



Welcome to the Public meeting:

DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN:

KRUGER NATIONAL PARK



12 February 2018

Agenda

Welcome – William Mabasa

Purpose of the meeting – André Spies

KNP Presentation – Nicholus Funda

A. Where are we in the process of the management Plan?

B. KNP Contextual overview

C. Stakeholder process and feedback

D. Management Focus

E. Costing

F. Way forward

Questions – All

Way forward – André Spies

Vote of thanks – Danie Pienaar

Closure



Purpose of the meeting

- Recognise that the KNP is embedded in a broader region
- Stakeholder meetings held in 2017 informed the “desired state” and Vision for KNP for the next 10-50 Years
- Developed Management Objectives based on the Stakeholder inputs
- Today we present feedback on the Management objectives for the next 10 years



Rules of engagement

- Respect different views
- We are here to listen
- Raise hands if you want to talk
- One person talking
- Please introduce name
- Don't get personal
- Please leave quietly if you are not interested
- Cell phones on silent please



KNP Management Plan Presentation



February 2018

A. Where are we in the Process of the Management Plan?

What is a management plan?



A document that provides **guidance** on how to manage the park for the purpose it was **originally declared** with the **best available knowledge**

Legal framework of sections 39 and 41 of Protected Areas Act no. 57 of 2003

SANParks Core business

Biodiversity conservation



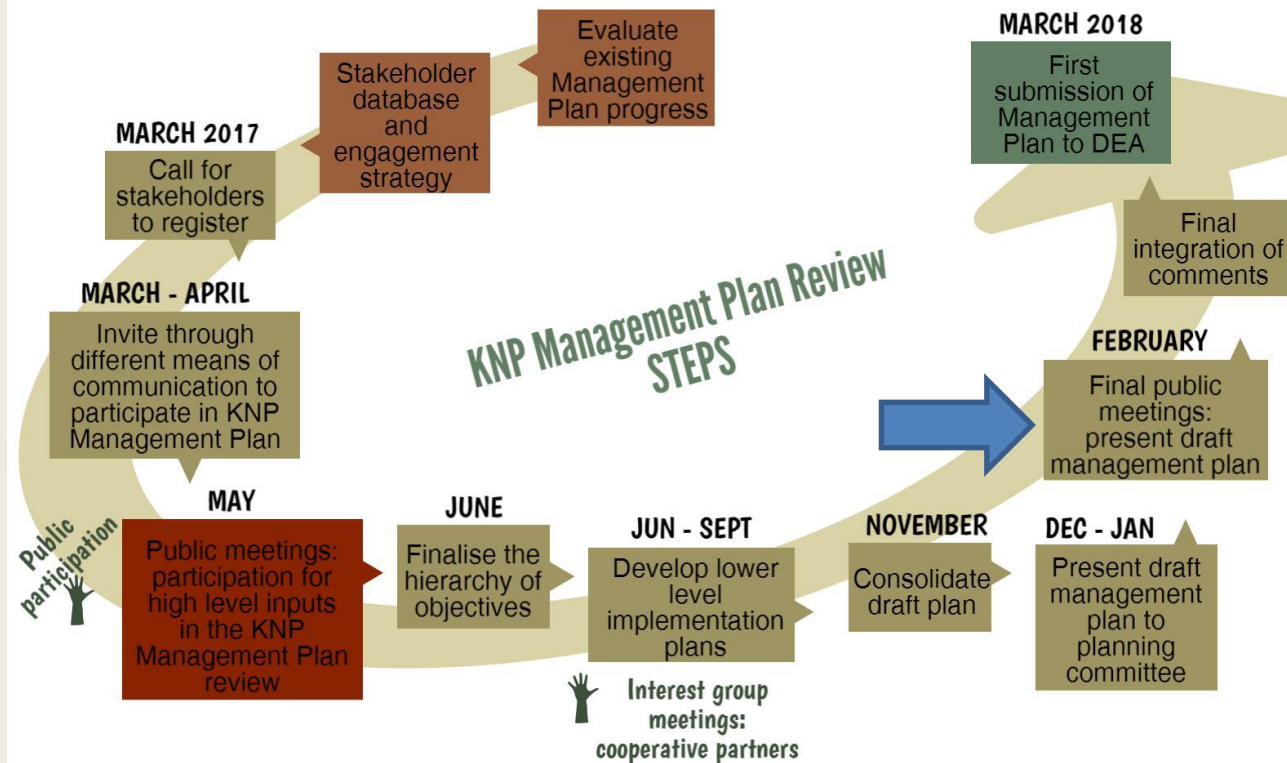
Socially acceptable



Economically viable



Ecologically intact



B. KNP Contextual overview

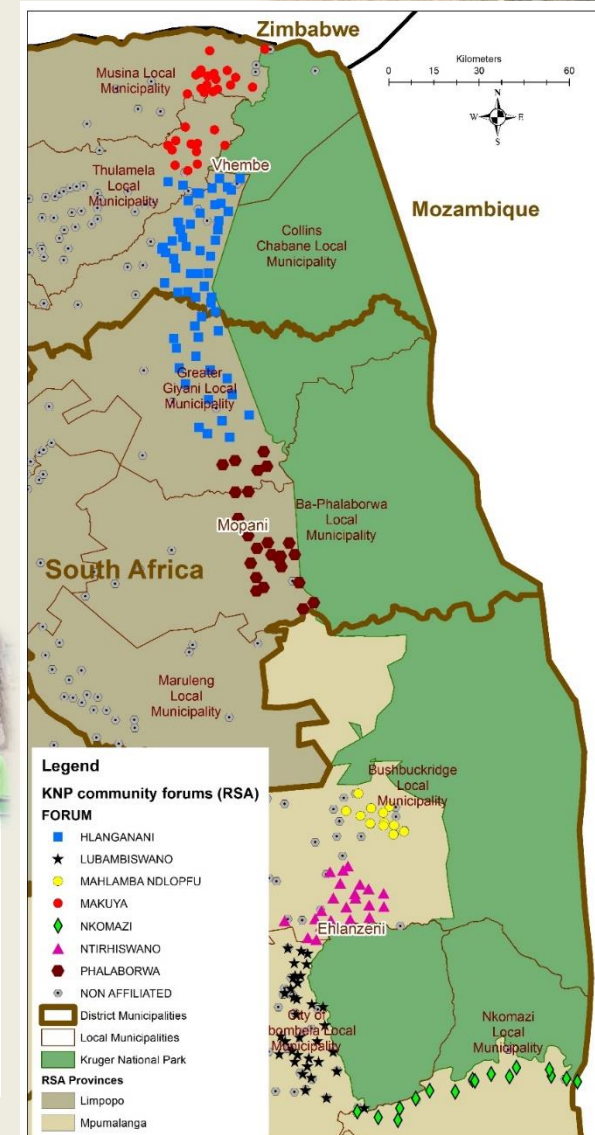


- 2 Million hectares
- 1078 km boundary: *distance from KNP to Pretoria and back*
- 333 km of veterinary fence to maintain on the western boundary
- 7 Community forums
- 3 District Municipalities
- 9 Local municipalities
- 2 Biospheres (*K2C and Vhembe*)
- Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
- Bordered by Poverty nodes



KNP Biodiversity

Plants	Mammals	Birds	Reptile	Fish	Amphibians
1982	147	517	119	52	35





Start of
Democracy



Today:
SANParks
Vision

1898

1926

1994

1995

2002

2017

Livestock,
subsistence
use,
hunting

Mostly conservation
approach

First focus
on Tourism

Increased
focus on
People and
Social issues
within Park
Management

Regional
planning
and
Political
support

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

Established:
Sabie GR
1898

Local
people
moved out
of KNP

Proclaimed:
Kruger NP
1926

1st tourists
(4 cars)
1926

Social
Ecology unit
1995

GLTP
treaty
2002

Management decision mostly internal



Emerging
reality:
enormous
pressure on

financial
sustainability



Redefining relationship
with stakeholders:

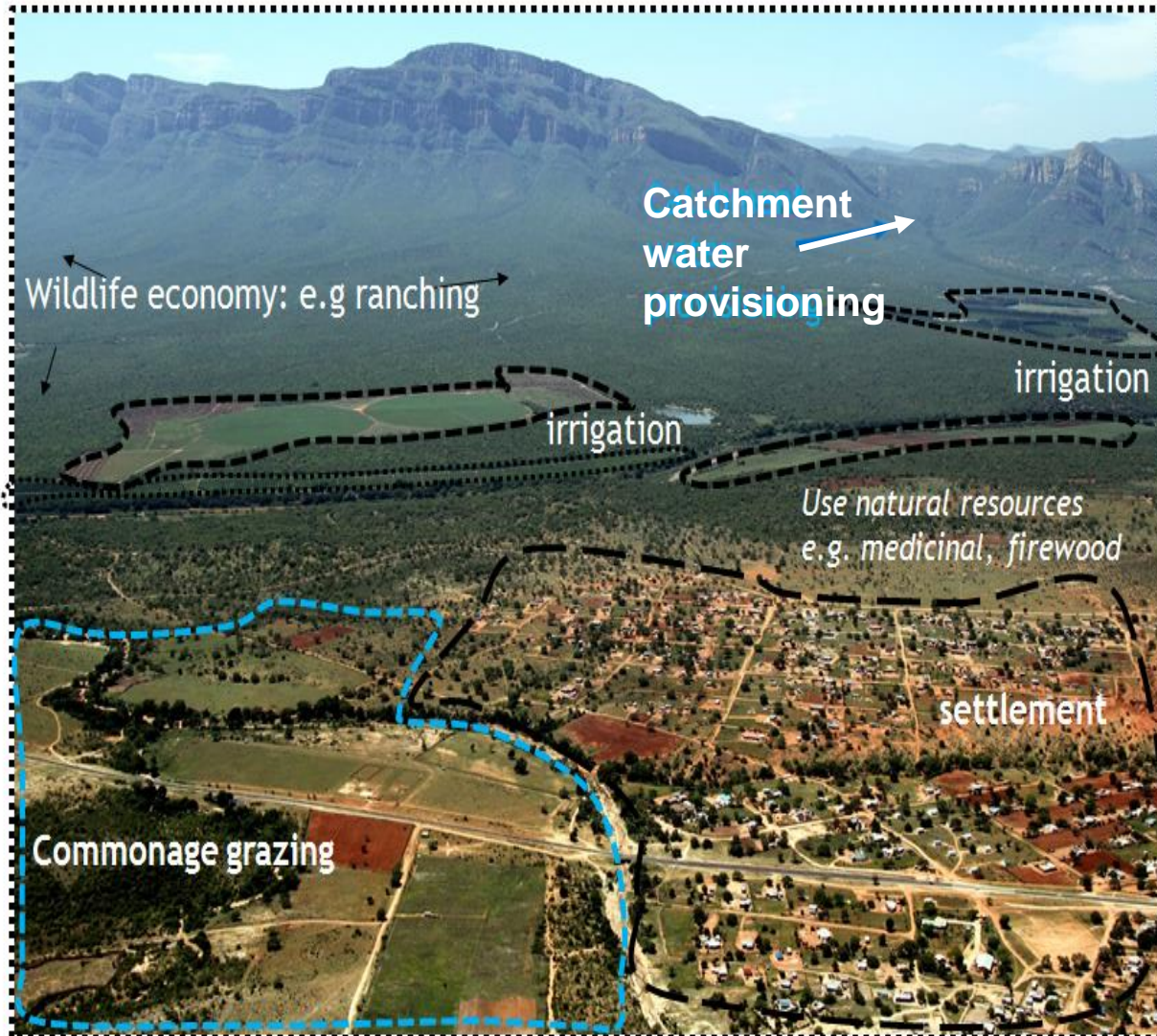
- more accessible
- more open
- more transparent
- more accountable

