this demand for South Africa and its neighbours. This involves the formation of substructures, where 2 x 500 kv transmission lines and a substation are intended to be built. The 2 x 500 kv lines will extend from the Nzhelele Substation to the Limpopo River.

A part of this process requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to investigate the impacts of the power-lines on the surrounding environment from a social, biodiversity, tourism and visual-impact perspective.

Following the above, Baagi Environmental Consultancy has been appointed by Eskom Holdings SOC Limited to do the required EIA. As indicated, a tourism viewpoint is taken into account and in this regard the Tourism Impact Assessment has been conducted by Turnscapes Travel and Tourism Pty Ltd (Turnscapes).

1.2 Location of the project

The project area is positioned in the Limpopo Province in the Vhembe District Municipality, where the local municipality concerned is the Musina Local Municipality. The image below illustrates the position of the Vhembe District within the larger South African context.



Figure 1: Map of South Africa indicating the Vhembe District

Source: Wikipedia, Accessed 2015.

1.3 Power-line Route alternatives

Route Alternative:	Colour:	Description:
1	Grey	The corridor heads North from Nzhelele Substation along the N1, it is then directed North-West around Musina and continuous North to the Limpopo River.
1 / 2	Red and grey	This section of the corridor is where the red and grey sections overlap. It is the closest point to the Nzhelele Substation. It is directed North along the N1 where it becomes the grey corridor and the other alternative heads North- East and becomes the red corridor.
2	Red	The corridor is directed in a North-Easterly direction from the Nzhelele Substation toward Maremani Nature Reserve.
2A	Orange	The corridor runs along the R508 heading North, it curves to the North-West toward Musina and curves North outside of Musina till the Limpopo River.
2B	Yellow	The corridor runs in the North-Westerly direction going through areas of conservation.

Table 1: Power-line route alternatives Nzhelele- Triangle Project

The route alternatives discussed are connected to the figure below, which indicates the various alternatives and key areas of conservation value.

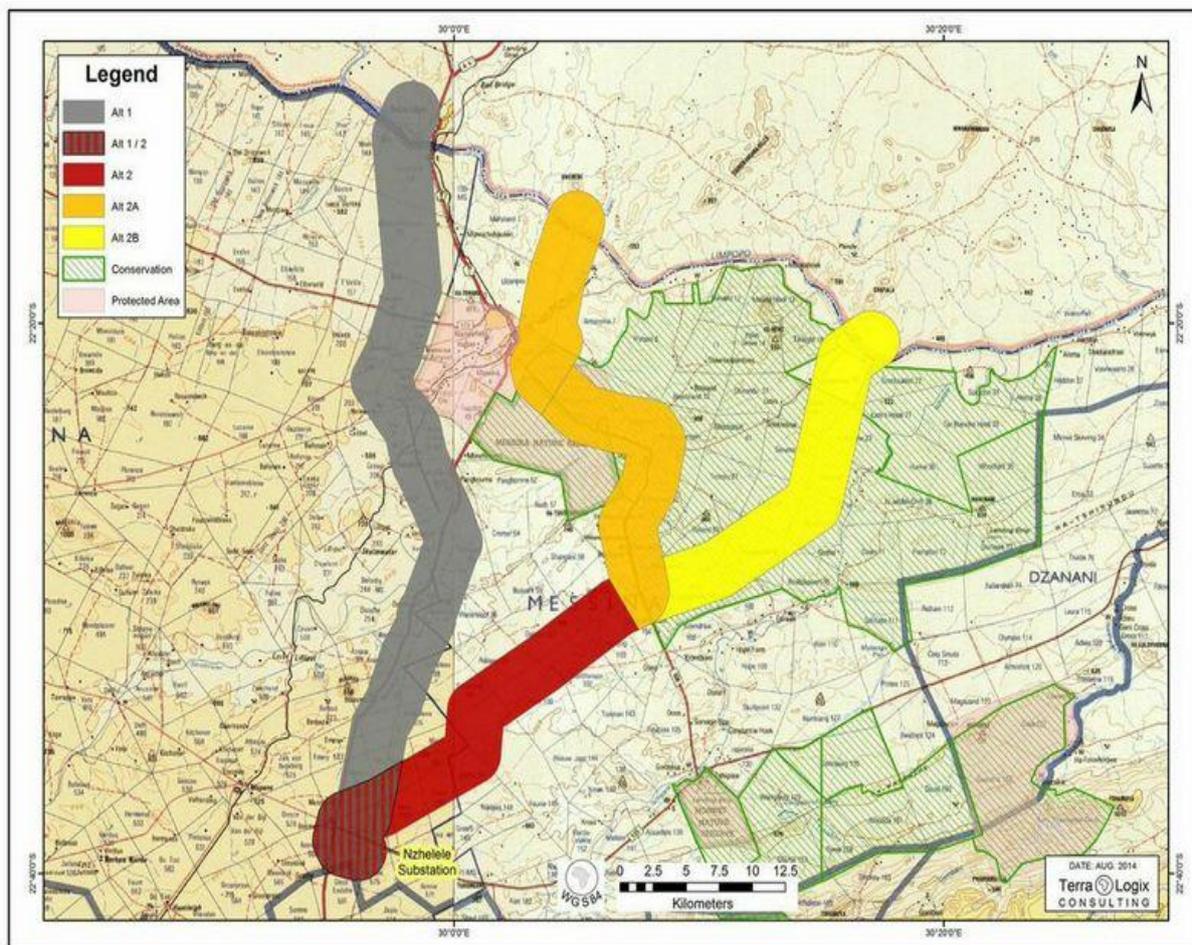


Figure 2: Nzhelele (RSA) - Triangle (Zimbabwe) Project.

Source: Baagi Environmental Consultancy

1.4 Aims

The key aims of the study are as follows:

- To obtain a holistic understanding of the tourism context in which the project area occurs,

- To unpack the potential positive and negative impacts that the project can have on the tourism industry in the immediate area and possibly larger region,
- To suggest mitigation measures,
- To indicate the findings,
- To present the conclusions and recommendations.

1.5 Definitions

Tourism can be considered as joint elements and relationships or coalitions that manifest due to communication between people travelling, companies, ethnic structures and ethnic groups of people, in connection with enticing peoples to visit and enjoy respective locations.¹ Within this context, it is important to define a tourist, which can be explained as “a visitor travelling to a place other than that of his or her usual environment for less than 12 consecutive months and whose purpose in taking the trip is not to receive remuneration for activities undertaken at the place visited”.²

There does not seem to be one universal definition for a Tourism Impact Assessment. However it is valuable to understand the full meaning of “impact” and “impact assessment” and relate these to the tourism context. The definition of impact according to Blankenberg (1995) suggests the following:

“Impact concerns long-term and sustainable changes introduced by an intervention in the lives of the beneficiaries. Impact can either be related to the specific objective of an intervention or to anticipated changes caused by an intervention; such anticipated changes may also occur in the lives of people not belonging to the beneficiary group. Impact can either be positive or negative, the latter being equally important to be aware of”.³

Following the above, when an Impact Assessment (IA) is examined it can in essence be explained as “the process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action”.⁴

¹ R.W. McIntosh; C.R. Goeldner and J.R. Brent Ritchie, *Tourism: Principles, Practices and Philosophies*, p. 10.

² Lubbe, B. A. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa.*, p. 51.

³ NGO Policy Briefing Paper No.3. 2001.

⁴ H, Becker. *Social Impact Assessment*. 1997.

This study serves the purpose of identifying the potential future impacts of the respective intended power-line towers on tourism in the general and immediate region of the Vhembe District and the study area respectively.

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Determining the scope of the project

The main scope of the study is specific to the project area. However, information of the larger context of the Vhembe District has also been included to fully understand the dynamics of the area and the possible impacts that tourism has on the region and the way power-lines would affect the larger context of the tourism industry.

1.6.2 Literature review

Information sources of already existing data were appraised and the ones of the most value to the study were used. This allows for baseline information from a tourism perspective to be established.

1.6.3 Collection and analysis of primary data

Site visits, observations, interviews and questionnaires are a part of what constitutes primary data, the majority of these methods featured in this report. A site visit was conducted in January 2014, and fieldwork took place in October 2014 and questionnaires sent out in December 2014 and February and March 2015. The corridor alternatives were investigated and public participation meetings attended.

1.6.4 Analysis of secondary data

Integrated Development Plans, Local Economic Development Plans, strategies, reviews and online sources are examples of some of the sources that were consulted as secondary data. They were then analysed to investigate the implications they held in the context of this particular study and report.

1.6.5 Impact Analysis

The Impact Analysis indicates the recognised impacts, gives a description of them as well as a rating according to that specified by Baagi Environmental Consultancy.

This approach is shown and explained through the tables below.

Table 2: Significance criteria

Aspect		Definition
Probability		This describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring
	Description	Definition
	Improbable	The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due to the circumstances, design or experience.
	Probable	There is a probability that the impact will occur to the extent that provision must be made therefore.
	Highly Probable	It is most likely that the impact will occur at some stage of the development.
	Definite	The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans and there can only be relied on migratory measures or contingency plans to contain the effect.
Aspect		Definition
Duration		The lifetime of the impact
	Description	Definition
	Short Term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a time span shorter than any of the phases.
	Medium Term	The impact will last up to the end of the phases, where after it will be negated.

	Long Term	The impact will last for the entire operational phase of the project but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
	Permanent	The impact is non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural processes will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.
Aspect		Definition
Scale		The physical and spatial size of the impact
	Description	Definition
	Local	The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. footprint
	Site	The impact could affect the whole, or a measurable portion of the above mentioned properties.
	Regional	The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring residential areas.
Aspect		Definition
Magnitude/ Severity		Does the impact destroy the environment, or alter its function
	Description	Definition
	Low	The impact alters the affected environment in such a way that natural processes are not affected.
	Medium	The affected environment is altered, but functions and processes continue in a modified way.
	High	Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases.
Aspect		Definition
Significance		This is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required.

	Description	Definition
	Negligible	The impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored.
	Low	The impact is limited in extent, has low to medium intensity; whatever its probability of occurrence is, the impact will not have a material effect on the decision and is likely to require management intervention with increased costs.
	Moderate	The impact is of importance to one or more stakeholders, and its intensity will be medium or high; therefore, the impact may materially affect the decision, and management intervention will be required.
	High	The impact could render development options controversial or the project unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable levels; and/or the cost of management intervention will be a significant factor in mitigation.

