CONCEPTS RELATING TO A
FUTURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE
GREATER BRANDBERG AREA
ERONGO/KUNENE REGIONS, NAMIBIA
JULY 1996
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM
CONCEPTS RELATING TO A
FUTURE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE
GREATER BRANDBERG AREA
ERONGO / KUNENE REGIONS,
NAMIBIA
MAY, 1996
MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A request from the Scientific committee of the National Monuments Council, Ministry of Education and Culture, for a management plan for the Brandberg led to the preparation of this document.

Numerous applications for tourism developments in the form of both concession and P.T.O. areas, led the Scientific Committee to approach the Ministry of Environment and Tourism for such plan.

During 1994 members of the National Monuments Council, MET officials from the Khorixas office and Traditional Leaders conducted an on-site field trip to set out new, proposed boundaries for a revised Monuments Area surrounding the Brandberg.

During the period 9 April to 13 July, 1994, such boundaries were
surveyed by Mr. J.J.D. Walter - refer map 1 dated 17 March 1995.

Unlike the National Monuments areas at Petrified Forest and Twyfelfontein, Brandberg has no visitor facilities, but is accessible by road and a variety of tracks for off-road vehicles. Most of this access network was provided in the 1970's, with assistance from the Roads Department, S.W.A. Administration, Imkor Tin Mine at Uis and both tour operators and private individuals.

Extensive fieldwork and scientific studies have centred around the archaeological, botanical, rock art, faunal and geological composition of Brandberg. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism has since the mid 1980's attempted to collect visitor statistics at the Maack Shelter (White Lady) with limited success. Currently 6 500 persons visit this site annually, carrying out 926 visits to do so. Such statistics are inaccurate being an understatement. No statistics exist regarding other visitation to the Brandberg by private groups, organised clubs, climbers and researchers.

Little knowledge exists regarding communal grazing systems currently in operation surrounding the Brandberg, while prospecting and small-scale mining operations have fluctuated up and down for the past decade. Much of the effort to create a revised National Monuments Area surrounding the mountain arose from the problems created by such prospecting / mining operations, together with the advent of numerous tourism development applications.

Fluctuations in rainfall, availability of vegetation and intensified poaching have played a role in wildlife populations decreasing dramatically, east of the Brandberg.

Currently the new proposed National Monuments Area is not finalised due to a conflict arising regarding the two windmills within the new area (Map 1). Within the proposed new area is a substantial section of the Ugab river (Map 2), included with the express aim of upgrading land use and providing the possibility of water abstraction for future tourism developments, beyond this proposed boundary. It is considered necessary to ensure that all such developments are peripheral to the Monuments Area boundary.
Following the cessation of mining operations at Uis and the resulting socio-economic problems for this large community, there has been an increased interest regarding tourism as a potential means of employment and income. During 1995/96 a number of preparatory discussions have been held with Traditional Leaders, who are interested in the concept of incorporating the Brandberg into a conservation area, i.e. People's Park.

In the past numerous efforts have produced scientific papers and popular articles relating the geology, archaeology, botany, rock art, fauna and flora of the Brandberg. A cultural heritage site of national and international importance, the Brandberg was declared a National Monument Area in 1964 (Map 2).

As recently as 1994 officials from National Monuments Council, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, together with Traditional Leaders planned a larger, revised and hoped-for National Monuments Area, surrounding the Brandberg. Such area was surveyed from April to July, 1994 (Map 1).

Since the mid 1980's tourist statistics have been collected, with limited success and currently a minimum of 6500 persons visit the Maack Shelter (White Lady), spread over 926 visits per year. While only a minimum figure, such estimate in no way records other visitor numbers at the Brandberg. No minimum facilities for tourists are present at Brandberg, unlike other sites, e.g. Twyfelfontein and Petrified Forest.

A network of District Roads and off-road vehicle tracks allows access to most points around the mountain, as does the Ugab River. Such total freedom of access precludes any proper monitoring of visitors or their activities.

Land use in proximity to the mountain is mainly communal stock farming and prospecting / small mining, some of which has taken place within the former original Monuments Area boundaries (Map 2).
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With increasing but little understood tourism activities at and surrounding the Brandberg mountain over the past decade, the need has arisen to commence production of a Management Plan for not merely the Brandberg Massive itself but a greater area surrounding it. Such greater area should ideally consist of both core and buffer areas. There is also potential for combined tourism and conservation areas beyond such area to the north and south.

Considering that such areas could combine not only proportions of present State Communal Land from both Erongo and Kunene regions, but also the National West Coast Recreation area, is vibrant and exciting. A number of concepts are presented with not only conservation in mind, but incorporating natural resource use in a sustainable manner, development compatible with environmental constraints and very importantly, possibilities for human development through education and employment.

In conclusion, the concepts seek a closer involvement with regional and central government, the line functions ministries, and local communities in the regions. It is hoped that the general area will reach its full potential following the inception of a more co-ordinated approach to conservation and tourism development in the future.
DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION


INTRODUCTION

This proposal for a Conceptual Management Plan for the Brandberg or Duaires has been requested by the Scientific Committee of the National Monuments Council to the Ministry of Environment & Tourism.

Numerous applications for Tourism developments have been received but none will be approved until the Management Plan for the Brandberg/Duaires is completed.

The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is one of the four Government Ministries which are active in the areas surrounding the mountain massive. Any final decisions must include the rural communities surrounding the mountain and the Regional Councillors; the Governors of Erongo and Kunene Regions; the Ministries of: Lands and Resettlement; Agriculture, Water and Rural Development; Mines and Energy.

When viewing the complexities surrounding the many and varied applications for tourism development, some 13 in all, it is clear that not all applications will be approved. Equally clear is the necessity to look beyond the mountain itself. Hence the proposed “New Revised National Monument Area” Fig. 1. And “The Greater Brandberg Core Area”. with the linking of both the Kunene and Erongo Regions and finally, the incorporation of Regional, National and International perspectives relating to such a valuable Cultural and National asset as the mountain and its surrounds.

It is possible that the mountain will become the hub of developments in the surrounding areas which are both inhabited and uninhabited. Some as small as the area of the massive itself or as large as the core area greater Brandberg area or possibly even larger to include the National Monument of Twyelfontein. The plan may need to include portions of both Regions and the different land tenures currently in existence, such as the National West Coast area; communal farmland; tourist concession areas; uninhabited communal or state land and peripheral areas where pastoralists live.

There is no clear picture of the combined data accumulated over many years, relating to the mountain. There are no known records of how many people visit and climb the mountain, nor how many people live nearby. Socio economical and socio ecological surveys have not been conducted in the area. It is necessary to know and understand the needs, hopes and aspirations of the few people who are in a poor income bracket living nearby. Cultural connections to the mountain need to be understood.

Old boreholes near the mountain have become a contentious issue when considering a National Monument Area. The poor people living in close proximity to the mountain are ever hopeful of earning income from tourist developments, which appear to be the good land use potential for this arid area of low rainfall. Local residents have set up small income generating ‘guided’ tours, but these brave entrepreneurs lack training, sometimes annoying visiting tourists when they demand payment. Subsistence mining settlements may cause conflict where their environmental code is lacking or where migratory groups move in and displace the long time residents.

A borehole which has been constructed by the Ministry of Environment & Tourism has been provided for those who have settled near the White Lady and they have now requested a PTO for a community based tourist camp.

The Internationally famous Maag Shelter and other easily accessible sites have been vandalised. There is a need for trained guides with authority to be employed to accompany climbers and visitors, and there is a need to bring in restrictions for some of the fragile areas. These needs are becoming more urgent.
This spectacular inselberg massive is a geological wonder, the rock art which carries the history of mankind engraved and painted on the ancient rock faces deserves special attention with regard to further developments in the area. The geological monument near the Ugab river, and the rhino which inhabit the most arid area in Africa, the elephant viewed in the superb scenery with the mountain backdrop, coupled with the needs of communities who inhabit the area and the overseas visitors who travel to the mountain and surrounds, suggest that there is a need to formulate a plan as urgently as is possible. The management plan of such an area requires input from the experts in their field.

It is suggested, therefore, that a workshop and general debate should be implemented as soon as possible to look into the undoubted potential of this natural resource. The debate should be of a public nature to include the private sector tourism groups, conservation environmentalists, miners and local communities who use the mountain and surrounds. Namibians in general have an interest and need to judge the many and varied options currently being proposed.

In conclusion, it is suggested that a buffer zone could be discussed at a National workshop where the complexities of land use options. A review and discussion of the present applications for mining claims and tourist developments requires departmental and communal input.

