

People Objectives

To provide human benefits and build a strong constituency, preserving as far as possible the wilderness qualities and cultural resources associated with the Kruger National Park.

Tourism Objective

To develop, manage and enhance a range of sustainable tourism products in synergy with the KNP conservation ethic. This will be done by satisfying evolving market needs, through predictable service excellence, high quality standards and infrastructure. Sound business principles will be used to generate revenue from the tourism initiative to support the SANParks conservation mandate.

Wilderness Qualities Objective

To maintain, enhance and where necessary restore within all areas of the KNP those spiritual and experiential qualities¹ associated with the concept of wilderness², achieved through defined management of zones aimed at preserving differing degrees of wilderness experience.

Direct Human Benefits Objective

To provide benefits, particularly in the sense of 'benefits beyond boundaries', to meet or exceed reasonable expectations and foster partnerships, in a spirit of equity redress.

Constituency Building Objective

To build an effective constituency at all levels in SA and abroad, which fosters and enhances sustainable public support for SANParks' objectives and actions, and for the conservation cause in general.

Cultural Heritage Objective

To preserve, and wherever possible utilise, for human enrichment cultural resources* associated with KNP while complying with and effectively using relevant national, provincial and local legislation and procedures. *see Galla figure overleaf
xref: tourism, education, community relations

Tourism Objective

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Preamble

The KNP needs an integrated tourism policy statement that describes how tourism and associated development will be managed. Such a management plan should be a broad policy guideline with clearly stated desired deliverables. The detailed operational activities of the 23 Rest Camps and 8 Gates will be part of the Business Plans derived from the broad policy statement. The proposed management plan should have a mission statement derived from the park's founding legislation and primary aims. It should describe the specific goals and objectives for tourism development and also specify the management actions, product range, budgeting, financing and management of impacts from tourism. Furthermore it should describe how objectives will be achieved and what monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be employed.

From the cascade of surveys KNP visitors show mixed feelings about overall experience. Although there are pockets of excellence and best practice in some camps, service-delivery is generally unpredictable, inconsistent and suffers from perennial poor quality. Service-delivery is fragmented (conservation and tourism are not managed in a seamless manner with clearly defined matrix cross-cuttings). The product is not adequately marketed to expand current market segment. The KNP's unique selling point (wilderness according to the Roz Plan) is grossly under-exploited. Tourism staff is under-qualified and untrained to enhance the experience. KNP's financial performance is marginal and unable to raise sufficient revenue to pay for the conservation mandate. As a result of a perennial shortage of money infrastructure and the tourism plant are poorly maintained. There is no system of quality assurance to ensure that services and products delivered to clients are of the highest standards and quality and meet visitor expectations.

There are no thresholds of potential concerns or LAC to manage tourism impacts to protect both the experience and the natural resource through a monitoring system.

Although communities show an improved relationship and a positive attitude towards the KNP and conservation in general, they do not see tangible benefits towards improvement of their socio-economic status.

Tourism Objective

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Socio-ecological Plan Objective

To develop an integrated socio-ecological plan to act as a basis for development of sustainable tourism. This plan must embrace social values, be compliant with all reasonable biodiversity conservation needs, embrace the principles of resilience and sustainability and the KNP conservation ethic and be financially viable, and contain practical guidelines, tools and indicators.

Market Needs and Product Range Objective

To study, analyse and respond to current and future market needs in the nature-based tourism sector and develop an appropriate range of products in accordance with the integrated plan.

Service Delivery Objective

To implement a service-delivery programme for tourism products and manage and enhance these in a quality controlled manner, by providing a continuum of products and services along the full chain of visitor access, travel, entry, accommodation and experiences (including interpretation, appreciation of wilderness and of community linkages), supported by appropriate marketing.

Revenue Generation Objective

From service-delivery, to generate sufficient revenue to allow funding of conservation initiatives, maintenance of infrastructure and contribute to community programmes.

Partnership Objective

To establish a sense of partnership between the KNP and its neighbours in a manner that contributes to social upliftment good neighbourliness and advancement of conservation goals. [xref: direct human benefits](#)

Enabling factors Objective

To investigate and enhance all underlying enabling factors which promote the success of sustainable tourism.

Tourism Objective

Socio-ecological Plan Objective

To develop an integrated socio-ecological plan to act as a basis for development of sustainable tourism. This plan must embrace social values, be compliant with all reasonable biodiversity conservation needs, embrace the principles of resilience and sustainability and the KNP conservation ethic and be financially viable, and contain practical guidelines, tools and indicators.

To develop an integrated socio-ecological plan as a base for sustainable tourism.

To develop and review the tourism development process and procedures in line with the organisational structure

To review the tourism contingency plan to be camp-specific

To establish or use existing mechanisms for joint decision-making (inter-disciplinary, interdepartmental and all appropriate stakeholders).

To develop a new mechanism for all stakeholders to participate.

To establish effective communication through meetings, road-shows and awareness campaigns.

