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Expertise

Miss Chanel Emily Turner obtained a Bachelor of Historical and Cultural Science with specialisation in Heritage and Cultural Tourism Honours Degree at the University of Pretoria, which was attained with distinction and Academic Honourary Colours that made her a member of the Golden Key International Honour Society.

She displays specialist insight into tourism contexts having worked in the tourism industry in the United Kingdom for one year, working for a tour company in South Africa for another, having travelled in the European, Asian, African and American environments and having specialised in Heritage and Cultural Tourism at University. She has also lectured third year students in Heritage and Cultural Tourism and was a part of the research team at the University of Pretoria on a project for the National Department of Tourism involving Cross-Border Guiding in the Southern African context.

These endeavours and experiences have formed a well-rounded perspective of tourism as a whole and largely assisted in the execution of Tourism Assessments in the Environmental Impact Assessment context.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

2016	Masters in Historical and Cultural Science specialising in Heritage and Cultural Tourism (Part-time: current)
	First Aid certificate (Level one renewed)
2014	University of Pretoria. Short Course in Business Process Management
2013	First Aid certificate (Level one renewed)
2011	University of Pretoria. Bachelor of Historical and Cultural Science with specialisation in Heritage and Cultural Tourism Honours (with distinction).
2010	University of Pretoria. Bachelor of Historical and Cultural Science with specialisation in Heritage and Cultural Tourism. University of Pretoria. Basic Tourist Guide Accreditation certificate. University of Pretoria. Gauteng Tourist Guide Accreditation certificate. First Aid certificate. (Level one)
2007	New Horizons- Johannesburg. Microsoft Excel 2003 certificates. (Levels 1, 2, 3.)
2006	University of Cape Town. Bachelor of Science with specialisation in Speech Language Pathology and Audiology. Completion of first year.
2004	Parktown High School for Girls. Matriculation: pass with merit.

WORK EXPERIENCE

2013 September	<p><u>Director. Turnscapes Travel and Tourism Pty Ltd.</u> <u>Social and Tourism Impact Assessment Specialist. (Current).</u></p> <p>The role of the director encompasses a range of responsibilities associated with the effective running of the business that include strategic planning, marketing, design and implementation of respective products and services as key elements in this regard.</p> <p>It also includes the carrying out of Social Impact Assessments and Tourism Impact Assessments as a part of the core consulting component of the business.</p> <p><i>Social Impact Assessment Projects:</i> Eskom Nzhelele-Triangle Project Eskom North-East Waterlogged Towers Project Gibb Soshanguve Precinct Mixed Housing Development Project</p>
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<p>2013 (April- 30 June)</p>	<p><u>Lecturer. University of Pretoria</u> Third year students in Heritage and Cultural Tourism were taught. The skills developed were in public speaking, marking, analytical thinking as well as co-ordinating with professors. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> End of contract.</p>
<p>2012 (August – 2013 July)</p>	<p><u>Research and financial assistant. University of Pretoria</u> The role undertaken involved assisting with the research for the report of cross border guiding in Southern Africa for the National Department of Tourism, as well as the financial recording for the project. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> End of contract.</p>
<p>2012 (February – July)</p>	<p><u>Consultant. Transboundary Consulting Africa</u> My role was the sourcing of GIS data and research for phase one of the Ecosystem Services Based Land Use Decision Making Model for the Department of Environmental Affairs .My role in the project for the African World Heritage Fund was mainly research and communication contributing to the topic of World Heritage Sites and Extraction in Africa: The Role of Local Communities. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> To pursue a different direction.</p>
<p>2011 (February – November)</p>	<p><u>Tourist Guide. University of Pretoria Campus Tours</u> My role was the recording of transactions for the business and being a tourist guide for influential guests of the University as well as for prospective students. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> End of university year. <u>The Tuks board game</u> I was largely involved in the conceptualising of the first global University board game to date.</p>
<p>2009-2011 (April 2009 – January 2011)</p>	<p><u>Accounts Manager.Copperstone Promotions.</u> I often worked in partnership with the director to ensure events were planned and run properly. My main contribution to the company was sponsorships attained for events and the building of positive relationship with customers. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> To focus on honours degree.</p>
<p>2009-2010 (October 2009 - November 2010)</p>	<p><u>Project manager.The Stress Box.</u> I was responsible for the managing of the project, ensuring that the product of The Stress Box was made in the best way possible. I often gave critical feedback on the product, sourced the respective products within the box and liaised with the respective companies involved. I was also largely involved in the launching of The Stress Box. <i>Reason for leaving:</i> To focus on honours degree.</p>
<p>2009 (April –May)</p>	<p><u>Researcher. Leadership for Conservation in Africa.</u> Tourism feasibility study in Cape Three Points, Ghana. My role was to</p>

	<p>contribute to the feasibility study by assessments and visiting all the respective sites in Ghana, and clarify whether tourism would prosper there by means of a feasibility study document.</p> <p><i>Reason for leaving:</i> Completion of task of feasibility study.</p>
2007 (June- July)	<p><u>Assessor. Goldfields. Driefontein Occupational Health centre.</u></p> <p>My role was to assess the competency of workers who were being considered to work underground on the Driefontein mines by doing occupational health assessments.</p>
(September- December)	<p><u>Au Pair</u></p> <p>I was responsible for picking children up from school and assisting them with homework and test preparation.</p> <p><i>Reason for leaving:</i> To pursue a degree at the University of Pretoria.</p>
2006 (June-July)	<p><u>Audiology elective observations. Leslie Williams Hospital,</u></p> <p>It was exposure to the practical side of Audiology that included general consultations, programming and fitting hearing aids as well as hearing tests.</p>

SPECIAL AWARDS

2012	<p>University of Pretoria. Academic Honourary Colours.</p> <p>University of Pretoria. Golden Key International Society.</p> <p>MACE Award for the Tuks Board Game. Campaigne category.</p>
2004	<p>Summited Mount Kilimanjaro. Machame route.</p> <p>Parktown High School for Girls- Representative Council of Learners award for leadership.</p>

CONFERENCES

2012	World Heritage Conference
2013	National Department of Tourism Research Conference
2015	International Association of Impact Assessment Annual Conference.

Travel record to date:

South Africa	<p>Cape Town, Simonstown, Stellenbosch, Montagu, Klein Mont, Natures Valley, Pletenburg Bay, Drakensburg, Umhlanga, Hilton, Lady Smith,</p>
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	Morgan Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Bloemfontein, Groot Marico, Rustenburg, Kruger Park.
Africa	Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania: Zanzibar, Mafia Island, Serengeti, Rhobondo Island, Saloo. Ghana.
Europe	Czech Republic, Germany, Canary Islands, Madeira, Portugal, France, Austria, Italy, Greece.
UK	London, Norfolk, Scotland, Bath, Wales, Brighton, Weighbridge.
Asia	Bali, Hong-Kong.
USA	Colorado: George Town, Vail; Utah: Moab, Arches National Park, Saint Juan Mountains, Duranga, New York City.

REFERENCES

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Dr Beverly Peens. *Director of The Stress Box*. Tel: 083 273 6266

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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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Eskom) has hired Baagi Environmental Consultancy (Baagi) to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed Nzhelele (RSA) –Triangle (Zim) Power-line Project which involves the investigation into the respective corridor that would have the least impact on the environment and that could facilitate the building of 2 x500 kV power-lines. A study that is required in this regard is a Tourism Impact Assessment and Turnscapes Travel and Tourism (Turnscapes) has been appointed to undertake this study.

The project area is located in the Vhembe District Municipality of the Limpopo Province and more specifically in the Musina Local Municipality. The current landscape is one that lends itself to tourism that is largely nature-based and has manifested as being an area where there are a number of game-farming and accommodation establishments.

Tourism is an industry that has a high dependency on the atmosphere and sense of place created at a location that forms a part of the tourism experience. The majority of the impacts identified were linked with the construction phase which would largely harm the concept of atmosphere and sense of place of tourism establishments that use this as a base of the attractiveness created for the tourist. The visual impact of the power-line in the operational phase is one that also has the potential to affect the future business of the establishments in the area as Limpopo Province as a destination competes with other Provinces for the tourists in pursuit of hunting and safari endeavours. Infrastructure that infringes on the idea and atmosphere of the “untouched” African landscape is at risk of losing tourists to other lodges and establishments in other localities.

Alternatives were investigated and the least preferred corridor alternative was alternative 1 (grey corridor) and the most preferred, which would have the least impact on tourism is alternative 2A (red and orange). Where applicable and implementable, mitigation measures were suggested.

ESKOM NZHELELE (RSA) – TRIANGLE (ZIMBABWE) CORRIDORS PROJECT TOURISM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

The environment in South Africa is one where electricity is demanded incessantly and reliably. To meet these demands Eskom Holdings SOC Limited (Eskom) has entered into an agreement with some of the neighbours of South Africa, namely Zimbabwe and Mozambique for the formation of further substructures. These include 2 x 500kV transmission lines and a substation that will be called Nzhelele substation and extent from its location in Nzhelele to the Limpopo River and border of South Africa. The scope of this tourism impact assessment is only on the impact of the 2x 500kV power-lines.

A project of this nature requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and as such Baagi Environmental Consultancy (Baagi) has been appointed by Eskom to carry out the assessment. The tourism context in the project area has been identified as one which needs further investigation and as such Turnscapes Travel and Tourism (Pty) Ltd (Turnscapes) has been appointed to do the Tourism Impact Assessment.

1.2 Location of the project

The project area is positioned in the Limpopo Province in the Vhembe District Municipality and 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.¹

¹ 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.

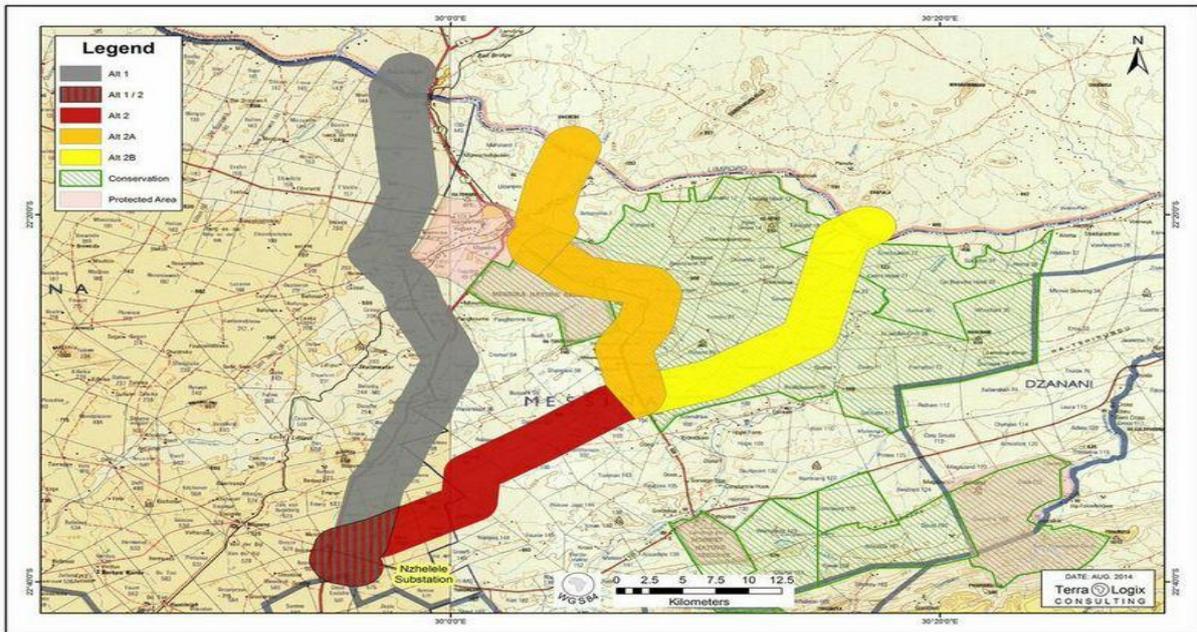


Figure 2: Route alternatives.²

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

The core concepts and definitions that are vital to this report are those as follows:

- ✓ “Tourism”;
- ✓ “Tourist”;
- ✓ “Impacts”;
- ✓ “Impact assessment”;
- ✓ “Sustainable tourism”;
- ✓ “Ecotourism”;
- ✓ “Sense of place”;

² Baagi Environmental Consultancy



- ✓ "Place attachment";
- ✓ "Stakeholders";
- ✓ "Fatal flaws" and "red flags".