The final planning may lead to the creation of Namibia’s first World Heritage Site, a man and Biosphere Reserve or a Contractual/ People’s Park, perhaps there is need for a combination of all three land use categories. This Draft Management Plan serves as a basis upon which the workshop debate may initiate further discussion and recommendations.

Rudi Loutit
Ministry of Environment & Tourism,
PO Box 83,
Khorixas.
THE PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL MONUMENT AREA SURROUNDING BRANDBERG (MAPS 1 AND 2)

The proposed boundaries are depicted on maps 1 and 2.

Currently the following problems remain unresolved:

a) Has the boundary demarcation been carried out by a registered surveyor, and once such boundaries are ratified under the National Monuments Act will they be legally binding should conflicts arise with local stock farmers or small miners wishing to enter such boundaries?

b) How will such boundary be marked? Map 1 describes all beacons as Y-standards under cairn. Many beacons have already been removed since 1994. Likewise the original veterinary cordon fence from Brandberg eastwards has been removed, leaving a more pristine open countryside.

Fencing is not advocated.

Possibly stone beacons, cemented, and of a suitable height, with small inlaid National Monument signs, would be appropriate.

c) How will the currently disputed eastern boundary between points B and E be resolved? Following meetings held with the Headman and Councillors of Ward 3 early in 1996, Mr. J.J.D. Walter is accused of incorrectly setting this section to incorporate the two windmills inside the new proposed National Monument boundary (maps 1 and 2).
We have no clear understanding of how important Windmill North (Tsisab Post) and Windmill South (Brandberg Post) are for stock farming.

A possible solution would be to retain the current proposed new boundary from points B to E (maps 1 and 2) and offer two boreholes/waterpoints outside for the community.

At present the closest water point for livestock is Arixa Aus (map 2).

This is the main point of contention at present, no other portions of the boundary as shown being subject to query by the Headman and Councillors.

d) It is recommended that agreement be reached on the future of current mining claims and grants, within the proposed new Monument area, e.g. Mr. de Lange's claim near Messum river which falls inside the Monuments area.

There have been a number of past problems within the old Monuments area boundary in proximity to the Amis Gorge.

How will such mining grants or claims be terminated in the future should this step be considered necessary?

Where would funding be obtained to compensate such small miners for claims terminated or for the suggested provision of two boreholes beyond the new proposed boundary?

All current tourism development applications are for sites east of the Brandberg. Many request development at the Tsisab Gorge (Parking area for visitation to the White Lady site).

This is not advocated as any large-scale development beyond a rustic style campsite would require water in volumes exceeding that which the Tsisab river borehole can supply.

(During the poor rainfall in 1993/94 this borehole dropped 3.5 metres, burning out the solar pump).
The question remains - what type and level of tourism development should be provided at the Tsisab Gorge parking area?

It is suggested that appropriate rustic stone/reed and thatch structures be erected, similar to those at Petrified Forest and Twyfelfontein.

An interpretive display centre, possibly larger than the one at Twyfelfontein, but of a similar nature, is recommended.

Limited water for tourists and campers could be supplied from the Tsisab borehole by pipeline.

However, showers and water-borne sewage should be discouraged. In fact, the campsite for overnight campers should be set back to the south of the entrance road near the boundary.

The inclusion of the Ugab river from Tsisab/U gab junction to Numas/U gab junction attempts to create more opportunities for tourism along this stretch of river and between the river and the mountain itself.

Within this stretch only a few communal farmers live and farm. Elephant, rhino and occasional giraffe occur, as do Hartmann's zebra, oryx and springbok. There is a single track from De Rust to the Numas river, joining the main road in the vicinity of Tafelkop (map 2).

The possibility of redrilling the defunct borehole along this track and the creation of a wildlife waterpoint within the proposed new Brandberg Monument Area should be considered (map 2).

The track network for off-road vehicles (O.R.V's), and all preferred campsites as well, in proximity to the mountain and within the proposed new Brandberg Monument Area should be mapped, following agreement and finalization of the boundaries.

Every attempt should be made to uphold as far as possible the wilderness quality of the Brandberg
mountain and its immediate surroundings.

Following agreement and finalization of the National Monuments Area boundaries, this area will form the hub of the "Core Brandberg Area" (map 3).

A certain amount of rehabilitation of campsite areas and unnecessary tracks in proximity to the mountain itself may be required.

In conclusion, the only tourism development advocated on site at the Tsisab Gorge is shade parking, rest/luncheon area (similar to Petrified Forest), limited water supply, staff control kiosk, as extensive as possible interpretive display centre and long drop toilet ablution facilities.

Shade parking must make allowance for buses, minibuses and sedan vehicles. A separate parking facility should be created for vehicles belonging to mountain climbers spending days/nights on the mountain.

Thus within this specific management plan for the monument area at Brandberg, permissible activities, levels of vehicle/people visitation and a monitoring baseline to establish future tourism carrying capacity or preferred management density of tourism would be spelt out.

This area would most probably be declared a tourism development area or a special tourism control area where only certain activities are permissible.
A CONCEPT FOR A

CORE BRANDBERG AREA AND A

GREATER BRANDBERG AREA

(MAP 3)

As there is normally conflict between nature conservation, natural resource conservation and recreation/tourism institutions, a larger Core Area and Greater Brandberg Area is suggested.

This suggested area is not a protected area and has for many decades often been subjected to competing pressures from government agencies, private entrepreneurs and small mining concerns. Competition between Government agencies is normally from differing land-use policies or large-scale development schemes stemming from such policies.

Typically, areas treated this way often suffer irreversible loss of habitats and species. Usually such areas are found in the more arid countries in Africa, where the demand for water or development is most pressing and the impact on wild or pristine uninhabited areas are seen as a low priority.

Changing lifestyles throughout arid zones have usually been a consequence of increased access to permanent water supplies, the expansion of boreholes and to livestock farmers. This normally occurs on rangeland more suitable to seasonal movements, where the tendency to remain all year round on a site prevails.

In such cases, wildlife and valuable habitats are lost and biodiversity diminished. Therefore one of the greatest concerns over protected area maintenance (i.e. Brandberg) is whether or not a sufficiently sized area has been
incorporated, so as to, as far as possible, ensure protection of the whole environment.

The concept of the Core Brandberg Area and the Greater Brandberg Area (map 3) is the establishment of a large area which forms an ecological unit with a full range of resources.

It is proposed that within this core area and greater area the objectives of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's Mission Statement (policy document) - appendix 3, and Conservation of Biotic Diversity and Habitat (policy document) - appendix 4, would be applied.

Also the primary and important objectives in Appendix 1, for the Core and Greater Brandberg Areas would comply as far as possible with those for Categories II, III, IV, IX and X - (refer Appendix 1). These would be formulated within the Management Plan and legislation for a People's/Contractual Park.

Overall within the Core and Greater Brandberg Area site integrity, co-ordinated land use and development and rebuilding of wildlife populations decimated by decades of illegal hunting together with increased tourism are seen as the holistic and multi-disciplinary approach required for this communal state land/West Coast Recreation Area.

The following examples indicate some of the range and scale of threats identified in the region. Some are site specific, others more general:

a) increased small mining activity, often in sensitive and near-pristine habitats;

b) expanded drought relief boreholes, water extraction, lowering of the water table and possible increased desertification;

c) agricultural and livestock grazing activities, especially in proximity to national monument sites, or westwards down rivers, even into the Skeleton Coast Park;
d) increased illegal hunting and livestock theft;

e) possibility of dam construction on the Ugab river and major possible impacts on the river environment below Sebraskop;

f) the prospect of uncontrolled tourism development with construction and road programmes damaging the area's scenic/tourism quality.

In conclusion, such a Core/Greater Brandberg Area (including a section of the West Coast Recreation Area) would allow for a more co-ordinated and integrated approach to the developing tourism network, while drawing on the similarities from the profile compiled on the Sperrgebiet. The area has much in common with the Sperrgebiet, similar attractions, a high degree of endemism relating to reptiles, flora etc. and is far less isolated, which will benefit development activities.

In short all the tools for good environmental management in the Sperrgebiet Document should be equally applied to the suggested Core/Greater Brandberg Area.

The area should be incorporated into a conservation area to avoid destruction of large tracts of State Land, as witnessed in the West Coast Recreational Area, north of Swakopmund.

The area's incorporation into a People's/Contractual Park (Map 4) - which would incorporate a biosphere reserve/World Heritage Area concept is seen as the overall goal.

Such area would also incorporate Twyfelfontein, another site of great tourism/cultural value, worthy of World Heritage status and concession areas in southern Kunene region.

Overall design will rely on zoning to help avoid conflicts between various user groups through carefully planned zoning. Fears of excursionary wilderness use can be dismissed, while allowing for habitat and species protection, experimental scientific research rehabilitation of area, some human habitation and development, and limited (sustainable) use of natural resources.