To enforce intra-departmental, inter-departmental and interaction within the KNP.

To build common understanding by promoting interchange of information and mutual empathy between different departments and disciplines, and by establishing joint challenges at operational levels.

To improve effectiveness of existing internal communications.

To establish joint challenges between departments e.g. Bmabanani Forum.

To ensure availability of information for guests at entrance gates to KNP.

To promote regional consultation by involving an extended range of stakeholders in the tourism-conservation in and around the KNP hence enhancing complementary and integrated products.

To establish a Parks Forum to enhance complementarity and integrated products thereby involving the PAC department with the aim to benefit the communities.

To establish relationships with regional and local tourism forums e.g. local municipalities by holding meetings on joint projects to market our products.

To understand critical links between tourist numbers and activities vs. thresholds of use and environmental impacts and institute appropriate monitoring and an appropriate monitoring programme built into SAM programme.

To link tourism and Scientific Services to determine tourism impact on the environment.

To develop a fresh approach towards tourism carrying capacity (e.g. quotas in accordance with the ROZ Plan).

Tourism Objective

Market Needs and Product Range Objective

To study, analyse and respond to current and future market needs in the nature-based tourism sector and develop an appropriate range of products in accordance with the integrated plan.

To develop sound market intelligence to study and analyse own market trends

Liase with Marketing Dept to provide guidance on market trends.

To analyse historical information to determine the market trends.

To update the existing database system.

To develop an integrated management information system, including KNP concessions.

To validate the accuracy of guest information

To develop a competition analysis plan amongst camps, lodges and private game reserves.

To conduct joint advertising and share costs.

To analyse and update marketing plans, consulting the Marketing Dept for advice.

To link existing products to the marketing plan and have a joint marketing plan with the concessions.

To review the existing management information system.

To establish clear lines of communication.

Other guidance for this objective from w/shop:

- development of ROZ-embedded business opportunities.
- market analysis (suggested at workshop, in our opinion not brought out strongly enough)
- strategic partnerships with other tourism and service organisations (eg car hire/airline)
- increasing need for adequate-level interpretation and related facilities (need for visitor centres and information desks)

We suggest the goal can be further organized and unpacked e.g. risk analysis, linkages with other tourism status and scenario planners etc

Tourism Objective

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To continuously monitor the effectiveness of Roomseeker phases and annually evaluate efficiency of the Roomseeker reservation system.

To regularly update our inventory on the database of the reservation system.

To communicate all inventory changes in camps to the Reservation System Administrator.

To develop a programme to provide updated product knowledge to all reservations staff.

To review the reservations allocations policy for the Travel Trade.

To develop links with local government to improve tourism direction signage externally on main roads.

To create a signage plan for the KNP internally and review existing signage in camps.

To upgrade infrastructure at all KNP gates to be in line with customer needs during peak times.

To improve communication with Contracted Security Services.

To review Contracted Security Services' operating system at the gate and camps, including procedures to ensure that KNP needs are addressed.

To communicate SANParks' code of conduct to Contracted Security services staff and the operating system to ensure that KNP needs are addressed.

To review Contracted Security Services uniform policy within KNP.