Table 3: The following weights were assigned to each attribute

Aspect	Description	Weight
Probability	Improbable	1
	Probable	2
	Highly Probable	4
	Definite	5
Duration	Short term	1
	Medium term	3
	Long term	4
	Permanent	5
Scale	Local	1
	Site	2

	Regional	3
Magnitude/Severity	Low	2
	Medium	6
	High	8
Significance	Sum (Duration, Squale, Magnitude) x Probability	
	Negligible	≤20
	Low	>20 ≤40
	Moderate	>40 ≤60
	High	>60

1.7 Assumptions and Limitations

The following is important to take account of in relation to the study:

- The information base used for the report is based on information that is currently available.
- The information supplied by the client is assumed to be correct.
- Not all of the secondary data used is of the year 2014/2015, however the most recent data of the respective kind available has been used.
- Questionnaires were sent out to identified Interested and Affected Parties, stakeholders and communities and the ones returned have featured to inform this study.

2. Key Tourism Strategies

2.1. National Tourism Sector Strategy

The key aim is “to be a Top 20 tourism destinations in the world by 2020”, and in line with this, the objective “to grow a sustainable tourism economy in South Africa, with domestic, regional and international components, based on innovation, service excellence, meaningful participation and partnerships”.⁵ There are also three main areas of focus, which are:

- “Tourism growth and the economy,
- Visitor experience and the brand,
- Sustainability and good governance”.⁶

Four groupings have been identified for the growth of the tourism sector and they are as follows:

- 1- “Policy, strategy, regulation, governance, and monitoring and evaluation;
- 2- Tourism growth and development;
- 3- People development;
- 4- Enablers of growth”.⁷

2.2. Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy

With the main focus on Limpopo, the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy reveals that Limpopo is a province which has an array of natural and cultural attributes as a part of its composition as well as numerous industries. These form attractive economically lucrative options. The industries that bring these options to the province are dominantly mining, farming and tourism. The vision of the province as per the strategy document is “a peaceful, prosperous, united dynamic and transformed province”. Key areas of focus are the elevation of the standard of living, economic expansion, to reach a point of assimilation, to allow for a greater level of creativity and to elevate the services within the province.⁸

⁵ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.

⁶ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.

⁷ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.

⁸ Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, 2005.

In the larger context of the province there are “the seven development clusters:

- Platinum mining cluster on the Dilokong Corridor between Polokwane and Burgersfort (Sekhukhune district) and also in the Waterberg district
- Coal mining and petrochemical cluster at Lephalale on the East-West Corridor (Waterberg district)
- Fruit and Vegetable (horticulture) cluster in Vhembe, Mopani and Bohlabela
- Logistics cluster in Polokwane (Capricorn district)
- Red and White meat cluster on all the corridors (all districts)
- Eight tourism sub-clusters at a number of high-potential destinations
- Forestry cluster in the Mopani and Vhembe districts”.⁹

This illustrates the respective considered options for growth in the Limpopo province.

There are eight main tourism forms in Limpopo that encompass the following:

- “Special interest activities, such as Mapungubwe and Nyslvlei Birding;
- The game industry value-chain;
- Golf and game tours;
- Biospheres, such as Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Lowveld;
- Family entertainment (including resorts, sport and picnic places);
- Polokwane business tourism (Anchor projects would be the International Convention Centre, sporting complex and the airport);
- Mountain adventure on escarpments, and
- Trans frontier Parks”.¹⁰

⁹Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, 2005.

¹⁰Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, 2005.

3. Baseline information

3.1. Introduction

This section is structured in such a way that it looks at key factors in the broader context and zooms into the detailed context of the study area. This means that valuable information from the larger South African context will first be introduced and following after it the provincial contexts of South Africa, the province of Limpopo, the Vhembe District and the Musina Local Municipality.

3.2. Tourism in South Africa

Destination Marketing Organisations (DMO) have the role of presenting their respective countries to the rest of the world. It is therefore important to take into account the factors that are considered to make South Africa an attractive destination to visit. According to the South African Tourism website, they are as follows:

- "1. Affordable
- 2. Natural beauty
- 3. World-class facilities
- 4. Adventure
- 5. Good weather
- 6. Rainbow Nation
- 7. Diverse experiences
- 8. Wildlife
- 9. Freedom Struggle
- 10. Responsible Tourism".¹¹

The South African Tourism Index indicates that 68.1% of tourists visit the African continent for recreational purposes while 23.5% for business, as the two main reasons for travel. The average length of stay is 6 nights in this context.¹²

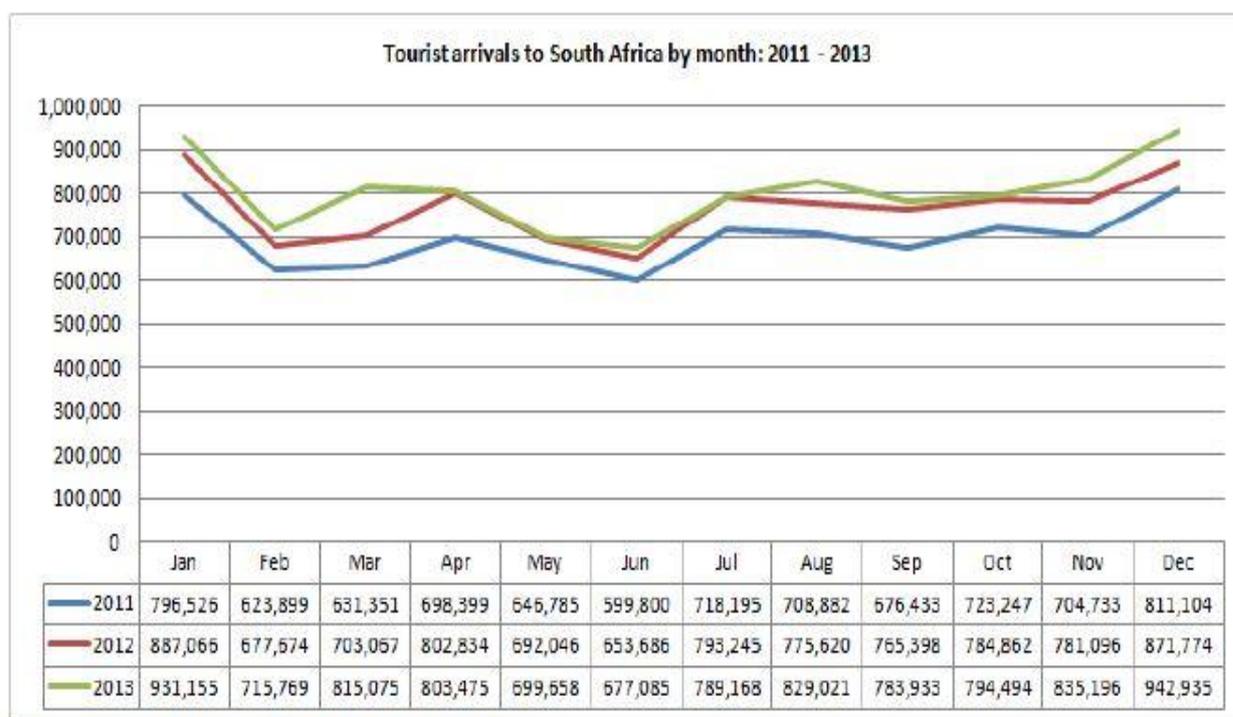
¹¹ South African Tourism Website, accessed 2015.

¹² South African Tourism Index, January- March 2013.

International travel

In the realm of global travel, a growth of 5.0 % was experienced in 2013, ultimately meaning that 1,1 billion people travelled internationally within that year. The key 5 global players in tourism in 2013 were France, USA, Spain, China and Italy. South Africa remained the 33rd best destination in the world.¹³

South Africa received an estimated 9,6 million international tourists to the country in 2013, which grew by 4,7% compared to the previous year. A similar growth is predicted for 2014. The figure below represents the respective tourist numbers per month from 2011-2013.¹⁴ The tourism high seasons of January and December are indicated.



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

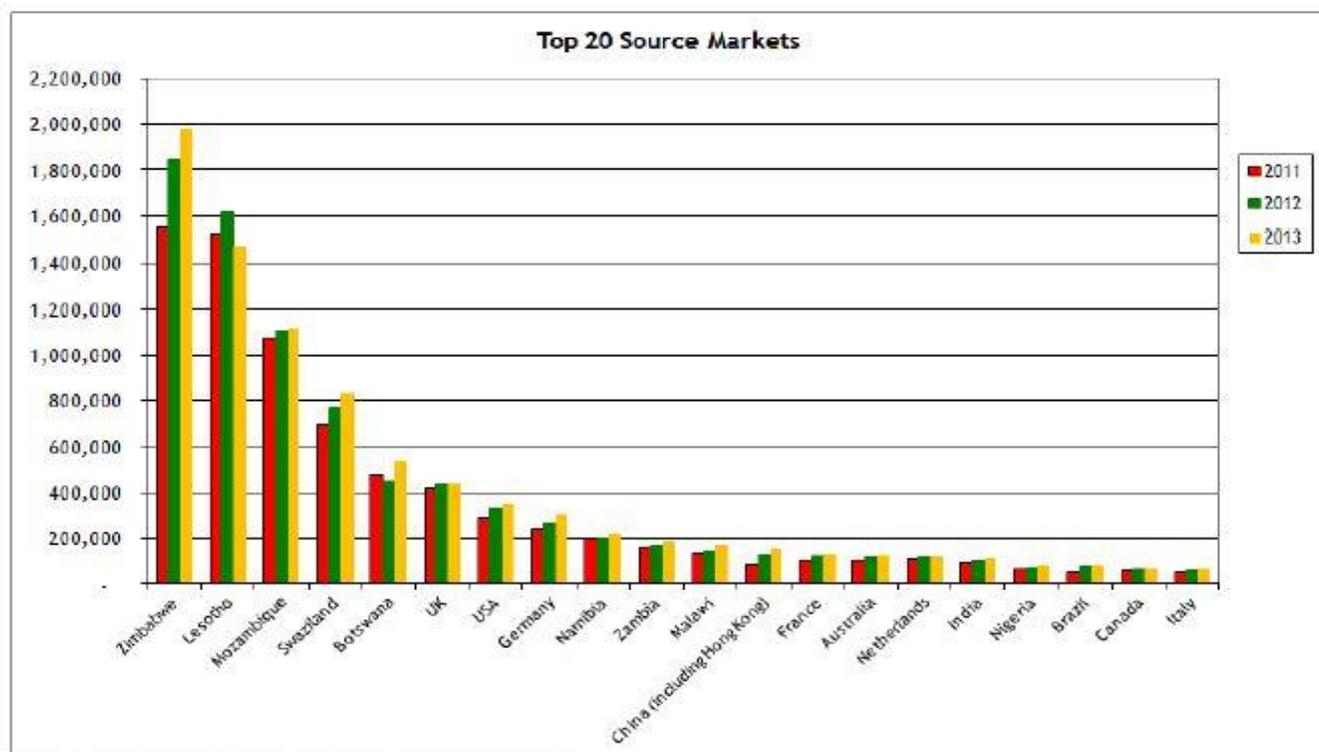
Figure 3: Tourist arrivals to South Africa by month:2011-2013

