

FACILITATOR'S GUIDE

planning

LESSONS
FROM THE
WILD



the **LEOPARD**
in your
business

produced & distributed by

S·P·A
PUBLICATIONS

 **LEARNING
RESOURCES**

LONDOLOZI
Productions

Lifts you up where you belong!

facilitator's guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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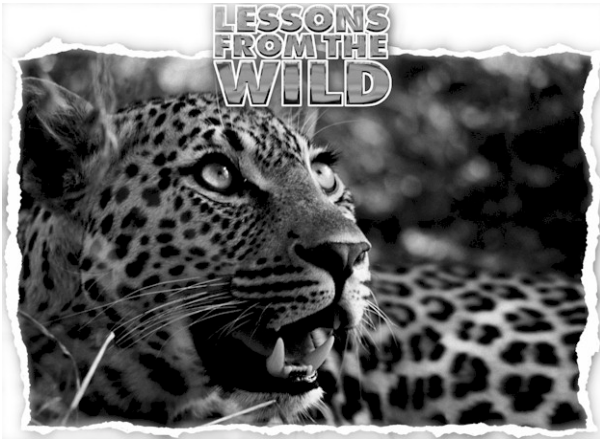
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LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning Outcomes from this programme are:



***“If you don't have a plan
you won't have a life”***

- Be aware of the link between survival lessons in the wild and today's business world
- Understand the overall importance of planning
- Understand the importance of a focused plan
- Understand the importance of a meticulously clear plan related to goals
- Understand why it is important to work to a clear plan with carefully detailed objectives
- Understand the importance of acquiring a thorough knowledge of resources
- Understand the importance of understanding the target
- Understand the importance of taking strengths and weaknesses into account when planning
- Understand the importance of keeping focused
- Understand why it is important to know your environment
- Understand the importance of risk management
- Understand the importance of setting high performance standards
- Understand the importance of a measurement system

NOTES TO THE FACILITATOR

This lesson in the “**Lessons from the Wild**” series is intended to teach the importance of “**Planning**” in a business.

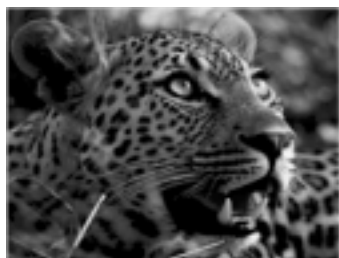
Use this Facilitator’s Guide together with the video and Delegate’s Workbook to assist the delegate in gaining the maximum from the lesson.

The Facilitator’s Guide and Delegate’s Workbook have been designed to complement the video. They provide both the facilitator and the delegate with a sound learning experience, which incorporates the learning principles of Theory, Application, Practice and Evaluation.

Enjoy the experience and have fun!

THE LEOPARD

Circumstances, Behaviours and Characteristics



The Leopard is found in a variety of habitat types ranging from desert country to equatorial forest and from high mountains to the coast. It is found within the proximity of large urban areas and lives successfully outside contained game reserve areas. The leopard population in Sub-Sahara Africa is considered to be very healthy.

The leopard's success is based on three characteristics:

1. Its effectiveness as a solo hunter
2. Its ability to "haul" prey into a tree out of reach of competing predators
3. Its ability to adapt to a change in circumstances (there is a well documented example of a Leopard that, when stranded on an island during the flooding of Kariba in Zimbabwe, adapted to a diet of fish)

At Londolozi during the 1970's, a game ranger who became fascinated by the shyness and illusive nature of the leopard, spent many months habituating the leopard to the presence of game viewing vehicles. This leopard, in turn, felt at ease in the presence of game viewing vehicles with her young. In many respects, this leopard became the icon of Londolozi and exposed visitors for the first time to regular sightings during the day.

The female leopard is territorial and will generally proclaim a territory smaller than that of the male. She will give birth to one to three cubs, which she hides in lairs in outcrops of granite boulders, or in old ant bear holes dug into the side of termite mounds thickly covered with vegetation, or in dense thickets at the bottom of deep gulleys. She will constantly move these cubs as lions and spotted hyena pose a major threat as competition.

