KNP Management Plan review
Biodiversity Planning Forum
22 June 2017

Presented by M. Coetzee, J. Botha and I. Smit
Presentation outline

1. KNP Management Plan Context
2. Progress existing Management Plan
3. Mission, Vital attributes, Objective setting
4. Lessons learnt and Key messages
1. KNP Management Plan context

MARCH 2017
- Call for stakeholders to register

MARCH - APRIL
- Invite through different means of communication to participate in KNP Management Plan

MAY
- Public meetings: participation for high level inputs in the KNP Management Plan review

JUNE
- Finalise the hierarchy of objectives

JUN - SEPT
- Develop lower level implementation plans

NOVEMBER
- Consolidate draft plan

DEC - JAN
- Present draft management plan to planning committee

MARCH 2018
- Final integration of comments
- First submission of Management Plan to DEA
SANParks Vision and Core business

Vision:
“A sustainable National Park System connecting society”

SANParks Core business

Biodiversity conservation

Socially acceptable
Economically viable
Ecologically intact
Livestock, subsistence use, hunting

Established: Sabie GR 1898
Local people moved out of KNP

Mostly conservation approach

Proclaimed: Kruger NP 1926

First focus on Tourism

1st tourists (4 cars) 1926

Increased focus on People and Social issues within Park Management

Social Ecology unit 1995

Regional planning and Political support

GLTP treaty 2002

Interlinked and balanced social, economic, ecological focus in pursue of mandate

Management decision mostly internal

Redefining relationship with stakeholders:
- more accessible
- more open
- more transparent
- more accountable

Emerging reality: enormous pressure on financial sustainability

Engagement with broader society
Stakeholder profiling

1. ID stakeholders
2. Profiling
3. Planning engagement & communication strategy
4. Engage stakeholders
5. Measuring effectiveness
6. Redefining stakeholders

Flow:
- ID stakeholders to Profiling
- Profiling to Planning engagement & communication strategy
- Planning engagement & communication strategy to Engage stakeholders
- Engage stakeholders to Measuring effectiveness
- Measuring effectiveness to Redefining stakeholders
Planning domain

Legislation

SANParks mandate

Kruger National Park management

Stakeholder interests, values and aspirations

Broader landscape

Kruger National Park
Broader Planning domain…

ZONE OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

Integrated Planning approach essential – requires partnerships and institutional collaboration and coordination

- Wildlife economy: e.g. ranching
- Catchment water provisioning
- Irrigation
- Settlement
- Use natural resources: e.g. medicinal, firewood
- Commonage grazing
Broader Planning domain...

RIVER AND CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

MUNICIPAL PLANNING

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

LOCAL LAND USE PLANNING
Many drivers/threats require collaboration and collective action.
Current KNP mission:
In keeping with the SANParks mission, to maintain biodiversity in all its natural facets and fluxes, to provide human benefits and build a strong constituency and to preserve as far as possible the wilderness qualities and cultural resources associated with the park.
# Achievements: Existing Management Plan

| Biodiversity                           | • River management – ensure that Rivers keep flowing  
|                                       | • KNP Elephant Management Plan  
|                                       | • Invasive species Rapid response control  
|                                       | • Rehabilitation  
|                                       | • Sustainable resource use programmes  
| Responsible Tourism                   | • Enhance operations  
|                                       | • Refurbishment of Tourism products  
|                                       | • Community empowerment  
|                                       | • Concession  
| Land use planning                     | • GTFCA programme – signing GLC agreement  
|                                       | • Zonation plan  
|                                       | • Wilderness areas  
|                                       | • Cooperative Agreements Conservation areas  
| Cultural                              | • ID and document heritage sites  
|                                       | • History of sites  
|                                       | • Develop tourism products  
| Safety and security                   | • Poaching  
|                                       | • Tourism safety  
|                                       | • Staff well-being  
|                                       | • Crime  
| Effective Park Management             | • Large infrastructure development  
|                                       | • Environmental Management – comply with environmental standards  
|                                       | • Sustainable development – green principles  
| Constituency building                 | • Diversified environmental, interpretation and education programmes  
<p>|                                       | • Events and marketing |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges: Existing Management Plan</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budget</strong></td>
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<td>• Inadequate operational funding and dependency on external funding</td>
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<td>• Infrastructure maintenance</td>
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<td>• <strong>High cost security negatively impacts on funding that could have been allocated for socio-economic development</strong></td>
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<td><strong>External influences</strong></td>
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<td>• Disasters such as drought, floods, pollution, invasive and disease.</td>
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<td>• Incompatible land use developments</td>
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<td>• Unrealistic expectations to deliver benefits</td>
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<td><strong>Socio-economic development</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Meaningful beneficiation</td>
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<td>• Supporting enabling policy environment</td>
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<td>• Capacity to unlock financial support</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Legislative and Institutional</strong></td>
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<td>• Coordinated policy framework across sectors</td>
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<td>• Conflicting legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Safety and security</strong></td>
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<td>• Poaching</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Media relations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Incorrect reporting</td>
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<td>• Unregulated social media</td>
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<td><strong>Capacity and procurement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Skilled and adequate capacity</td>
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<td>• Cumbersome procurement and contracting processes</td>
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<td><strong>Constituency building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Integration and alignment of core business with other sectors</td>
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<td>• Champions for such integrated land use approaches</td>
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<td>• Trust</td>
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3. Mission, Vital attributes, Objective setting – review of KNP MP

Stakeholder meetings along the entire KNP boundary, including Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

For us it's about harmonising and integrating the KNP planning with local environment.