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

¹³ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

¹⁴ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The key countries that support tourism in South Africa are indicated in the figure below. It can be seen that the countries surrounding South Africa show the highest figures.¹⁵



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

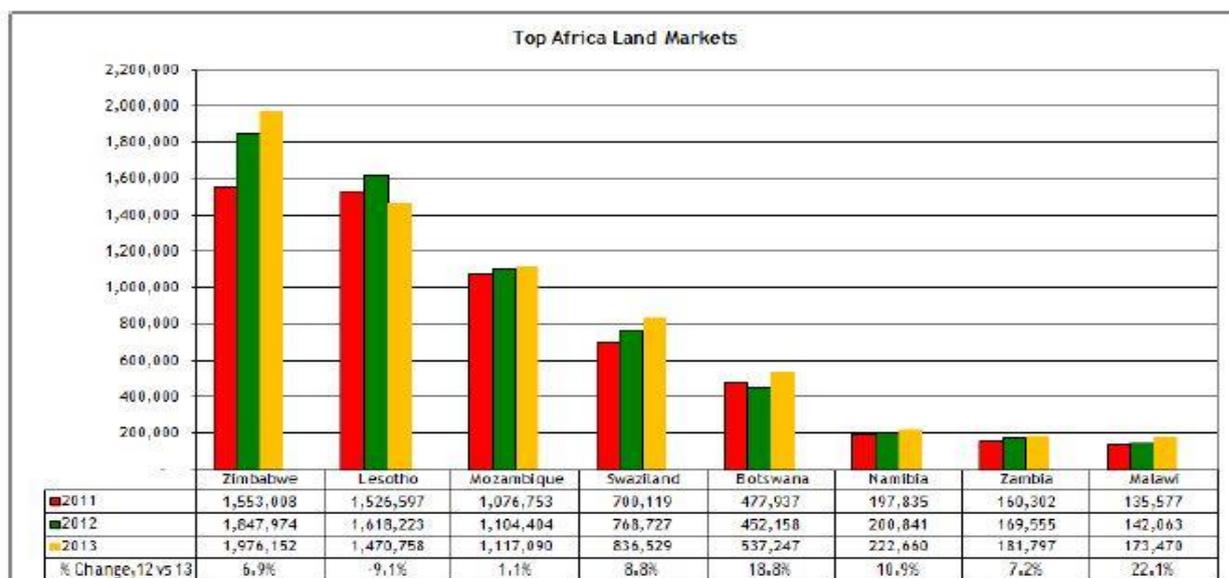
Figure 4: Top 20 Source Markets to South Africa

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

There was generally a rise in traveller numbers of those of the African land markets, especially that of Zimbabwe which indicated the most growth. Lesotho indicated a decline.¹⁶

¹⁵ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

¹⁶ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

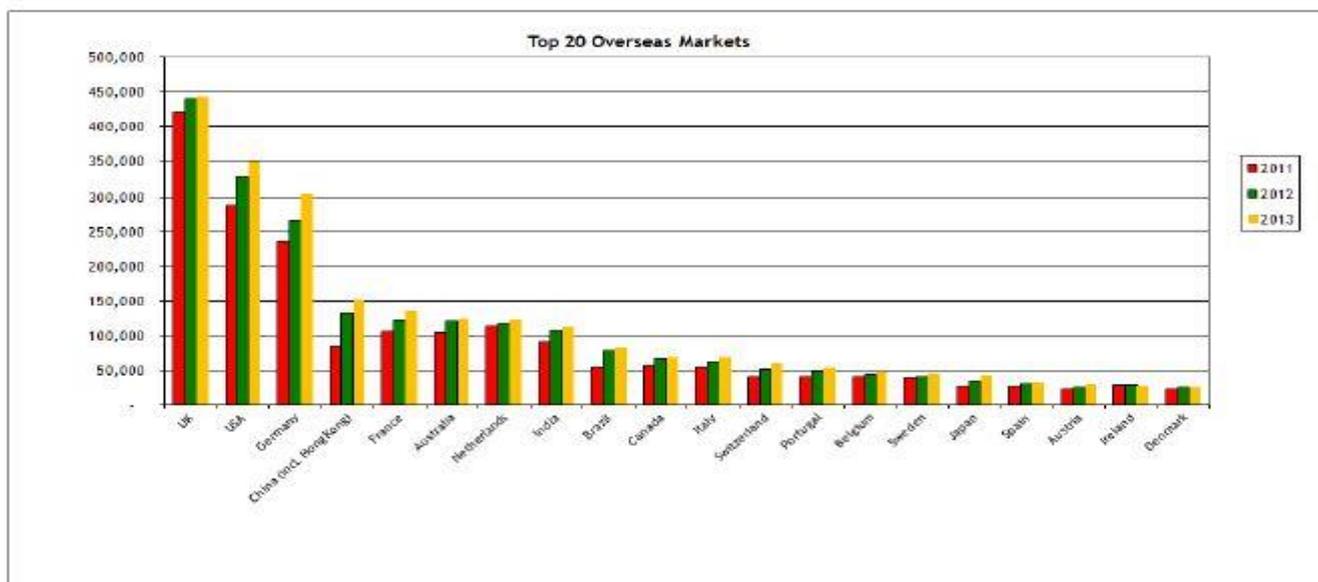


Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

Figure 5: Top Africa Land Markets to South Africa

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The Top 20 Overseas Markets are indicated in the figure below. It is evident that the five key countries in this regard are the UK, USA, Germany, China and France. There was growth experienced in all of these markets apart from Ireland, which showed a decline in tourist numbers from there.¹⁷



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

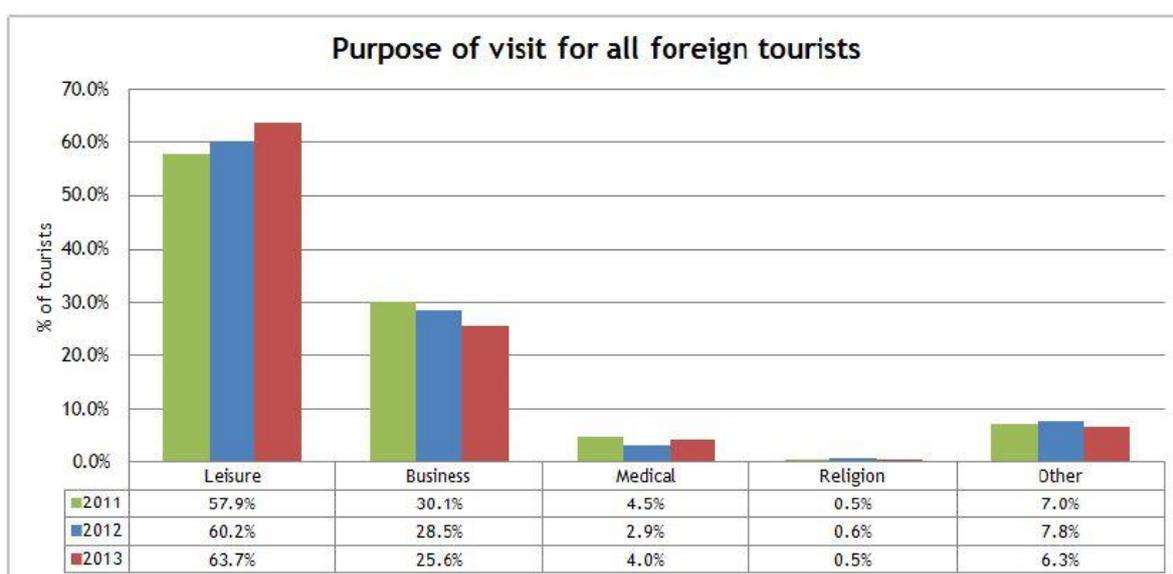
Figure 6: Top 20 Overseas Markets to South Africa

¹⁷ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

Tourist motivation

The key motivation for tourism to South Africa is leisure, which can be seen in the figure below. It has grown from 57, 9% to 63, 7% between the years 2011-2013. The second main motivation is business, which has been declining during these same timeframes. However, it needs to be noted that the number of business tourists to South Africa has been rising, as has the number of VFR tourists. The highest number of VFR tourists to South Africa are from South Africa’s immediate neighbours in the SADC region.¹⁸



Note: Leisure includes holiday, VFR and shopping-personal goods; Business includes shopping - business goods, business travellers and business tourists.

Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 7: Purpose of visit for all foreign tourists

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

3.3. Tourism from a Provincial Perspective

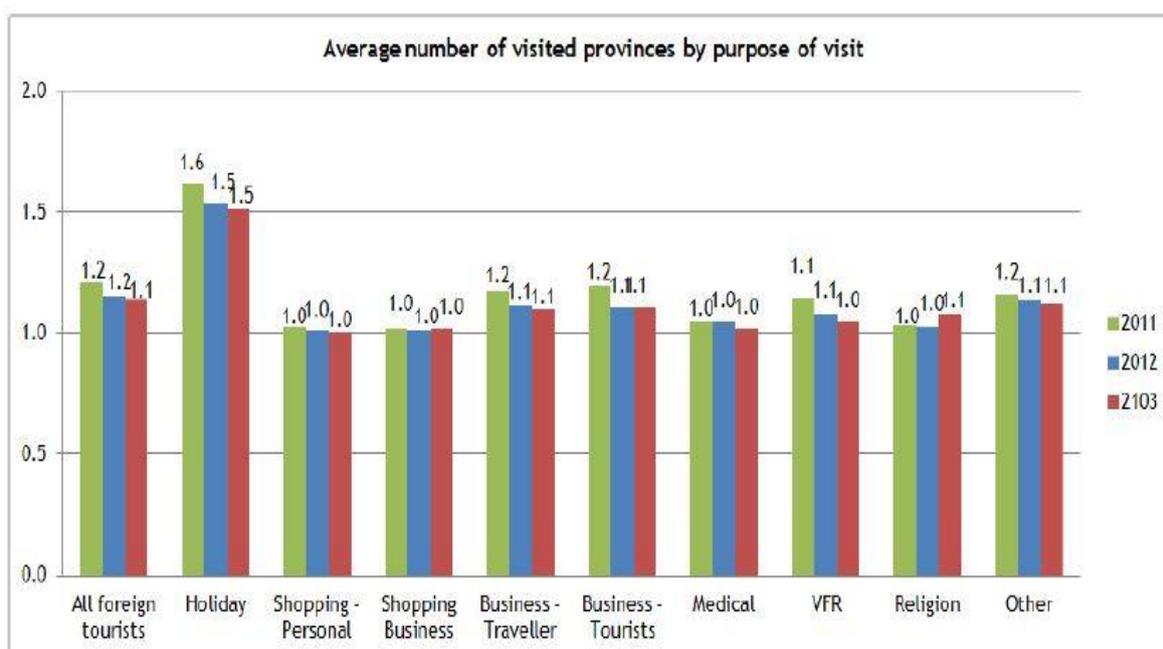
Domestic tourism

On the domestic tourism front there was a decrease in the occurrence of tourism by 5%, compared to the previous year, 2012. The characteristic type of tourism supported by the domestic tourism

¹⁸ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

market is the Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) segment, by an estimated 70.2%. An average spend per tourist per “trip” was R980 and the average duration of the trip was 4 nights. The main obstacle as to why local South African’s are not travelling within the country has been attributed to financial restraints. In 2013 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was considered to be “with the exception of 2009, when the gross domestic production contracted- the lowest during the past 15 years”.¹⁹

The figure below dominantly suggests that the average number of provinces visited by the respective reason for travel is between 1 and 2 provinces maximum. It is clear that a holiday is the main reason for travel and they are also shown to visit more of the other provinces in South Africa than the other categories. It is evident that from 2011-2013 in most of the cases of motivations for travel, that the number of provinces being visited is on the decline.²⁰



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 8: Average number of visited provinces by purpose of visit

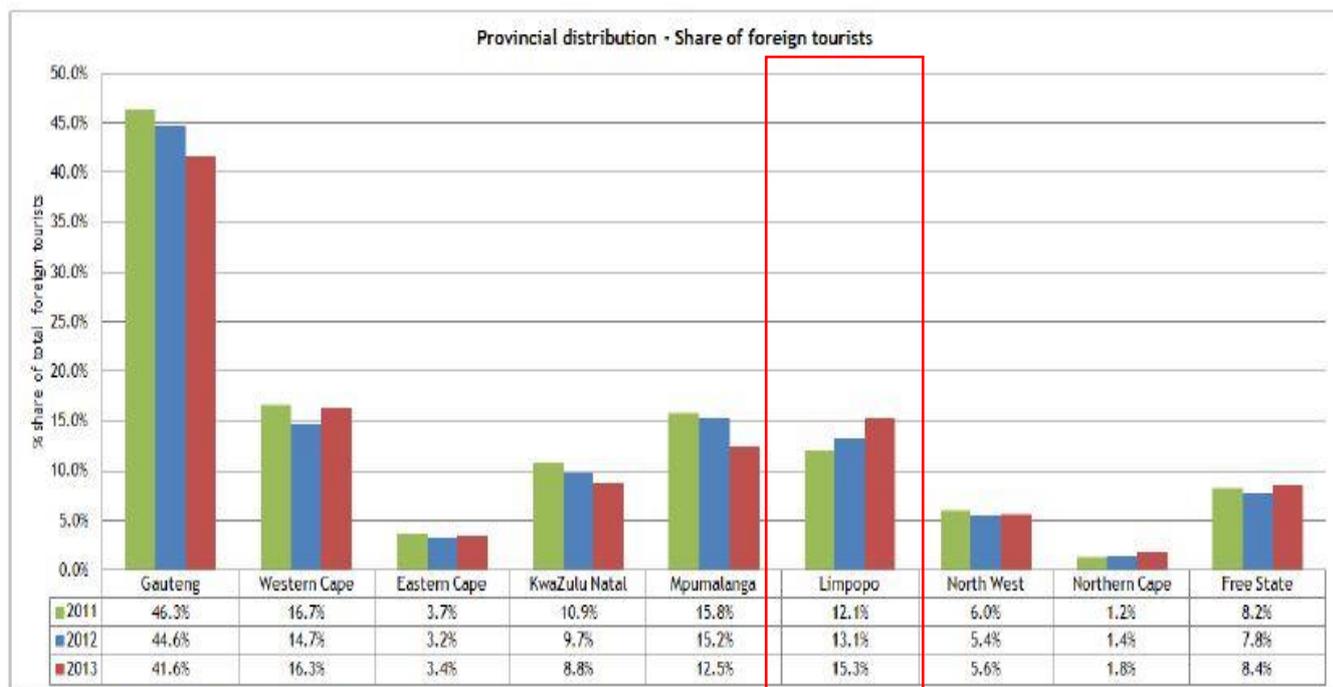
Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The figure below indicates the provincial distribution by means of the share of foreign tourists to the respective provinces in South Africa. Gauteng is dominantly the province that receives the most

¹⁹ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

²⁰ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

international tourists with 41, 6%. The Western Cape received the second highest amount of international tourists at 16,5% of the share.²¹



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 9: Provincial distribution: Share of foreign tourists

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The Northern Cape and Limpopo indicate the biggest increase in the tourist numbers to the respective provinces. Growth in numbers was also experienced in Free State, Eastern Cape and the North West. The other provinces experienced a decrease in tourist numbers. These trends are indicated in the figure below.²²

²¹ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

²² South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

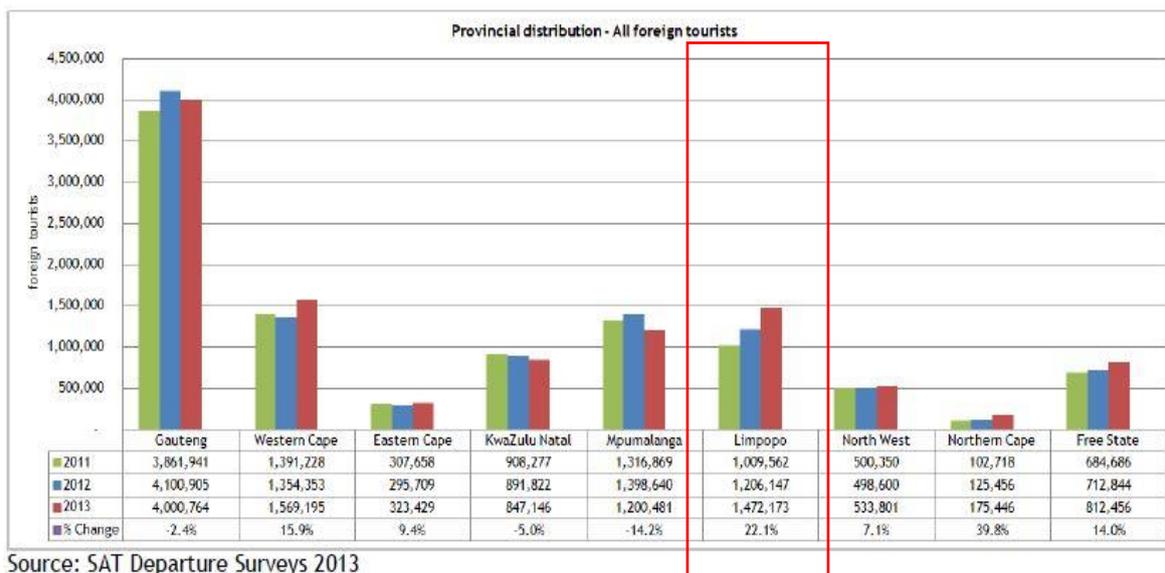


Figure 10: Provincial distribution: All foreign tourists

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The share of bed nights per province are indicated in the figure below. The largest share was obtained by Gauteng, 34.0%, followed by the Western Cape, 23.8%. There was a decrease in the share of bed nights for all of the provinces except Limpopo.²³