A key to the above would be the Core/Greater Brandberg Area suggested.
The Core Area should be a protected natural area that is subject only to nondestructive activities such as ecological monitoring, photography, hiking, climbing and bird-watching for example. Surrounding the core is a buffer zone in which activities compatible with protection of the central core are allowed (buffer areas would be the Greater Brandberg Area extremities - Map 3).

These activities could include manipulative research, rehabilitation of habitats, education, ecotourism and traditional, low impact land use (small mining) or sustained harvest of natural resources (pods) wildlife or fish.

It should be emphasized that as far as possible human activities in each zone should be appropriate to the goal of that zone and especially to the protection of the core area (Map 3).
CONCEPT FOR A PEOPLE'S PARK/
CONTRACTUAL PARK -
INCORPORATING A
BIOSPHERE RESERVE /
WORLD HERITAGE AREA

(MAP 4)

The final phase stemming from tourism development in the vicinity of the Brandberg Monument Area is the hoped-for People's/Contractual Park - incorporating the requirements for Biosphere Reserve / World Heritage Area.

This would be along the lines as indicated in Map 4 with explanatory key.

Sufficient zoning and the application of different objectives and management plans as detailed in appendices 1, 2, and 5 to 9 inclusive, 12 and 13 would be required to weld these different regional, national and international values together.

It is encouraging to note the interest from the traditional leadership and Regional Councillors in Erongo/Southern Kunes regions for such a type of conservation area.

Initial meetings on this concept have produced considerable interest and as recently as 15 July, 1996, when King J. Garoeb and Regional Councillor Mr. S. Tjemgarero visited the Khorixas office they expressed ongoing interest in this subject. Mr. J. Glazewski, an environmental lawyer employed to revise and upgrade the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 4/1975 as amended) seemed positive towards building in adequate legislation to enable such People's/Contractual Parks to be proclaimed.
With reference to Appendix 7, Namibia is currently ranked fifteenth out of fifty African countries regarding land allocated to some form of protected areas system (refer Appendix 9 for details).

Should the concepts for conservation status on communal state land as indicated in this document be realised and the joint venture between Government, the regions and their communities become a reality, Namibia would have indeed upgraded its standing in protected area systems in Africa i.e. beyond merely the percentage of land area set aside.

It would offer an opportunity for the central government to produce tangible benefits to the regions through jointly conserving, managing and utilizing these proposed areas.

Refer to key map 4 for zoning proposals.

NOTE: The majority of the areas in question are uninhabited and contain areas of both national and international importance in terms of cultural heritage areas, habitats, endemic species and biodiversity in general, not to mention scenic splendour and geological formations etc. etc.

Hopefully the overall area would enable a far larger set of related interests to be involved and to provide a comprehensive way of addressing conservation, bringing information, knowledge, awareness and ethics into a complex mixture of protected areas, agriculture, endangered species, economics, land tenure, trade, property rights etc., etc.

This broad concept has been given the name "biodiversity".

Also important is the understanding that the number of species that a reserve can hold at equilibrium is a function of its' area, and its' isolation. Thus larger reserves or parks/protected areas, and reserves located close to other reserves can hold more species. For this very reason we must not treat the Brandberg Monument Area in isolation, but see it as the hub
of a larger, integrated conservation/protected area.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the complexity of the issues at stake, surrounding development proposals for the Brandberg, it is suggested that the following steps be considered:

A) hold an in-house workshop between Ministries involved in the area to discuss policy, strategies and try to establish mutual agreement on camp use in the area;

B) expand on (A) with a public workshop at Uis Town to broaden on the general Government Plan and assess public feeling relating to the concepts suggested;

C) allow the developers to make a public representation of their tourism plans;

D) assess the legal and ecological implications of such plans;

E) produce a profile on the Brandberg based not only on all available information and knowledge but also on the outcome of the workshops; publish this data in a popular format;

F) produce booklets and brochures on the Brandberg Area to foster interest and involvement;

This is the obvious venue for both the formal discussions as well as site inspections.

An N.G.O. e.g. Rössing Foundation or Namibia Nature Foundation could be of assistance both financially and logistically in organising such a series of workshops.

(signed) R. Loutit
22/7/1996
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<th>SCHEDULE OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Namib i and the Uis community? (unspecified / possibly also Daureb Community Tourism Project)</td>
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<td>Permission to occupy a site: Brandberg for Luxury Lodge : Mr. G. Potgieter</td>
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<td>Campsite P.T.O. application : Mr. E. Brandt</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Miss L. Arases (in co-operation with Trans Namibia Tours)</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Horse Safaris Close Corporation: Messrs. P. J. Prinsloo and Mr. E. Gonteb: PTO Farm &quot;Rooipoort&quot; # 414 - Campsite and Concession Area.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Damaraland Trails and Tours (Pty) Ltd. - Messrs. K. Becker, H. Booys, S. Manga and J.H.D. Walter* (* managing director) - PTO campsite (111225, 6251 Ha)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>PTO application - Mr. S. Mbetjiha</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Minmark Mineral marketing CC - W. H. Kotze</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Namib Base Mineral (Pty) Ltd. - Mr. A. F. Weitz</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Damara Granite (Pty) Ltd - Messrs. J. Hinz and D. Hinz: Camping site and eventual lodge/bungalow complex</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Mr. J. Nauiseb - restcamp in Tsisab river near Brandberg</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Mr. S. Awaseb - restcamp at &quot;White Lady&quot;, Brandberg</td>
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APPLICATION no. 1

Community-based camp site with facilities and guides - Tsisab Gorge, Brandberg.

This application from Namib i - Namib Publicity and Tourism Association directly to the National Monuments Council - no contact with Ministry of Environment and Tourism to date (documents obtained from Mr. Hoveica of National Monuments Council).

Most probably this proposal/application is linked to application no. 2, but expanded to include a campsite with guides from the local population in Uis or the surrounding areas, e.g. Anixab/Sorris.

A great deal of worthwhile and important information is included from the UNESCO : World Heritage Site Consultants Reports (Refer

Site Management
Sources of Funding
C Management

This information should prove most useful in proposals for future management plans.

Basically a separate application to no. 2, but incorporating the same group of local guides.
Brandberg Community Tourism Project

or

Daureb Community Tourism Project
P. O. Box 24
Uis

This project has envisaged the training of young Namibians from Uis as tour guides, specifically for the Brandberg Mountain for a number of years. A great deal of effort has been put in by teachers such as Angelina Yost (USA) and Colm Moore (Ireland).

Currently the project is compiling an application to obtain a PTO for an information centre/guide's accommodation centre at the Brandberg. This application has not been forthcoming over the last four months, since April 1996.

It is almost certain that the PTO application will be in proximity to the "White Lady" Tsisab Gorge area (most probably at the present parking area).

Site application to require an impact assessment, as development will be medium-scale and within the National Monument Boundary.

In terms of human resources and long-term employment potential for Namibians and specifically Uis town's youth, this proposal once forthcoming, deserves special attention.

(Refer application no. 1).
Mr. S. A. Manga
P. O. Box 146
UIS

Application is most probably a partnership (Mrs. R. Hoeses). Refer Application to Lands, Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

Apparently there will be a bottle store attached to this campsite (separate application).

Application is for "Farm Sebedeus" - no specified area?

Mr. S. A. Manga was one of the directors in the application for tourist camp (no. 8: Damaraland Trails and Tours (Pty) Ltd.)

He is apparently now applying for a smaller tourism development at Sebedeus.

The site is south-west of Uis on the main Hentiesbay/Brandberg West road ± 15 km from Uis. This site is the least problematic of all the applications to date, being of a small size and well beyond the boundary of the monument area.
Mr. G. Potgieter  
P. O. Box 408  
OUTJO

Application for occupation of tourism site at Brandberg, 30 hectares, near Ugab river, ± 8 km north-east of Brandberg.

Application is for a tourist lodge of 40 beds, with luxury accommodation.

Tourists will engage in photographic safaris not only at surrounding Brandberg but throughout large areas of northern Erongo region and southern Kunene region.

The largest and most ambitions development application. Application forms for Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Section A: not completed. Due to this we are unable to establish what other persons or parties may be involved in such a development costing ± N$ 3 500 000 to erect.

Such a large-scale development would definitely require an impact assessment.

Activities would have a direct effect on the "White Lade"/Tsisab Gorge area of the Brandberg. Refer Section G: "Effects on other users".

Actual site will be in proximity to the proposed new National Monument Area (map 1).

Activities would undoubtedly impact on other adjoining concession areas in Kunene region.
Mr. E. Brandt  
P. O. Box 55  
Uis

Application to obtain PTO site and erect a restcamp at "White Lady" Tsisab Gorge. Site request 20 500 m².