Holding hands to develop plan for collective action.
### Key themes that emerged from the Public meetings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Themes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Social well-being</strong></td>
<td>• Human health&lt;br&gt;• Basic services</td>
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<td><strong>Human wildlife conflict</strong></td>
<td>• Damage Causing Animals&lt;br&gt;• Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>• Tourism facilities in KNP&lt;br&gt;• Roads and access to KNP to be improved&lt;br&gt;• More education facilities</td>
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<td><strong>Education, awareness, interpretation</strong></td>
<td>• KNP to support for Environmental education and awareness&lt;br&gt;• More educational facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity</strong></td>
<td>• Big 5&lt;br&gt;• Rivers&lt;br&gt;• Trees</td>
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<td><strong>Environmental Management and protection</strong></td>
<td>• Pollution&lt;br&gt;• Global drivers&lt;br&gt;• Degradation&lt;br&gt;• Rhino and other species&lt;br&gt;• Tourism&lt;br&gt;• Community</td>
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<td><strong>Safety and security</strong></td>
<td>• Cultural diversity&lt;br&gt;• Heritage sites&lt;br&gt;• Cultural tourism</td>
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<td><strong>Cultural and Heritage</strong></td>
<td>• SMMEs&lt;br&gt;• Access to Park – more gates; free access; extend week in Sept for access</td>
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<td><strong>Socio-economic and benefits</strong></td>
<td>• Marula, mopani worms, medicinal plants&lt;br&gt;• Animal products</td>
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<td><strong>Sustainable resource use</strong></td>
<td>• Cultural&lt;br&gt;• Diversify tourism products&lt;br&gt;• Improve hospitality services</td>
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<td><strong>Tourism and hospitality</strong></td>
<td>• Local procurement&lt;br&gt;• Training, internships, learner ships, volunteerism</td>
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<td><strong>Human capital development</strong></td>
<td>• Transboundary access, border control and security&lt;br&gt;• Regional opportunities</td>
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| **Transboundary issues**                      | At the top: Communication and engagement!!

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CONTEXT 50 - 100 MENTIONS

CONTEXT > 100 MENTIONS

- Infrastructure
- Community Communication
- Damage Causing Animals
Vital attributes

- Diverse regional landscape with multiple conservation friendly land uses
- Range of conservation friendly land uses
- Diverse and unique visitor experience
- Flagship and iconic local experience
- Regional tourism hub
- Well branded tourism destination
- Well maintained infrastructure
- Long term institutional knowledge and Strategic adaptive management
- Diverse human capital and skills
- Stakeholder relations and good governance
- Inherent Adaptive governance – SES
- Largely intact biota and ecological processes
- Divers regional river systems
- Wilderness sense of place
- Diverse cultural aspects
- Large scale economic driver
- Existing conservation constituency
- Rich, unique natural, historical, cultural heritage
Draft Mission Statement

To contribute to ecological and economic resilience and human well-being in a diverse regional landscape by maintaining biodiversity, providing a unique visitor experience, preserving wilderness qualities, protecting and managing cultural resources and building a strong constituency while ensuring our credible reputation.
High level objectives

- Regional land use planning
- Biodiversity
- Wilderness
- Tourism
- Constituency
- Socio-economic development
- Cultural heritage
- Effective Park Management
Regional Integration

Integrated catchment management

Conservation development framework

Integrated land use and bioregional planning:

GLTFCA Programme

Tourism

Land and air access

Socio-economic

Conservation and wildlife management (including security, disease)

GLTFCA delineation and regional planning

Freshwater management

Governance

Expansion, Cooperative and Contractual Agreements

Cooperative Agreements and Protocols

Strategic adaptive management and effectiveness at KNP and Greater KNP level
4. Key lessons learnt and further steps

The ecological landscape is typically a continuum between protected areas and their surrounds. To sustain protected areas the successful integration of social, economic & ecological elements in the surrounding region is paramount.
Lessons learnt

• Building trust with stakeholder groups, with emphasis as much on social processes as on outcomes.

• Relationships, capacity and dedicated focus necessary to interlink the “inside” and the “outside”.

• Functional external stakeholder platforms dealing with matters of common.

• Having key champions and ownership taken.

• Buy-in for Integrated land use concept.

• Opportunity-base started to break down silo’s.

• Collect baseline information.

• Range of “buffer” mechanisms in support of co-operative arrangements.

• Co-create and demonstrate mutual benefits to those alongside, not outside the boundaries.

• Enabling institutional environment important essential.

• Institutionalization of practices essential.

• Communication, understanding different perceptions.

• Context differs from area to area, but document and share learning experiences.

• Openness to learn.

• Adaptive governance : inter and intra-institutional.
What have been the key successes?

Range of “buffer”/integrated land use mechanisms

- Threats and drivers
- Legal framework
- Corporate framework
- NDP goals

Vision & Vital attributes

Function & responses

Range of “buffer” mechanisms: planning and implementation

Regional spatial planning

- Integrated environmental planning and protection
- Municipal land use and other planning instruments
- Park Expansion
- Constituency Socio-economic programmes

Stakeholder values & aspirations
Integrated Spatial Prioritisation for the Greater KNP Buffer

Integrated spatial analysis, which uses the concept of Ecosystem-based Adaptation.
Buffer
Concluding message

Environmental well-being

Social well-being

Economic

Education

Health

Ecosystem Services and environmental protection

Governance

- Communication
- Enabling institutional environment
- Learning
- Capacity developed
- Corporate governance, resourcing, accountability

Regional Sustainability

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THANK YOU