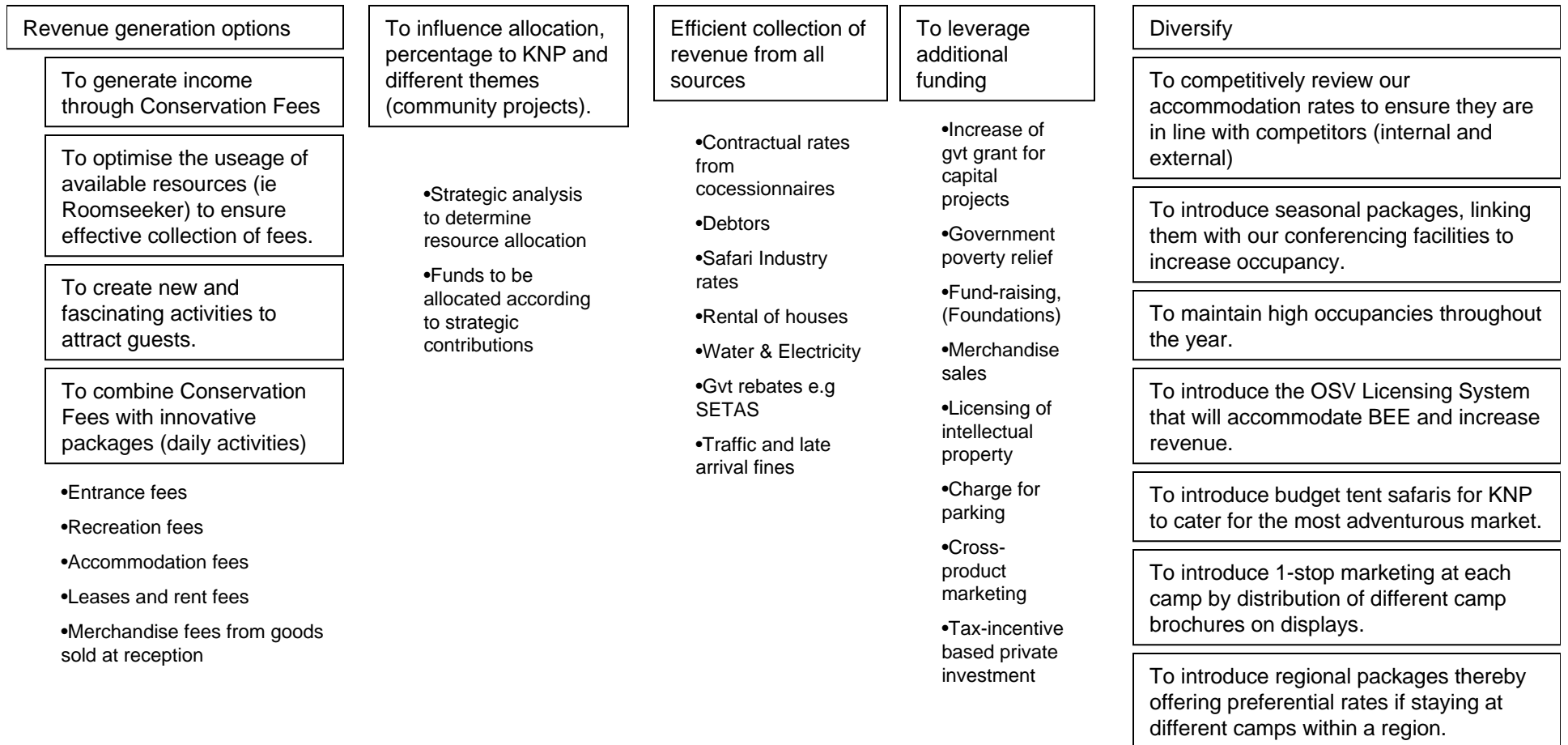
To sensitise all gate officials to cultural diversity and different peoples' lifestyles.

To establish a long-term relationship with the KNP through the integrated customer services training programmes and training

Tourism Objective

Revenue Generation Objective

From service-delivery, to generate sufficient revenue to allow funding of conservation initiatives, maintenance of infrastructure and contribute to community programmes.



Tourism Objective

Enabling factors Objective

To investigate and enhance all underlying enabling factors which promote the success of sustainable tourism.

Appreciate & comply with legal environment relevant to tourism

To ensure compliance with environmental legalities related to tourism.

Management of contractual environment for tourism

To manage contractual agreements related to tourism.

Ensure adequate staffing and conducive working conditions

Ensure adequate current and future infrastructure planning and maintenance

Ensure adequate financial resources for tourism in particular for supporting infrastructure

Provide information technology to support successful tourism operation

To develop software that can be integrated to existing electronics (e.g. electronic media and cell phones)

To create internet booking hot spots (e.g. airports and air lines).

To introduce satellite internet access connections.

Wilderness Qualities Objective

To maintain, enhance and where necessary restore within all areas of the KNP those spiritual and experiential qualities¹ associated with the concept of wilderness², achieved through defined management of zones aimed at preserving differing degrees of wilderness experience.

Preamble

Only a few decades ago wilderness still used to be those areas that are wild, unknown and unconquered by man, where modern man has not yet been able to take charge of the natural elements. Many people feared to enter wild areas as it depicted danger and separation from the comforts that we love and know. Gradually, as the human population expanded and technology advanced, driven by man's hunger for new developments, most of the world's wildernesses have been conquered and most remaining ones are under extreme pressure of approaching developments.

Some of the areas adjacent to the KNP were still quite wild as little as 2 or 3 decades ago, and are today characterised by dense rural populations and complete change of the natural setting. This has also impacted on the wilderness qualities of areas inside the KNP. On a dark night the glare of the lights from these areas can today be seen almost from any area inside the KNP.

Today there could be no disagreement about the fact that wilderness is in a major crisis, not only from developments outside protected areas, but also from developments inside protected areas. It has become imperative that constructive measures are taken to ensure the continued existence of wilderness in protected areas and beyond.

In the KNP a clear distinction is made between wilderness qualities of all the different zones in the Park on the one hand, and designated wilderness areas on the other. Designated wilderness areas have been increased from about 36% in 1986 to 61% in 1997. However, some remaining impacts such as existing boreholes and earthen dams have not been removed or rehabilitated. For the above reasons it is important to have the necessary policy, objectives and monitoring program in place. It is also important not to focus on designated wilderness areas alone, but to ensure that the wilderness qualities of all other areas in the KNP are kept at a high level and improved over time.

Wilderness Qualities Objective

To maintain, enhance and where necessary restore within all areas of the KNP those spiritual and experiential qualities associated with the concept of wilderness*, achieved through defined management of zones aimed at preserving differing degrees of wilderness experience.