Site lies within both former and proposed new National Monument area's boundary.

I had serious reservations over (a) proximity to mountain (b) accessing water that would give a sustainable volume from the Tsisab river etc. etc. My written comments to the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation in 1994 via DEA, Mr. B. Jones. No further involvement since that date.

No contact with Mr. E. Brandt, his lawyers, nor Ministry of Lands, Resettlement & Rehabilitation since early 1994.

Site is within Monument area.

Site would require an impact assessment.

NOTE:

i) Development of a medium scale.

ii) Water a major limiting factor. Suggested water provision from Ugab river.

iii) Advocated peripheral development beyond National Monument area boundary ± 10 km from Brandberg.

iv) During 1994 borehole in Tsisab river near "White Lady" dropped 3.5 m due to lack of rain.
Miss L. Arases  
P. O. Box 78  
Uis

Rustic campsite in Ugab river approximately on boundary of Alfa/Bakenskop farms. Originally set up with input and assistance from Mr. M. Goldbeck, Trans Namibia Tours. Camp has catered for Trans Namibia Tours clients since opening in the first quarter of 1995.

PTO application pending with committee of Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Concern centres around whether this campsite/operation based almost solely on the Trans Namibia Tours utilization of the Ugab river/Brandberg vicinity will be continued. Current information suggests that Mr. M. Goldbeck has left this tour company and this may affect future tours to this campsite.

Utilization is within Ugab river and the Brandberg Mountain, especially "White Lady" vicinity, mostly by 4x4 vehicles. Possible impact as 4x4 vehicles are Unimog type.
Messrs. P. J. Prinsloo and E. Gonteb
"Horse Safaris Close Corporation"

Originally an application for a concession area surrounding Brandberg mountain, with a base camp for horse trails at farm "Rooipoort" due north of Ugab river.

Concession area application turned down and following enquiry regarding PTO for camp at "Rooipoort" Mr. P. J. Prinsloo apparently withdrew from the proposal due to his dissatisfaction at the PTO having to be granted solely in Mr. E. Gonteb's name.

No further involvement to date.

Most probably will continue to take horse trails on State Land and within the National Monument area at Brandberg.

With regard to tourism site developments, this campsite at "Rooipoort" would have been the most distant from Brandberg and possibly with horse trails an operation with minimal impact on the Brandberg and its immediate surroundings.
Damaraland trails and Tours (Pty) Ltd.
Directors Messrs. K. Becker, H. Booys, S. Manga and J.J.D. Walter
(managing)

Request for large area 111 225, 6251 hectares, to erect campsite, including 0.5 km of entry road off main road to "White Lady". An ambitious scheme involving a complex with reception block, workshop, 6 bungalows, 10 campsites with ablution block, 10 staff accommodation quarters. Buildings to be clay and as natural as possible.

Operations would involve employing local people as guides for mountain climbing on Brandberg, vehicle group tour guides, and other camp staff.

Plan does not indicate whether site for tourism development lies inside/outside proposed new National Monuments area boundary. Presumably in Uis river or bordering Uis river.

Water provision from 2 boreholes within proposed new Monument Area boundary (refer current problems described relating to conflict over 2 boreholes (map 2).

Site requested and size of development would require impact assessment.

Development in close proximity to proposed new Monuments area boundary is of added concern.
Mr. S. Mbetjiha; address unknown
via C. L. de Jager & van Rooyen, Walvisbay

Has requested permission to be employed by the Government of Namibia, to upkeep any tourism facilities to be constructed at "White Lady" parking area, Tsisab Gorge. Alternatively he suggests erecting facilities or maintaining facilities already erected (presumably by GRN) and to run such facilities for his own account.

We have on a number of occasions informed Mr. S. Mbetjiha of the channels he needs to follow but no documentation has been forthcoming from local Headmen, Ministry of Lands, Resettlement & Rehabilitation nor Ministry of Environment & Tourism since March, 1993.

Unable to understand whether Mr. S. Mbetjiha operates for himself or other parties; apparently unemployed.
Mr. W. H. Kotze  
Minmark  
Mineral Marketing CC.  
P. O. Box 30324  
Windhoek

Actual request relates to developing a commercial semi-precious stone industry in Uis. Request also includes access to Skeleton Coast Park at Sarusas to obtain and process rubble of amethyst geodes.

However the more detailed Uis development programme discusses, landscapes, scenery, the Brandberg and its cultural heritage, mineral ecotourism e.g. "Tin cobblers", geologically interesting places on a day trip distance and using locally trained guides, and training/education relating to tourism.

Within this loose, very broadly described programme it is clearly evident that this applicant or entrepreneur would be indirectly but closely linked to any tourism developments at/related to Brandberg.
Mr. A.F. Weitz
Namib Base Minerals (Pty) Ltd.
(New owner of all Imkor Tin (Pty) Ltd's assets in Uis - mainly houses, club/recreation hall, school etc.)

Suggests using the present infrastructure to accommodate tourists, especially regarding the Brandberg - refer correspondence with National Monuments council.

Further suggestion for Management Plan (presumably for Brandberg area, followed by full project proposal related to tourism development for Brandberg.

No further documentation since October 1995. No contact with Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Ministry of Lands, Resettlement & Rehabilitation.

Requires clarification.

Recommended that utilizing Uis facilities as far as possible is commendable.

Ideally situated for current requirements of tourists and no impact on Brandberg mountain nor National Monument Area.
Messrs. J. and D. Hinz

Intention to build a camping site/lodge at Brandberg "White Lady" (entrance to Tsisab Gorge)

Initial enquiry seek information on long-term lease of site (size unknown), water provision from borehole and right to sink a borehole, any conditions and restrictions for operating a tourism venture on communal State land, within a National Monument area.

Site request, while not specified, indicates in proximity to "White Lady", i.e. Tsisab Gorge.

Site request is within former and proposed new National Monument area's boundary.

Would require impact assessment.
Mr. J. Naniseb,  
Uis

Establishment of rest camp: "White Lady", Tsisab Gorge.

Application for resettlement to uninhabited site obviously close to Tsisab Gorge. However the site is obviously situated close to the borehole in the Tsisab river approximately 1 km north of entry road.

Original application March 1994, referred to Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Current application April 1996. Now wishes to erect tourism campsite, restaurant, and bungalows swimming pool, etc. etc.

Site request is therefore within former and proposed new National Monuments area's boundary.

Would require impact assessment.
OTHER USERS - EXAMPLES

1. Concession holders to the north.

2. A: Schoeman Brothers "Fly in Safaris"
   B: Mr. E. Xoagub - Aba-Huab Camp
   *C: Namibia Safari Trails "Namib Eco Tours" Walking Trails
   *D: Mr. W.A. Haus "Schönfeld" Guest Farm 1996 "Brandberg Jamboree" (horse riding, mountain bike cycling, climbing the Brandberg competition)
   E: Mountain Club of Namibia
   F: Wildlife Society of Namibia (Windhoek and Namib Branches)
   G: Geological Society of Namibia
   H: Other tour operators and bustour groups
   I: Namibian/South African family groups in 4x4 groups
   J: Off-road club (4x4 club - Windhoek)
   K: Overseas tourists in hire 4x4 groups.

* Examples indicated by attached documents. All others 4x4 driving/climbing/camping group activities.
Concepts relating to a future management plan for the greater Brandberg area, Erongo - Kunene regions, Namibia.

Rudi Loutit

This document was prepared in response to a request from the National Monuments Council who had received numerous applications for tourism developments at the Brandberg. During 1994 a group of people representing all affected parties conducted an on-site field trip to set out new boundaries for a revised Brandberg Monument Area and these proposed boundaries were surveyed from 9 April to 13 July 1994 (see Map 1). This new area has not been finalised yet due to a conflict arising over two windmills within the area.

A possible solution to the conflict over the two windmills would be to offer two new boreholes outside the area. At present the closest water point for livestock is Arixa Ams. Agreement needs to be reached on the future of current mining claims and grants. All current applications for tourism development are east of the Brandberg, many requesting development at the Tsisab Gorge. The inclusion of the Ugab River from Tsisab to Numas attempts to create more opportunities for tourism.