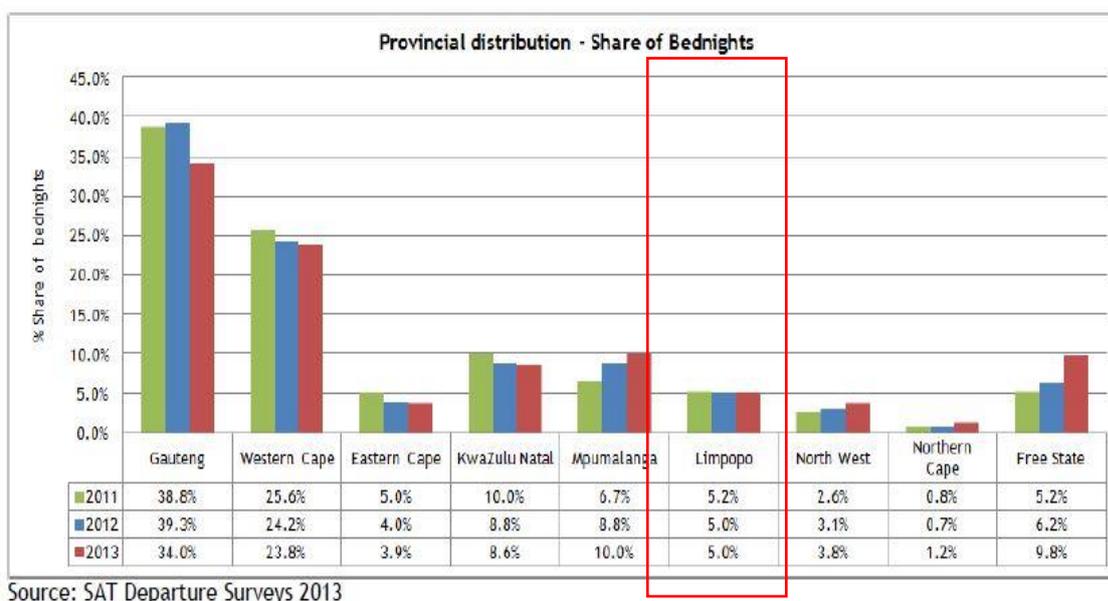
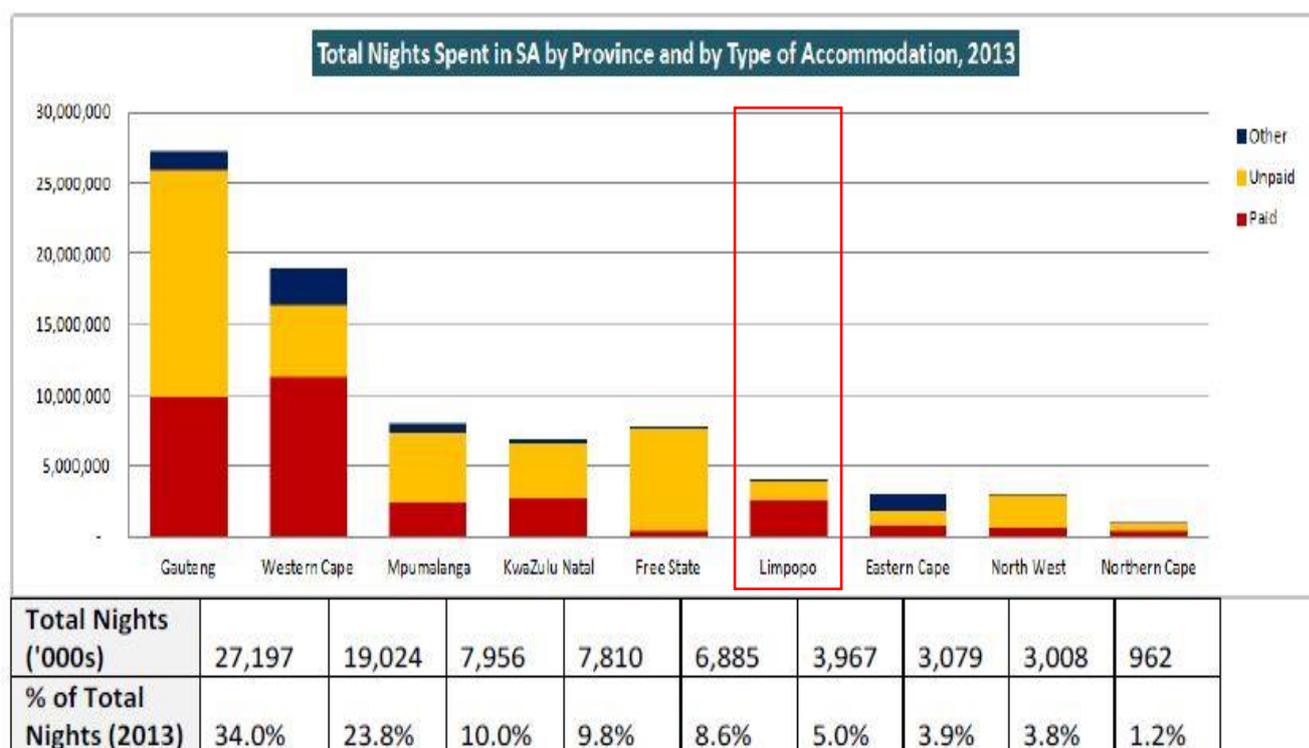


Figure 11: Provincial distribution: share of Bed nights

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

²³ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The provinces that are shown to have the highest amount of foreign tourists who are paying for their accommodation are in the Western Cape, Gauteng and Limpopo. This is represented in the figure below.²⁴



Paid includes (Hotels, Game Lodges, Trains/Ships, B&Bs, Backpackers, Self Catering, Camping)
 Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

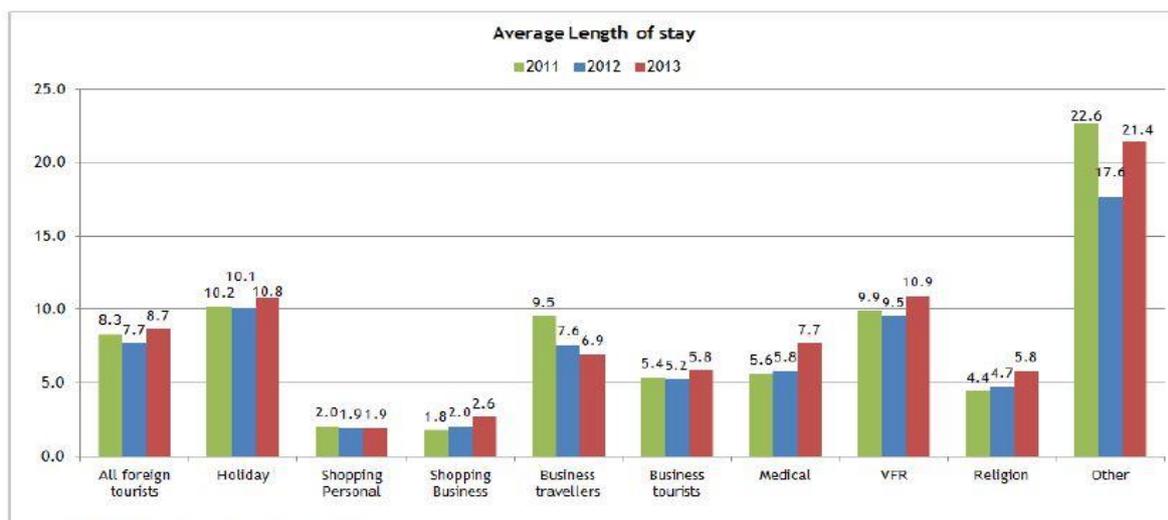
Figure 12: Total nights spent in SA by province and by type of accommodation

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

There was a rise in the average length of stay of international travellers in South Africa from 7.7 to 8.7 nights. The respective average length of stay and purpose of travel are indicated in the figure below.²⁵

²⁴ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

²⁵ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 13: Average length of stay

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

The figure below represents the key activities that are undertaken by the respective purpose of the visit, in the year 2013. For tourists undertaking holiday, the highest figures are for shopping and nightlife. For tourists travelling for business purposes nightlife and shopping were key activities. This similar trend was shown for tourist travelling for medical, visiting friends, religion and other purposes.

Activities by purpose of visit - 2013									
	Holiday	Shopping - Personal	Shopping - Business	Business traveller	Business tourist	Medical	VFR	Religion	Other
Shopping	80.2%	98.7%	94.2%	50.1%	54.7%	77.5%	78.9%	79.7%	77.7%
Nightlife	80.2%	90.2%	77.6%	52.2%	55.4%	60.8%	63.0%	74.8%	75.1%
Social	27.9%	21.0%	22.1%	12.1%	10.3%	69.8%	96.2%	53.4%	37.3%
Visiting natural attractions	58.3%	0.8%		11.0%	11.8%	3.4%	12.6%		21.4%
Cultural, historical and heritage	40.1%	1.8%		6.6%	10.3%	5.6%	12.9%	6.2%	16.2%
Business	2.7%		1.0%	86.3%	87.6%		0.4%		4.8%
Beach	36.5%	0.4%		6.5%	6.5%	3.1%	10.4%	6.6%	13.3%
Wildlife	38.3%			4.5%	3.8%		4.0%		12.3%
Theme parks	32.1%	1.4%		5.5%	7.6%	4.9%	11.6%		16.0%
Trading	1.2%	1.3%	37.2%	1.6%	1.2%		0.4%		1.3%
Visited a Casino	12.2%			4.1%	3.3%		4.0%		2.6%
Medical	0.6%			0.4%	2.0%	39.6%	0.5%		1.0%
Sporting spectator	3.2%			1.2%	0.2%		1.1%		1.8%
Adventure	18.9%			2.3%	1.7%		1.9%		7.9%
Education/training/study	1.4%			1.6%	1.9%		0.3%		46.7%

Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 14: Activities by purpose of visit -2013

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

In coherence with the trends of the past, Natal has the most share of the provincial distribution from a domestic tourism perspective. Limpopo featured as second in this regard.²⁶