engagement with
broader society

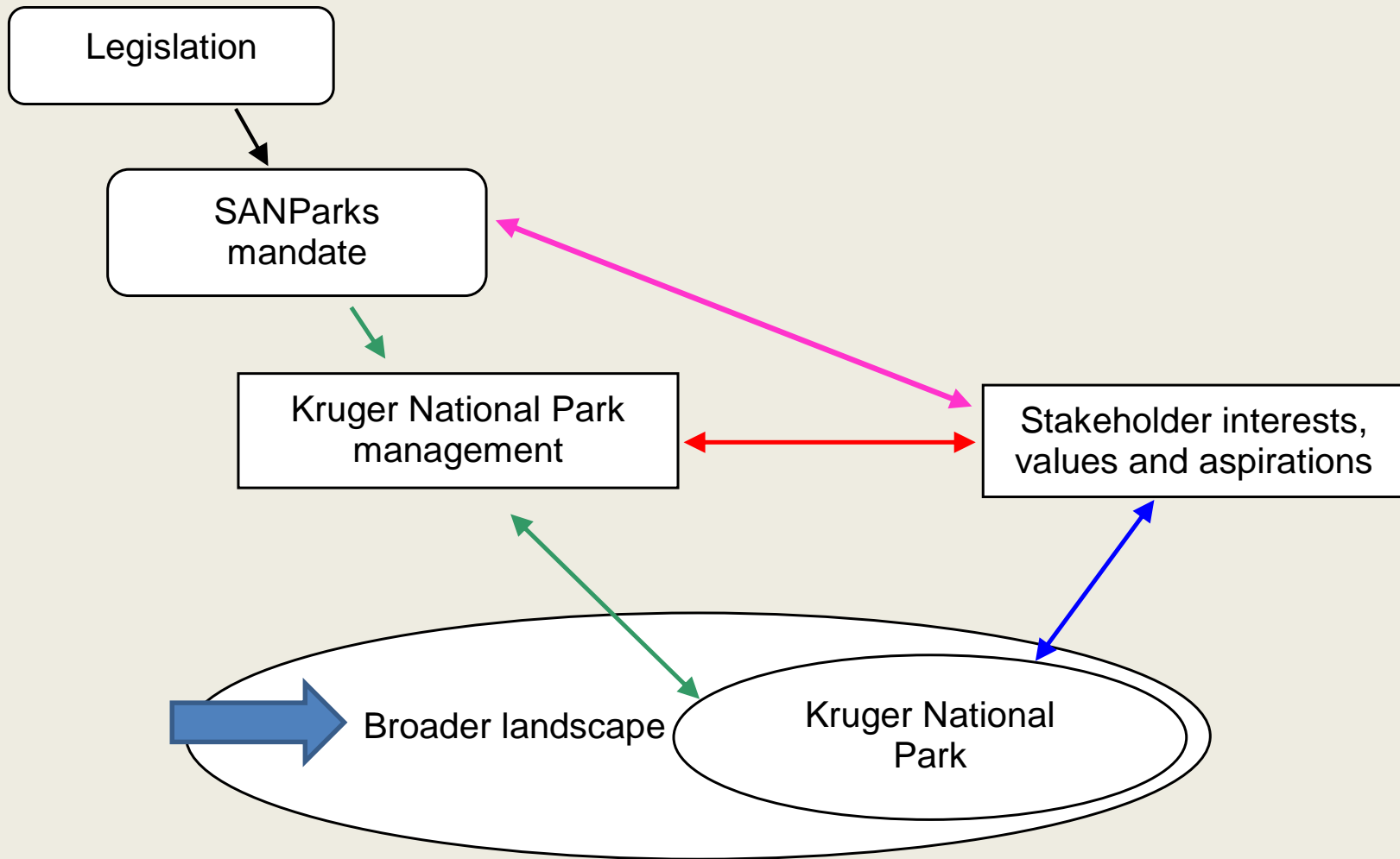


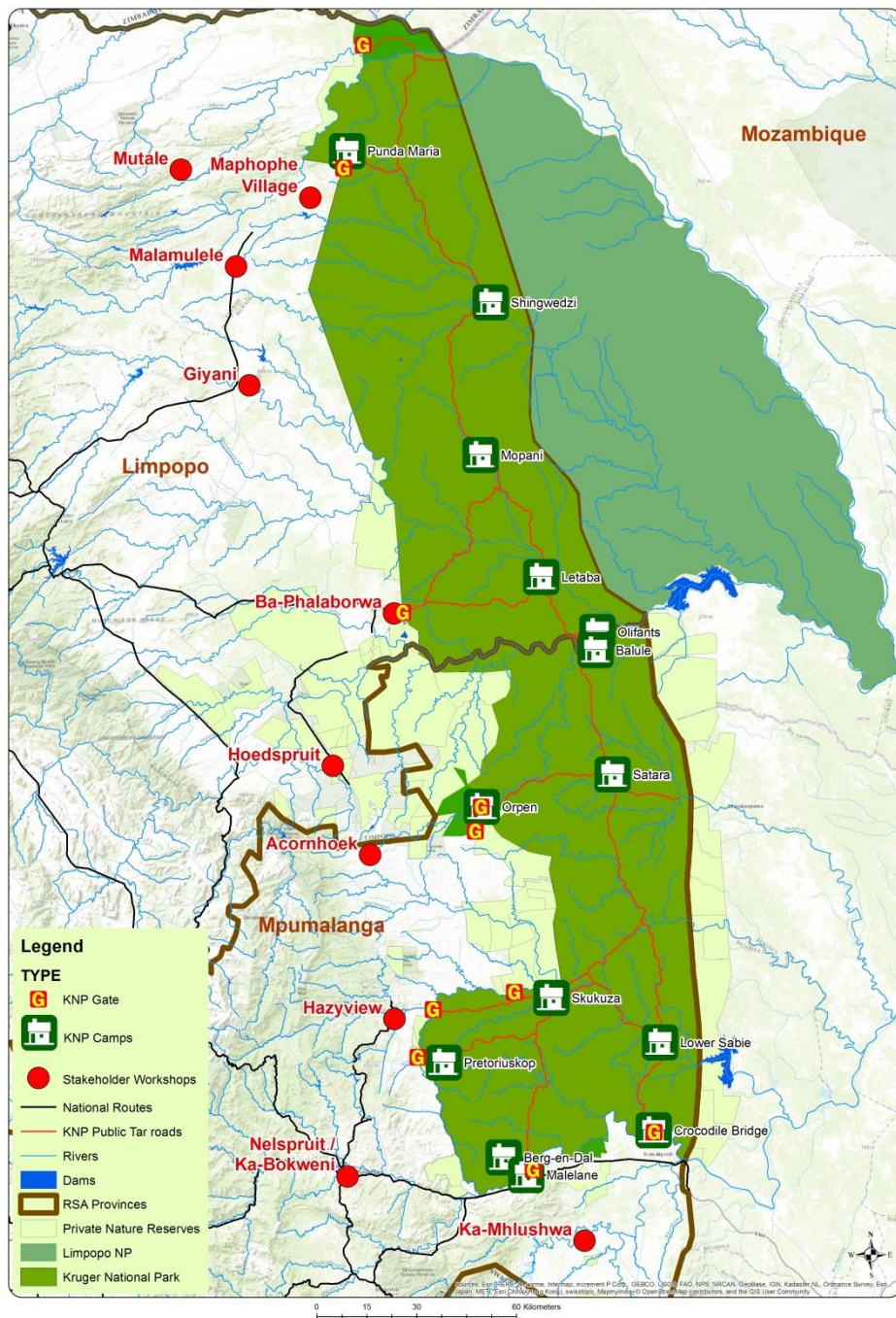
KNP regional context

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



C. Stakeholder process and feedback





A. Workshops:

- 10 in Local buffer
- 5 Metros

B. Focus groups:

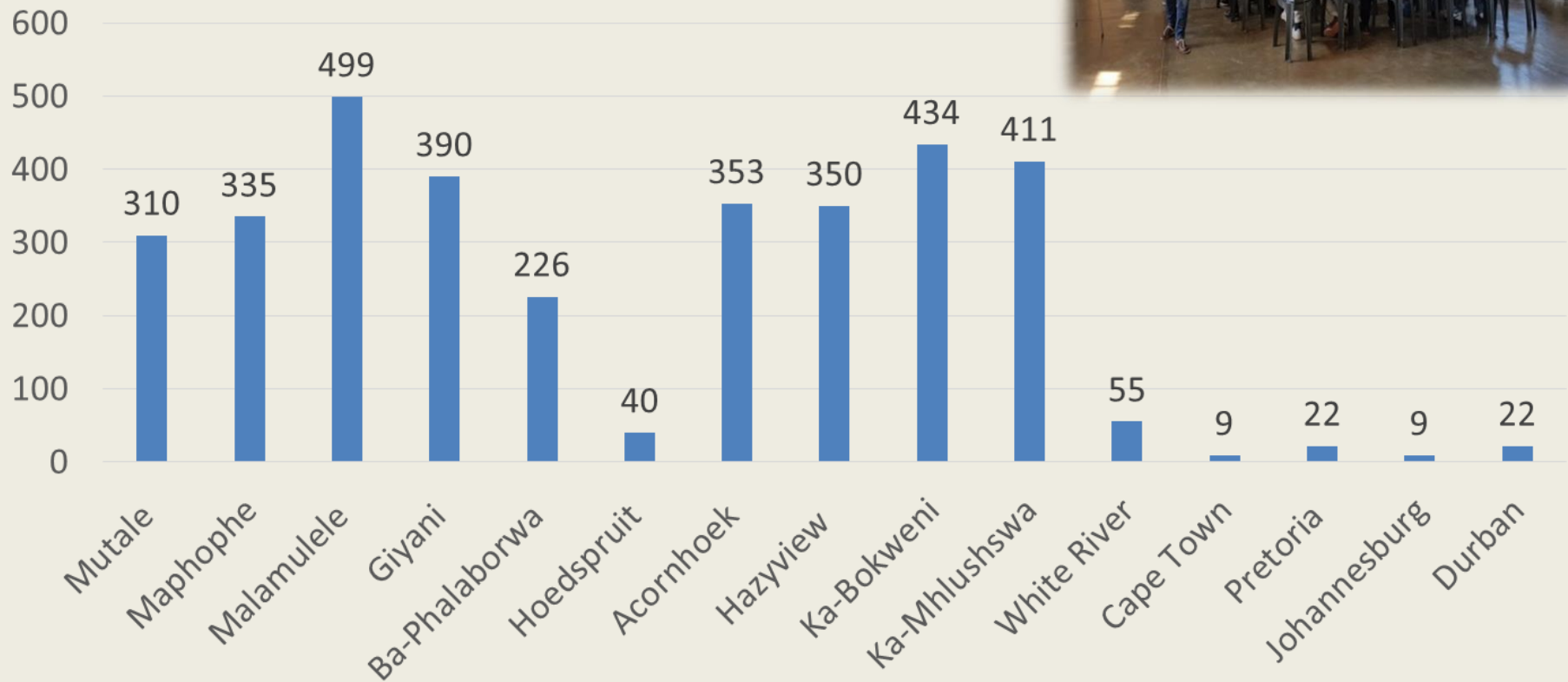
- Conservation areas
- Wildlife economy
- Tourism groups
- Visitor management
- Technical Services
- Security Clusters
- Water forums
- Scientific & Research fora
- Biospheres
- GLTFCA partners

C. Written inputs

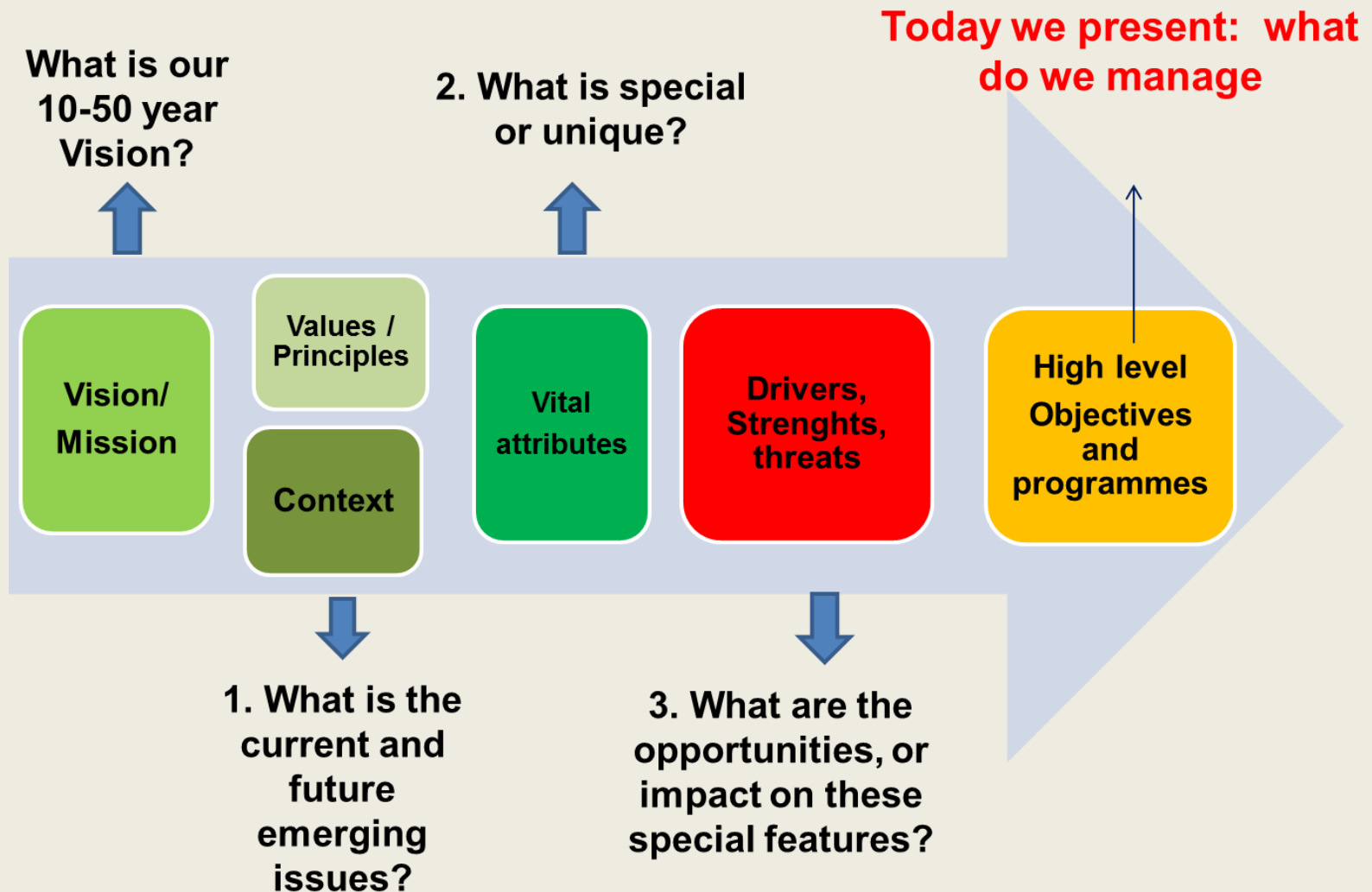
D. High level report to Minister and DEA