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.³ 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".⁴

Following the above definitions, there does not seem to be one universal definition for a Tourism Impact Assessment. It is however valuable to understand the full meaning of "impact" and "impact assessment" and relate these and make them applicable 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".⁵

Linked with impacts are the Impact Assessment (IA) and when it is examined it can in essence be explained as "the process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action".⁶ 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.

The philosophy of sustainable tourism is also one which is beneficial to define. In 1996 the concept was expressed by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) as "tourism which leads to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, and biological diversity and life support systems".⁷

Following the above, "Responsible tourism" can best be explained as tourism activity that takes into account the physical and social landscapes, engages with indigenous societies and shows obligation toward the protection of all of these elements.⁸

³ R.W. McIntosh; C.R. Goeldner and J.R. Brent Ritchie, *Tourism: Principles, Practices and Philosophies*, p. 10.

⁴ Lubbe, B. A. *Tourism Management in Southern Africa.*, p. 51.

⁵ NGO Policy Briefing Paper No.3. 2001.

⁶ H, Becker. *Social Impact Assessment*. 1997.

⁷ World Tourism Organisation, 2002.

⁸ Sustainable tourism website, 2016.



“Ecotourism” is defined by the International Tourism Society as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education”.⁹

Linked with respective localities is “Sense of place”. It is a concept that involves a person’s bond or association with a site and the personal interpretation of it as such.¹⁰ It can also be explained as:

“An individual’s personal connection to and sensory experience of a built or biophysical place as understood through meanings given to its characteristics. These include built landmarks/location, biophysical landmarks/features, spots of emotional significance and the social/community environment”.¹¹

“Place attachment” refers to the level in which a person has a connection to the site.¹² In a more detailed sense it can be defined as:

“The environmental settings to which people are emotionally and culturally attached, to varying degrees in a positive sense. Attachments to places are developed through interaction with or experience of them regularly and over time, or through story-telling about and memory of them”.¹³

The definitions addressed lead one to the important concept of “stakeholders”, who are considered as:

“Any individual, group, or institution who has a vested interest in the natural resources of the project area and/or who potentially will be affected by project activities and have something to gain or lose if conditions change or stay the same”.¹⁴

Lastly, it is important in any Impact Assessment, that the concept of a fatal flaw and a red flag is raised.

A fatal flaw is defined as “a significant long-term negative consequence on the affected social environment that is extremely difficult to mitigate or undesirable to promote”.¹⁵ Whilst a red flag is can be explained as “a potentially serious impact that could have medium – to long-term negative consequences on the affect social of biophysical environments that can only be mitigated at significant will, effort and cost”.¹⁶

1.6 Methodology

⁹ TIES, 2015.

¹⁰ Baldwin, 2015.

¹¹ Baldwin, 2015.

¹² Baldwin, 2015.

¹³ Baldwin, 2015.

¹⁴ WWF, 2005.

¹⁵ United Nations Environmental Program, 2007.

¹⁶ United Nations Environmental Program, 2007.



1.6.1 Determining the scope of the project

The main scope of the study is specific to the project area given by the client. 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. These included 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/consultation 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.

Brief summary of consultative process: Tourism Impact Assessment questionnaires were sent out to interest and affected parties and stakeholders in conjunction with the Social Impact Assessment questionnaires and people were asked that if it applied to them, if they would kindly fill them in and send them to the specialist's email address.

The questionnaires were also available and given out at the public participation meetings that were undertaken. There were 9 respondents. The majority of the people who responded were in the game farming and lodging industry in the study area. The main outcome of the questionnaires was the power-line would not favour the game-farmers and from their perspective the tourism environment.

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.



1.8. Declaration of Independence

This confirms that Chanel Emily Turner, the specialist who has prepared this Social Impact Assessment Study is independent and has no vested interests in the project at hand.

2. Key Tourism Legislation and Strategies

2.1. The Tourism Act, 1993 (Act No. 72 of 1993)

The legislation that exists in the tourism context in South Africa is firstly the Tourism Act 1993 (Act No. 72 of 1993) which was updated in the form of the Tourism Amendment Act No.105 of 1996. Following after this amendment the Tourism Second Amendment Act No.70 of 2000 was passed.

The golden thread in all of these elements of legislation is the ideology of “responsible tourism” and connected to this development in the tourism realm that is sustainable in nature.

2.2. National Tourism Sector Strategy

The key aim of the National Tourism Sector Strategy 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”.¹⁷

There are also three main areas of focus, which are:

- “Tourism growth and the economy,
- Visitor experience and the brand,
- Sustainability and good governance”.¹⁸

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”.¹⁹

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

¹⁷ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.

¹⁸ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.

¹⁹ National Tourism Sector Strategy, 2011.



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.²⁰

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”.²¹

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

There are also 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”.²²

²⁰Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, 2005.

²¹Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, 2005.

²²Limpopo 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”.²³

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.²⁴ It can therefore largely be considered that South Africa is a primarily a leisure destination.

International travel

The Figure 3 indicates the difference in tourist numbers and respective markets between the years 2013 and 2014. It can be seen that there was a 6.6% growth in the total amount of tourist numbers

²³ South African Tourism Website, accessed 2015.

²⁴ South African Tourism Index, January- March 2013.

to South Africa. Growth was also as indicated with regard to the Africa Land Markets of 8.8% as well as the European Market of 6.8%, as the highest figures and markets of growth.²⁵

	2013	2014	Difference	% Change
Total tourist arrivals	8,961,565	9,549,236	587,671	6.6%
Africa land markets	6,394,389	6,957,843	563,454	8.8%
Africa air markets	390,621	374,575	(16,048)	-4.1%
Americas	433,526	434,919	1,393	0.3%
Asia & Australasia	448,967	401,714	(47,253)	-10.5%
Europe	1,278,065	1,365,472	87,407	6.8%

Figure 3: Summary of changes in tourism between year 2013 and 2014.²⁶

In 2014 the average length of stay in South Africa increased to 8.58 nights where the shortest stay is by the Africa land market, 6.78 nights. The average time period tourists usually stay in South Africa for are 10.7 nights. However, the European market is one where the tourists usually stay for a two week (14 day) period.²⁷ This can be seen below.

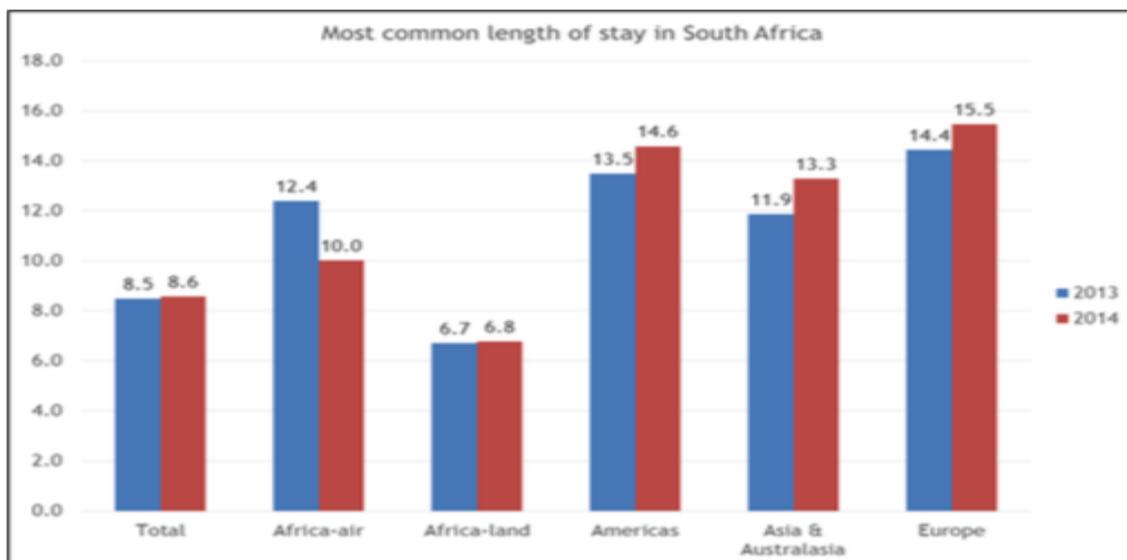


Figure 4: Most common length of stay in South Africa.²⁸

²⁵ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

²⁶ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

²⁷ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

²⁸ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

The largest motivation for tourist visits rests with leisure, visiting friends and relatives (VFR), shopping and holiday and accounts for 72.8% of tourist motivation to South Africa. It is evident in the figure 5 that other motivations include business, medical, religion and other. However, the most dominant is that of leisure.²⁹

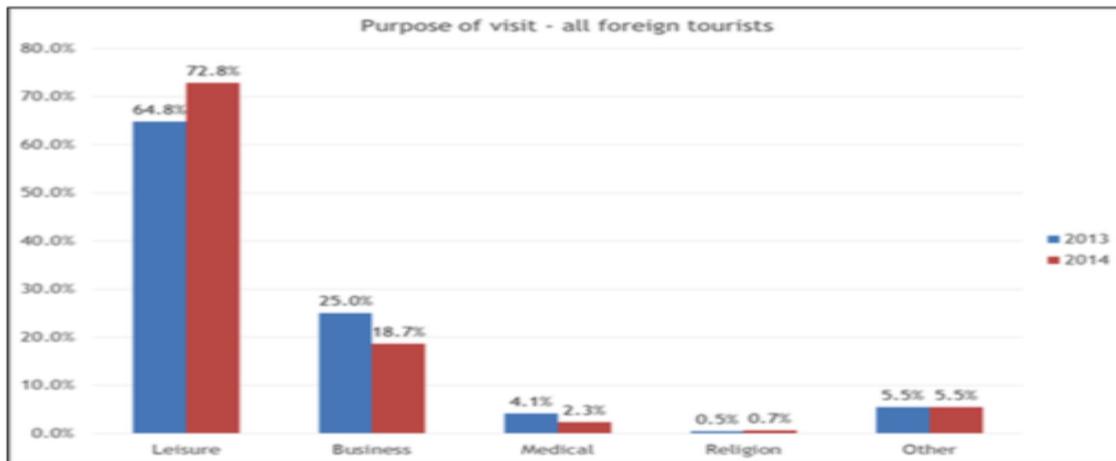
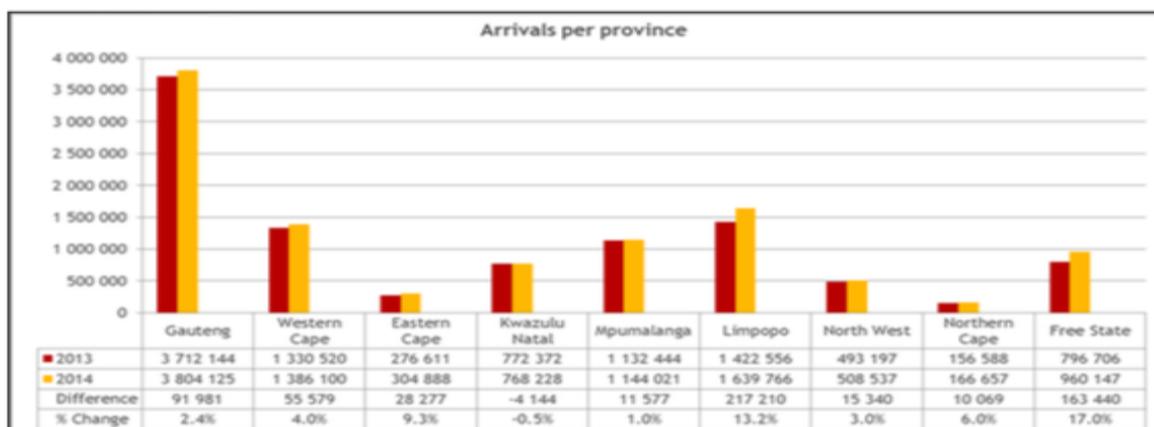