Map 2 depicts the concept of the core Brandberg area and the greater Brandberg area. The aim of this area is to establish a large area that forms an ecological unit with a full range of resources. Such an area would allow for a more coordinated and integrated approach to the developing tourism network. The area’s incorporation into a People’s/Contractual Park - which would incorporate a biosphere reserve/world heritage area is seen as the overall goal. It should be noted that the majority of the areas in question is uninhabited and contains areas of both national and international importance in terms of cultural heritage areas, habitats, endemic species and biodiversity in general, not to mention scenic splendour and geological formations etc.
DIAGRAM FOR THE PROCLAMATION OF THE BRANDBERG MONUMENT AREA

OFFICIAL GAZETTE NO. , DATED , GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. ERONGO REGION, DISTRICT BRANDBERG, REGISTRATION DIVISION "C" NAMIBIA


SCALE: 1:200 000

DESCRIPTION OF BEACONS:
ALL BEACONS ARE Y-STANDARDS UNDER CAIRN


SITuate IN THE REGION OF ERONGO, DISTRICT OF BRANDBERG, REGISTRATION DIVISION "C" NAMIBIA

SURVEYED BY NAVIGATION GPS BETWEEN APRIL AND JULY 1994 BY ME

J J D WALTER
Report on the
Brandberg Scoping Workshop
held at the
Fisheries Auditorium
Swakopmund
2 September 1997
1. The workshop was officially opened by the chairman, Holger Kolberg, at 8:30 with a short introduction.

2. The Brandberg massif is one of Namibia’s best known landmarks and has been the subject of scientific and lay study for many decades. At 2573 m above sea level it is the country’s highest peak and its size of approximately 20 by 25 km makes it the largest inselberg in the country.

3. The Brandberg is a declared national monument and as such falls under the jurisdiction of the National Monuments Council, which is housed in the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture. The need for a management plan for the Brandberg has been recognised for some time and the issue was again raised at the 1996 annual meeting of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. An in principle decision was taken to get the process started even though the MET technically has no jurisdiction over the area. The process got bogged down in bureaucracy and only was restarted when an offer was received from Raleigh International to aid in the drafting of a management plan. However, the MET Directorate of Resource Management was not prepared to accept responsibility to host the workshop based on the fact that MET has no jurisdiction over the area and hosting the workshop was seen as a firm commitment to the process of drafting and implementing the management plan, thus meddling in the affairs of the National Monuments Council.

4. The MET Division Specialist Support Services is currently in the process of creating a post for a park planner and it was considered a logical step that the drafting of the management plan should be the responsibility of this person. Unfortunately that post has not been filled yet and therefore the DSSS wetland biologist was asked to chair this workshop because part of the wetlands biologist’s brief is to write management plans for Namibia’s Ramsar wetlands.

5. Rudi Loutit then gave a short presentation on the Brandberg and the issues involved. The regional staff of MET have been active in the greater Brandberg area for some time and have been very successful in involving the local community but until now no comprehensive plan has been available. The NMC approached MET to develop a plan and this was proceeded with by the regional warden of the area. A draft plan was produced which sees the Brandberg as the core area of a larger surrounding area of similar nature (Spitzkuppe, Twyfelfontein, Ugab) and hence cannot be seen in isolation. Several key issues affect the development of the plan. The boundaries of the monument area need reevaluation. MET has no jurisdiction over the area. Tourism in the area is informal and uncontrolled.

6. The draft report is still only an internal report and must be commented on before being released to the public.

7. Jonathan Cook from Raleigh International, formerly Operation Raleigh, gave a presentation introducing Raleigh. They can contribute as a logistical, young, labour-intensive, focussed programme with a wide range of international experience.
8. The workshop then turned to the identification of objectives for the workshop. Since this was considered to be a very informal workshop, delegates were reassured that the objectives as set out on the agenda should be seen more as a set of guidelines to give direction to discussion.

9. The representatives from the local communities were then asked to state their views and priorities for the Brandberg.

10. Mr Ganaseb, regional councillor for the Brandberg, gave his comments on the situation as follows (through an interpreter):
   a. Discussions on this topic have been going on a long time.
   b. Mr Louit has been talking to the communities in depth, but that was a long time ago.
   c. Because of this, the workshop should continue with its proposals and the community will comment on them later.
   d. The person who did the surveying of the proposed new monument area could not communicate with the community, which may have led to misinterpretations as to where the boundary should be. For example, the community wanted to be fenced out from the Brandberg even though the people and the mountain are one.
   e. Cattle skeletons have been found near the top of the mountain which showed that people farmed, lived and died there.

11. No further comments on the workshop objectives were offered and delegates were invited to air their concerns on issues affecting the Brandberg.

12. Mrs Pager informed the workshop that there are more than 1000 rock art sites on the mountain and that many of them were negatively affected by uncontrolled tourism. Although the community do a limited amount of guiding and do look after the rock paintings she felt the there is an urgent need for rock art conservation and appropriate training of guides.

GOAL 1: ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND APPROPRIATE TRAINING OF GUIDES.

13. Councillor Ganaseb explained that currently the community derives nothing from the many tourists that visit the area and it is the community’s wish that all people should benefit from the mountain. Many visitors are vandalising the mountain.

14. The community leaders must talk to the MET top structure; not just the Brandberg but all of the surrounding area down to the Spitzkuppe must be proclaimed a formal conservation area so that wildlife can roam free. Unfortunately technical expertise and financial resources are lacking to do this.

GOAL 2: A CHANGE IN STATUS OF THE WHOLE AREA.

GOAL 3: COMMUNITY BENEFITS.
15. Professor Okeyo commented that Leakey fell in Kenya because he approached the community from a colonial viewpoint. For the Brandberg plan to succeed, Namibian students presently training at university level must lead us into a dialogue with the councillors, headmen and community and then report back to us.

16. It was pointed out that community participation was not a problem here, as the plan appears to have full community support but that it rather was a problem of getting the project off the ground.

17. Headman Taniseb (through an interpreter) said that at least another eight community people wanted to attend but were unable to because of travel and subsistence costs.

18. A short discussion on mining ensued but it transpired that mining is not a problem at the Brandberg.

**GOAL 4: MINING PLAN**

**GOAL 5: ACCESS CONTROL**

19. Mr Hoveka from the NMC informed the workshop that they are currently awaiting public debate on the National Monuments Act (assisted by a UNESCO expert) which will result in a draft bill protecting national monuments in Namibia. There is also a possibility that the Brandberg will be proclaimed a world heritage site soon.

20. Mr Shilongo told delegates that MET Tourism has Austrian interest in developing a master plan for the Namib-i area of which Brandberg, Spitzkuppe, Cape Cross and Twyfelfontein are an integral part.

21. A short discussion on tourism in the area ensued during which it transpired that between 8000 and 12000 tourists visited the Brandberg annually over the last five years (Loutit), 81 people visited the White Lady in an hour in June 1997 (Pager), self drive tourism is a big threat (Fleming) and that basically tourism in the Erongo and Kunene regions is out of control (Loutit).

22. Headman Taniseb expressed the community’s desire to control access to the Brandberg with the income going directly to the community and not to central treasury. This would basically require a gate, fence, control, advice and money but definitely not an outside interest.

**GOAL 6: COMMUNITY CONTROL**

23. Since the Brandberg already belongs to the community they just need equipment, training and money to enable effective control.

24. Phoebe Barnard expressed the concern that control should not detrimentally affect the "untrammeled wilderness atmosphere" of the area to which Headman Taniseb replied with the reiteration that the community wishes the whole of the Brandberg - Spitzkuppe area to be proclaimed a community conservation area.
25. Mr Hoveka explained that a national monument is the property of the state and not a specific community and this may result in problems when proclaiming a reserve.

26. Headman Taniseb explained that the community was aware that the Brandberg belongs to the state but that they still wanted the management plan.

27. There are 13 PTO applications, mostly for the eastern side of the mountain because of the Uis Khorixas road. Most of these are in the form of a development plan.

**GOAL 7: RESOLVE PTO ISSUE**

28. Professor Okeyo suggested that the area around the monument area be proclaimed a national park but questioned how this would affect the PTO applications.

29. Phoebe Barnard recommended the following:
   a. Mr Louit's concept plan be made available to the public.
   b. A task group be appointed to drive the management plan process to its successful completion.
   c. A timetable be established for the completion of this project.
   d. All present PTO applications should be made available to the community for comment.
   e. The government says communities must be empowered to develop conservation areas, but then has bureaucratic hold-ups when the community wants to do this.
   f. A communication platform with the community needs to be established.

30. Mr Hoveka explained that the NMC forwards PTOs to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement with recommendations. MET receives the PTOs from MLRR for comments and the MET committee decides whether to contact the community or not.

31. Councillor Ganaseb wanted to know whether all 13 PTOs had been cleared and signed by MET's committee.

32. The pre-independence concessions will only expire in 2001.

33. Headman Taniseb said that the community were keen to establish a conservancy around the Spitzkuppe - Brandberg area and will submit an application to MET in future. This was considered to be very urgent.

34. When questioned whether Raleigh could assist in the establishment of this conservancy, Mr Cooke explained that Raleigh can only respond when a country's authority requests them to take part in a focussed plan.