E. SANParks Executive committee members

Stakeholder participation

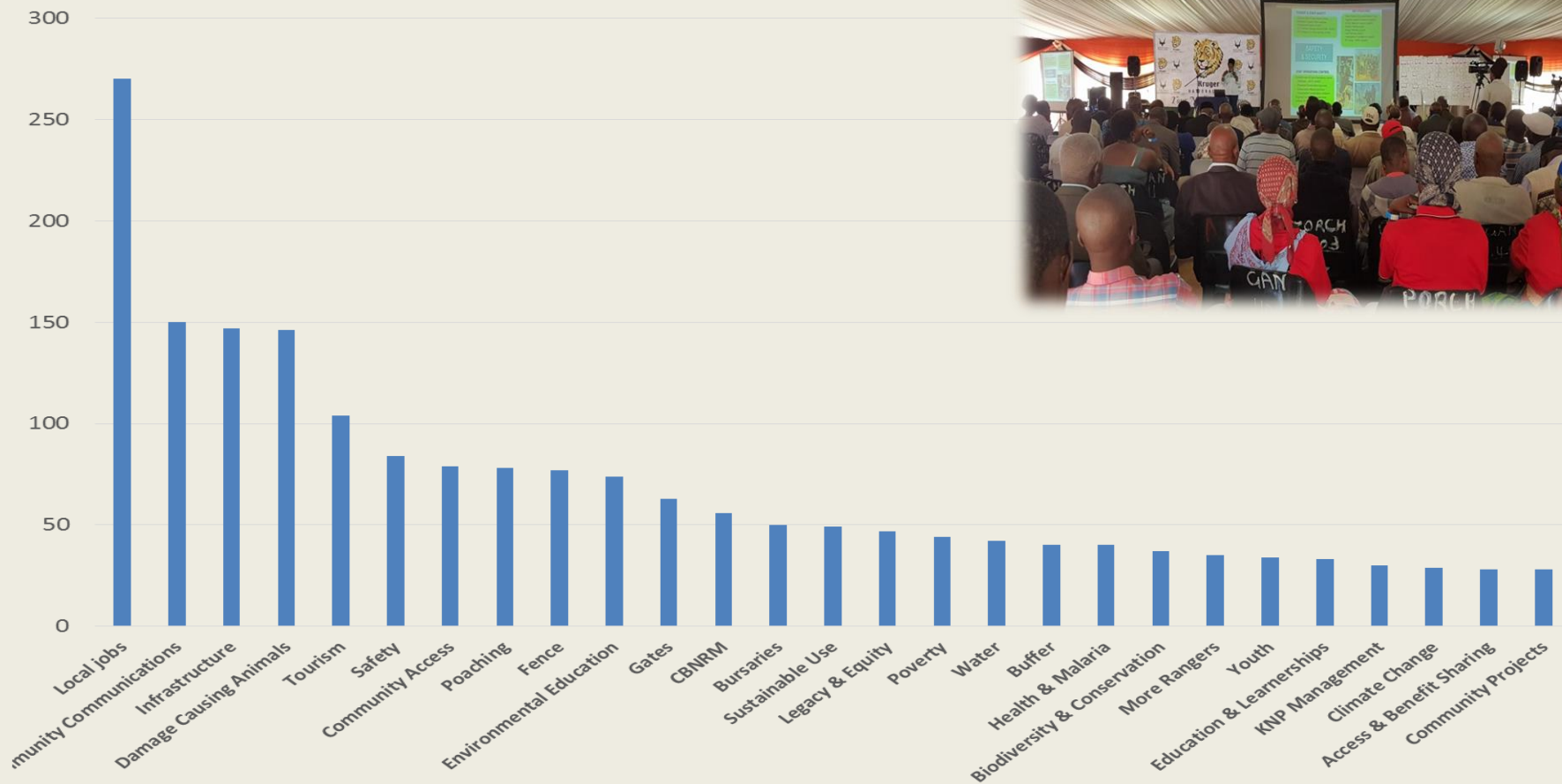


Questions asked at the “desired” state workshops



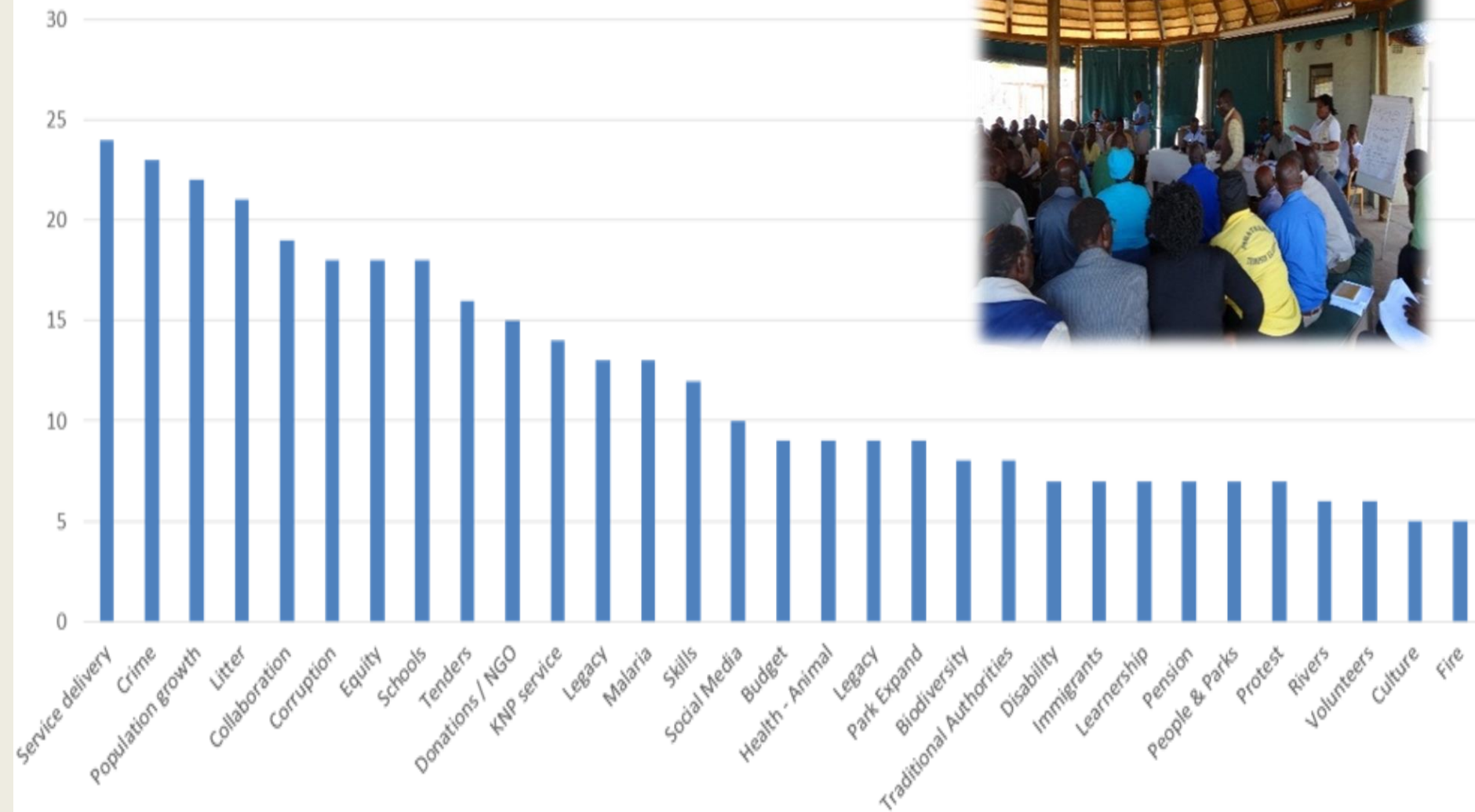
Important issues raised - consolidated

25-250 mentions

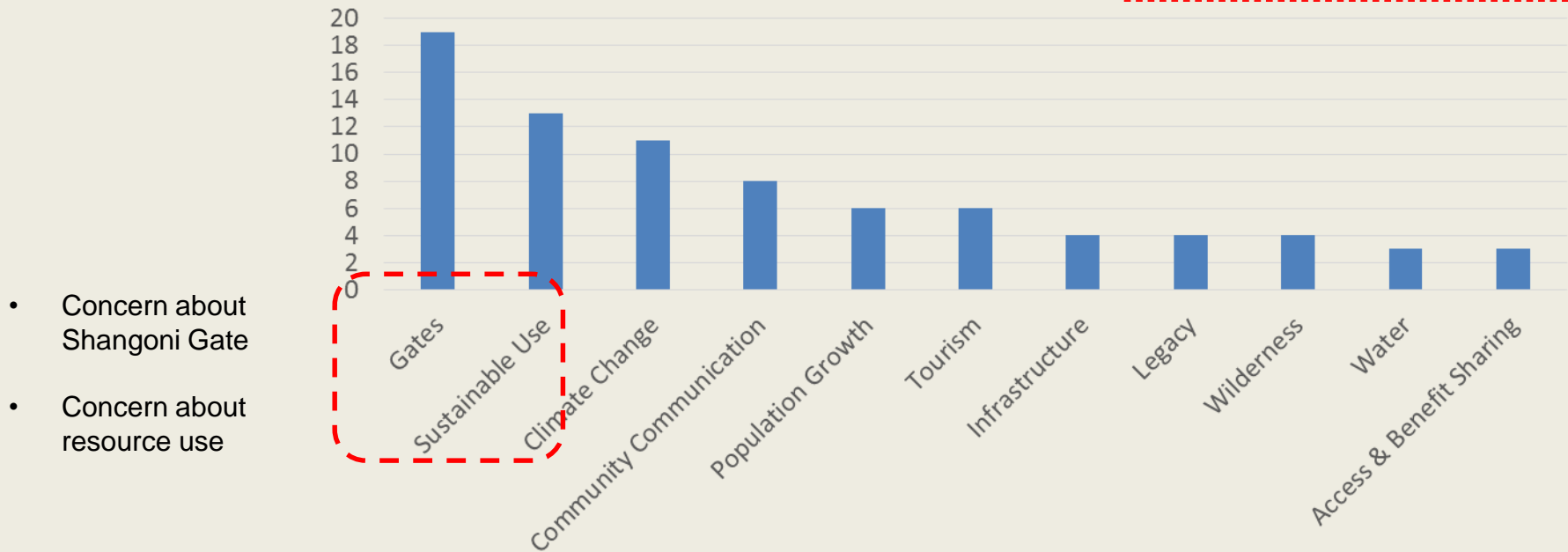
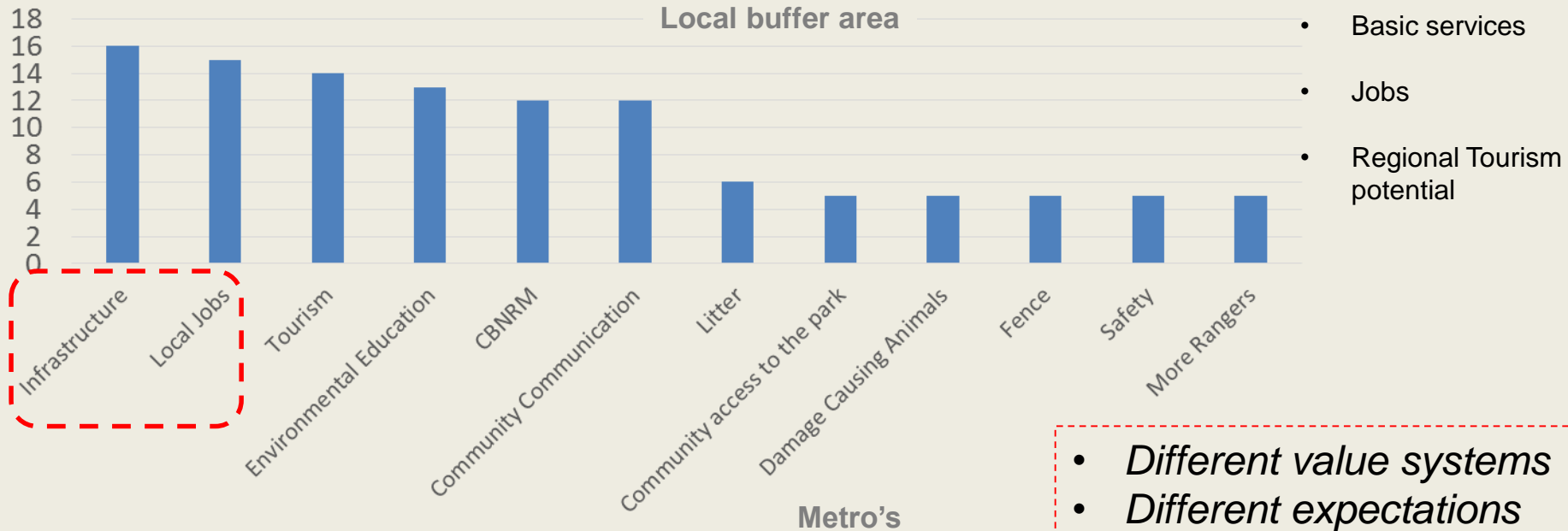