Figure 5: Purpose of visit- all foreign tourists.³⁰

The visitor arrival per province suggest that a tourist would only visit on average one province per visit. The trend with the American and European markets would be that they would visit more than one province per trip. Gauteng has the highest arrivals with 39.8% of the tourist arrivals. Following after Gauteng is Limpopo, receiving 17.2% of tourist arrivals. This is also represented in the figure below.³¹



²⁹ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³⁰ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³¹ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

Figure 6: Arrivals per province.³²

The province which shows to have the most bed nights is Gauteng followed by the Western Cape. Most of the provinces in South Africa had an increase in bed nights apart from the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and the North West.³³

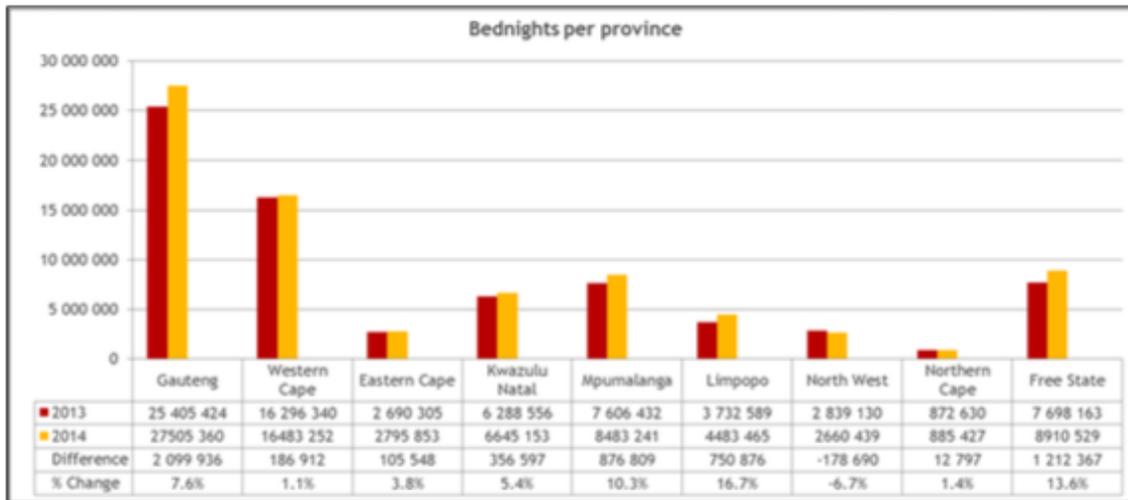


Figure 7: Bednights per province.³⁴

In terms of tourist spend and money brought into the country, the provinces that showed the highest figures were Gauteng and the Western Cape.³⁵

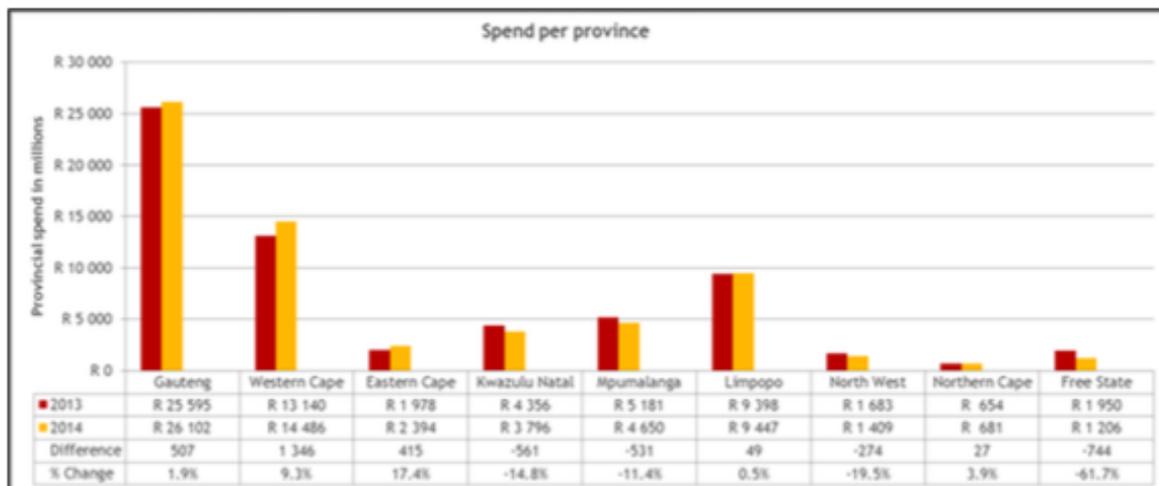


Figure 8: Spend per Province.³⁶

³² South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³³ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³⁴ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³⁵ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

As evident in the figure below, a core part of the positive experience of visiting South Africa was the hospitable and friendly people at 64.7%, which increased from 53.6% the previous year. Other experiences considered as positive was the good service and ability to visit family and relatives.³⁷

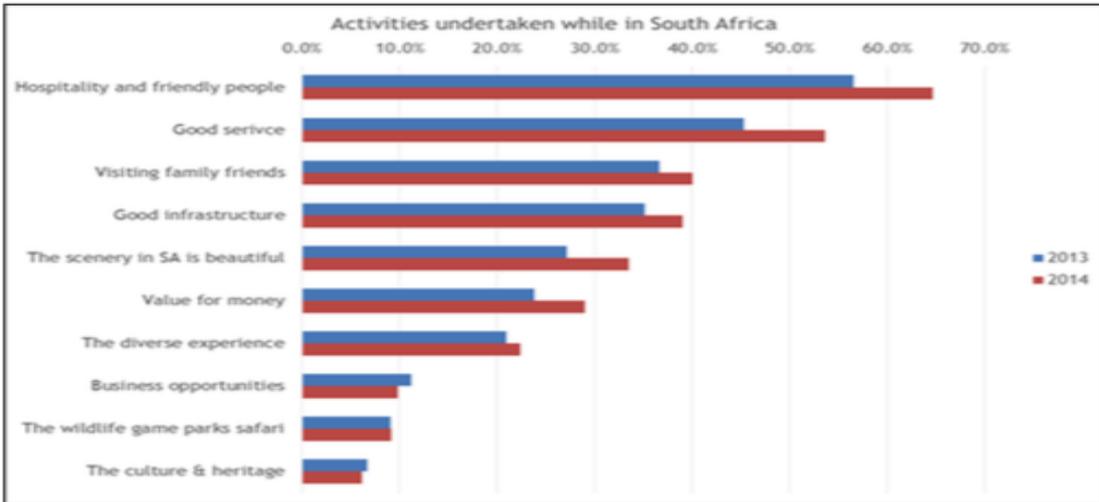


Figure 9: Activities undertaken while in South Africa.³⁸

The majority of visitors to South Africa reported not to have had a negative experience in South Africa at 90.9%. The other factors considered were safety and security, personal safety, poverty beggars, expensive.³⁹

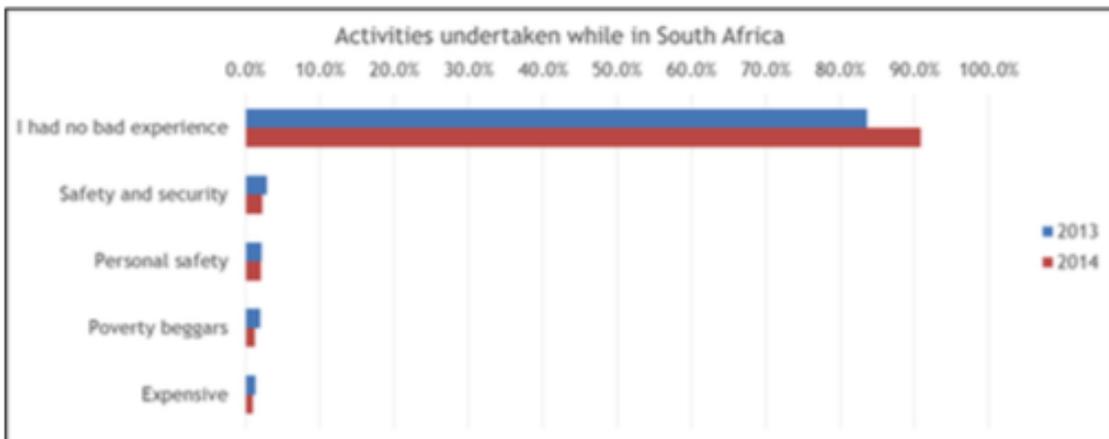


Figure 10: Activities undertaken while in South Africa.⁴⁰

³⁶ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

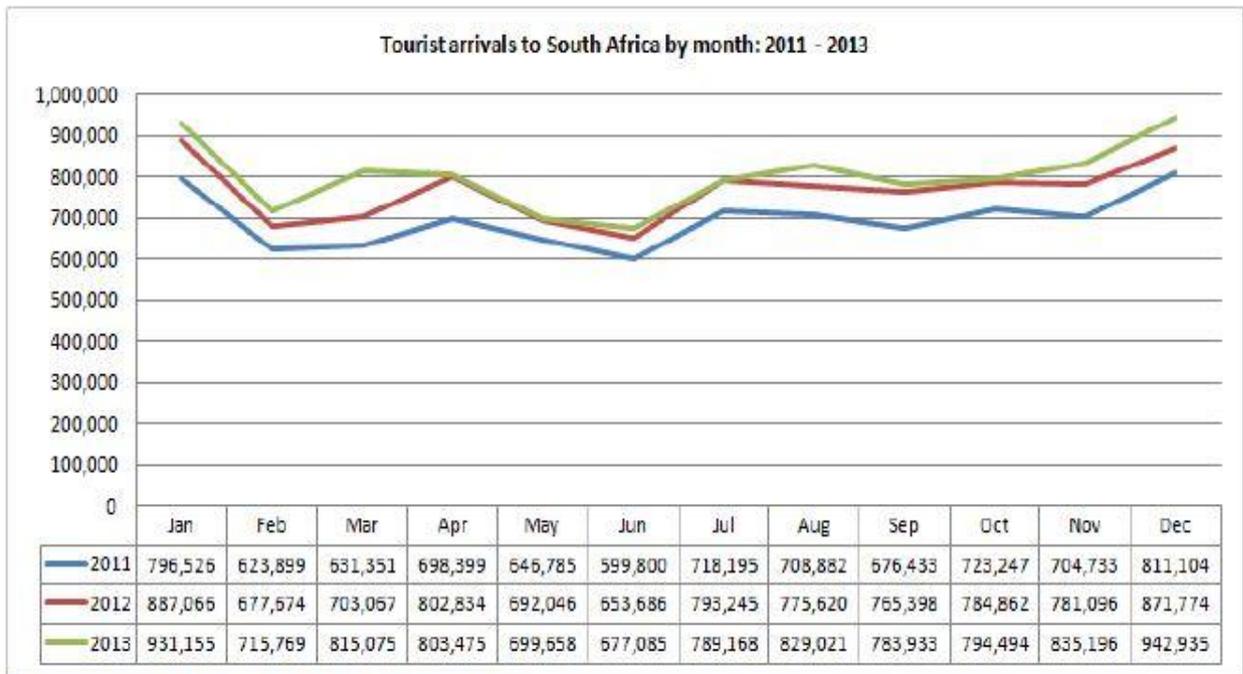
³⁷ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³⁸ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

³⁹ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

The data from 2013 is still valuable as it shows the countries dominating the tourism realm. 1,1 billion people travelled internationally within 2013 and the key 5 global players in tourism were France, USA, Spain, China and Italy. South Africa remained the 33rd best destination in the world. ⁴¹

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 2011-2013.⁴² The tourism high seasons of January and December are indicated.