35. Professor Okeyo wanted to know whether the Erongo Community Conservancy Plan involved the grassroots level (traditional community vs political community). It appears that the drive for a conservancy originates from the traditional community.

36. The workshop then adjourned for lunch.
37. The afternoon session started with Rudi Loutit presenting his concept plan in more detail (see attached summary and maps).

38. The workshop then proceeded to identify stakeholders and to discuss the composition of the task group.

39. The following stakeholders were identified (not in any particular order):
   * Ministry of Environment and Tourism = DSSS Park Planner
   * Ministry of Basic Education and Culture = NMC
   Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
   Ministry of Mines and Energy
   Ministry of Local Government and Housing
   Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development = NBRI
   Ministry of Works, Communication and Transport
   Office of the Prime Minister = National Planning Commission
   * Local Communities = Traditional Leaders, Conservancy Committee etc.
   UNAM
   NGOs = TASA, Namib-i, SARARA, IRDNC etc.
   Current PTOs
   DANCED Coastal Management Plan

40. The parties marked with a * above should make up the task group that drives the project to its completion.

41. The following management issues were identified as priorities for the task group:
   a. Control (Zoning).
   b. PTOs.
   c. Conservancies (Information)
   d. Mining
   e. Biodiversity inventory.
   f. Training.

42. The following actions need to be taken:
   a. The concept plan to the public by December 1997.
   b. The task group to be established by December 1997.
   c. Obtain cabinet approval to change the status of the area.
   d. Identify and summarise all current plans in place for the area.
   e. Assess the impacts of c. and d. above possibly during another workshop in April 1998.
   f. Recommend changes needed.
   g. Compile draft management plan and circulate as widely as possible for comment.
   h. Hold a workshop to finalise the management plan.
   i. Implement the management plan by September 1998 (date depends on above actions).

43. Holger Kolberg thanked all participants for their attendance at such short notice and expressed appreciation for their input and declared the workshop as closed.
Brendberry Management Plan
A meeting was held to discuss Rudi Loutit's Concept Plan for the Brandberg Area, 30 Sept. 1997 at the Directorate of Environmental Affairs. The meeting began at 09:10, chaired by H. Kolberg.

Present:
Rudi Loutit (MET-DSSS, formerly chief conservator for Khorixas District)
Linda Baker (MET-DEA, Community-based Natural Resource Management Progr.)
Protasius Nghleendele (MET-DEA, Environmental Reporting Programme)
Tony Robertson (MET-DEA, Biodiversity Information Systems Project),
George Kamseb (MET-DEA Environmental Legislation Programme)
Peter Tarr (MET-DEA, Assistant Director; Environmental Assessment Progr.)
Frederick Sikabongo (MET-DEA, Industries and Pollution Programme)
Holger Kolberg (MET-DSSS, Wetlands Biologist)
Collin Craig (MET-DSSS, Chief Conservation Scientist)
Phoebe Barnard (MET-DEA, National Biodiversity Programme)
Rob Blackie (MET-DEA, Resource Economics Programme)
Antje Burke (National Biodiversity Task Force; also EnviroScience)
Karl Arleb (WWF-LIFE Programme)

1. Rudi Loutit gave the meeting an informal history of former proposals and conservation plans for the Brandberg area, dating from about the 1960s under the South African Department of Bantu Affairs, the Damara Traditional Authority and SWAA Directorate of Nature Conservation, through to the post-independence history of involvement in the area by the Regional Council and traditional authority, the National Monuments Council, and the MET. The area has been characterised by conflicting land use, free-for-all exploitation of apparently open-access (or ill-defined) land and other resources, and numerous well-intentioned management and land use plans which have virtually all come to naught.

2. Modifications of the existing diagram of the area for the mountain's proclamation as a National Monument were shown to elaborate on negotiations between the MET, National Monuments Council, and regional councillors / headmen to allow for better environmental management of the area. Thirteen "PTO" concession applications are currently in abeyance, pending clarification of the area's status and a regional management plan. These are all for the east-northeast side of Brandberg, and most proposed developments would lie along the Tsisab River immediately south of the Ugab River. Groundwater is severely limited along the Tsisab, and only the Ugab provides any real development possibilities.

3. The regional concept plan for a multi-zoned protected area, drawn up by R Loutit following meetings with the Brandberg-Uis community (under Headman T. Taniseb) and the Okombahe Regional Councillor A. Ganaseb, was presented to the group on overheads and on a large GIS-generated map prepared by H Kolberg from Rudi's maps. Another map showed existing tourism concessions in Kunene Region. Discussion centred around these maps and potentially / actually conflicting land uses in the Omaruru, Karibib and Khorixas districts.

4. Rudi's presentation drew to a close at 10:00 and a broader discussion opened. This centred on:
   the role and status of wildlife/tourism concessions (e.g. Hobatere has no protected status other than communal state land, despite its biodiversity and future economic value);
   the role and status of mining concessions (e.g. a small mining claim at SW Brandberg operates for private profit within a national monument area; small claims are proliferating between Uis, Brandberg and the Gobobos Mountains due south of Brandberg West); and
   the next steps to drive development of a management plan +/- or Cabinet submission.
5. The meeting agreed to:

a. Clarify the status and nature of Monument Council’s submission on Brandberg National Monument and/or potential Brandberg World Heritage Site; determine if any other plans exist to change land use status categories in the area.
   (Kolberg, via established working group consisting of MET, NMC and local community)

b. Start compiling all material on (i) prior and existing management/land use plans for the area; (ii) all existing environmental and hydrological data on the entire watershed and broader area; (iii) other ministries’ and communities plans for the area; (iv) criteria for different categories of adopted national and international (World Heritage Site) protected areas.
   (Kolberg, Loutit and Tarr, to start immediately; thereafter carried on by Consultant, see c.iv)

c. Urgently prepare a submission to MET Management Committee with the following points:
   (Kolberg, supported by other parties where necessary)

i. MET has already given mandate for an area management plan to be developed, as a matter of priority, at the 1996 Annual Ministry Meeting workshop on protected areas, chaired by D. Grobler.

ii. The "Brandberg Scoping Workshop" held in Swakopmund on 2 September 1997 resolved that a small, efficient working group be established to drive development of a consultative management plan. This working group consists of a representative from the MET, National Monuments Council, Damara Traditional Leadership and local communities living in proximity to the mountain (Brandberg-Uis at this stage). The working group is tasked to drive the management plan, consult at all stages with other interested and affected parties as necessary, including more broadly defined "local communities" and users.
   The report of the Scoping Workshop is available from Holger Kolberg.

iii. A MET budget of c. N$50 000 be established for this process.

iv. Terms of reference for a three-month consultancy to support the working group and ensure rapid progress and adherence to a tight timetable be attached.

It was resolved that due to the sad history of benign neglect and unfulfilled past planning attempts for this area, that the Ministry make haste to develop an area management/land use plan as a matter of urgency.

The meeting ended at about 11:00 and H. Kolberg, R. Loutit and P. Tarr sat to work out specific issues on the spot.

*drafted by Phoebe Barnard, 30-09-97*
Plans for the Brandberg

2. Plan for a game reserve in southern Damaraland 1975 E. Joubert
3. Eloff Report 1976
4. Proposals for the proclamation of Twyfelfontein, Petrified Forest and Spitzkuppe protected areas. 1983 Loutit & Eyre
5. Proposal for the Kaokoland game reserve. 1989 Eyre, Loutit & Scheepers in Afrikaans and English
7. Loutit’s Concept plan 1996
8. Guidelines for the development of the central Namib. 1986 Department of Development and Coordination
10. Proposal for a game reserve in the Spitzkuppe/Omaruru River area. 1982 UCT Habitat Study Group
11. Geological Survey e.g. Roy Miller and Roger Swart
12. Concession Agreements originally Damara Representative Authority 1987 (all in Afrikaans) for Palmwag, Etendeka, Ugab/Twyfelfontein and Five Farms (Hobatere), transferred to MET mid 1990 summarised by Loutit and van Rooyen in English, renewed 1994 following instructions from Minister and PS, Etendeka reduced by 80% and Palmwag by 20%, Ugab/Twyfelfontein subdivided into two both pending renewal.
14. West Coast Tourist Recreation Area proclamation
15. Tourism Development proposals
16. Cape Cross Seal Reserve management plan
17. Hines’ Sebraskop environmental study 1993 and Loutit’s 1987 internal Sebraskop report
18. Department of Water Affairs
19. Mining
20. Rössing plan for Spitzkuppe
21. Garth Owen-Smith’s reports
22. Uis Micro Mining Concession EIA
23. Raleigh socio-ecological surveys of the Omaruru, Ugab, Huab and Hoarusib
24. Veterinary fence
25. Agriculture boreholes
26. Biodiversity country study
27. Seely and Day’s papers on water quality
Holger Kolberg  
Specialist Support Services  
Ministry of Environment & Tourism  
Private Bag 13306  
Windhoek  
Namibia  

Sent by fax to: 00 264 61 259101

30th October 1997

Dear Holger,

Many thanks for sending us the report on the Brandberg workshop. You have obviously put in a lot of work to get it out so quickly! Our only specific comment on the contents would be that in 3., it says we offered to assist in the drafting of a management plan, which isn't quite right (more accurate to say we offered to help where possible in implementing a management plan once it was agreed and in any scientific data gathered required). It might be simplest just to delete that sentence from the paragraph, since it will still make sense without it.