Additional issues raised- consolidated

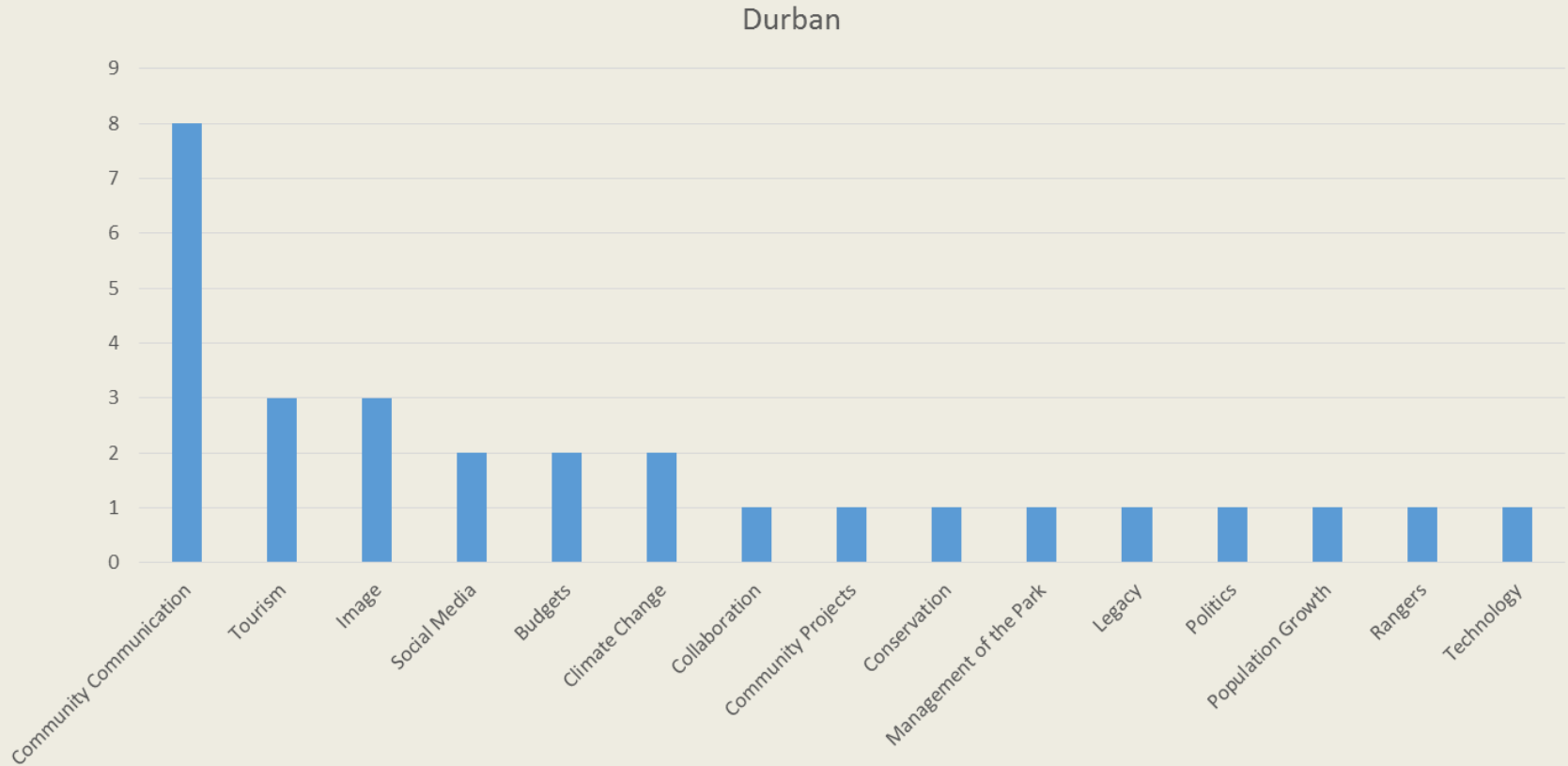
Less than 25 mentions



Contrast local and metro issues



Issues raised Durban



Area context

Category	Key Issue	Mentions
Community Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of ongoing communication between the Kruger park and all of its stakeholders. Using local languages and social media to build greater rapport with communities. Transparency with regard to the issuing of tenders Need for communities to understand their rights and responsibilities in relation to the park 	8
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance of Tourism driven by the park Need to encourage local tourism (South Africans visiting the park) 	3
Image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about the impact of culling Concerns about the Kruger abattoir Concerns about capturing damage causing animals on the image of the park 	3
Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power of social media, and its impact on the park. 	2
Budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient budget available to manage the park Suggestions regarding fundraising and donations 	2
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change as an increasingly significant issue in terms of species loss and changes to the ecological landscape of the park 	2
Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration goes both ways –what Kruger can do for communities, and in terms of what communities can do for Kruger. 	1
Community Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for community development opportunities 	1
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns about methodology used for conducting species census 	1
Management of the Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significance of monitoring the management of the park in relation to known constraints 	1
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring ethical behaviour by the park 	1
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment of the new government to Kruger? 	1
Population Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population growth on the border of the park was noted as an important contextual issue 	1
Rangers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of ranger well being – physically and socially 	1
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of keeping up with technological advances 	1

D. Management focus

Vision & Mission



Vital attributes



Key issues



*** Standard management Aspects**

***High level Objectives**



Lower level implementation plans

SANParks Vision

“A sustainable National Park System connecting society”

KNP MISSION

To conserve, protect and manage biodiversity, wilderness qualities and cultural resources, provide a diverse and responsible visitor experience, contributing towards social, ecological and economic resilience and well-being whilst strengthening constituency within a unique regional landscape.

Vital Attributes identified

Regional Integration

- Kruger **uniquely** located in a diverse **regional landscape** with multiple land uses
- **Multiple, diverse rivers** across the KNP, promoting biodiversity and regional socio-ecological connectedness, Diverse and unique visitor experience

Responsible Tourism

SED

- **Diverse and unique visitor experiences** across a local and international range of conservation-friendly land uses
- A **flagship** South African wildlife attraction and iconic local experience
- The KNP is a **catalyst for tourism** and **economic development** in the region.
- An international **recognised brand and global tourism destination**

Effective Park Management

- Well **maintained infrastructure**
- **Internationally recognised long term institutional management** experience
-

Stakeholder

- **Stakeholder relations** and **cooperative governance**

Biodiversity

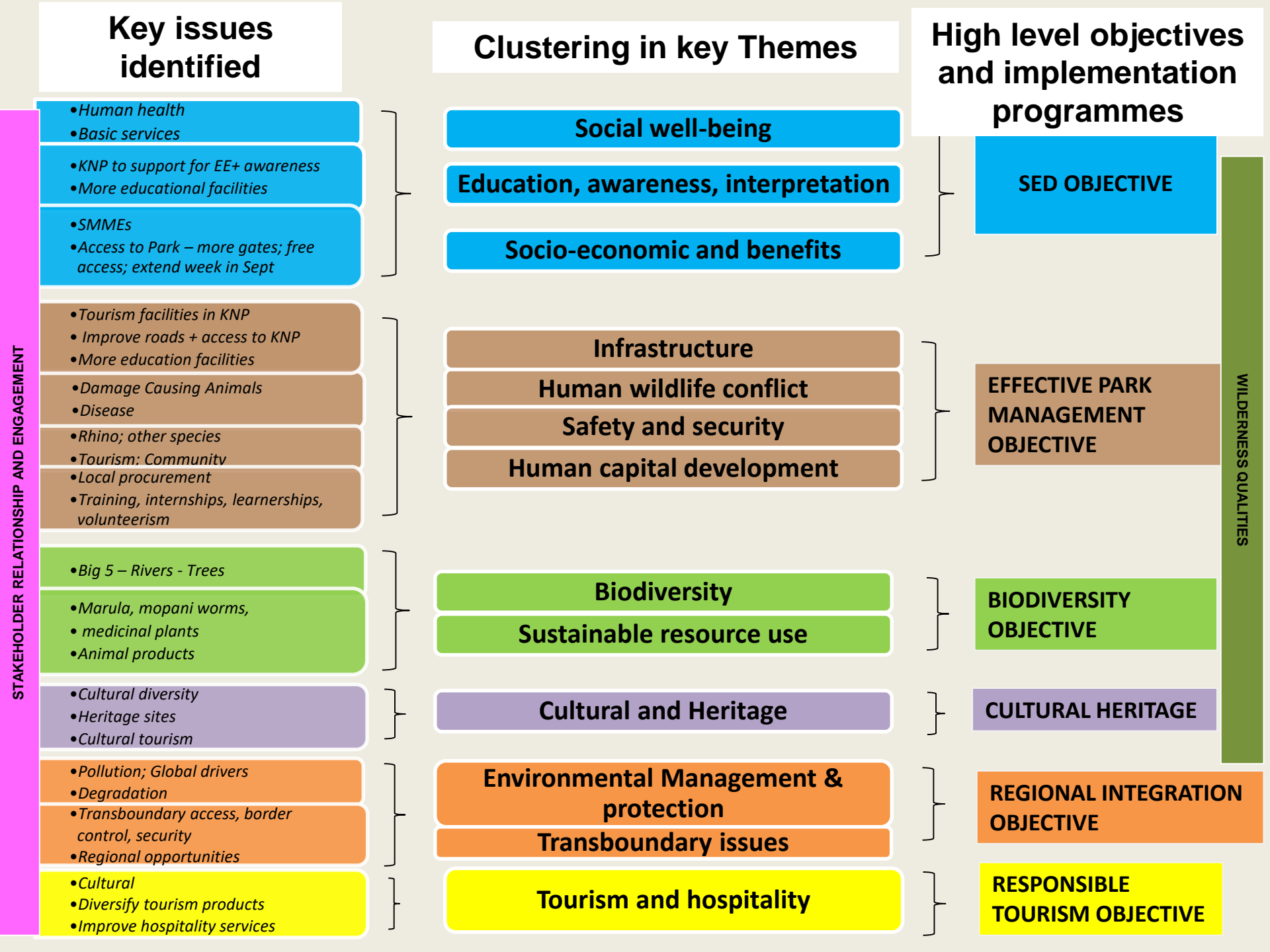
- **Largely intact biota and ecological processes**

Wilderness

- Large undeveloped areas contributing to a **wilderness qualities sense of place**

Cultural

- Rich, unique natural, historical, **cultural heritage**



High level objectives



1. Regional Integration

To promote resilient regional outcomes and shared benefits across boundaries, through enabling institutional arrangements and cooperative support to transfrontier and bioregional programmes, growing the conservation domain through contractual and cooperative landscape planning.

2. Biodiversity

To maintain a diverse savanna landscape with its biota and associated terrestrial and freshwater processes, for its intrinsic value and delivery of *broad ecosystem services



3. Wilderness Qualities

To protect, enhance and restore wilderness qualities that contribute to the unique sense of place through appropriate park development and effective management.

4. Responsible Tourism

To be a world class destination by providing nature based responsible tourism experiences in promoting biodiversity, cultural and wilderness qualities to grow revenue in support of the conservation mandate.



5. Cultural Heritage

To effectively manage the preservation and presentation of the diverse historical and cultural resources associated with KNP through compliance with relevant legislation, identification, research and responsible utilization.



6. SED

To enhance regional sustainability through facilitating access to a range of economic opportunities and cascading benefits from the park by participating in and developing local economic initiatives, including the biodiversity economy




7. Stakeholder Engagement and Relationships

To build and broaden a strong lasting constituency with society for greater environmental sustainability by creating meaningful mutual relationships through establishing reciprocal partnerships, establishing co-learning opportunities and communication that facilitates benefits and values from ecosystem services.