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

Figure 11: Tourist arrivals to South Africa by month: 2011-2013.⁴³

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.⁴⁴

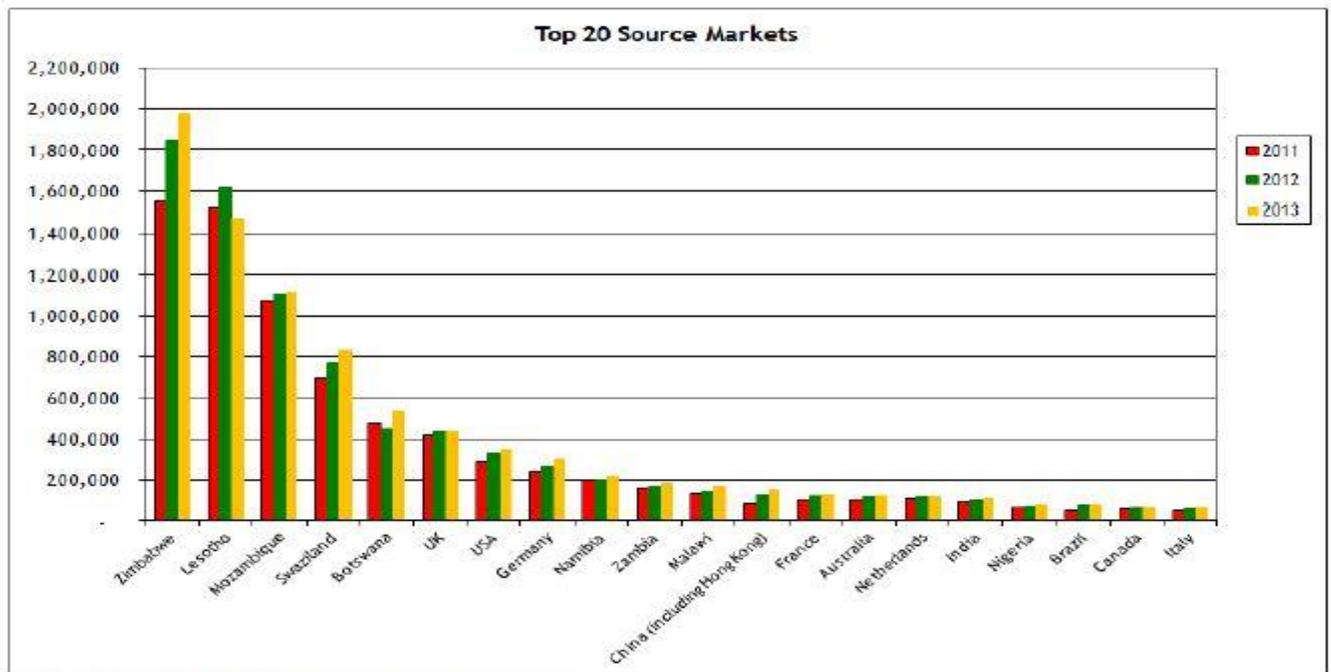
⁴⁰ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

⁴¹ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁴² South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁴³ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

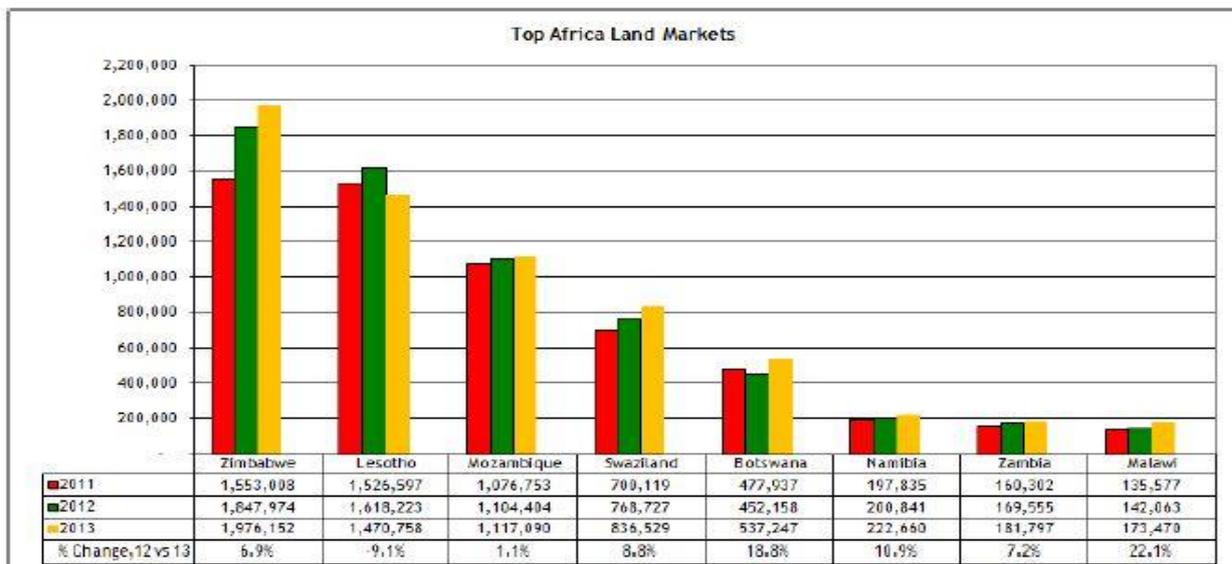
⁴⁴ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

Figure 12: Top 20 Source markets to South Africa.⁴⁵

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.⁴⁶



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

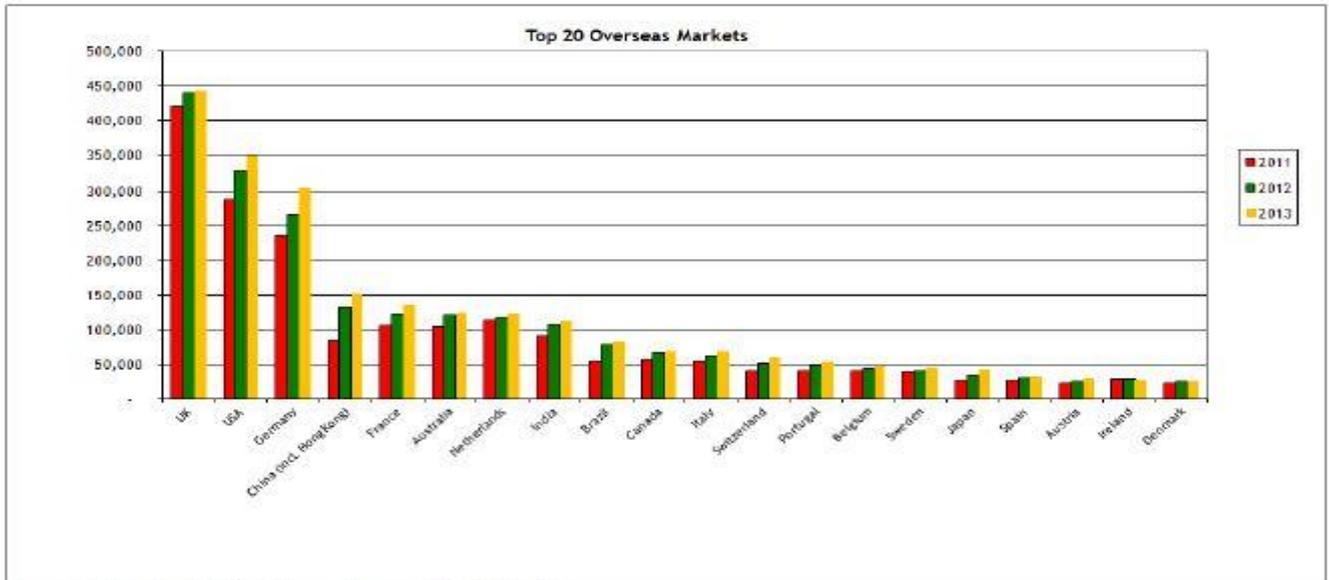
Figure 13: Top Africa Land Markets to South Africa.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁴⁶ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸



Source: Tourism & Migration releases, Statistics SA

Figure 14: Top 20 Overseas Markets to South Africa.⁴⁹

3.3. Tourism from a Provincial Perspective

Domestic tourism

The amount of trips taken within South Africa has grown by 11% in the year 2014 and in connection with this there are an estimated 28 million trips that were undertaken. The dominant market from a domestic tourism perspective is that of visiting friends and relatives (VFR) that is representative of 73% of local travel. This has grown by 3% from the previous year. The core provinces that stimulated local travel were Gauteng at 36%, Limpopo at 18% and Natal at 15% and the total revenue seen in the all of the provinces as a whole, was R26,8 billion. A further summary of key elements regarding the domestic tourism is indicated in the table below.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁴⁹ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁵⁰ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

	2013	2014
Total Domestic Trips	25,2 million	28,0 million
Total Direct Domestic Spend	R24,3 Billion (up 12%)	R26,8 Billion (up 11%)
Average Spend per Domestic Trip	R980	R950
Average Nights per Domestic Trip	4.4 nights	4.0 nights
Total Annual Domestic Bednights	111,3 million	113,1 million

Figure 15: Summary from the South African Tourism Domestic Survey.⁵¹

The figure below is one that indicates the total amount of trips carried out on a domestic level particularly between the timeframe of January and December 2013. As seen in the figure there were around 54 372 million day trips carried out and 50 767 million overnight trips. It is also evident that the months that indicated the most travel were December and January.⁵²

Month trip	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
January	5 546	10,2	5 012	9,9
February	4 801	8,8	2 718	5,4
March	4 980	9,2	4 585	9,0
April	4 639	8,5	4 275	8,4
May	4 660	8,6	3 591	7,1
June	4 315	7,9	4 148	8,2
July	4 374	8,0	3 945	7,8
August	4 210	7,7	3 373	6,6
September	3 915	7,2	4 284	8,4
October	3 994	7,3	3 488	6,9
November	3 118	5,7	3 045	6,0
December	5 820	10,7	8 304	16,4
Total	54 372	100,0	50 767	100,0

Figure 16: Total number of trips taken during the period, January -December 2013 ('000).⁵³

The figure below is one that represents the total expenditure on the domestic day as well as for overnight trips. The combined figure of R104 billion was released into tourism in January and December 2013, with the day and overnight trips. Shopping poses as an important activity that a lot of money is spent on, on the domestic front. The month that showed to have the lesser figures when it comes to money being spent on tourism is November.⁵⁴

⁵¹ South African Tourism Annual Report, 2014.