²⁶ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

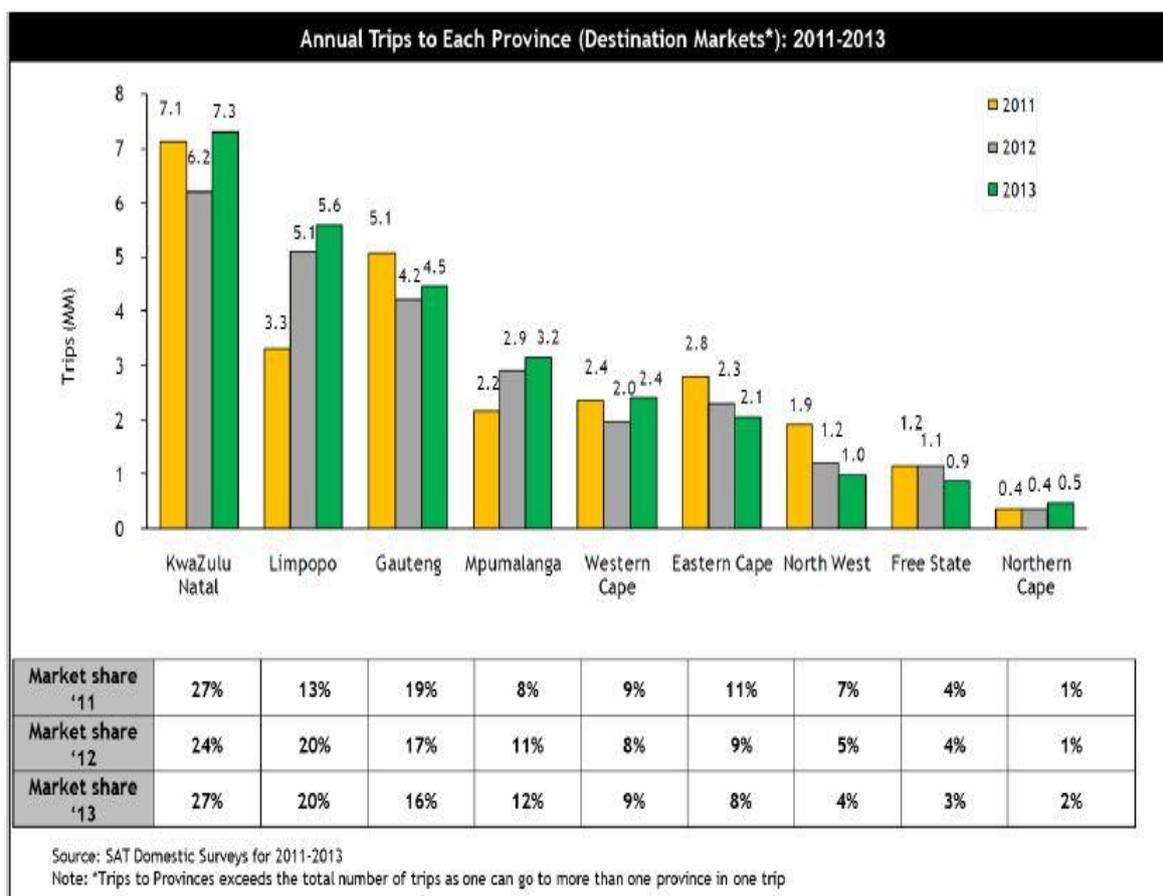


Figure 15: Annual trips to each province (destination markets): 2011-2013

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

As is evident in the figure below, 90% of the trips taken in 2013 in the Natal region are taken by people who live within the province. It can be seen that Gauteng is very different, 76% of the travels undertaken in 2013 were to other provinces in South Africa.²⁷

²⁷ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.



Figure 16: Inter vs. Intra- Provincial trips by province of origin: 2011-2013

Source: South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

3.4. Limpopo Province

From the information presented from the provincial perspective in the previous section, there are the following key elements to highlight for the Limpopo Province:

- Limpopo received 15, 3% of the share of foreign tourists to South Africa in 2013.
- Between the Years 2011-2013, Limpopo and the Northern Cape were the provinces that showed the biggest increase of tourist numbers. More specifically, Limpopo’s tourist numbers increased by 22.1% during the mentioned timeframe. This was from a combined international and domestic tourist viewpoint.
- In 2013, Limpopo was responsible for 5% of the share of bed nights from a provincial distribution perspective in 2013.
- Limpopo was in the top 3 provinces where foreign tourists would pay for their accommodation. (i.e. not partake in VFR type of tourism).

- In 2013, 73% of the travel that took place in the Limpopo Province was by the people who live within the province.²⁸

These key elements reveal that Limpopo is playing an important role in domestic tourism in South Africa.

Accommodation sector

The length of stay in Limpopo is 60,5% for 1-3 nights and 20,6% from 4-7 nights.²⁹ This indicates the dominant period of stay is from 1-3 nights. Limpopo has a range of accommodation that is available to tourists, which also is representative of the state of tourism in the area. As indicated in the graph below, the main forms of accommodation that are supported are campsites, caravan parks and “other” with the highest percentages as well as hostels and lodges, which also feature.

Type of accommodation	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	Kwazulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	Total
Hotel	17,0	7,6	0,8	2,5	32,5	6,8	21,4	8,6	2,7	100,0
Guest house/farm	20,4	12,5	3,2	7,1	25,2	5,3	11,0	9,8	5,5	100,0
Bed and breakfast	36,5	21,2	0,3	5,3	22,3	4,2	3,8	3,8	2,8	100,0
Lodge	8,0	5,0	0,5	7,4	18,0	8,5	14,5	20,9	17,2	100,0
Hostel/backpackers	25,1	8,3	0,6	3,4	30,1	2,8	6,5	5,3	17,9	100,0
Self-catering establishments	28,6	7,2	0,5	2,2	37,3	4,7	5,2	9,9	4,4	100,0
Stayed with friends and relatives	8,0	12,6	2,7	6,8	18,6	7,5	18,1	10,2	15,5	100,0
Holiday home/second home	22,3	17,0	1,0	4,0	17,0	11,7	4,2	13,6	9,2	100,0
Campsite	29,7	2,8	1,7	3,1	19,3	8,7	6,3	4,3	24,0	100,0
Caravan park	26,3	0,6	1,3	2,9	11,3	12,3	15,2	9,7	20,4	100,0
Other	6,0	9,7	1,5	5,6	18,6	7,1	14,0	8,0	29,4	100,0

Figure 17: Dominant forms of accommodation by province for domestic overnight trips (per cent)

Source: Domestic Tourism Survey, 2012.

²⁸ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

²⁹ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2012.

3.5. Tourism in the Vhembe District

3.5.1. Accommodation sector

The hospitality sector in the Vhembe region is comprised of “142 accommodation establishments in the district whereby 28% are graded as the following: 2 stars accommodation are 3, 23 by 3 star, 13 by 4 star, 2 by 5 stars.” The respective full numbers of beds available in the district are 2830, with the majority of the hospitality sector positioned in Makhado and Mussina.³⁰

3.5.2. Key attractions in Vhembe District

The Vhembe District is one which has numerous key tourism attractions within it. This can be seen in the image below.³¹The main feature from a tourism perspective is the Limpopo Shashe Transfrontier Park. The Limpopo Shashe Transfrontier Park is linked to the Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area.

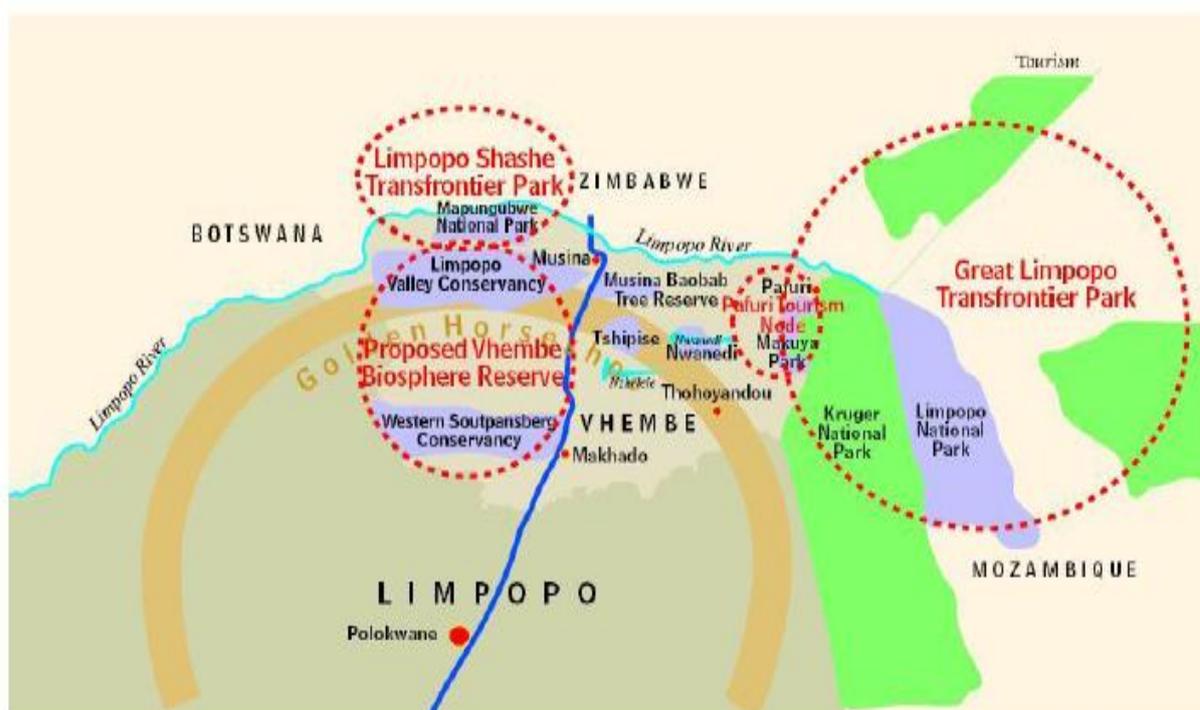


Figure 18: Key attractions in Vhembe District

³⁰ Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, p.91.

³¹ Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017

Source: Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017

Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Park

The Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Park is one which has the involvement of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. It is estimated to be 35.000 square kilometres in size.³²

The key purpose of such a transfrontier park is the protection of significant plant and animal species that would not previously be collectively protected because of the global boundaries. Another purpose of the park would be to “uplift the rural communities living in and around them socio-economically”.³³

3.6. Tourism in Musina and immediate surrounds

3.6.1. General

Tourism is an area of focus in terms of the growth in Musina. Mapungubwe is located nearby to this area which has the potential to act as a key draw-card for the area.³⁴ Although it might already be a major attraction, the spread of tourists to Musina does not seem to be occurring. The area surrounding Mapungubwe is saturated with game farms and lodges.³⁵ There is a need for indigenous people to contribute and be active in the tourism context. Due to the farming that takes place it is suggested that agri-tourism take place.³⁶

There following routes are present: Soutpansberg Limpopo Birding Route, Limpopo Rock Art Route and Footstep of Ancestors Route. From a marketing viewpoint it is suggested that an online platform be harnessed to promote Musina as well as festivals used to draw attention to the region. It is suggested that there is a need for an information centre as well as a centre which can sell artistic goods.³⁷

The following extract from the Musina Local Economic Development Strategy , 2007 indicates the respective projects and ways forward identified 7 years ago.