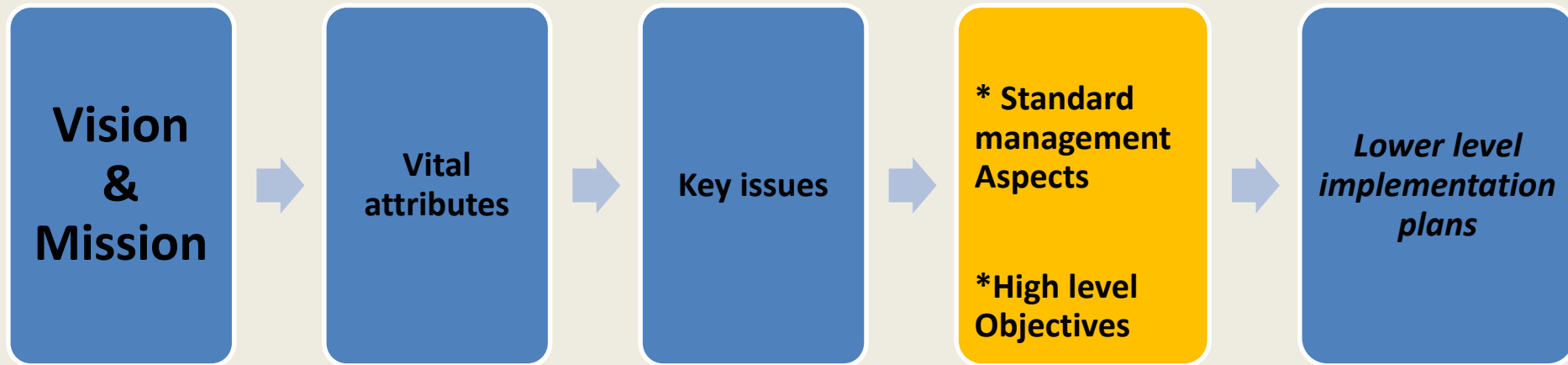
8. Effective Park Management

To ensure effective and efficient management and administrative support services through good corporate governance enabling the park to achieve its objectives.



New / increased emphasis

Management focus following stakeholder inputs



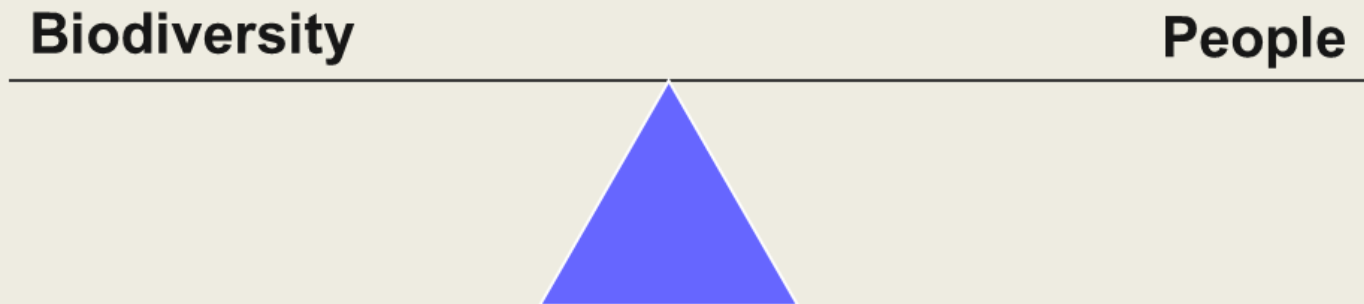
i. Standard Sections:

- Section 6 - Zoning
- Section 7 – Access and facilities
- Section 8 - Park Expansion and Consolidation
- Section 9 - Concept development plan

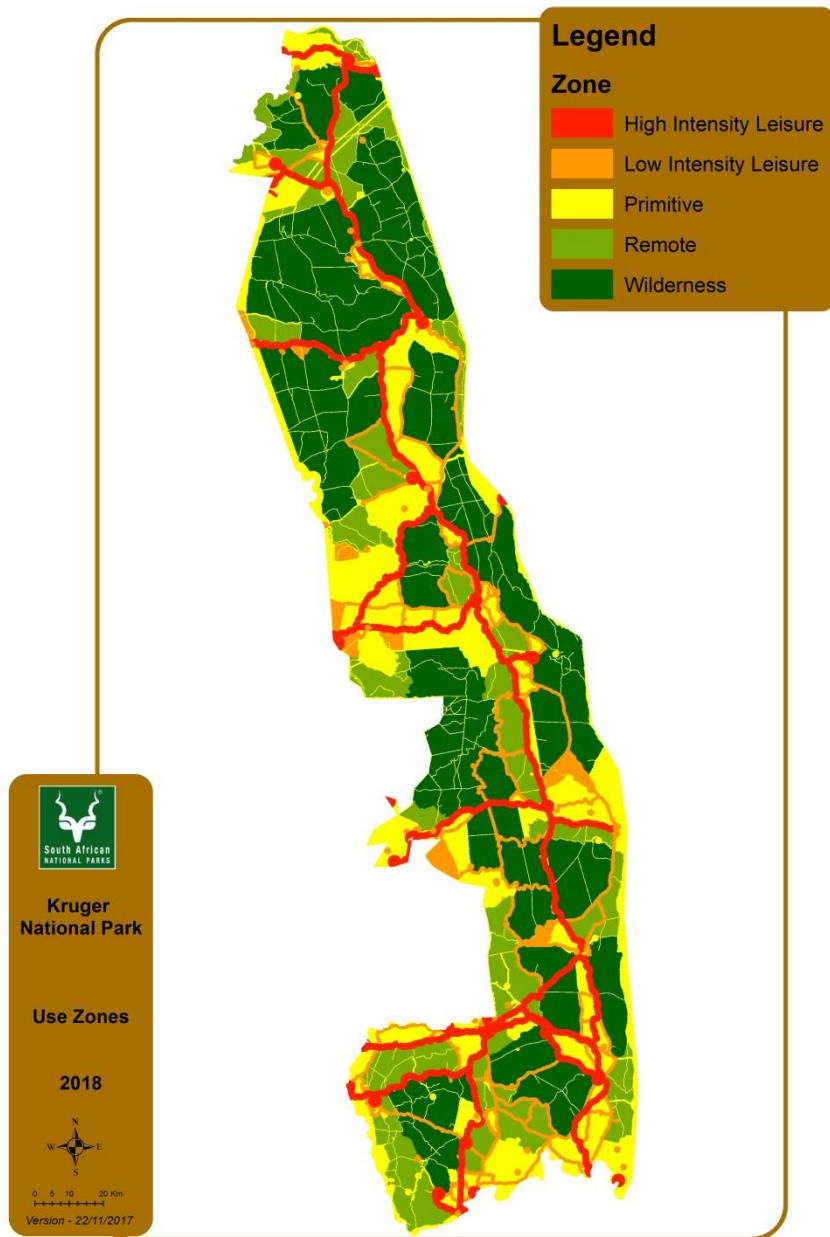
ii. High level objectives and associated lower level implementation plans

Section 6 - Zoning

To establish a coherent spatial framework in and around the park to guide and co-ordinate conservation, tourism and visitor experience initiatives.



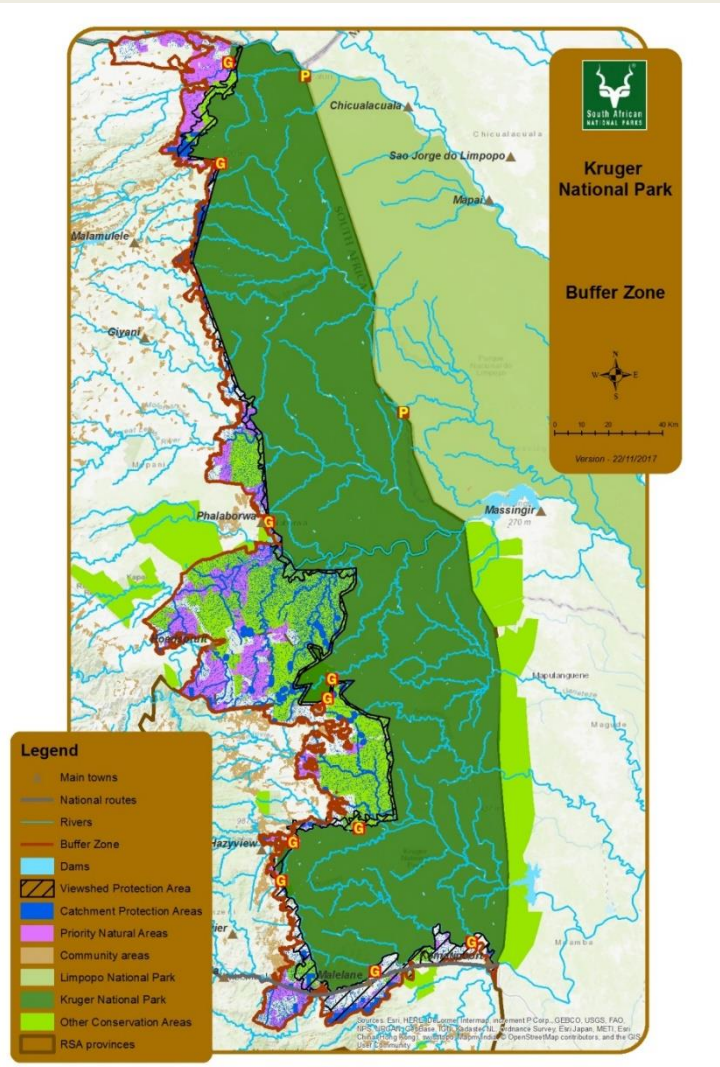
Zonation



The zoning plan plays an important role in:

- minimising conflicts between different users of the park
- ensuring that activities and uses continue in appropriate areas
- do not conflict with the park's values and objectives.

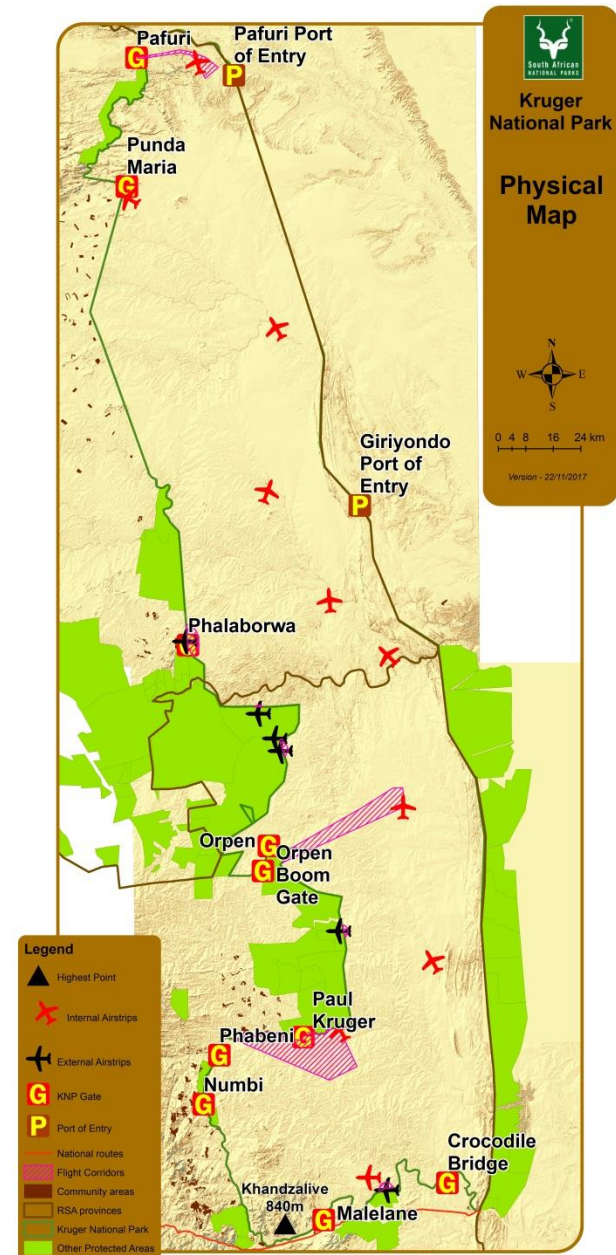
“Buffer” focus



- 7 different sub-programmes focussing on integrated land use: local & broad buffer up to escarpment
- Range of sub-programmes: *cooperative conservation-, agricultural-, water management-, environmental management-, socio-economic development programmes*
- **Municipal land use buffer a legal requirement**

Section 7 - Access and Facilities

- Nine existing entrance gates, with Shangani in process
- 2 Ports of entry are located on the South Africa / Mozambique border
- 9 airfields predominantly utilised by SANParks for operational purposes
- Skukuza airport is commercial