⁵² Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁵³ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁵⁴ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

Month	Accommodation	Food and beverages	Domestic transport	Recreation and culture	Shopping	Other ¹	Total
Day trips							
January	*	437 574	877 432	59 841	1 332 765	163 761	2 871 373
February	*	349 067	754 792	24 858	1 164 145	143 746	2 436 609
March	*	419 930	702 112	35 623	1 555 141	154 234	2 867 041
April	*	534 736	795 707	443 669	1 760 387	183 653	3 718 152
May	*	387 358	741 002	32 821	1 641 687	204 844	3 007 711
June	*	329 255	769 793	38 072	1 683 696	252 193	3 073 010
July	*	324 273	808 011	41 229	1 779 992	154 985	3 108 490
August	*	326 072	771 552	45 722	1 655 273	138 190	2 936 809
September	*	309 750	556 398	33 567	1 489 357	87 377	2 476 449
October	*	323 720	595 029	38 952	1 288 839	139 052	2 385 592
November	*	270 660	526 757	18 455	1 461 645	94 126	2 371 644
December	*	534 579	872 453	38 256	2 563 584	151 804	4 160 675
Total day trip spending	*	4 546 976	8 771 039	851 063	19 376 511	1 867 966	35 413 555
Overnight trips							
January	1 033 998	1 479 477	2 403 810	178 679	3 223 486	143 537	8 462 988
February	341 219	497 674	1 010 778	36 428	936 115	81 322	2 903 537
March	872 320	965 403	1 787 197	132 098	1 621 721	177 198	5 555 938
April	445 460	795 392	1 960 785	104 442	1 483 474	161 697	4 951 251
May	829 101	821 356	1 636 791	47 064	1 380 191	149 713	4 864 217
June	775 257	816 690	1 532 508	118 915	1 453 659	183 651	4 880 680
July	869 001	753 856	1 579 795	79 180	1 548 667	113 309	4 943 809
August	758 657	693 974	1 537 419	51 383	1 212 154	313 807	4 567 393
September	615 932	745 546	1 751 474	64 415	1 367 726	174 630	4 719 723
October	437 354	635 544	1 672 538	48 644	1 083 547	567 494	4 445 120
November	445 014	660 768	1 367 062	32 569	1 275 685	160 335	3 941 433
December	1 704 759	1 917 448	4 474 855	275 092	5 161 431	696 600	14 230 185
Total overnight trip spending	9 128 072	10 783 127	22 715 012	1 168 910	21 747 858	2 923 296	68 466 275
Total Domestic spending	9 128 072	15 330 103	31 486 051	2 019 973	41 124 369	4 791 262	103 879 830

¹ The expenditure shown in this table represents an extrapolation of expenditure reported for the most recent trip. The extrapolation is based on the assumption that expenditure on the most recent trip is representative of trips expenditure during the preceding three months.

Figure 17: Total expenditure on domestic day and overnight trips, January - December 2013 ('000).⁵⁵

The map below is one representative of the proportion of day travel to the respective provinces. The provinces that showed the highest figures for travel in this regard were to Gauteng, Limpopo and the Western Cape.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁵⁶ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

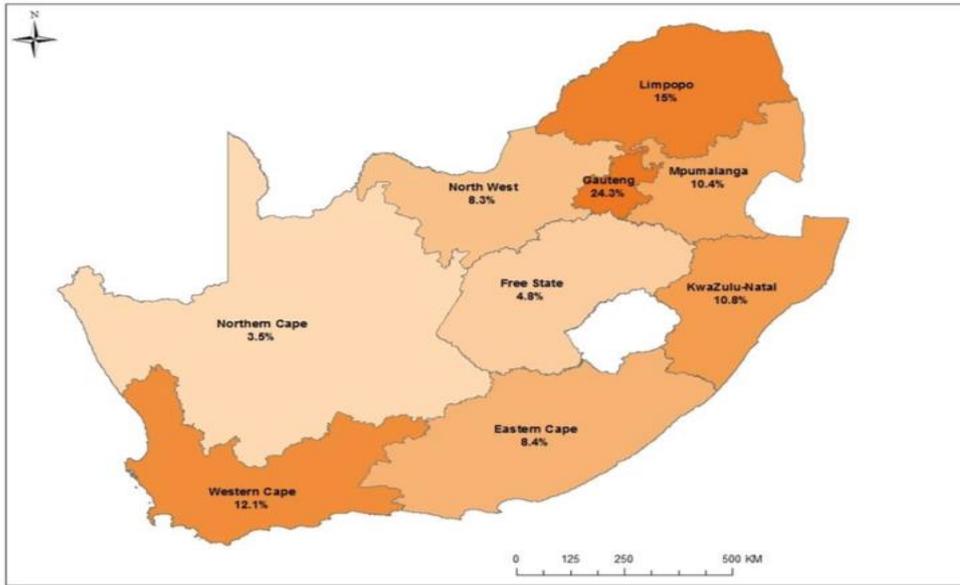


Figure 18: Percentage of day trips by province of destination, January -December 2013.⁵⁷

The overnight trips as per province for the months of January and December 2013 are indicated in the figure below. They are also for the months of January and December 2013 were Kwazulu-Natal and Limpopo were the most popular for local travellers.⁵⁸

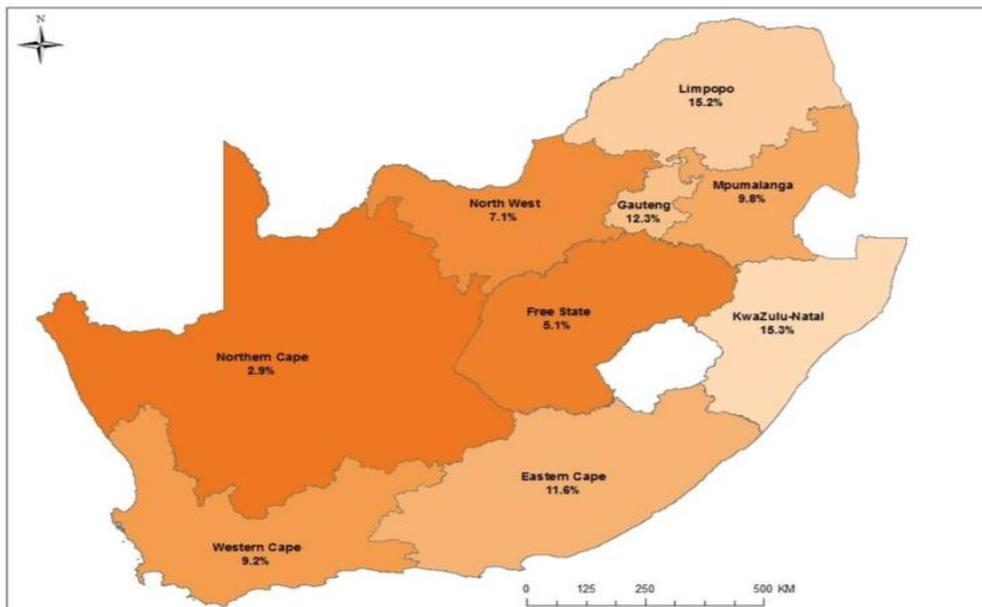


Figure 19: Percentage of overnight trips by province of destination, January -December 2013.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁵⁸ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

The respective tourism patterns are indicated that the number of day trips were close to 20 million whilst 30 million overnight trips were taken during the time period of January- December 2013.⁶⁰

The majority of the travel undertaken for overnight trips was to Kwazulu-Natal and the Limpopo Province as the key destinations in this category. Gauteng had an estimated 3.6 million overnight trips during this same timeframe.⁶¹

Province of destination	Number of day trips		Number of overnight trips	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Western Cape	2 421	12,1	2 731	9,2
Eastern Cape	1 679	8,4	3 443	11,6
Northern Cape	690	3,5	869	2,9
Free State	951	4,8	1 522	5,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 161	10,8	4 555	15,3
North West	1 657	8,3	2 106	7,1
Gauteng	4 854	24,3	3 637	12,3
Mpumalanga	2 080	10,4	2 907	9,8
Limpopo	3 003	15,0	4 500	15,2
Unspecified	503	2,5	3 419	11,5
Total	19 999	100,0	29 690	100,0

Figure 20: Province of destination by type of trip on most recent trips, January -December 2013 ('000).⁶²

The figure below is one that illustrates the reason for the undertaking of day trips according to the respective province from January –December 2013. Shopping posed as a core activity in the regions of the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.⁶³ Another high motivation for travel to Limpopo was Visiting Friends and Relatives.⁶⁴

⁵⁹ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶⁰ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶¹ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶² Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶³ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶⁴ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

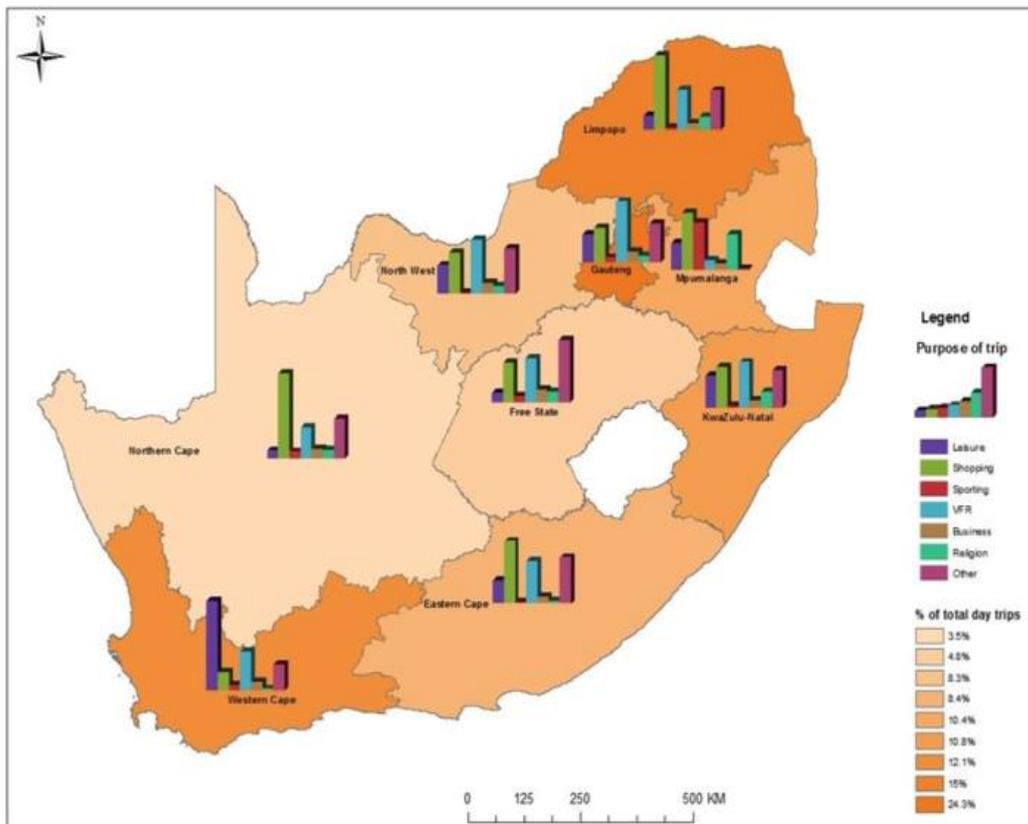


Figure 21: Percentage distribution of main purpose of most recent day trips by province destination, January - December 2013.⁶⁵

In correlation with the figure below which represents the percentage distribution of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for most recent overnight trips, January –December 2013, it is evident to the large extent that Visiting Friends and Relatives serves as a motivation to take overnight trips in Limpopo especially where religion also is a high rated reason.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶⁶ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