*Wilderness definition to be revised in the african context [xref: constituency building, legal](#)

Awareness and Support Objective

To promote an appreciation of the intrinsic inspirational and recreational values of wilderness qualities as manifested at different levels of the ROZ Plan.

Zonation Objective

To revise and update the ROZ Plan to strengthen the wilderness experience in a manner which strives to maximize throughout the KNP those attributes which make up wilderness qualities.

Research Objective

To solicit appropriate research, addressing biophysical, aesthetic and experiential aspects to generate understanding of the importance of wilderness and wilderness qualities, to promote a spirit of stewardship of wilderness, and to improve its preservation, restoration and enhancement.

Monitoring and Audit Objective

To develop appropriate monitoring mechanisms to verify whether those qualities and experiences for which zones have been allocated are being maintained, and target attributes which may require restoration so as to achieve specifications of individual zones.

Stewardship (management) Objective

To foster custodianship values towards wilderness zones in the KNP (e.g. minimum tool, tread lightly, pack it in pack it out, etc) and to target attributes which may require restoration in all zones so as to achieve specifications of individual zones.

Wilderness Qualities Objective

To maintain, enhance and where necessary restore within all areas of the KNP those spiritual and experiential qualities associated with the concept of wilderness*, achieved through defined management of zones aimed at preserving differing degrees of wilderness experience. *Wilderness definition to be revised in the african context xref: constituency building, legal

Awareness and Support Objective

To promote an appreciation of the intrinsic inspirational and recreational values of wilderness qualities as manifested at different levels of the ROZ Plan.

Public Awareness and Support Objective

To promote wilderness amongst the general public, especially visitors to the KNP.

To produce a flyer of the KNP ROZ plan, wilderness areas, etc.

To ensure that wilderness areas are clearly indicated on tourist maps with accompanying descriptions.

To promote a wider use of wilderness areas in KNP, e.g. people must see walking in one of the wilderness areas almost like viewing the Big 5.

To train locals as wilderness guides.

Collaboration and Network Objective

To develop and maintain a collaborative network between the KNP and other conservation or wilderness-associated institutions (regionally, national & internationally) so as to promote wilderness qualities and associated values.

To ensure buy-in from other departments., e.g. SE, TS, Tourism.

To maintain and improve involvement of outside stakeholders, e.g. WAG.

To improve involvement with international wilderness preservation institutions e.g. Wilderness Studies, School of Forestry, University of Montana; Wilderness Institute, Univ. of Montana.

To acquire wilderness publications / journals for the Stevenson Hamilton library (Journal of Wilderness, etc.).

Zonation Objective

To revise and update the ROZ Plan to strengthen the wilderness experience in a manner which strives to maximize throughout the KNP those attributes which make up wilderness qualities.

To revise the ROZ Plan.

To revise the boundaries of the present zones so that maximum consolidation of primitive and pristine wilderness areas is achieved.

To ensure inclusion of all relevant comments received during previous revisions e.g. Angela docs, Ralf, Dave Woods, Cor van den Berg, Stef, Peter Scott.

To ensure proper and accurate demarcation of wilderness areas on maps (using GIS) and along roads, and describe boundaries in detail using GPS where necessary.

To ensure that biodiversity issues and concerns are addressed and that the biodiversity of the KNP is represented in all ROZ categories.

To recommend upper and lower limits for the proportion and composition of areas allocated to different wilderness quality zones.

To revise the Limits of Sophistication that will be allowed for each of the zones, as well as TPC's (Limits of Acceptable Change).

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Research Objective

To solicit appropriate research, addressing biophysical, aesthetic and experiential aspects to generate understanding of the importance of wilderness and wilderness qualities, to promote a spirit of stewardship of wilderness, and to improve its preservation, restoration and enhancement.

To solicit research on KNP wilderness, including:

- delineation and demarcation of wilderness areas and other zones
- roads vs. catchments or other natural boundaries
- buffering
- inventories of infrastructure to be removed
- impacts of different types of uses
- perceptions of public
- spiritual needs of indigenous people
- market research
- more?

Monitoring and Auditing Objective

To develop appropriate monitoring mechanisms to verify whether those qualities and experiences for which zones have been allocated are being maintained, and target attributes which may require restoration so as to achieve specifications of individual zones.

Monitoring

To develop a monitoring protocol, which leads to TPC's for the different wilderness qualities and zones within the KNP.

Auditing

To establish a regular external auditing capacity to ensure that wilderness qualities are not being eroded within the KNP.

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Custodianship (Management) Objective

To foster custodianship values towards wilderness zones in the KNP (e.g. minimum tool, tread lightly, pack it in pack it out, etc) and to target attributes which may require restoration in all zones so as to achieve specifications of individual zones.

Restoration / Wilderness Enhancement Objective

To identify, document, plan and implement the rehabilitation of man-made impacts to enhance / improve / establish wilderness qualities in the different ROZ zones.