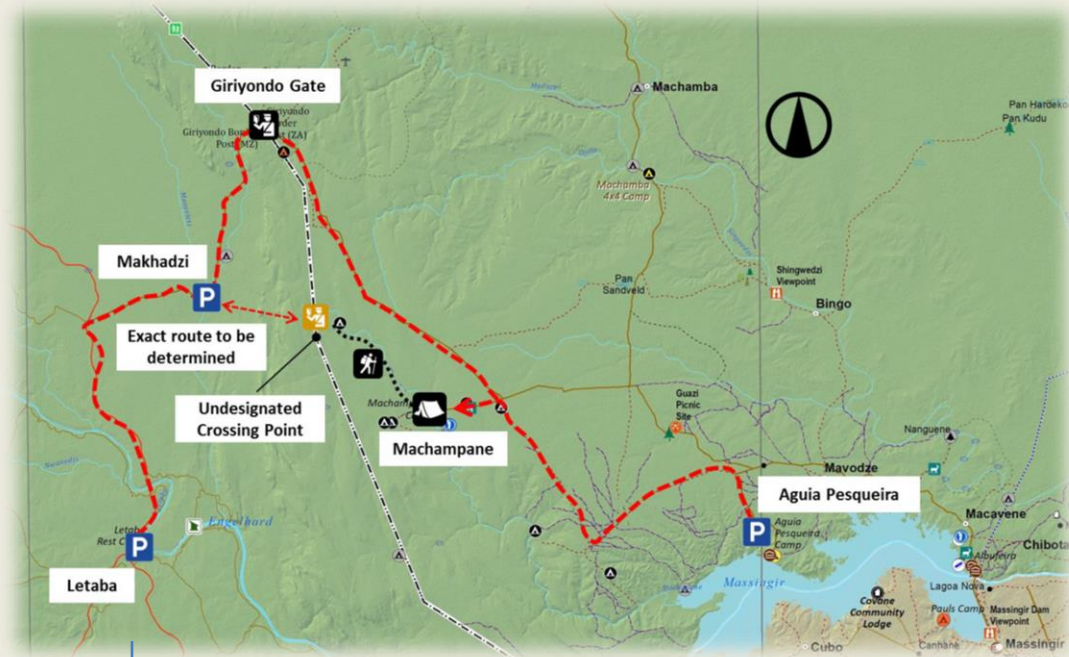


Cross border access



TRANSFRONTIER PARK AIR ACCESS

- Border Post
- City / Major Town
- Int. Borders
- Highway
- National Road
- Main Road (Tar / Gravel)
- Protected Areas
- National Park
- TFCAs Boundaries



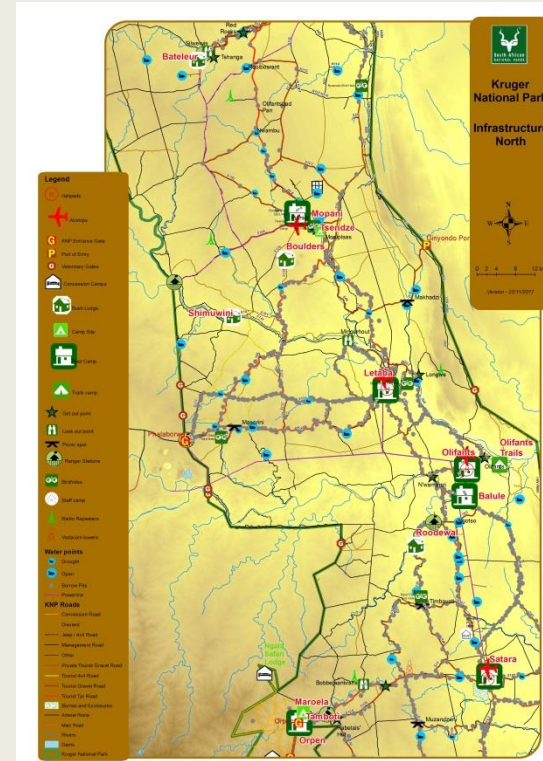
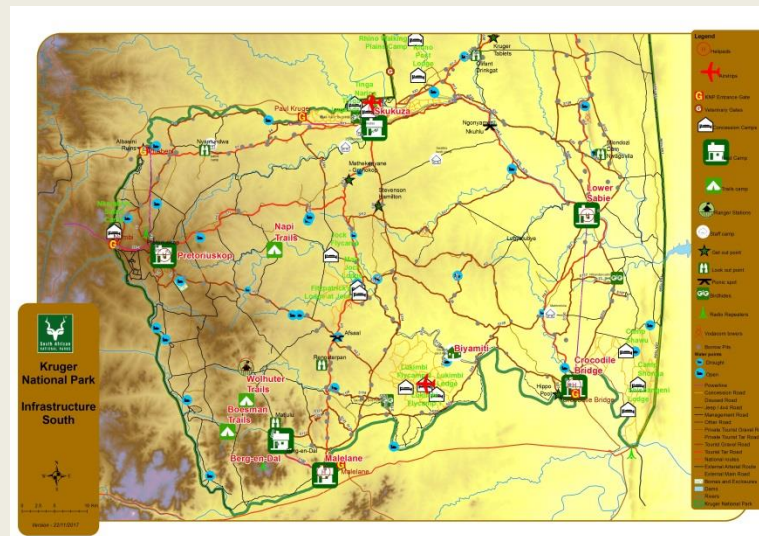
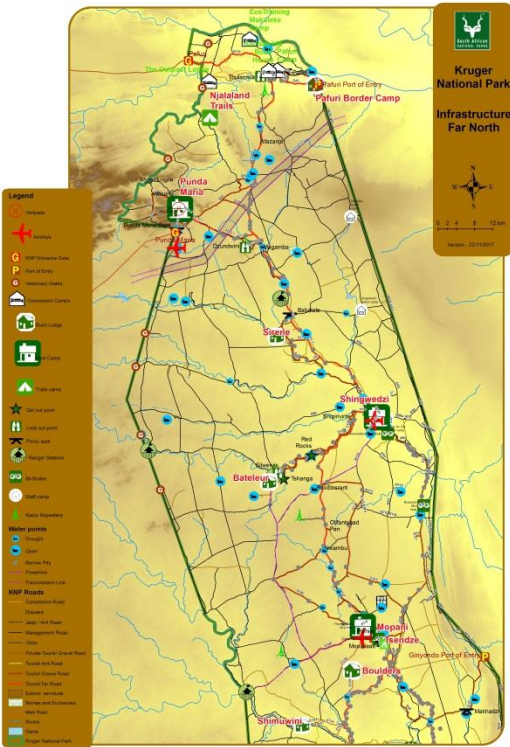
Letaba rest camp

Massingir,
Mozambique

Facilities/Infrastructure

Currently 0.69 % of the park is under infrastructure.

- 3097.2 Ha Buildings and other infrastructure
- 10, 183.9 ha of roads including all active management roads



Heritage Sites



Concessions



Activities



Community Access



Section 9 - Concept Development Plan

Long-term development principles

- **No further new commercial developments south of Sabie river**
- Meeting changing visitor needs and expectations
 - *Emerging markets*
 - *Meaningful experiences and adventure products*
 - *Focus on family experience*
- Major future developments based on the periphery of the park. e.g. Phalaborwa wild hub
- Product focus
 - *Small rustic type development*
 - *Mobile tented facilities*
 - *Self-sufficient camping facilities*
 - *Cross border products.*
- Visitor experience and management to guide developments
- Camp upgrades and refurbishment within the existing footprints
- Green building methods, energy efficiency technology and water savings measures to be implemented



A photograph of a campsite in a wooded area. In the foreground, a long table is set with white cloths, red placemats, and various bottles and glasses, surrounded by folding chairs. In the background, two brown tents are pitched among trees.

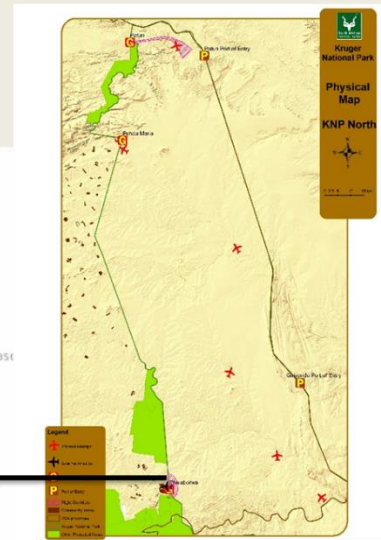
PROPOSED WILD ACTIVITY HUBS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The map illustrates the layout of Phalaborwa Game Park, highlighting various zones and planned activities. Key features include:

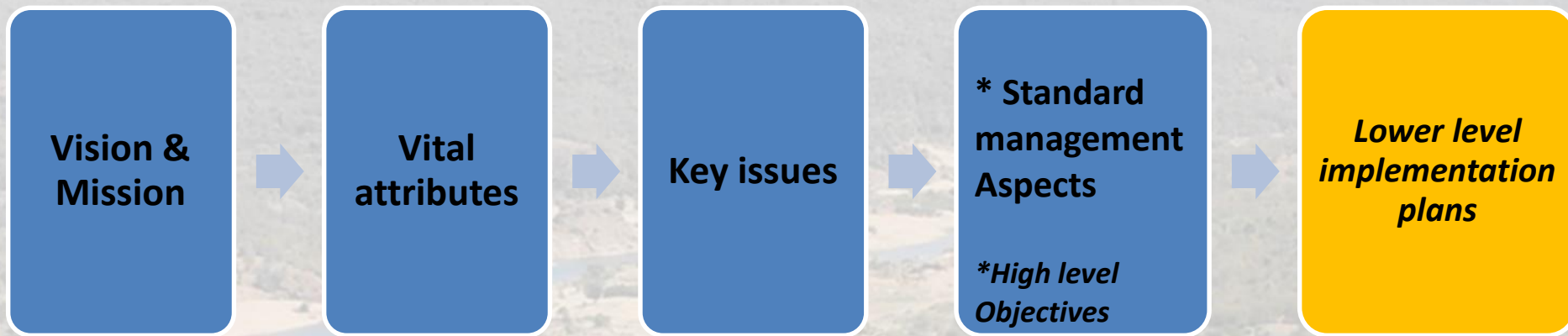
- Entrance Gate - Phase 1 (Access)**: Located at the top left.
- Public Activities Area - Phase 1 (Socialize)**: A central area labeled "CONNECTOR OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES".
- Backpackers - Phase 1 (Sleep)**: A small circular hub near the center.
- Public areas (Braai / Picnic) - Phase 1 (Socialize)**: Multiple designated picnic spots throughout the park.
- Activity Hub - Phase 1 (Socialize)**: A large circular hub in the lower right.
- Bird & Reptile Park - Phase 1 (Anchor)**: A yellow circular hub on the right side.
- Cool Down Area - Phase 1 (Play)**: A light blue circular hub near the bottom center.
- Tent Camp - Phase 2 (Sleep)**: A dark blue circular hub near the bottom center.
- Rhino Orphanage - Phase 1 (Anchor)**: A brown circular hub at the bottom.

A compass rose indicates North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). The map also shows existing infrastructure like roads and buildings.

Phalaborwa Game Park
1:8000



High level objectives



Objective 1: Regional Objective

Objective 2: Biodiversity Objective

Objective 3: Wilderness Objective

Objective 4: Responsible Tourism

Objective 5: Socio-economic development

Objective 6: Cultural Heritage

Objective 7: Stakeholder relationships and engagement

Objective 8: Effective Park management

Objective 1 - Regional integration

Vital attribute:

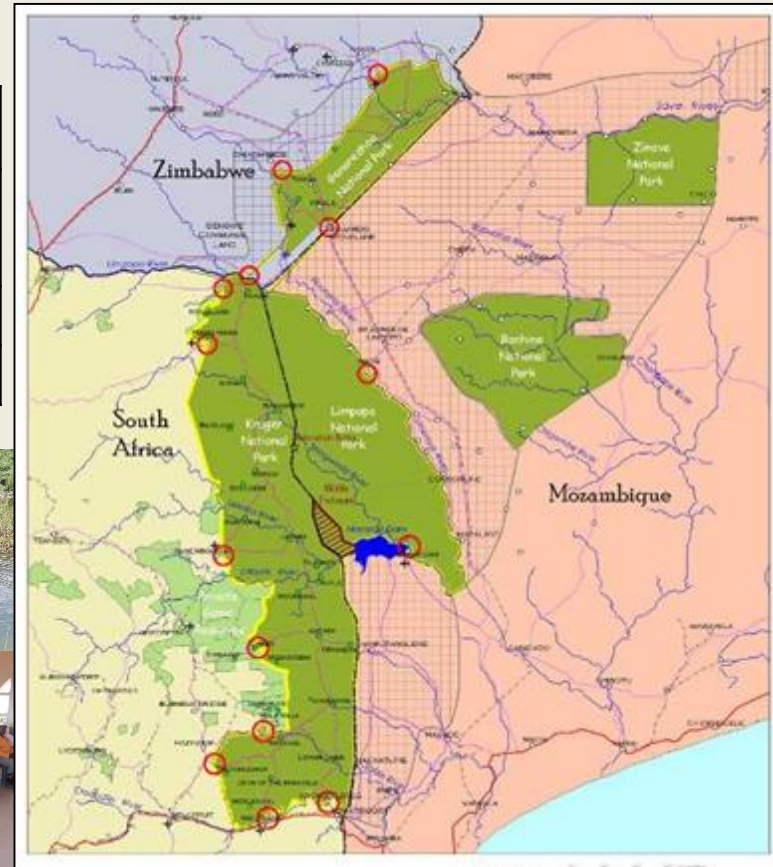
The park uniquely located in a diverse regional landscape with multiple land uses. Multiple, diverse rivers across the park, promoting biodiversity and regional socio ecological connectedness.