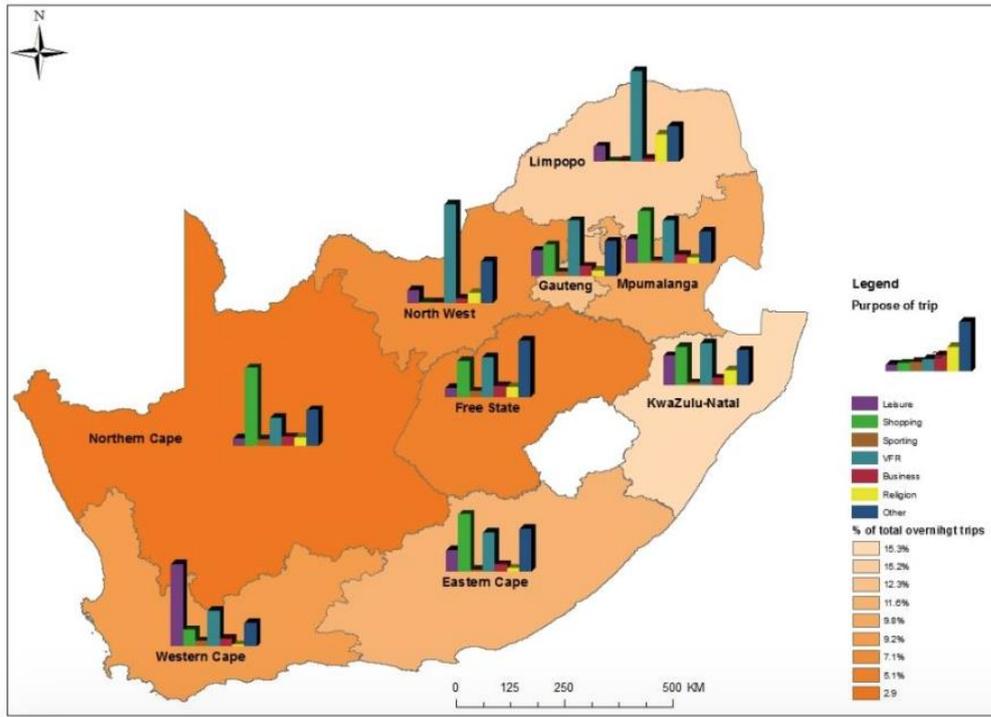


Figure 22: Percentage of main purpose of the trip by province of destination for more recent overnight trips, January - December 2013.⁶⁷

The figure below addresses the length of stay on overnights trips, January –December 2013, where in the circumstance of people staying up to one week at the respective place, constituted 81.7%. They key destinations where people went to for more of less one week were Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. With regard to the paid bednights, the provinces that showed the most were the Western Cape and Kwazulu-Natal. The main figure for the time South African local people would stay at a destination was 6 days.⁶⁸

Province of destination	Length of stay (per cent)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles of number of nights stayed			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Western Cape	80,5	12,6	6,8	100,0	7 072	2	3	6	7
Eastern Cape	70,6	13,5	15,9	100,0	1 741	2	4	8	10
Northern Cape	83,3	10,8	5,9	100,0	677	2	3	5	5
Free State	88,7	6,2	5,1	100,0	864	2	2	4	4
KwaZulu-Natal	82,4	9,4	8,2	100,0	6 175	2	3	6	6
North West	87,3	6,4	6,2	100,0	808	2	2	4	4
Gauteng	81,3	9,9	8,8	100,0	1 877	2	2	6	6
Mpumalanga	89,3	5,4	5,3	100,0	1 663	2	2	4	4
Limpopo	80,9	8,9	10,2	100,0	1 835	2	3	5	5
RSA	81,7	9,5	8,8	100,0	22 711	2	3	6	6

⁶⁷ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁶⁸ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

Figure 23: Province of destination by length of stay on most recent overnight trips, January -December 2013 ('000).⁶⁹

The tourist motivation as rated per reasons is shown in the figure below. The most dominant reason for travel in the day trip as well as overnight category is to Visit Friends and Relatives.⁷⁰

Main purpose	Length of stay (%)			Total	Paid bed nights ('000)	Quartiles			
	Up to 1 week	1-2 weeks	> 2 weeks			Lower quartile	Median	Average	Upper quartile
Leisure/vacation/holiday	79,5	12,0	8,5	100,0	15 480	2	4	6	7
Shopping	89,3	7,2	3,5	100,0	154	1	2	4	3
Sporting	97,2	1,4	1,4	100,0	325	1	2	3	3
VFR	75,4	12,2	12,4	100,0	2 724	2	3	7	7
Business	89,1	5,3	5,5	100,0	1 667	2	3	4	4
Religious	95,5	1,2	3,3	100,0	609	1	2	3	3
Other	90,3	5,7	3,9	100,0	1 652	1	2	4	4
Unspecified	91,3	3,3	5,4	100,0	101	1	3	5	5
South Africa	81,4	9,7	8,9	100,0	22 711	2	3	6	6

Other includes funeral, medical, education etc.

Figure 24: Main purpose of most recent person trips by type of trip, January -December 2013 ('000).⁷¹

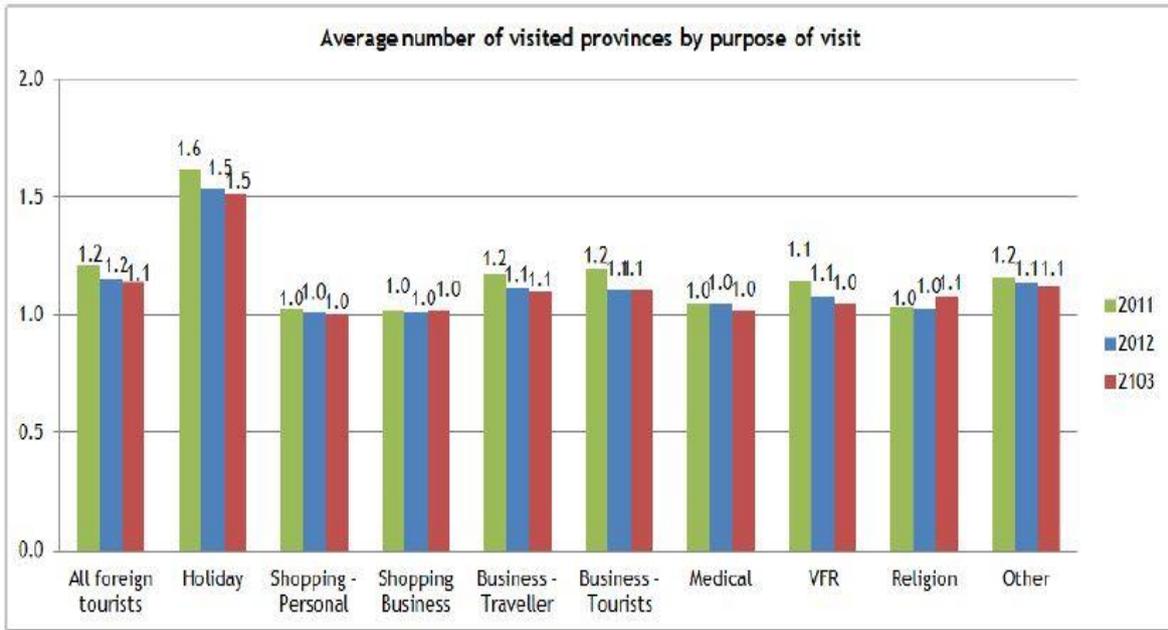
The figure below dominantly suggests that the average number of provinces visited by the respective reason for travel is between 1 and 2 provinces maximum. It is clear that a holiday is the main reason for travel and they are also shown to visit more of the other provinces in South Africa than the other 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.⁷²

⁶⁹ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁷⁰ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

⁷¹ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2013.

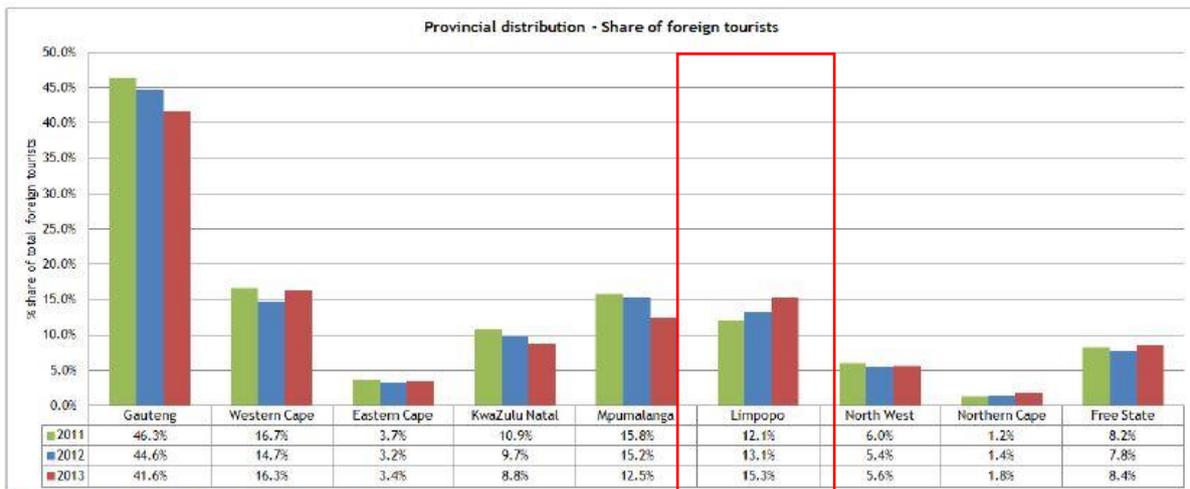
⁷² South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 25: Average number of visited provinces by purpose of visit.⁷³

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 international tourists with 41, 6%. The Western Cape received the second highest amount of international tourists at 16,5% of the share.⁷⁴



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 26: Provincial distribution: share of foreign tourists⁷⁵.