Wilderness Administration System

To study, adjust and implement the Wilderness Administration System (WAS) that was designed for SANParks by Maretha Shroyer.

Wilderness Zones

To identify and document (GPS, digital photo and description) all man-made structures and plan and implement appropriate removal and rehabilitation.

To establish the cost of rehabilitation, phase this into the budget over several years and systematically implement rehabilitation efforts.

Primitive and Limited Motorised Zones

To establish TPC's or best practice documentation aimed at increasing wilderness qualities.

Camp sites

Layout, density and distribution of sites, ablutions, waste management, etc. xref: infrastructure

Roads and tracks

Road Classification according to roads manual (width, kronkels, maintenance). xref: infrastructure

Developed Areas

To establish TPC's or best practice documentation aimed at increasing wilderness qualities.

Restcamps

Architecture, gardens, layout, density of units, etc. (masterplan). xref: infrastructure

Roads

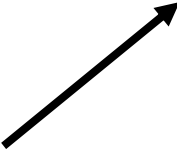
Road classification according to roads manual (width, kronkels, maintenance). xref: infrastructure

To Legal & Statutory

Policy and Legal Objective (wilderness)
To ensure that designated wilderness areas are properly documented for protection within the framework provided in the new Protected Areas Bill, including regulations to control certain aspects (e.g. height of over-flight, etc.).

To register KNP wilderness areas with DEAT as soon as the PA Act has been promulgated and the ROZ review process has been completed.

To negotiate with DEAT and Dept of Transport regarding the drafting of regulations in terms of the new PA Act to limit height of over-flight of the KNP to 5000 ft above ground level and proceed to enforce such regulations. Note:: due to the complexity of zonation in the KNP different heights for different zones should not be considered.



Wilderness Qualities Objective

Postview

As wilderness is a human perception issue rather than a physical and easily measurable entity, a simple way of monitoring its quality is needed. The proposed monitoring is therefore open for criticisms to ensure its improvement. It has been designed to address the issue of wilderness quality not only in wilderness areas but in the whole of the KNP.

Direct Human Benefits Objective

To provide benefits, particularly in the sense of 'benefits beyond boundaries', to meet or exceed reasonable expectations and foster partnerships, in a spirit of equity redress.

Constituency Building Objective

To build an effective constituency at all levels in SA and abroad, which fosters and enhances sustainable public support for SANParks' objectives and actions, and for the conservation cause in general.

Cultural Heritage Objective

To preserve, and wherever possible utilise, for human enrichment cultural resources* associated with KNP while complying with and effectively using relevant national, provincial and local legislation and procedures. *see Galla figure overleaf xref: [tourism, education, community relations](#)

Preamble

The objectives previously related to what was then called Social Ecology (as contained in the 1997 KNP Management Plan) were derived at a difficult time in the growth of the KNP management plan - Early attempts were being made to extend the objectives process beyond the biophysical realm, and stakeholder communities were being drawn in for the first time to discuss these. Overall, although a set of preliminary guidelines was laid out (effectively, just Fig 63 of Vol VII) for liaison which would work towards achieving community participation and jointly agreed-on goals, an earlier "wish list" was shelved, specifically on the advice of a facilitator appointed by the communities, as unrealistic.

Although subsequent developments in Social Ecology took place very much within the spirit of the "motherhood statement" ('Neighbour Objective' of Fig 63) and some of its sub-objectives, very little explicit use was made of this version, and in fact the joint management committee recommendation was not acted on at all. The process of trying to extend the use of a "living" objectives hierarchy to the social realm had thus almost failed, even though it can certainly be argued that social ecological goals had benefited partly by that initiative. Many subsequent events worked positively for further development of the KNP neighbouring community objectives, but they were not actively tied back to this page of goals.

By 2003 the situation appears to have changed in that all departments desire better overall integration, and the objectives hierarchy appears to be accepted as a very important contribution to doing this. Of the non-ecological divisions, Social Ecology (now called People and Conservation) appears to have a head start from the earlier partial involvement described above, and was quickly able to frame a now more crisp and convincing set of major objectives, which make up a substantial portion of the overall people objectives in this revised plan. These also strongly reflect the important high-level changes to the KNP mission statement, namely the explicit inclusion now of cultural heritage, and the emphasis on constituency building that followed the McKinsey Report of 2002.

Direct Human Benefits Objective

To provide benefits, particularly in the sense of 'benefits beyond boundaries', to meet or exceed reasonable expectations and foster partnerships, in a spirit of equity redress.

Sustainable* Consumptive Natural Resource Use Objective

To promote rational resource usage to meet current needs without compromising needs and options of future generations, in the sense of 'benefits beyond boundaries'.

* xref: broader sustainable use under 'Balancing Objective', Technical Services

Research

To promote research which helps balance natural resource use with demands and opportunities, taking into account constraints imposed by the KNP philosophy.

Resource utilisation

To facilitate utilization of selected resources where appropriate and without raising unrealistic expectations.

