

## GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

<b>BA</b>	National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)
<b>BSC</b>	Balanced Score Card
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Biodiversity refers to the variety of life and its processes: this encompasses compositional (what is there), structural (how it is distributed in space and time) and functional (what it does) elements of ecosystems, each being manifest at multiple levels of interconnected organisation ranging from genes to species, communities and ecosystems and landscapes.
<b>Constraints</b>	Constraints are V-STEPP factors within an organisation that inhibit the determinant or vital attribute itself, or inhibit the pursuit of an objective or the vision itself.
<b>Determinants</b>	Those factors or processes that determine, strengthen or ensure persistence of the vital attributes
<b>CDF</b>	Conservation Development Framework
<b>CPF</b>	Coordinated Policy Framework
<b>DEAT</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
<b>Desired state</b>	The park ecosystem desired state is based on a collectively developed vision of a set of desired future conditions (that are necessarily varying)
<b>Hierarchy of objectives</b>	An Objectives Hierarchy begins with a "vision" at the top of the hierarchy. This vision is progressively disaggregated through a series of "objectives" of increasing focus. The finest level of the hierarchy is defined by achievable "goals" for tourism, building cooperation, biodiversity conservation and operations.
<b>Initiatives</b>	Balanced scorecard term - actions that must be undertaken in order to achieve the target.
<b>Measures</b>	Balanced scorecard term - variables used to measure and track strategic success.
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environment Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
<b>NEM:PAA</b>	National Environment Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)
<b>NEM:BA</b>	National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)
<b>Objective</b>	Objectives are qualitative articulations of the values defined in the vision, principles, context and vital attributes, which form a foundation for developing quantitative, operational outcomes. An objective is more precise than the vision but it is not necessarily achievable in the short term. Consequently the objective might change before it is fully achieved if improved understanding of the system being managed leads to better, more achievable or more appropriate objectives. Objectives support achievement of the higher level vision by expanding upon the key elements of the vision and providing a broader, more rigorous information base for setting outcomes.

<b>Outputs and Outcomes</b>	When setting goals and reviewing performance it is important to make a distinction between outputs and outcomes. A report on how to manage biodiversity would be an output and a specific change in some aspect of biodiversity in response to a management action would be an outcome.
<b>PAA</b>	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003)
<b>SAM</b>	Strategic Adaptive Management
<b>SANBI</b>	South African National Biodiversity Institute
<b>SCP</b>	Systematic Conservation Planning
<b>Target</b>	Balanced scorecard term, describes the expected level of performance or improvement required in the future.
<b>Threats</b>	Threats are factors outside an organisation which inhibit the determinant or strength itself, or inhibit the pursuit of the vision.
<b>TPC</b>	Threshold of Potential Concern
<b>Values</b>	Values are the principles we use to evaluate the consequences of actions or inaction, to propose and chose between alternative options and decisions. Values may be held by individuals, organisations or even society. A group's values must reflect the values of the individuals in that group.
<b>Vision</b>	A broad philosophical statement of intent. A vision is durable beyond changes in personnel and organizational structure. Synonymous with a "mission statement" and "strategic objective" (Keeney, 1992). In this scheme vision is synonymous with mission. Values should therefore be the driving force behind our decisions but they are often not clear enough for us to recognise them. Conservation is a very value laden endeavour so it is essential for conservation managers and organisation to be very explicit about the values that drive their decisions. Conservationists have to carefully balance their own values against those of society because in the long run the decisions they make should be compatible with societal values.
<b>Vital attributes</b>	Vital attributes are the most important characteristics/properties of the system to be managed - which make the system unique and which are valued by various stakeholders.
<b>VSTEEP</b>	Values – Social, Technological Ecological, Economic, and Political.