⁷³ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁷⁴ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶

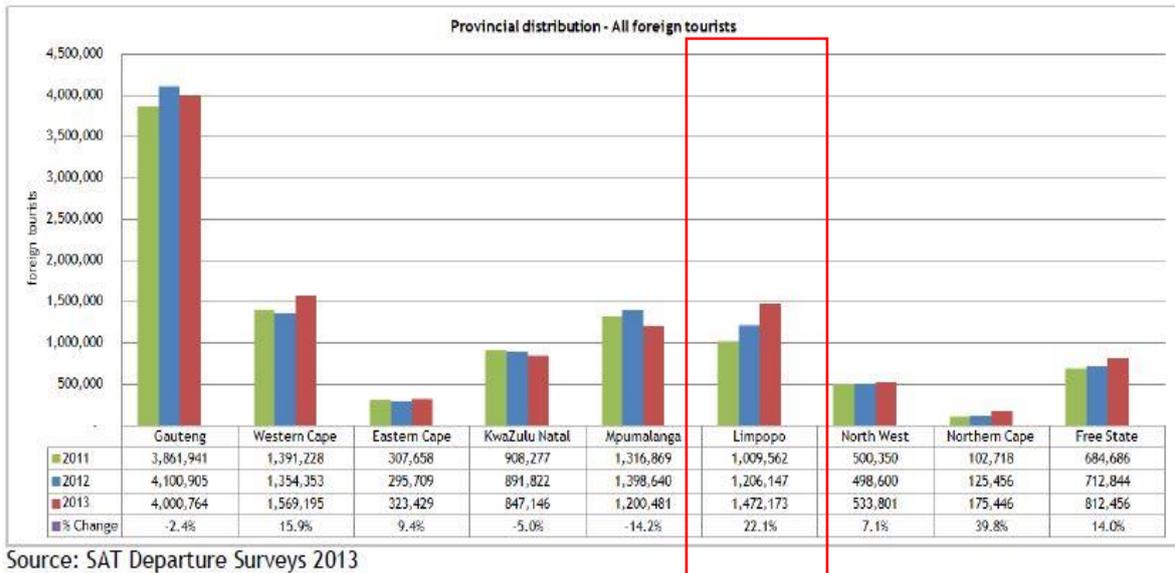


Figure 27: Provincial distribution: All foreign tourists.⁷⁷

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.⁷⁸

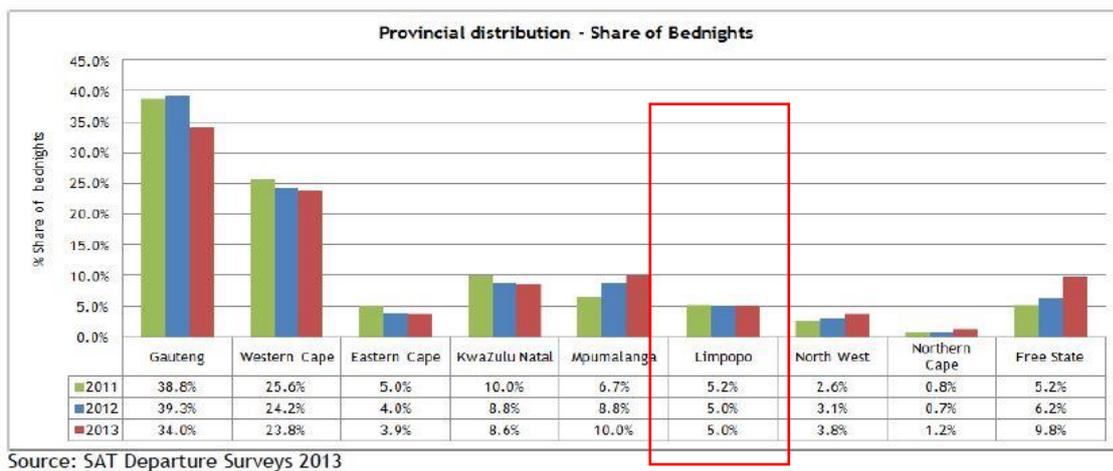


Figure 28: Provincial distribution: share of bed nights.⁷⁹

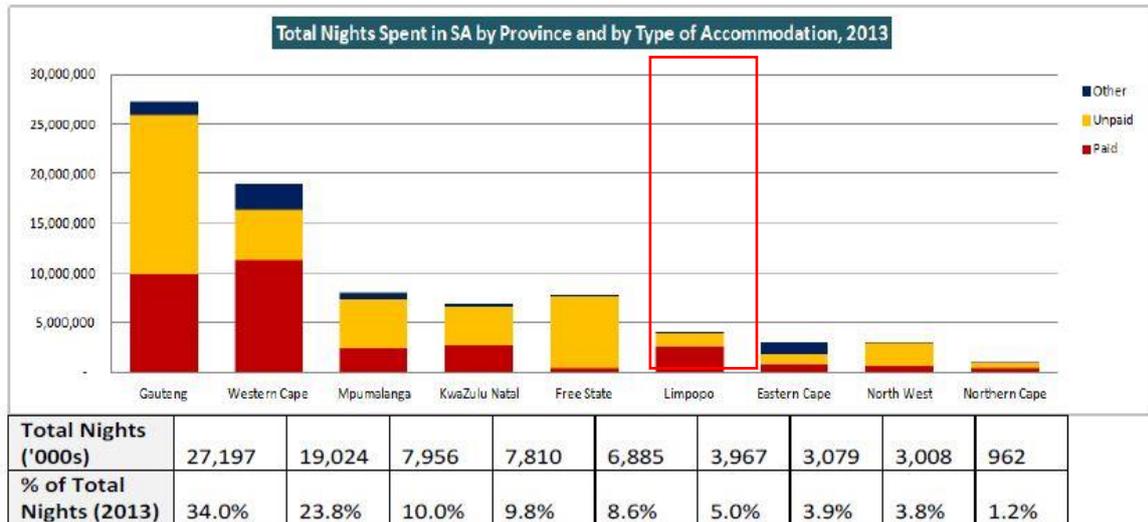
⁷⁶ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁷⁷ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁷⁸ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰



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

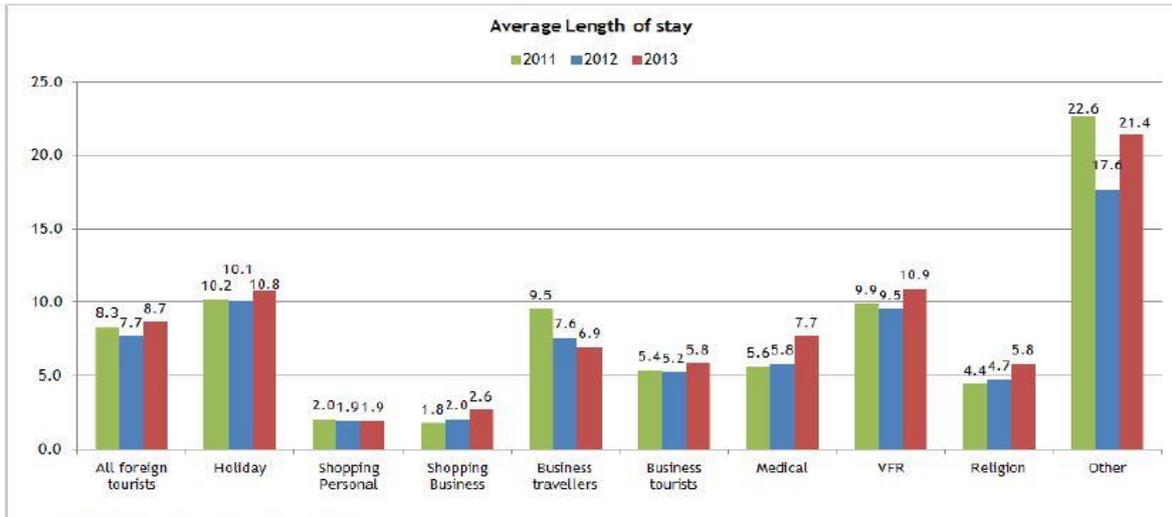
Figure 29: Total nights spent in SA by province and by type of accommodation.⁸¹

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.⁸²

⁸⁰ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁸¹ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁸² South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.



Source: SAT Departure Surveys 2013

Figure 30: Average length of stay.⁸³

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.⁸⁴

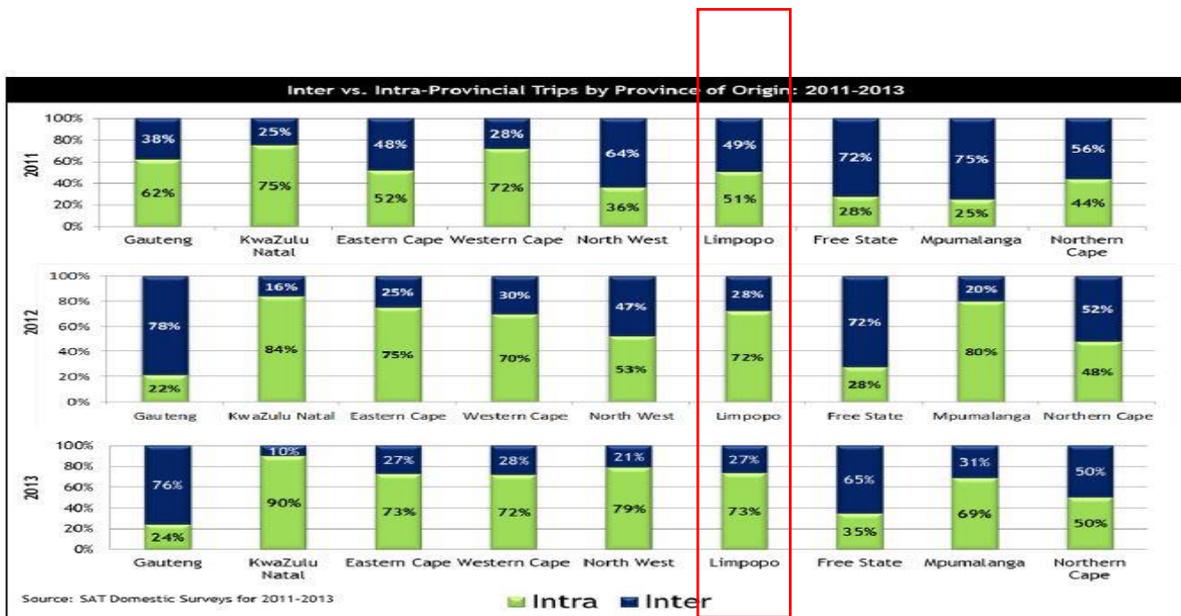


Figure 31: Inter vs Intra-Provincial trips by province of origin:2011-2013.⁸⁵

⁸³ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁸⁴ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶

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.⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁶ South African Tourism Annual Tourism Performance Report, 2013.

⁸⁷ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2012.

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 32: Dominant forms of accommodation by province for domestic overnight trips (per cent).⁸⁸

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.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰ The 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.

⁸⁸ Domestic Tourism Survey, 2012.

⁸⁹ Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017.

⁹⁰ Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017

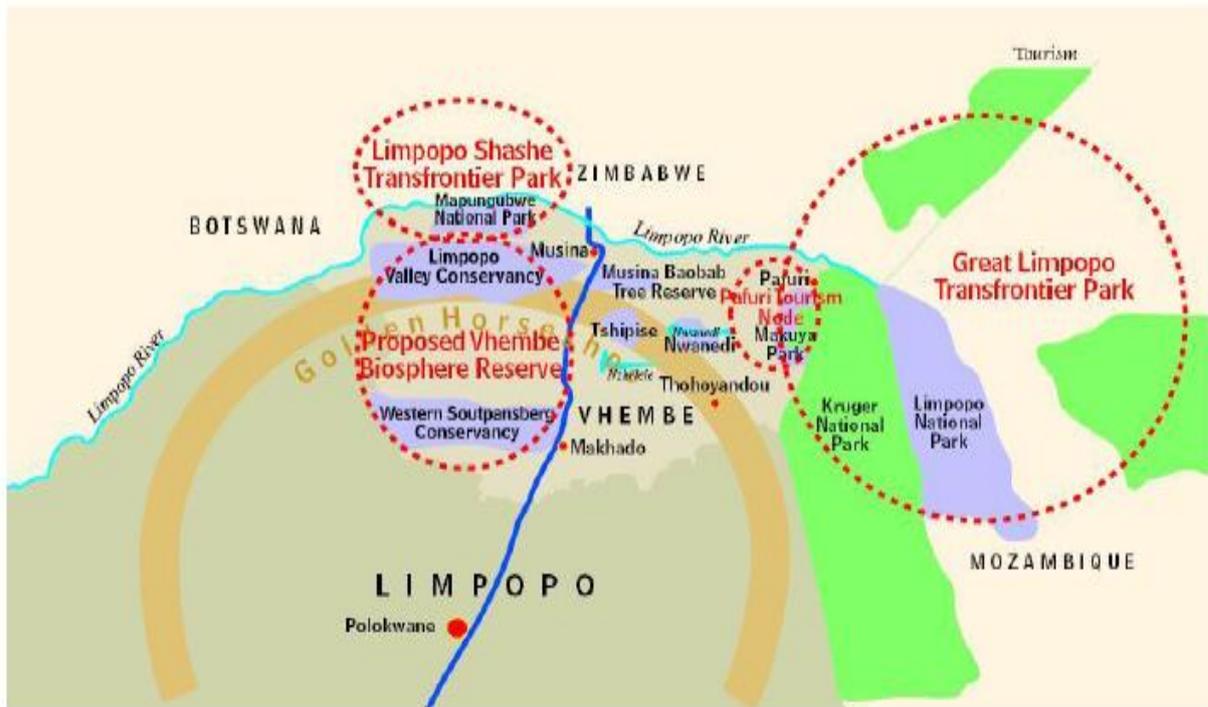


Figure 33: Key attractions in Vhembe District.⁹¹

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.⁹²

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”.⁹³

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.⁹⁴ Although it might already be a

⁹¹ Vhembe Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017

⁹² Limpopo Tourism Agency Website, 2015

⁹³ Limpopo Tourism Agency Website, 2015

⁹⁴ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

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.⁹⁵ 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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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

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)

⁹⁵ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

⁹⁶ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

⁹⁷ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007.