Regional integration lower level plans

- Great Limpopo Transfrontier Contractual and Cooperative Arrangements – Conservation areas
- Integrated land use
- **Integrated catchment management**



- River flow management & water development projects
- Outreach & stakeholder engagement



Regional integration activities: GLTFCA and Integrated land use

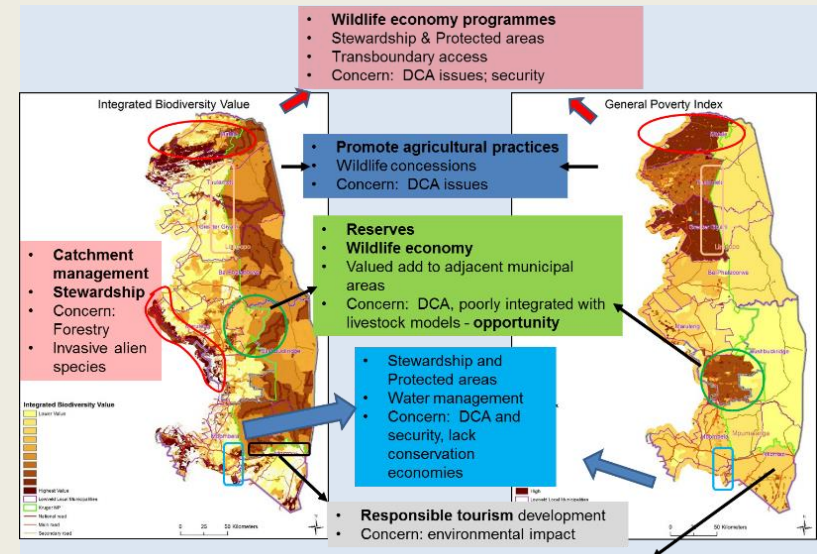
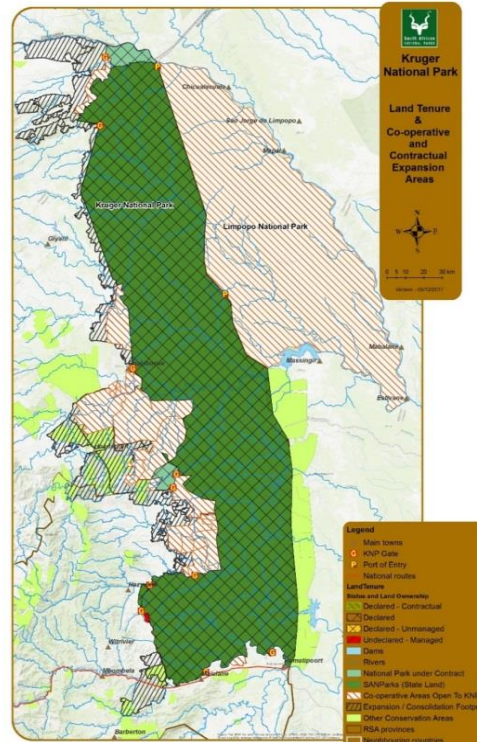
Great Limpopo Transfrontier Contractual and Cooperative Arrangements sub-programmes

- Contractual and Cooperative Conservation Areas
- Stewardship areas adjacent, river corridors & escarpment
- Peripheral conservation areas
- Land audit



Joint programmes within above sub-programmes:

- Conservation
- Protected areas
- Tourism
- Safety & security
- Marketing
- Branding
- Resource use
- Air access
- Cross-border access
- Governance
- Wildlife economy



Integrated land use programmes with sectors

Coordinated policy framework & agreements

- Integrated spatial planning
- All aspects of environmental management
- Municipal planning and implementation
- Biospheres
- Bioregional planning and Environmental frameworks
- Socio-economic development

Objective 2- Biodiversity

Vital attribute: Largely intact biota and ecological processes

Biodiversity lower level plans

- Species of Special Concern
- **Herbivory**
- Fire
- Predation
- **Freshwater ecosystems**
- Invasive Alien Species
- Disease
- **Natural Resource Use**
- Habitat Rehabilitation



Biodiversity activities

Herbivory

- Establish naturalized gradients of essential water resources across landscapes and habitats
- Establish a gradient of replaceable resources across landscapes and habitats
- Establish a landscape of fear
- Evaluate the output and impact of management

Natural resource use

- Harvesting/use protocols
- Innovation and economic development
- Governance
- Communication



Freshwater ecosystems

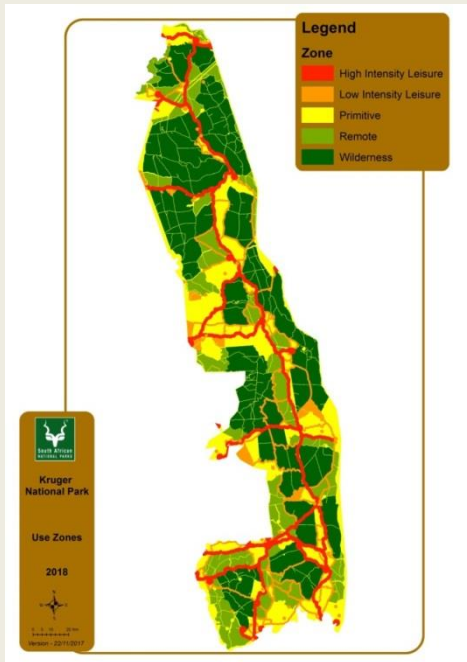
- Engage downstream stakeholders to create broader and transboundary EWR constituency and mitigate downstream impacts on KNP
- Maintain and refine DSS for river management, integrating monitoring data, desired states and TPCs to monitor and evaluate reserve implementation.
- To promote the KNP's riverine needs and aspirations for achieving river management goals
- Integrated Land & Water Management

Objective 3 - Wilderness

Vital attribute: The park is one of the last remaining protected areas in South Africa which contains large undeveloped areas contributing to a wilderness qualities sense of place.

Wilderness lower level plan

- Wilderness protection and restoration



Objective 4 - Responsible Tourism

Vital attribute:

The park is a catalyst for tourism and economic development in the region.

An international recognised brand and global tourism destination for a unique African wildlife experience in a safe, large protected area.

Diverse and unique visitor experiences across a local and international range of conservation-friendly land uses.

A flagship South African wildlife attraction and iconic local experience.



Responsible Tourism lower level plans

- Responsible Tourism Programme
- Diverse products and experiences
- Promotion programme
- Visitor interpretation
- Visitor management
- Universal access and standards
- Equitable access



Responsible Tourism Activities

Responsible Tourism

- Develop a responsible tourism plan
- Use local resources sustainably

Diverse products & experiences

- Develop community programmes

Promotion programme

- Market tourism products



Visitor management

- Develop visitor management plan
- Alleviate tourist traffic in south

Equitable access

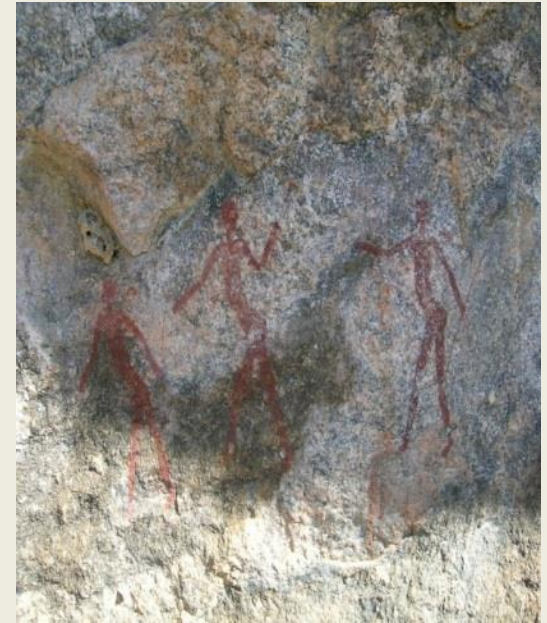
- Empower and employ people with disabilities
- Promote equitable access for targeted communities & users

Objective 5 – Cultural heritage

Vital attribute: Rich, unique natural, historical, cultural heritage

Cultural Heritage lower level plans

- Inventorisation
- Conservation
- Interpretation, Awareness, Access and Utilization
- Capacity Building
- Indigenous knowledge harvesting



Cultural Heritage activities

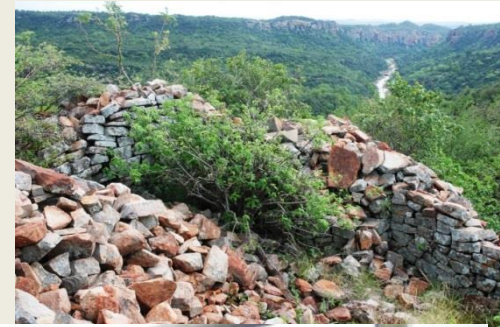
Conserve heritage resources

- Manage sites per legislation
- Nominate sites for National status



Capacity building

- Enhance capacity of staff
- Support research



Interpretation, Awareness, Access and Utilization

- Facilitate outreach and awareness
- Develop new CH tourism products
- 2nd phase excavation of Thulamela



Objective 6 - Socio-economic development

Vital attribute: The park is a catalyst for tourism and economic development in the region.

Socio-economic development lower level plans

Wildlife Economy

Bio-prospecting

EPWP

SMME

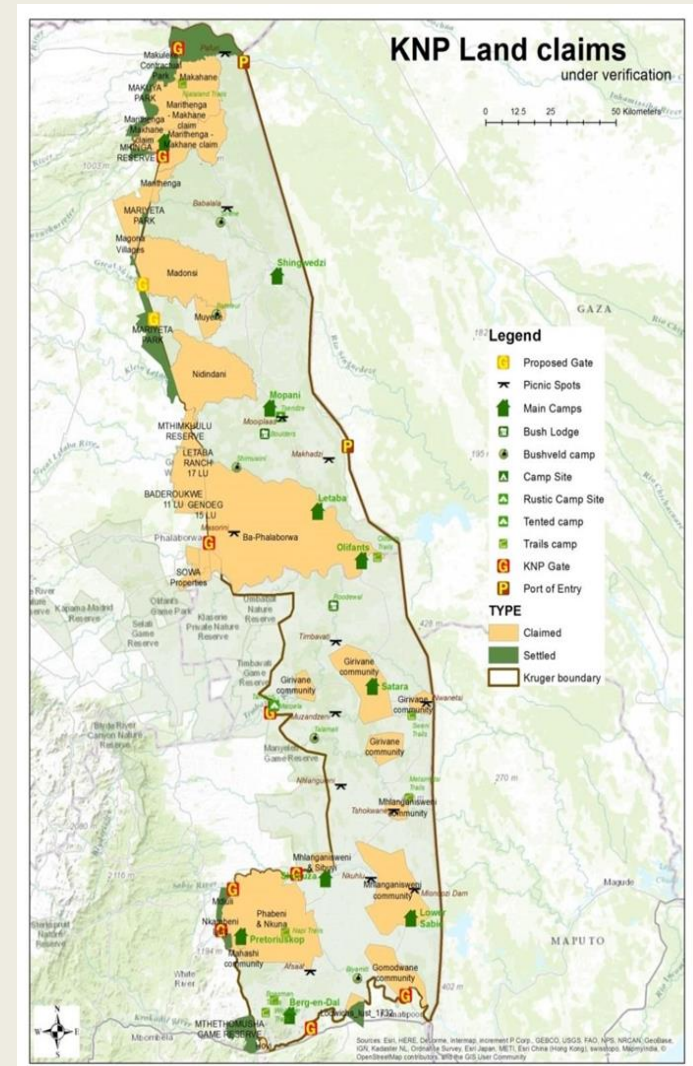
Social legacy

Environmental education

Land claims

Tourism Access

Strategic economic business



Socio-economic development activities

Wildlife economy

- Facilitate access for emerging black farmers to participate in wildlife economy

Expanded Public works

- Job creation through range of EPWP programmes & processes
- Implement local enterprise development programme

SMME development

- Job creation
- Leverage value added chains
- Preferential opportunities

Environmental education

- Implement comprehensive environmental education and social legacy programmes



Land claims

- Implement land claims settlement and beneficiation programmes

Strategic economic support

- Leveraging partnerships unlocking value added chains
- Leverage support through Corporates and investors

Objective 7 - Stakeholder engagement and relationship programme

Vital attribute: Diverse stakeholder relations and co-operative governance

Stakeholder engagement and relationship programme lower level plans

Stakeholder relationships & engagement

Promoting access

Environmental education and interpretation programme



Stakeholder relationship activities

Stakeholder relationships & engagement

- Develop stakeholder engagement & communication plans
- Conduct annual roadshows
- Establish, review and support forums
- Strengthen strategic partnerships



Promoting access

- Promote structured visitation and free access
- Promote greater local visitation – reduced park fees



Environmental education & interpretation programme

- Enable environmental learning opportunities & outreach projects
- Implement education and awareness programmes, e.g. holiday programmes
- Maintain interpretation facilities

Objective 8 - Effective Park management

Vital attribute: Internationally recognised long term institutional management experience and reputation affording insight and foundations which support management decisions.