We are, incidentally, still investigating the possibility of supporting some scientific work on or around the Brandberg next year. There's a fair bit of discussion still required before we arrive at a clear proposal, but we'll keep you posted.

Best wishes,

Brian Ruckley  
Senior Projects Officer
Division: Specialist Support Services

Holger Kolberg
Wetland Biologist
Windhoek
Namibia

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24 November 1997

The Chairman
Planning and Coordination Committee
Dr M. Lindeque
Deputy Director
Division Specialist Support Services
Windhoek

Mandate to proceed with Brandberg activities

At the beginning of September I was asked to organise and chair a workshop on the Brandberg, in particular to look at the future of this remarkable landmark in our country. All delegates at the workshop agreed that there is an urgent need for action but the question now is how to proceed from here. In principle I have no objections to continuing with the project but I feel that I need a mandate to do so. At a recent meeting at which Mr Loutit gave a more detailed description of his concept plan for the greater Brandberg area (minutes forwarded to you separately), it was decided to approach the Planning and Coordinating Committee for a mandate to proceed. In theory that mandate already exists, because at the 1996 Ministry meeting it was resolved that the DRM and more specifically Dr Berry should draft this plan. I would appreciate it if you could raise the matter at the next committee meeting to gauge the general commitment of this Ministry to the project as I feel that it is no use proceeding if we will not get support from the other directorates.

I envisage the project to proceed as follows:

a) The Ministry must approach the National Monuments Council and get clarification on the status of the Brandberg Monument Area i.e. whether it will be listed as a World Heritage Site. I believe there has been a recent visit by UNESCO in this regard and a cabinet submission has been tabled.

b) A meeting be held between DSSS, DEA and DRM to decide exactly what we want and how to proceed. This could possibly result in a cabinet submission to change the status of the Monument Area or perhaps even a larger area surrounding the Brandberg.

c) Before the end of this year a revised edition of Mr Loutit’s concept plan must be circulated as widely as possible for comment.

d) A consultant must be hired to do an in-depth desktop study on the current status of the greater Brandberg area and other information available.

e) Another public workshop be held in April (this needs to be budgeted for) to present the plan to the public and to hear the views of all interested and affected parties.
f) One of the outputs of that workshop shall be a draft management/action plan which will be circulated before a final version is accepted and implemented.

g) Mr Loutit recommends that a game census be done of southern Damaraland to establish the status of game populations in the area (this also needs to be budgeted for) in order to assess the viability of the area as a conservancy/park.

At the workshop in Swakopmund we decided that this project should not exceed one year to its completion because there has been enough delay already and the area is being ravaged and degraded daily. The local communities are currently very committed to see this project come through and we should make use of this enthusiasm to make the project a success.

Attached are revised drafts of Mr Loutit’s original concept plan and terms of reference for the consultant, and a copy of the report on the workshop in Swakopmund. These will need further refinement as this is the first time that I have done something like this.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Holger Kolberg
Terms of reference for the Brandberg Consultancy

The purpose of this document is to provide a terms of reference for a consultancy regarding the greater Brandberg area. Further, this document gives a description of the study area, the services required from the consultant and a description of the information required.

The need for this study arises from a request from the National Monuments Council (NMC) to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to assist with the drafting of a management plan for the greater Brandberg area in view of a number of development proposals that were received by the NMC. This was mandated at the 1996 annual Ministry meeting where it was resolved that the Divisional Specialist Support Services (DSSS) should instigate closer contacts with the NMC and that the regional biologist for the Namib region of the Directorate Resource Management (DRM) should draft the management plan. However, chronic staff and resource shortages within the DRM resulted in the DSSS being given the mandate to proceed with the entire issue.

The study area stretches from the main Swakopmund - Usakos road northwards to the Hoanib River and from the coast approximately 250 km inland (see attached map).

The services required from the consultant are as follows:

a) The investigation shall proceed according to the TOR and cover all aspects described in this document. The consultant shall carry out his/her duties in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the project coordinator within the MET DSSS. The consultant shall be responsible for the whole study, including the collation and review of available information, the execution of all required investigations and analyses, as well as the production of the necessary drawings and plans.

b) The consultant must submit a detailed written work programme for the execution of his/her duties to the DSSS within one week of signing the agreement to carry out the work.

c) The consultant must submit a final report which should contain a collation of existing and collected information and an evaluation of the present situation. The report should be presented clearly and concisely while additional information should be provided as appendices. The report should be summarised in an executive summary and illustrated by appropriate diagrams and maps.

d) Before approval the report must be presented for discussion to the MET at which occasion alterations may be asked for. Ten copies of the report, in A4 size, must be supplied.

The contents of the study should be as follows:

a) An introduction that briefly describes the objectives of the study and the reason why the study is necessary. The approach to the study, the scope and assumptions of the report and the structure of the report must be described.

b) A summary of the natural environment of the study area including descriptions of the climate, geology, topography, fresh water systems, flora and fauna, based on published information. This should be supported by a complete bibliography.
c) A summary of the socio-economic and cultural environment of the study area including
demography, economy and health aspects, a cultural profile and a description of current
infrastructure, again based on published information. This should be supported by a
complete bibliography.

d) A summary of all past present and future plans for the study area, evaluating the merits
and the current status, if any, of each plan.

e) The conclusion of the report should make recommendations on possible future actions to
be taken.

The cost of the consultant’s services will be a fixed sum remuneration structure. The figure will
cover all consultant services required as detailed in the TOR and shall include all salaries and
allowances to personnel, charges by authorities, fees, taxes, duties, overhead costs, training and
administrative expenses as well as all direct expenses.
MINISTRY OF WILDLIFE, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

THE CABINET

SUBJECT: THE PROCLAMATION OF THREE AREAS IN DAMARALAND AS GAME PARKS

AIM:

1. The aim of this submission is to have the areas known as Spitzkoppe, Twyfelfontein and Petrified Forest proclaimed as game parks. See schedules A, B and C.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

2. As early as 1983 numerous discussions were held between the Government and the erstwhile Damara Representative Authority to have the mentioned three areas conserved and developed. The rounding off of the project in the previous era could simply not be accommodated in the system; to such an extent that the projects came to a standstill in 1988.

3. It is also important to note that the representatives of the Damara people in the previous era gave their co-operation and approval to have the three areas developed and proclaimed as conservation areas.

4. Since independence however the status of Damaraland has changed and it is now pure Stateland. It is thus not necessary to go into negotiations and agreements with other bodies or authorities on the future of the areas.

All official correspondence must be addressed to the Permanent Secretary.
DISCUSSION:

5. The three areas concerned each contain characteristics which are specific to them. These characteristics are mainly within the categories of geology, sites of aesthetical beauty and historically cultural significance as well as plant-, animal- and birdlife.

a) Spitzkoppe:

i) The Spitzkoppe and environs is aesthetically and geologically a unique formation; within its own habitat-type housing a number of endemic birds and floristic species.

ii) The close proximity of the mountains to the Windhoek - Swakopmund - West Coast roads places the proposed game park in an excellent position to attract an international tourist trade. Careful planning could bring work to the people and revenue to Namibia through tourism without damage to the scenic beauty of the Spitzkoppe.

iii) At present the area is being abused by vandals causing a serious litter problem, defacing bushman paintings and destroying the vegetation.

b) Twyelfontein:

i) This cultural historic site contains more than 500 engravings done by presumably nomadic tribes between 300 and 5 000 years ago.

ii) These engravings are done in rather soft sandstone and are highly vulnerable to damage and destruction. Such damage or destruction is irreversible.

iii) The enormity and breathtaking detail contained at this site allready draws more than 20 000 visitors per year.

iv) It must be noted that it is not the responsibility of the Directorate of Wildlife and Conservation to maintain and conserve sites proclaimed by the National Monuments Commission.

v) The Directorate could not stand by and watch the degradation of such a valuable national heritage.
vi) At this stage the Directorate of Wildlife and Conservation are doing their best by having two labourers living there to guide visitors and generally looking after the place as best they can.

vii) The burned mountain where 200 mil. year old remnants of volcanic eruptions are now exposed through erosion provides a phenomenon of its own. This site would be included in the proposed Twyfelfontein game park.

viii) Also the well known "Organ pipes" where an interesting formation of rocks were created by a slow cooling of lava and now exposed through river erosion will be included in the park.

c) Petrified Forest

i) The well known Petrified Forest situated same 40 Km West of Khorixas displays gigantic petrified logs of up to 30 meters in length and believed to be of the pine family. The petrified wood is + - 200 mil. years old and was buried at the time by cyclonic or volcanic eruptions.

ii) This national heritage was simply being carried away by the thousands of tourists visiting the site each year.

iii) The Directorate of Wildlife and Conservation has also here placed a labourer on guard to try and prevent total destruction.