³² Limpopo Tourism Agency Website, 2015

³³ Limpopo Tourism Agency Website, 2015

³⁴ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

³⁵ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

³⁶ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

³⁷ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

THRUST 4: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION	
PROGRAMMES	PROJECTS & DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION
Promotion of Mapungubwe & environs as tourism 'icon'	DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve promotion & marketing of Mapungubwe Landscape as World Heritage Site and major tourism attraction ○ Support and facilitate relocation and local display of gold artefacts at Mapungubwe National Park ○ Support & encourage private sector efforts for packaging of products & activities and destination building around Mapungubwe Route ○ Support and facilitate completion of Transfrontier Park development ○ Support & market investment opportunities for development of facilities and activities not provided at Mapungubwe in Limpopo Valley conservancy and facilitate & negotiate increased community benefit
Development of tourism assets, activities and themed routes	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertake feasibility for establishment of farm stay/farm vacation developments for community benefit on private farms through PPPs ○ Undertake feasibility for development of adventure tourism activities and adventure route (eg. hot air ballooning, 4x4, hiking & horse trails, quad bike adventures etc.) on private land through PPPs ○ Undertake feasibility for special interest tourism development around dinosaur footprint near Pontdrift ○ Encourage and negotiate the development of mining museum and mining tours to Messina Copper Mine & Venetia Diamond Mine and develop related infrastructure ○ Establish information caims along main routes to provide relevant information (eg. R572 next to Hill at Klein Bolayi)

	DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote investor opportunities for establishment of tourism facilities and services at Musina Nature Reserve ○ Encourage development of tourism facilities at Tollo Azime waterfall through joint ventures/PPPs ○ Facilitate & negotiate development of conservancy linking Honnet Nature Reserve to Greater Kudu land and Nwanedi Game Reserve, in collaboration with Mutale Municipality ○ Support packaging of local attractions to develop special interest routes and integrate into existing regional route initiatives eg. Limpopo Rock Art route & Footsteps of the Ancestors route
Destination building, marketing and branding	PROJECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop comprehensive tourism marketing plan in association with tourism role-players/management bodies ○ Develop map & brochures of local tourism facilities and attractions ○ Upgrade & expand tourism information centre to include attractive and up-to-date displays and relevant information
	DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Launch special tourism and heritage events programme eg. game/baobab festival, rock art site events, cultural festivals etc. ○ Facilitate upgrade of golf course and develop golf and game experiences linked to Provincial golf events ○ Promote and improve annual Two Countries Marathon and other sporting events ○ Facilitate grading of accommodation facilities & inclusion of facilities on accommodation databases ○ Promote developments at Maeremani Conservation area & include as attraction as part of destination building programme ○ Promote private sector hunting, wild dog viewing & game drives as package of activities ○ Ensure representation of local products & activities as part of marketing campaigns & advertising undertaken by Vhembe District ○ Organise familiarisation tours/press tours (travel writers, TV & radio) ○ Promote package of local attractions and activities as special heritage tour package to tour operators and agencies ○ Establish links between local tourism database and Limpopo E-platform ○ Facilitate clean-up drives along major routes, improved road accessibility and roll-out of tourism safety plans to ensure tourism-friendliness of Municipality ○ Facilitate, support and promote establishment of scheduled flight service to Musina

Figure 19: Tourism development and promotion in Musina

Source: Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

3.6.2. Accommodation in Musina

The Limpopo Tourism Agency website gives an indication of the types of accommodation that is offered in Musina as well as a general number of each type of accommodation type. It is important

to consider that this is merely an indication and is not a final number. This is indicated in the figure below.

ACCOMMODATION IN MUSINA

Chalets (4)	Exclusive Accommodation (1)	Limpopo Wildlife Resorts (3)
Game Farms (2)	Fly-In Accommodation (2)	Mice Market (1)
Game Lodges (3)	Guest Houses (2)	Self-Catering (1)
Bed and Breakfast (1)	Holiday Resorts and Spas (2)	Tented Camps (6)
Caravan and Camping (3)	Hotels (2)	

Figure 20: Accommodation types in Musina

Source: Limpopo Tourism Agency website, accessed 2015.

From the above source it can be noticed that there is a range of accommodation types to accommodate different types of tourists.

3.6.1. Sensitive areas

In the project area specifically, there are two areas that are valuable from a tourism perspective, they are:

- Musina Nature Reserve
- Maremani Nature Reserve

A brief description of each of these reserves appears below.

Musina Nature Reserve

In correlation with the tourism sensitive areas, Musina Nature Reserve (previously known as Baobab Tree Nature Reserve) is well known for its compilation of Baobab trees, such that the saturation of them is the highest in South Africa. The main purpose of the Mussina Nature Reserve is the conservation of the Baobab. Another feature of the reserve is the Sand River Gneiss which is an ancient rock type.³⁸ In terms of the amenities offered to tourists, there is a Day visitor's area,

³⁸South African Tourism, 2014.

Educational centre and a tented bush camp. A route is present which is circular within the park.³⁹ It is “state-owned” and also used for the conservation of game within it. It is 4976, 339 hectares in size.⁴⁰

The benefits of the reserve is that it is positioned on the N1 highway, which allows it not to have major accessibility challenges and as it is also close to Musina. From an environmental perspective it is indicated to be a component of the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve. It is located in the same larger context as Mapungubwe National Park and World Heritage Site.⁴¹ This is a valuable position from a tourism viewpoint as it draws attractions of similar kinds together.

Maremani Nature Reserve

In close proximity to Musina Nature Reserve is Maremani Nature Reserve. It is positioned near the Limpopo River and is the size of 38 000 hectares. The reserve is run by the global Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation where the ultimate aim of the reserve is that it is nurtured in such a way that it resembles a prime natural state.⁴² The significance of the reserve is in its’ restoration and rehabilitation of animal and plant species as well as its archaeological heritage, such as the rock art. The rock art is representative of the Stone as well as Iron Ages and there are 6 spots that have been set aside for the viewing of the art. They are called “Tombo-la- Thudwa, Yellow Giraffe Shelter, The Work Surface, Shelter of the Moon and Cloud Game Hill”.⁴³

According to the Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, there is the possibility of uniting these two reserves from a tactical standpoint as well as in the northern and eastern parts of the parks.⁴⁴

³⁹ Limpopo Tourism Agency website, 2014.

⁴⁰ Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, 2014.

⁴¹ Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, 2014.

⁴² Maremani website, 2014.

⁴³ Maremani website, 2014.

⁴⁴ Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, 2014.

4. Impacts and ratings

The following section addresses the respective impacts associated with the planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases. A numerical rating of the impact is provided on two levels- without mitigation and with mitigation and associated mitigation measures are listed below the ratings. A summary of the respective impacts are provided at the end of the section.

4.1. Planning Phase Impacts

4.2. Construction Phase Impacts

THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT			
<i>Potential attitude of resistance against the project from local community</i>			
<p>The negative impacts that can be experienced in the construction phase may cause perceptions that can lead to an attitude of resistance on behalf of the local people. This is as people would not want to experience the effects that the project might bring. It shows a focus on the negative aspects of the project and also reveals the extent to which the negative impacts are perceived and expected to be experienced.</p>			
Criteria:	Description:	Pre-mitigation rating :	Post mitigation rating:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly probable	4	2
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Regional	3	2
Magnitude/Severity	Medium	6	6
Significance	Moderate without mitigation Low with mitigation	48	22
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication between Eskom and the local communities should be apparent from the start of the project. • Where local skills can be used in the project, local businesses should be given the opportunity. 		

THEME: LAND USE IMPACT

Possible loss of land previously used for game farming

The loss of income is directly related to the tourism industry in the area, in the hunting endeavours as well as the game lodges, accommodation establishments. The servitudes required for the power line towers decreases the size of the respective farms that are applicable when the respective corridor is chosen. It has the potential to impact on the amount of game which can be kept on the farm depending on the amount of land of the farm in question is required.

Criteria:	Description:	Pre-mitigation rating :	Post mitigation rating:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly probable	4	4
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Local	1	1
Magnitude/Severity	High	8	8
Significance	Moderate without and with mitigation	48	48
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the process of moving the game to a different location. Ensure that fences are put up to keep the game away from construction areas. 		

businesses. The general requirements that tourists look for when searching for a destination to hunt at, is a place that resembles nature that has not been interfered with and offers a good travel experience. The power-line has the potential to be problematic factor.

Criteria:	Description:	Pre-mitigation rating :	Post mitigation rating:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly probable	4	4
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/Severity	High	8	8
Significance	Moderate without and with mitigation	52	52

THEME: LAND USE IMPACT

Change in land value

In the aspect of conservation, a power-line, especially in its construction phase can disturb habitats of a variety of different animal and plant species. These have value to society in the education and awareness that they provide of nature to people who visit the reserves.

In this context the two reserves that fall immediately around or within the alternative routes for the power-line are Musina Nature Reserve and Maremani Nature Reserve. A power-line through these reserves could change the value that society places on them.

The value of the properties directly affected and surrounding the power-line also has the potential to decrease the price of what it might have sold for.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Long term	4	4

Scale	Regional	3	3
Magnitude/ Severity	Medium	6	6
Significance	Low without and with mitigation	26	26

THEME: CULTURAL IMPACT

Impact on tourist’s expectations

When tourists plan a holiday or short break-away to a reserve or game farm there is generally an expectation of an “unspoilt” landscape which can be explained as one without the impact of man immediately evident, as land which is conserved. There ultimately would not be the expectation of construction to be taking place within or on the immediate surrounds of a reserve.

This would be most relevant in the cases of Musina Nature Reserve and Maremani Nature Reserve.

The image below indicates the type of landscape as it is currently, without major infrastructure on it as tourists have come to expect from the area.



Criteria	Description	Rating without	Rating with
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		mitigation:	mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Long term	4	4
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Medium	6	6
Significance	Low	24	24

THEME: CULTURAL IMPACT
Impact on the tourism experience

The construction phase will largely affect the tourism experience as many of the impacts associated are considered as negative by host societies. Examples are the presence of a construction camp, noise and dust for example. It impacts on the atmosphere in for a tourist in a negative light.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Permanent	5	4
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Medium	6	6
Significance	Low	26	24

Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate areas could be designated for tourism activity (where construction is not taking place) where impacts that would ruin the tourism experience could be avoided. 		
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THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT
Interference in the tourism high seasons

Depending on the confirmed time that is needed to build the respective power-line towers on the route that is chosen, the duration has the potential to run into the seasons where tourists usually visit the area. This has the potential to discourage tourists to visit the particular affected areas for the season and for near future travels.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly Probable	4	4
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Low	2	2
Significance	low without and with mitigation	28	28
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If possible, limit the construction to periods that are during the tourism low seasons. 		

THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT
Possible job losses at accommodation establishments

The possible job losses in the accommodation sector is particularly relevant for the project area during this phase and more specifically, the accommodation establishments that feature on the route alternative that is chosen.