Contractual parks and buffer areas

To promote establishment of contractual parks and buffer areas which enhance sustainable utilisation practices by local communities.

Ameliorate negative effects

To ameliorate the negative effects of damage- or irritation-causing animals or plants (including dis-benefits to KNP residents), and strive to convert such situations to win-win utilization situations.

To promote working relationships and harmonious legislation with neighbouring agencies, regarding damage-causing animals (DCAs).

To compile a practical, implementable DCA and related policy, which also provides structured guidance to opportunities for conversion from problem to sustainable utilization.

Practical alternatives

To promote practical alternatives to direct dependence on natural ecosystems e.g. fish-farming & woodlots.

Local* Economic Empowerment (LEE) Objective

To redress past imbalances by creating equal employment, procurement, business opportunities and projects.

*Local to include local PDI (Previously Disadvantaged Individuals) as defined in the BEE (Black Economic Empowerment) Strategy

xref: Tourism, Technical Services, Human Resources

Capacity Building for Local Communities Objective

To facilitate or create sufficient appropriate skills and institutional capacity to deal with emergent needs and opportunities in the Park and especially the surrounding area.

xref: economic empowerment, community relationships

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xref: Tourism, Technical Services, Human Resources

Economic opportunities

To facilitate within and around KNP the creation and maintenance of economic opportunities which promote LEE.

To effectively establish KNP-based or KNP-associated projects which enable neighbouring PDIs and SMMEs to effectively participate.

To create and maintain an SMME database.

To ensure greater access by local SMMEs to procurement tendering processes in KNP.

Workplace equity

To promote workplace equity, striving to achieve a diverse workforce broadly representative of the South African population, also incorporating PDIs from neighbouring communities.

Research

To carry out research supporting effective promotion of LEE.

Guiding principles

To promote awareness and implementation of guiding principles governing LEE.

Capacity Building for Local Communities Objective

To facilitate or create sufficient appropriate skills and institutional capacity to deal with emergent needs and opportunities in the Park and especially the surrounding area.

xref: economic empowerment, community relationships

Skills development

To build capacity within the local communities through involvement of all divisions, through skills development.

Institutional development

To promote institutional development and capacity in the region.

Functional participation

To enable functional participation and meaningful contribution by role players* in park-related programmes, through opportunities for capacity building in a milieu promoting conservation ethics.

** role players = local communities, land claimants, other government departments, SMMEs, tourists, NGOs, staff, etc).*

Constituency Building Objective

To build an effective constituency at all levels in SA and abroad, which fosters and enhances sustainable public support for SANParks' objectives and actions, and for the conservation cause in general.

Build Awareness and Patronage Objective

(incl Political Support)

Existing supporters

For existing clients and supporters, to ensure ongoing support and commitment; engender a deeper understanding of issues esp. areas where public support and contributions are needed. *Ideas to store: acknowledgements; gift vouchers; visitor database (see tourism); newsletters xref: tourism

To acknowledge and grow existing patronage in local communities.

New constituents

To attract potential new constituents to KNP or obtain their support for parks, by orientating them to consider conservation issues favourably and preparing them for inculcation of a durable conservation ethic. xref: tourism

To specifically encourage advocacy and support in local communities around KNP.

Staff

To ensure that staff understand and support core business and values; to develop a sense of belonging and participation, and enable them to act as constructive ambassadors for conservation.

Political support

To develop, with top management, effective mechanisms of lobbying for political support and engaging political, academic and business leaders proactively.

Environmental Education Objective

To enhance understanding and awareness of environmental issues through participatory learning opportunities in line with all current guiding policies.

Inculcate environmentally friendly ways of behaving and living

To promote awareness, understanding, interest, appreciation and action through environmental education processes and interpretation, both at the community level and through park-based programmes.

Environmental curricula

To promote curricularized environmental learning opportunities using KNP as an 'outdoor laboratory' and the regional surrounding environment.

Public extension

To develop specialised scientifically-orientated public extension efforts to augment environmental education, popularise environmental and conservation science, and encourage appropriate public participation and support in and for these efforts.

Community Relationship Objective

To strengthen positive relationships between SANParks and appropriate communities.

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Community Relationship Objective

To strengthen positive relationships between SANParks and appropriate communities. [xref: Tourism, Public Relations](#)

Local communities

To promote relationships with local* communities

*Any person or grouping of persons which within reasonable limits is deemed to be directly affected by the presence of the Park or the activities present therein – 1st line neighbours, people who see KNP as a market place, Private landowners (conservation and agriculture and mining), Historical and cultural links

To enhance transparent and open communication between the local communities and the KNP (esp. management).

To ensure community contributions to park management.

To encourage mutual benefits (shared values for conservation).

To ensure that communities are consulted before any park development takes place.

To encourage information sharing between the Park and communities.

To establish communication structures (forums) that are functional, representative and legitimate.

To facilitate developmental partnerships with appropriate stakeholders. [xref: LEE](#)

To encourage access to the KNP by our local communities.