SUMMARY

6. Management directives for these game parks will be provided in a master plan for each park. These master plans will be produced after proclamation. The main aims and objectives are discussed generally and in short here under -

a) The three sites are major tourist attractions and will be developed to meet the appropriate needs of tourists.

b) The only way to establish and ensure such a service on a sustained basis is by way of the following directives -

i) Proclamation of said areas to ensure power of control and budgetary expenditure.
ii) Access should in future be limited to support and facilitate control.

iii) Supervision will be arranged to ensure that presence is provided at all times. Supervisors or guards should be trained to deter unruly visitors as well as being efficient guides and informants.

iv) A full scale monitoring programme will be included into the master plan to enable management and planning of visitors impact assessment, visitor response and the status of the attraction provided.

v) An information centre and authoritative guidebook at and of each park will be developed.

vi) Lastly, low intensity and appropriate aesthetically acceptable camping facilities are envisaged for Spitzkoppe and Twyfelfontein in the near future.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7. a) The mere proclamation of the areas is an administrative exercise and as such hold no financial implications.

b) Before development of camping and ablution facilities only Wildlife and Conservation staff should be supplied.

c) The cost of proposed staff salaries and other benefits and costs are as follows -

i) Salaries

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<td>4 x Rangers</td>
<td>R 32 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 x Gate guards</td>
<td>16 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 x Labourers</td>
<td>18 000</td>
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</table>

ii) Benefits + S & T | R 9 000 per year

iii) Uniforms | R 6 000 per year

iv) Equipment | R 2 000 per year

v) Transport | R 11 000 per year

R 94 000 per year

d) In a later submission which will handle the proposed development of camping, information and housing the consultants have submitted a total figure of R2.5 million.
e) i) In the meantime temporary housing should be provided.

ii) Fourteen units would cost another R130 000 for the interim period.

PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

8. i) Spitzkoppe
   2 x Rangers
   2 x Gate guards
   4 x Labourers

ii) Twyfelfontein
   2 x Rangers
   2 x Labourers

iii) Petrified Forest
   2 x Gate guards

OTHER MINISTRIES AND INSTANCES INVOLVED

9. a) Attached are the following -

   i) Comments from the Ministry of Finance - Schedule D
   ii) Lands and Resettlement (Surveyor General) - Schedule E
   iii) Comments from the Central Personnel Institution - Schedule F
   iv) Comments from Archeologist John Kinnehan - Schedule G

RECOMMENDATIONS

10. It is recommended that -

   a) The Spitzkoppe game park be proclaimed as described on pages 1 and 2 of schedule A.

   b) The Twyfelfontein game park be proclaimed as described on pages 1 and 2 of schedule B.

   c) The Petrified Forest game park be proclaimed as described on schedule C.

   d) An amount of R130 000 be allocated during the additional budget for the acquisition and erection of fourteen temporary housing units.
6.

e) The Commission be engaged for the expansion of the appropriate staff establishment as described in paragraph 8.

f) An amount of R47,000 be allocated during the additional budget for remuneration and other expenses of fourteen staff members for six months in the 1990/91 financial year.

DIRECTOR: WILDLIFE, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH

Approved/rejected

PERMANENT SECRETARY: MINISTRY OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

Approved/rejected

MINISTER: WILDLIFE, CONSERVATION AND TOURISM

Approved/rejected/

DATE:
Schedule A

BAKENBESKRYWING

A, B, C, D, E . . . . . Yesterpaal in klimstapel.
F, J . . . . . . . . . . . Ysterpen in klimstapel.
G, H . . . . . . . . . . Klipstapel, pyp (nie besoek nie).

Die figuur A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J.

stel voor 422,9246 hektaar

grond, synde

GEDEELTE 2 (‘n ged. van Ged. 1) van die plaas GROSS SPITZKOPPE Nr. 71
gelê in die Registrasie-Afdeling G,

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan T. Nr. 2244/65
gedateer 23.08.1965
Registrator van Akies

Die oorspronklike kaart is
Nr. A 707/59

Transport/Grondbrief
Nr. 416/1960

M.S. Nr. E. 117/84
Alg. Plan Nr.
Noteerplan NE-S
Lêer Nr. G.7I
Breed. 21° 49' S.
Leng. 15° 12' O.

Landmeter
### Koördisante Sylies 22/15

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### Bakenbescrywing

- D.C. ... ysterpen in klipstapel.
- E.F. ... klipstapel, pyp (nie besoek nie).

### Skala 1/100 000


**Stel** voor 2 435,5794 hektaar

**Gedeelte 3 van die pleas Gross Spitzkoppe Nr. 71,**

geleë in die Registrasie-Afdeling G,

**Opgemeet in November 1984**

**Suidwes-Afrika**

### Uitbreiding van die Kaart

**Hierdie kaart is gehou aan**

- T. Nr. 3243/45
- gedateer 23.06.1985

**Registrator van Akte**

### Wêreldereweesing

- M.S. Nr. E. 117 /84
- Alg. Plan Nr.
- Noteerplan NE-S
- Lëer Nr. 0.71
- Breed. 21° 49' 5"
- Leng. 15° 12' 0"
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Komponente:
1. Die figuur A B C stel voor GEDEELTE 1 van die plaae RENDEZVOUS Nr.533. Siën kaart Nr. A 83/87
2. Die figuur B C T W L A min uitgesote figuur X Y Z A B stel voor GEDEELTE 1 van die plaae TWYFELFONTEIN Nr.534. Siën kaart Nr. A 84/87
3. Die figuur C D E F G U stel voor die plaae BLAUMENTOORT Nr.520. Siën kaart Nr. A 85/87
4. Die figuur S D E F V U stel voor die plaae VERKROZEBERG Nr.725. Siën kaart Nr. A 619/56, geheg aan SGST 655/57
5. Die figuur V F G stel voor GEDEELTE 1 van die plaae WITWATERSRAND Nr.521. Siën kaart Nr. A 86/87
6. Die figuur W T U V G H J stel voor GEDEELTE 1 van die plaae Nr.535. Siën kaart Nr. A 87/87
7. Die figuur L W J K stel voor GEDEELTE 1 van die plaae Nr.741. Siën kaart Nr. A 88/87

Die figuur A B C D E F G H J K L stel voor 9 194,4828 hektaar grond, synde die plaae TWYFELFONTEIN RESERVAAT Nr. 873 geleë in die Registrasie-Afdeling A

Opgemeel in Januarie 1987

\[\text{Suidwes-Afrika}\]

\[\text{Landmeter}\]

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Nr.

gedateer

Registratuer van Akies

Die oorspronklike kaarte is soos hierbo aangetoon

M.S. Nr. E. 20/87

Alg. Plan Nr.

Noteerpunt 006

Lêer Nr. A.073

Breed. 20°31’ Suid

Leng. 14°23’ Oos
BAKENBESKRYWING:
A, B, C, D, E,
F, H, J, K, N, P .... 20mm Rondo ysterpen onder klipstapel
G, L, M, .......... Gat in rots onder klipstapel

Restant van
RENDEZVOUS
Nr. 533
Restant van TWYFELFONTEIN Nr. 534 "M"

Restant
van
PLAAS
Nr. 741

L

X

Y

Z

W

B'

A'

Restant
van
BLAUMPONT
Nr. 520

Restant
van
WITMATERES-
RAND Nr. 521

H

G

N

S

U

T

Restant
van
PLAAS Nr. 535

Skaal - 1 : 100 000

Opgepaste in Januarie 1987, deur my. Landmeter
Hierdie kaart is vervaardig van Meetinge wat gelaat is in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, Windhoek.

Geset op Mei-Augustus 1953

door
Landmeter Geef-de Gouwes.

Hierdie karta is aangeleg deur

Aktekantoor,

Windhoka.

Registrateur van Akte.

Kwa. 184/55

Aktekantoor,

Windhoka.

Registrateur van Akte.

Kwa. 22° 26' S

Lang. 15° 39' O.