The ambience and feel of the neighbourhood plays an important role in the accommodation sector and in the process of which accommodation establishment people choose to support. The impacts such as noise have the potential to be detrimental to this industry, when in close proximity and dust can make it unpleasant. This may result in accommodation establishments downscaling due to lesser clients.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Short term	1	1
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Low	2	2
Significance	Negligible without and with mitigation	10	10
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction could be limited to weekdays only. 		

THEME: QUALITY OF LIFE IMPACT
Noise

Noise impacts the host community and tourism establishments that are in close proximity to where the power-line would be positioned. It has a negative effect on the tourism experience and tourist expectations for the areas that are directly affected by this impact.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly Probable	4	4
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Low	2	2
Significance	Low without and with mitigation	28	28
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction can be limited to weekday working hours. 		

THEME: QUALITY OF LIFE IMPACT
Dust

It affects the tourism experience in a minor way but can be unpleasant if the area experiences wind in certain seasons. If route 2B is chosen it has the potential to affect the state of the rock art in the Maremani Nature Reserve.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Medium term	3	3
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Low	2	2
Significance	Negligible without and with mitigation	14	14

Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In severe cases, the roads can be tarred. 		
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4.2. Operational Phase Impacts

THEME: LAND USE IMPACT

Change in land value

The permanent presence of a power-line within or on the outskirts of a reserve has the potential to change the value of the land in terms of its perceived value to conservation practices. This is particular to when the power-line tower runs through the reserve, such as is one of the proposed alternatives. (i.e. Maremani Nature Reserve)

It also has the potential to decrease the appeal of accommodation establishments where the power-line is close to the property. It could make properties difficult to see if people are averse to living close to a power-line.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Long term	4	4
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	High	8	8
Significance	Low without and with mitigation	28	28

THEME: CULTURAL IMPACT

Impact on the tourist's expectations

A power-line would hinder this expectation especially with regard to the respective reserves. This is because land associated with conservation is also not conventionally thought of as having large scale infrastructure on it, such as a power-line. This largely refers to the visual impact that a power-line has on the landscape.

It has the potential to lower the value status of the reserve. This is especially relevant in the case of Maremani Nature Reserve, where one of the alternatives runs through the reserve. The aim of the reserve is also to present a landscape that is in a pristine condition, as if man had not had an impact it and has been the focus of rehabilitation. This would therefore not fit it with the tourist's expectation of the reserve.

Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Highly Probable	4	2
Duration	Long term	4	4
Scale	Site	2	1
Magnitude/ Severity	Low	2	2
Significance	Low without mitigation Negligible with mitigation	32	14
Mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourists could be kept in the sides of the reserves that are far from the power-line. • An awareness can be created about the reasons why the power-line was necessary. 		

THEME: CULTURAL IMPACT
Impact on the tourism experience

The intangible tourism experience is largely related to the quality of the surroundings. The more authentic the environment is and appears, the more authentic the experience is perceived. It can therefore be understood that the presence of a power-line through a reserve, can largely interfere with the authenticity of the tourism experience. It can manifest as a decrease in the number of tourist arrivals to the reserves.

The image below is an indication of the quality of the surroundings that would be expected during the tourism experience, as it is what the terrain currently looks like.



Criteria	Description	Rating without mitigation:	Rating with mitigation:
Nature	Negative		
Probability	Probable	2	2
Duration	Long term	4	4
Scale	Site	2	2
Magnitude/ Severity	Medium	6	6
Significance	Low without and with mitigation	24	24

4.3. Summary of impacts

The table below is a summary of the respective impacts from a post mitigation perspective.

POST- MITIGATION SUMMARY

Theme:	Impact:	Phase:	Nature:	Probability:	Duration:	Scale:	Magnitude/ Severity	Significance
Community impact	Potential attitude of resistance against the project from the local community	Planning	Negative	2	3	2	6 22	Low
Land use impact	Possible loss of land previously used for game farming	Construction	Negative	4	3	1	8 48	Moderate
Community impact	Loss of income	Construction	Negative	4	3	2	8 52	Moderate
Land use impact	Change in land value	Construction	Negative	2	4	3	6 26	Low
Cultural impact	Impact on tourist's expectations	Construction	Negative	2	4	2	6 24	Low
Cultural impact	Impact on the tourism experience	Construction	Negative	2	4	2	6 24	Low
Community impact	Interference in the tourism high seasons	Construction	Negative	4	3	2	2 28	Low
Community impact	Possible job losses at accommodation establishments	Construction	Negative	2	1	2	2 10	Negligible
Quality of Life impact	Noise	Construction	Negative	4	3	2	2 28	Low
Quality of Life impact	Dust	Construction	Negative	2	3	2	2 14	Negligible
Land use impact	Change in land value	Operational	Negative	2	4	2	8 28	Low
Cultural impact	Impact on the tourist's expectations	Operational	Negative	2	4	1	2 14	Negligible

TURNSCAPES TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Cultural impact	Impact on the tourism experience	Operational	Negative	2	4	2	6	24	Low
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5. Conclusions

The Eskom Nzhelele-Triangle Project displays a large majority of impacts for the tourism context, which are not positive. The table on the following page indicates a summary of the impacts and their respective ratings. The moderate ratings are indicated in red to indicate the key impacts to address.

It can be seen that there are no impacts that are of a high value that can pose as a fatal flaw to the project. However, the potential loss of income that can occur in tourism in the region that affects the game farmers, is a concern as it is one which largely cannot be managed and controlled. It is dependent on the tourism market to a large degree, which from the results from questionnaires, seems to be generally divided between local and international tourists. It is one which has the potential to impair the tourism context temporarily and perhaps over time.

6. Recommendations

The following recommendations are in connection with the respective phases: planning, construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

6.1. Recommendations for the planning phase:

- Transparent communication should be facilitated with the respective land-owners and owners of tourism establishments about the possible impacts that would be experienced during the construction phase and the operational phase. This would be such that clear expectations are formulated. It would be useful if elements of management from the Environmental Management Plan be shared such that the community of the affected areas can have confidence that impacts would be effectively managed.
- A schedule of which areas construction will take place in the respective timeframe should be prepared to give the affected land-owners and businesses so that they would be able to prepare in advance for the construction.
- The construction camp should be positioned in an area that is far from key tourism regions.
- Employees employed on the project can choose to support the accommodation establishments that are affected by the project.

6.2. Recommendations for the construction phase:

- Recommendations suggested by the Social Impact Assessment should be implemented.
- While construction is taking place it would be advisable that it be avoided by tourists in the regions where this is possible.

6.3. Recommendations for the operational phase:

- Recommendations from the Social Impact Assessment should be implemented.

6.4. Recommendations of respective corridors

From a tourism perspective the following recommendations apply:

- *Alternative 1 (grey):*

There is a possibility that this route could be used, however there are a number of tourism establishments on this route that would be affected.

- *Alternative 2 (red) :*

This route can be considered, however there are tourism establishments that would be affected.

- *Alternative 2A (orange):*

The reserve that would be the most affected by the use of this corridor would be the Maremani Nature Reserve. It features along its boundaries which would have less of an impact than if it went directly through the Maremani Nature Reserve. The visual impact would be on the boundaries of the Musina Nature Reserve as well as the Maremani Nature Reserve but is not such a severe impact that the construction of the power-line could not occur.

- *Alternative 2B (yellow):*

It would not be recommended that this corridor be taken as it would cut through Maremani Nature Reserve, which is of value from a conservation and tourism viewpoint.

7. References

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Consultation/ questionnaires returned

- Mr. C. du Plesses
- Mr. C. Nel
- Mr. C. Voster (Christo)
- Dr. Uys
- Mr. J. Fourie
- Mr. J. Joubert
- Ms. M. Botha
- Mr. M.G. Jansenn
- Mr. S. C. J. Joubert

8. Questionnaires

Eskom Nzhelele-Triangle Project: Questions for the *Tourism Impact Assessment (TIA)*.

This questionnaire is in both English and Afrikaans, so please read page 3 for the Afrikaans translation. Hierdie vraelys is in beide Engels en Afrikaans, so lees asseblief bladsy 3 vir die Afrikaanse vertaling.

Name:

Date:

1. What is the name of your business?
2. What type of tourism establishment do you have? (ie: guest house/ hotel/ game farm/ conservation area/ nature reserve/other)
3. Are your clients mostly domestic or international travellers?
4. Would a power-line through the property affect the business?

Please rate from 1-10, where 10 indicates the highest impact and 1 the lowest.

If so, how?

5. Would a power-line outside of a kilometre of your property affect the business you are involved in?

Please rate from 1-10, where 10 indicates the highest impact and 1 the lowest.

How so?

6. The construction phase is a temporary phase when the power-line is built. To what extent would this affect your business? Rate from 1-10, where 10 indicates the highest impact and 1 the lowest.

How so?

7. If the power-line is completely built and established for 2 years, to what level will the business be affected? Rate 1-10, where 10 indicates the highest impact and 1 the lowest.

How so?

Eskom Nzhelele-Triangle Project: Vrae vir die Toerisme Impakstudie.

Naam:

Datum:

1. Wat is die naam van jou besigheid?

2. Watter tipe toerisme vestiging het jy? (Dws: gastehuis / hotel / wildplaas / bewaringsgebied / natuurreservaat / ander)

3. Is jou kliënte meestal binnelandse of internasionale reisigers?

4. Sou 'n krag-lyn deur die eiendom invloed op die besigheid?

Asseblief koers van 1-10, waar 10 dui die hoogste impak en 1 die laagste is.

Indien wel, hoe?

5. Sou 'n krag-line buite 'n kilometer van jou eiendom raak die besigheid wat jy betrokke is?

Asseblief koers van 1-10, waar 10 dui die hoogste impak en 1 die laagste is.

Hoe so?

6. Die konstruksie fase is 'n tydelike fase wanneer die krag-lyn gebou. Tot watter mate sou hierdie invloed op jou besigheid? Koers van 1-10, waar 10 dui die hoogste impak en 1 die laagste is.

Hoe so?

7. Indien die power-lyn is heeltemal gebou en gevestig vir 2 jaar, tot op watter vlak sal die besigheid geraak word? Koers 1-10, waar 10 dui die hoogste impak en 1 die laagste is.

Hoe so?