More distant communities

To promote appropriate relationships with communities wider afield.

Research

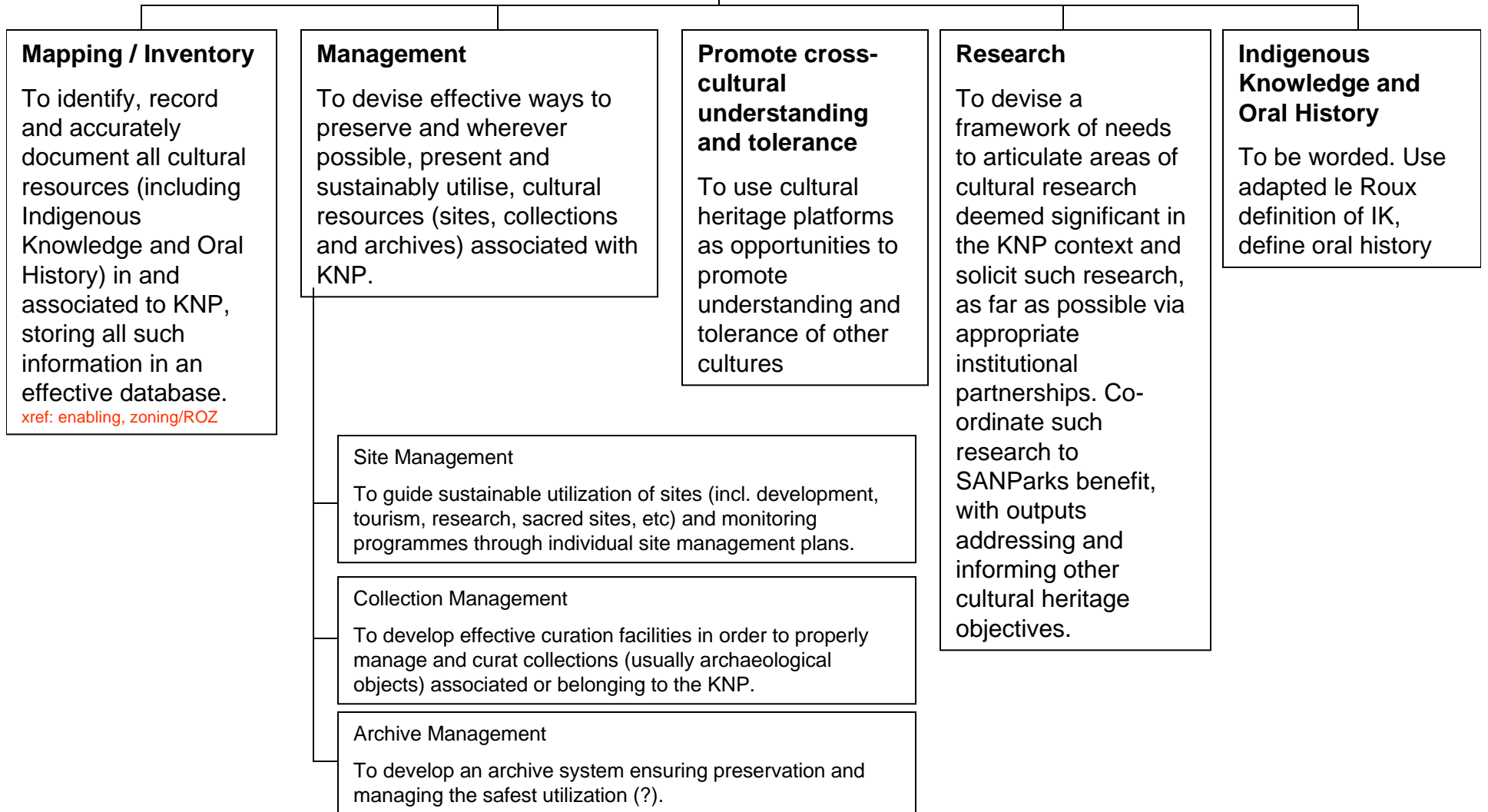
To promote appropriate research to support strengthening of community relationships.

Local Communities (as defined in the Protected Areas Bill/Act): any community of people living or having rights or interests in a distinct geographical area. Needs to be spelt out what how we will apply this to KNP