It is a fact that all the major predators - lion, wild dogs, hyena, leopards and cheetah - compete with each other. While they may occupy the same "space", it's generally acknowledged that the pecking order on a kill is as follows: lions, wild dogs, hyenas, leopards, cheetah. At twelve months old, the mother leopard becomes less and less tolerant of her offspring, striking out aggressively when they approach and signalling to them that it is time that they moved on and established their own territory.

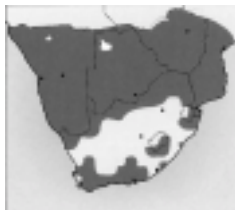
The leopard has often been called the "prince of predators", largely because of its stealth, its knowledge of its territory, its ability as a solo hunter, and not least of all its beauty. As a hunter it will kill anything from fully-grown Gemsbok to small rodents. In the majority of cases it will haul its prey up a tree and then feed at leisure, sometimes over a period of two to three days. As a mother, the female leopard is quick to teach her offspring the skills of solo hunting and looking after themselves. Generally speaking, the male leopard will cover a range of females within his larger territory and he plays no role in the upbringing of offspring.

* Adapted from Page 192 The Complete Book of South African Mammals.

* Adapted from Page 193 The Complete Book of South African Mammals.

THE LEOPARD

Distribution and Status



The leopard is found throughout the Southern Africa sub-region except for the central interior of South Africa. Good populations still survive throughout Namibia, Botswana and Mozambique.

HABITAT

The leopard is tolerant of a wide range of habitats and climatic conditions: mountains, rocks, bushveld, woodlands, desert, semi-desert, forest; from sea level to two thousand metres above sea level and in areas receiving less than 100mm of rain to areas receiving more than 1200mm of rain.

SOUNDS

The leopard makes a repeated rasping cough like a saw cutting through wood, used as a territorial call by both male and female and by a female in oestrus. It snarls, hisses and growls when aggressive.

FOOD

The leopard stalks silently and depends mainly on hearing and eyesight to hunt. It uses available cover and infinite patience to get close to prey before making a final rush. It catches prey with front paws and extended claws. It kills with a bite to the throat, usually silently and effectively. After feeding, it will cover scraps and stomach contents with sand and grass and it hoists its kill into trees if there is competition from other predators.

BREEDING

The leopard is a non- seasonal breeder; cubs are born at any time of the year after a gestation period of 100 days. The main cause of mortality amongst cubs is being preyed upon by lions and spotted hyena.

SOCIAL SYSTEM

The leopard is solitary and territorial. Males hold large territories encompassing the territories of 2 to 3 females. Females defend their territories against other females and males against other males.

WORKSHOP CHECKLIST

Use this Checklist to ensure you have all that are required to conduct the Workshop.

Item	Yes
Video: <i>Planning</i>	
Flipchart	
Kokipens - Chisel Point	
Prestik	
Delegate Pads & Pens	
Water	
Peppermints	
Coffee/Tea	
Biscuits	

THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Video
Part 1

Workshop:
Define Good Planning Practices

Video
Part 2

Workshop:
Assess Planning Practices

Workshop:
Opportunities for Improving

Workshop:
World Class Practice

Workshop:
Action Plans: self, team obstacles

Workshop:
Implement Action Plans

INTRODUCTION, OVERVIEW, PURPOSE & EXPECTATIONS

Activity 1: Introduction

Introduce yourself.

Introduce the series "Lessons from the Wild".

*Welcome delegates to this lesson on Planning:
"The Leopard in your business".*

*Remind delegates to sit back, relax and enjoy the
show!*

Duration

15 minutes

Medium and/or Resource

- Workbook Pg 5:
Introduction

Activity 2: Start

- *Start the lesson immediately by playing the video
"The Leopard in your Business"- Part 1*

Duration

12 minutes

Medium and/or Resource

- Video Part 1

Activity 3: Ice Breaker

Team Quiz on "Facts" about the Leopard

Individual Exercise on "Planning"

Duration

20 minutes

Medium and/or Resource

- Workbook Pg 9
Planning