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

Figure 34: Tourism development and promotion in Musina

Figure 19: Tourism development and promotion in Musina.⁹⁸

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 35: Accommodation types in Musina.⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Musina Local Economic Development Strategy, 2007

⁹⁹ 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. Natural areas

In the project area specifically, there are two areas that are valuable from a conservation 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 Musina Nature Reserve is the conservation of the Baobab. Another feature of the reserve is the Sand River Gneiss which is an ancient rock type.¹⁰⁰ In terms of the amenities offered to tourists, there is a Day visitor's area, Educational centre and a tented bush camp. A route is present which is circular within the park.¹⁰¹ It is "state-owned" and also used for the conservation of game within it. It is 4976, 339 hectares in size.¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴ 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.

¹⁰⁰South African Tourism, 2014.

¹⁰¹Limpopo Tourism Agency website, 2014.

¹⁰² Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, 2014.

¹⁰³Five-year Strategic Plan for the Musina Nature Reserve, 2014.

¹⁰⁴Maremani website, 2014.



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”.¹⁰⁵

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.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ Maremani website, 2014.

¹⁰⁶ 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. It is however valuable to pinpoint the potential stakeholders that would be impacted by the possibility of a power-line.

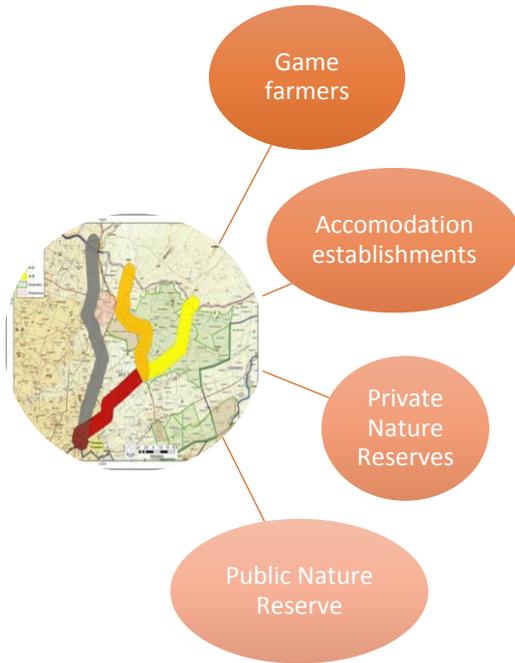
4.1. Core Stakeholders Impacted

The concept of different “stakeholders” in a project was explained in the introduction and are also the people with whom consultation with, adds a depth of knowledge to the respective project at hand. This circumstance can manifest with stakeholder analysis. Stakeholder analysis is valuable due to the following reasons:

- It pinpoints the intentions and concerns of interested and affected parties;
- It classifies the respective impacts that may be detrimental to the project;
- It detects the associations and networks that can be beneficial to the project;
- It ascertains respective people who should be consulted and at which point it should be done;
- It finds manner in which detrimental effects on societies can be minimised.¹⁰⁷

The figure below represents the core stakeholders affected.

¹⁰⁷ WWF, 2005.



Colour corridor and alternative associated:	Name of farm or establishment:	Brief description:	Reference:
Grey (1)	Old Rock Safaris	The establishment has overnight facilities such as a lodge and the facility to partake in hunting for trophies as well as for biltong as a part of their product offering. Hikes are available on the farm.	http://www.oldrocksafaris.co.za
Grey (1)	Tovey Lodge and Safaris	10 Chalets available with facilities such as a pool and pool table. Game viewing available.	www.findplaces.co.za/tovey-lodge-in-musine-8282.html
	Bakstaan Game Lodge & Hakuna Mata Game Farm	4 Chalets , lapas, pool as the main facilities on offer. The type of hunting that takes place on the farm is one of rifle and bow-hunting. Hiking trails are also present on the property. Can host up to 14 people.	www.hakunamatatagamelodge.co.za
Grey (1)	Sand River Safaris	Hunting forms are that with a rifle, bow and hand gun. 4300 ha in size and offer a range of game. Offer an authentic experience of Africa on their website.	www.sandriversafaris.co.za
Grey (1)	Boabab Buffalo Breeders & Sheldrake Safaris	The business breeds ad sells buffalos. Some of their buffalos are in the Baobab Nature Reserve.	http://www.baobab-buffalo.co.za/
Grey (1)	Stonebridge	The name of the establishment is StoneBridge Lodge and it can accommodate 22 guests at full	http://www.roomsforafrica.com/establishment.do?id=15562

		capacity. It has 7 double rooms and 2 chalets.	
Grey (1)	Ilala Lodge	Ilala Lodge. The size of the property is approximately 240Ha and is on the African Ivory Trail. Its rates are between R2000-R7000 per night.	http://www.golimpopo.com/accommodation/ilala-country-lodge
Grey (1)	Kwangulele Hunting Lodge	5 Bedrooms and up to 11 people can be accommodated. Game drive available as a part of the product offering.	www.khlodge.com
Orange (2A)	Mananga Safaris	Estimated size of the reserve that the safaris take place in is 25 000 ha. They have elephant, leopard and buffalo. It is positioned as a luxury hunting establishment. It appears from their price list that their targeted tourists are foreign visitors from the US or Europe. They receive an estimated 250 foreign visitors per year.	www.manangasafaris.com
Yellow (2B)	Maremani Nature Reserve	It is an estimated 40 000 hectares in size and aims to preserve the natural environment. They receive an estimated 1500 school children per year and 100 University students per annum and have hunting and non hunting visitors linked with Mananga Safaris/Limpopo Safaris.	www.maremani.com

4.1. Planning Phase Impacts

THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT

Potential attitude of resistance against the project from local community

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.

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. • Ways that would mitigate negative impacts should be communicated with the local community such that they are aware that the least possible impact is attempted to be made. • Construction of the power-lines can be planned for a time that is considered to be out of season for the local tourism community. This would lessen the impact on the local tourism industry. • Clear timeframes of which area would be affected at which date could be communicated to ensure that people
----------------------------	--

are prepared for that time period.

THEME: LAND USE IMPACT

Possible loss of land previously used for game farming

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

4.2. Construction Phase Impacts

required.			
THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT			
<i>Loss of income</i>			
Probability	The loss of income is directly related to the tourism industry in the area, as well as the game lodges/accommodation establishments.	Highly probable	4
Duration	The trophy hunting context is of particular relevance to the loss of income impact as in the hunting season, which is mostly in the winter months, it is the main form of income for many tourism 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.	Medium term	3
Scale		Local	1
Magnitude/Severity		High	8
Significance		Moderate without and With mitigation	4/8
Mitigation measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the process of moving the game to a different location. 	
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
Mitigation measures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of the power –line could be planned for a period that is considered to be out of season for the hunting establishments. 		

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. This is also the case with the respective game farms in the vicinity.

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.

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 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	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. 		

THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT

Interference in the tourism high seasons

Depending on the confirmed time that is allocated 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 properties and establishments directly affected 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**

- Construction could be limited to weekdays only such that the weekends are available for tourists to visit.

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. It is also unpleasant for the local residence who need to endure it for the construction phase.

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**

- Construction can be limited to weekday working hours.
- Vehicles and machinery can be switched off when not in use.

THEME: QUALITY OF LIFE IMPACT

Dust

Dust would affect the tourism experience as in most case when the tourists are on a safari or a hunt they would be outside for long periods of time as a part of the experience. This makes them more susceptible to the impact of dust being an unpleasant factor on their visit.

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"> • Vehicles can only be used when necessary as to avoid excessive driving stimulating the dust. • Roads can be dampened in circumstances when the impact is experienced as too high. • Shade netting can be used to separate the construction area and can also act as a barrier for the dust. 		

THEME: COMMUNITY IMPACT

Change in the sense of place

The place has a certain meaning to the people and there is an attachment to the place and to the way it is at present. The feel of resistance from the local people in tourism suggests that they do not want a change in the sense of place.

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

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

- 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
Community impact	Change in the sense of place	Construction	Negative	4	3	2	8 52	Moderate
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
Cultural impact	Impact on the tourism experience	Operational	Negative	2	4	2	6	24	Low

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 previous 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 being change in the sense of place, loss of income and loss of land previously used for game farming.

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 and that the development of power-lines in the local setting is not one which is favoured by the local tourism industry currently. 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 Maremeni Nature Reserve. It features along its boundaries which would have less of an impact than if it went directly through the Maremeni Nature Reserve. The visual impact would be on the boundaries of the Musina Nature Reserve as well as the Maremeni 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 Maremeni Nature Reserve, which is of value from a conservation and tourism viewpoint.

6.5. Preferred corridor

There are numerous tourism ventures that are game farms and accommodation establishments in the grey corridor (1) and an important focus is on the landscape in this type of nature-based tourism. This can be referred to as the sense of place that places a large role in the perceived attractiveness of the destination and tourism venture in particular. A power- line has the ability to change the sense of place in a negative light in its early stages when it is new to the people and tourists and particularly in its construction phase. This phase can also interfere with the revenue generation of the tourism ventures as the trophy hunters in the area might avoid it during that time and sought other destinations after the power –line has been established.

As in the definition of tourism provided in the introduction, there are a number of elements of which the tourism concept is comprised and the locations in which they occur play an important role as well as the tourists that visit them. Within this context tourist visitor numbers as well as revenue



generated for tourism are an important indication of the extent of the impact possible development and power-line infrastructure would have on tourism in the area.

There are a number of tourism establishments that appear in alternative 1 (grey corridor) and the core stakeholders reflect 8 tourism establishments that would be affected. Alternative 2A (orange corridor) and Alternative 2B (yellow corridor) both have one core establishment that feature within them that would be impacted.

Upon further investigation after the draft report, it has become evident that Maremani Nature Reserve has over 1000 visitor numbers per year whilst Mananga Safaris an estimated 250 per year. This reflects that Maremani Nature Reserve has more visitor numbers per year.

Mananga Safaris and Limpopo Safaris have been described as outfitters of Maremani and in this scenario it is apparent that Maremani Nature Reserve is an important natural resource base for tourism in the area.

Following the above Alternative 2B (orange corridor) is the most preferred corridor to be used for the power-line towers because although it holds value for tourism in the area, it poses as having the lowest visitor numbers and establishments that would be affected. The Alternative 1 (grey corridor) is the least preferred because of the number of tourism establishments that would be impacted and therefore revenue generated for tourism.

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Consultation/ questionnaires returned

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- Mr. C. Voster (Christo)
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- Mr. J. Joubert
- Ms. M. Botha
- Mr R. Botha
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- Mr. S. C. J. Joubert
- Mr Hurst

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 / natuureservaat / 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?