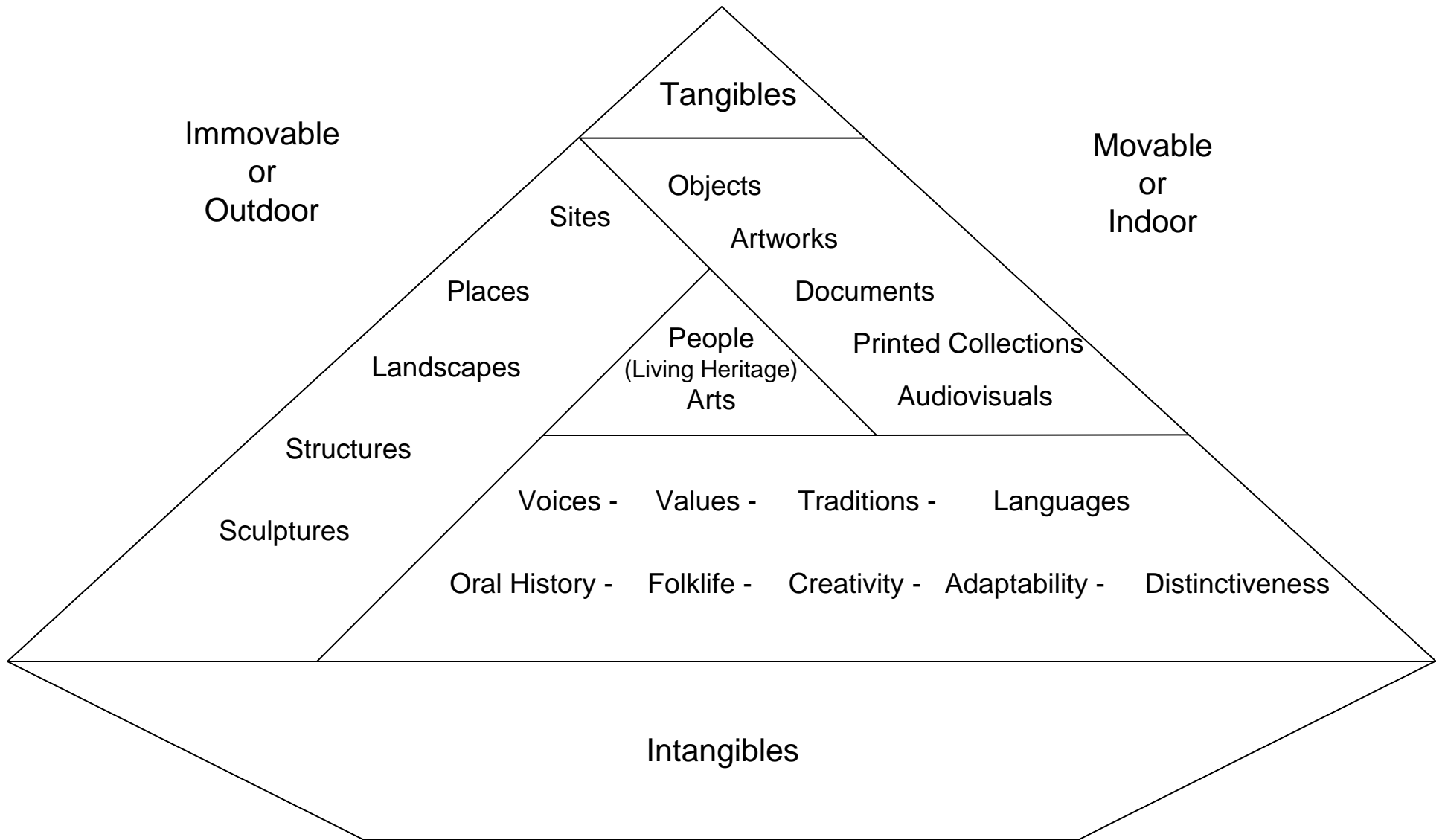
Cultural Heritage Objective

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*see Galla figure overleaf xref: tourism, education, community relations



A Holistic Representation of Cultural Heritage Resources (Galla 19??)



Direct Human Benefits Objective
Constituency Building Objective
Cultural Heritage Objective

Postview

Taken together, many components of the three major branches presented here are heavily interwoven. At times it is difficult to clearly tease apart issues like capacity building, local economic empowerment and community relationships. This interdependence should allow a great deal of synergy, a synergy that can best be achieved if in fact a few common simpler central threads or initiatives can be identified. The fact that a socio-ecological study of the adjacent communal area (between Kruger and the proposed extended Blyde Park) may take place in the next few years, could provide one such unified thread. Involvement in integrated development plans of local municipalities, and the linkage between these and our own Protected Area and Biodiversity Acts, may provide another. These type of initiatives may offer pathways we have in any case to follow, pathways which might allow crystallisation and clear contextualisation of the rather formidable and ambitious set of objectives presented under these three branches. Unpacking of each into more definable targets will also assist in preventing demoralisation and creating a sense of achievement.

Sustainable use is now very broadly defined in the “balancing” objectives, and the specific part included under these objectives has been carefully worded to serve the Direct Human Benefits part of the now more broadly used sustainable use notion. Of course there is overlap, but our judgement is that the sub-objectives under the two major headings serve their own good purposes there.

Clearly Cultural Heritage will need to continue its own new boost in KNP, and it is hoped that the addendum (the Galla diagram) will be as influential as the Noss diagram has been for biodiversity. The KNP Constituency Building Objectives tend to serve local needs more than the wider needs that components such as Head Office may concentrate on, but it is recognised that KNP also has some wider responsibility.