8. Effective Park Management lower level plans

Environmental management programme

Safety and security

Infrastructure programme

Human capital management

SHEQ

Finance and administration programme

Risk management programme

Communication management programme

Information and record keeping programme

Disaster management

Human Wildlife Conflict Management

Veterinary and wildlife support programme

Climate Change

Research



Rhino poacher jailed for 40 years in South Africa

A Thai man who organised illegal rhino poaching trips has been given the country's strongest illegal wildlife sentence to date



Thai national Chumlong Lertongthai is sentenced at Kempton Park magistrates court, South Africa. Photograph: Siphwe Sibeko/Reuters

A Thai national has been sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment after pleading guilty to charges of organising rhino poaching trips from South Africa. In the courtroom...

Effective Park management programmes

Environmental management

- Reduce carbon footprint
- Environmental auditing



Infrastructure programme

- Implement Green building principles
- Upgrade and construct new infrastructure
- Renewable energy programmes
- Reduce solid waste & water use



Safety and security

- Provide environmental asset protection
- Control over access to and within the park
- Ensure safety and security of people
- Develop strategic alliances

Effective Park management

Human capital management

- Fill vacancies & implement succession plan
- Transparent recruitment
- Assist employees with study bursaries
- Develop human capital in conservation and tourism



Communication

- Develop communication plan
- Conduct environmental events
- Disseminate various information products



Human wildlife conflict

- Understand human wildlife conflicts and investigate solutions
- Control DCAs with conservation authorities
- Review institutional framework, including reporting and responding to incidents
- Review and implement DCA Compensation strategy
- Collaborate with Veterinary services on fence maintenance. SMME's

E. Projected costing

Projected operational Expenses – Year 1

Programmes	Top expenses	Percentage of total
Tourism operations		27.92%
Safety and security		23.77%
Infrastructure		18.32%
SED		4.32%
Integrated land use and bioregional planning and management programme		3.86%
Rehabilitation		3.59%
Invasive alien species		3.57%

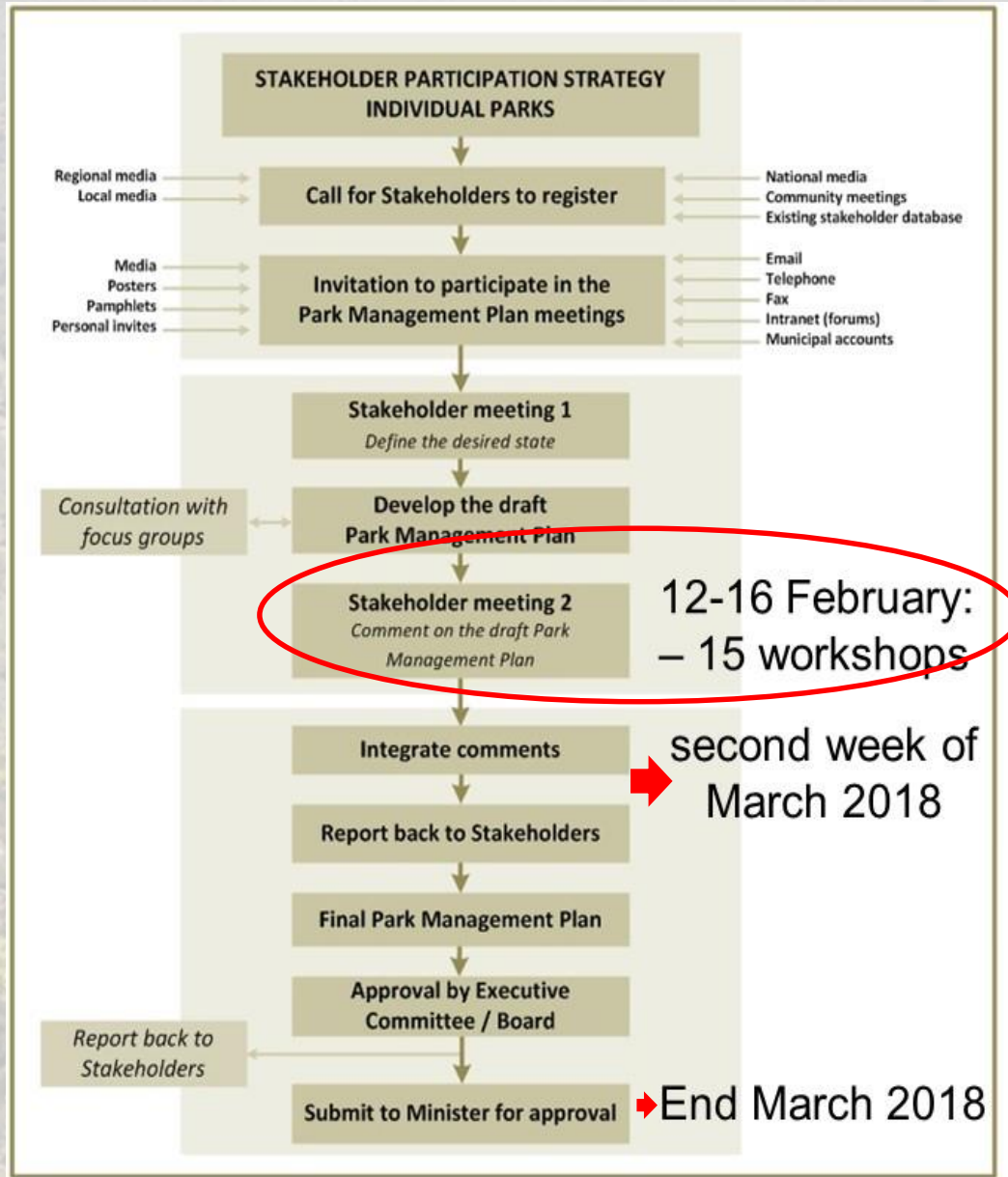
	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023
Annual cost	R 1 .15bil	R 1,2bil	R 1,29bil	R 1,37bil	R 1,45bil
Once off costs over 5 years	R 25,025,000				
SANParks budget for KNP (rounded)	R 900 mil	R 954 mil	R 1,01 bil	R 1,070 bil	R 1,136 bil
Shortfall	R 250 mil				

Managing the short-fall

Increased focus on financial sustainability, including the sourcing of external funding;

- Realistic work plan development, alignment with Strategic Goals, APP, budget and Risk response;
- Strategic programmes, including with external Funders, socio-economic clusters, strategic partnerships
- Safety and security costs.
- Institutional integration with other sectors, external programmes & Partners in support of mandate and common vision & outcomes.
- Cannot take on additional unfunded mandates.

Way Forward



Written inputs – 2 weeks

- via community or other forums
- Other written inputs using prescribed template – 9 March

Feedback document to stakeholders – mid March

Website:

www.sanparks.org/conservation/park_man/draft_plans_public_comment.php

Presentation available

THANK YOU !



Extra

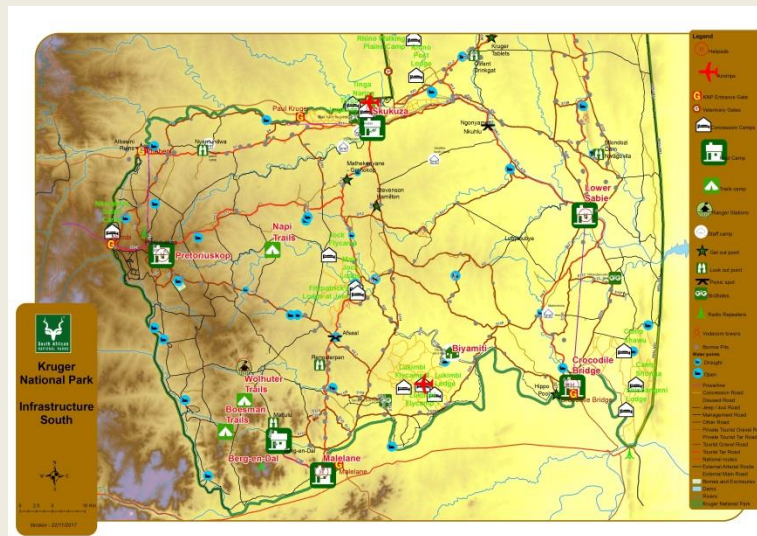
Facilities/Infrastructure

Currently 0.69 % of the park is under infrastructure.

- 3097.2 Ha Buildings and other infrastructure:

- Operational Infrastructure (including staff camps & accommodation) - 457.7 Ha
- Concession camps & infrastructure - 124.9 Ha
- Tourist camps & infrastructure - 333.7 Ha
- Research Infrastructure (including exclosures) – 2 180.9 Ha

- 10, 183.9 ha of roads including all active management roads



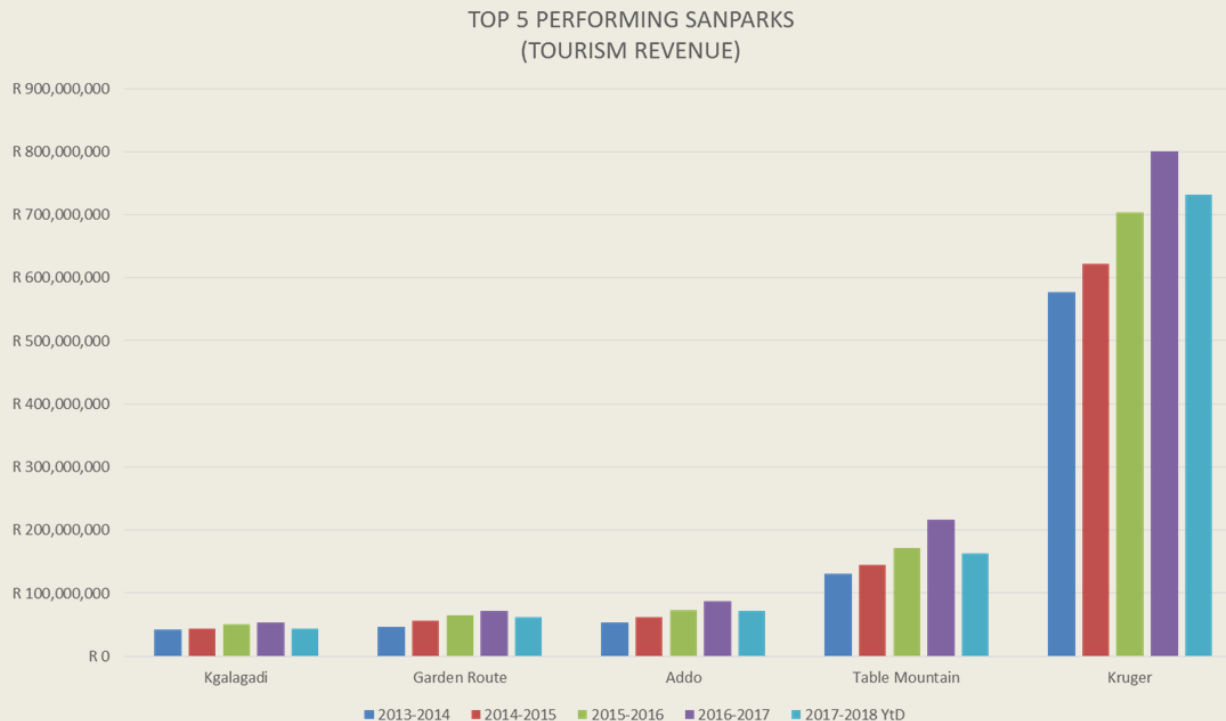
Not included in the infrastructure % is the extent of the manmade dams, as this varies based on dam levels.

- On average there is 911.3 Ha of manmade dams

E. Costing

Ensure that solid financial management

	2018 / 2019	2019 / 2020	2020 / 2021	2021 / 2022	2022 / 2023
Total income	-R 1,088,777,447	-R 1,154,104,094	-R 1,223,350,339	-R 1,296,751,360	-R 1,374,556,441



Zonation

Zone emphasis	Use zone	Zone 2018 as a % of park area	Zone 2011 as a % of park area *	Zone 2008 as a % of park area *
Conservation orientated	Wilderness	42.46	43.0	44.31
	Remote	16.27	9.64	11.55
	Primitive	22.68	29.14	31.43
TOTAL PERCENTAGE CONSERVATION		81.41	81.78	86.29
Tourism orientated	Low intensity leisure	8.75	7.65	7.76
	High intensity leisure	9.84	9.28	4.95
	Peripheral Development Zone	0	1.29	0
TOTAL PERCENTATE TOURISM		18.59	18.22	12.71