

Comment: Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan (CPBSMP) – 31 March 2023



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1	<p>#3 Introduction; #6 Purpose; #7 Outcomes</p> <p>The BSMP is not clearly aligned and focused on a 'Vision' (which is the essence of a Strategic Plan). We suggest that a forward vision pertaining to a healthy and sustainable baboon population at a certain point in the future, should be introduced and communicated in the BSMP by defining (say) 'Vision 2050'. This would put in perspective the predicted pressures of the (then) human population on the resources available for a sustainable <i>wild</i> baboon population and it would allow us to outline <u>essential steps</u> required in order to provide for <u>conservation</u> of the <i>wild</i> baboon population as we move towards that target year while advocating for planning restraints on any development that further limits the ranges of indigenous wildlife in all its local forms including baboons.</p>	<p>Frame the strategic plan with a 'vision'.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP appropriately amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>A vision statement has been added to the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>#5; #8</p> <p>The plan should address the totally inadequate responses to date by the CPBMJTT to provide the sustainable solutions as stated in Table 1.</p>	<p>Target dates, budget and responsible authority is required for the 'Implementation Plan'</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town.</p>



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			<p>Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>
	<p>#5 Table 1: items 1-7</p> <p><u>Approach to sustainable management of baboons - essential steps to manage a Wild Baboon population:</u> With reference to the (recommended) approach, our view is that scientifically established parameters must inform (appropriate) management actions. Appropriate actions must then be implemented to manage troop movements, with the aim of keeping the troops in 'wild' areas (as opposed to 'suburban' areas). Table 1, item 17 is thus a critical to the outputs as a planning element. It is not an 'afterthought' or 'nice to have.'</p>	<p><u>Inputs: add Determine Baboon Troop Range:</u> Each baboon troop's range (area) must be physically identified as based on the available 'carrying capacity' for that troop. A planning tool showing Desirable Range [DR - green], Monitored Range [MR - orange], and 'No Go' or 'Removable Range' [RR - red] must be developed for each troop. This last (RR) category implies the effective deployment of well-trained baboon monitors possibly assisted by equally trained and conservation-minded volunteers who could help "hold the line" as required from time to time.</p> <p><u>Outputs: add Management Actions related to Carrying Capacity:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Short term actions for exclusion of baboons from 'no go' areas must be implemented urgently. The most appropriate tool already identified is effective baboon monitoring, strategic fences (Table 1 item 1) and much improved and integrated waste management. The final plan/strategy adopted by the relevant authorities must thus incorporate appropriate budget, building programme, operations, maintenance and management responsibilities for fences and other interventions. Long(er) term actions: 	<p>. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Output 1.2 of the CPBSMP Table 1 is to determine the carrying capacity of the Cape Peninsula based on available foraging ranges and management regime.</p> <p>The details of the proposal will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end</p>



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		<p>Table 1 Proposal items 8, 9, 10 and 11 must be implemented in Desirable Ranges (as defined above).</p> <p>3. A baboon monitoring and harm free removal plan is (still) required for MRs and RRs ('orange' and 'red' areas as defined above)</p>	<p>of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p>Table 1 Proposal items 14 and 15</p> <p>No further debate is required.</p>	<p>CPJBOT to implement without further delay – <i>identify budgets, dates and responsibilities</i></p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2: Law Enforcement</p> <p>A review of relevant legislation in terms of strategic objectives is recommended and agreement on how the laws are implemented needs to be reached amongst active role players.</p>	<p><i>Table 1. add action 2.1.2: Review relevant current legislation to assess whether it is 'fit for purpose' in the light of the desired outcomes of the CPBSMP.</i></p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please see:</p> <p><i>"2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly</i></p>



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			<p><i>documented and available to stakeholders”</i></p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan based on the respective mandates of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will consider relevant legislation developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning (including applicable legislation) on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>
	<p>Outcome 2: Law Enforcement</p> <p>Do the authorities have the capacity or will to enforce the existing laws?</p>	<p><i>Table 1. add action 2.4.5:</i></p> <p>Provide budget(s) for reporting of relevant law enforcement statistics of (3) authorities to the CPBMJTT, to enable remedial actions related to law enforcement to be flagged and managed.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature</p>



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			<p>and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>
	<p>11. Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>The CPBSMP needs to provide for good ongoing communications with all stakeholders as this has been fragmented for quite a while with bad consequences for humans and baboons.</p>	<p><i>Add: <u>Communications Plan for Stakeholders</u> as part of the CPBSMP.</i></p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Refer to Table 1, section 5.1:</p> <p><i>“5.1 A media strategy and approval protocol is implemented by the CPBMJTT”</i></p> <p>A communications plan for stakeholders will form part of the implementation phase of the CPBSMP.</p>
2	Attached please find comments on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan which were submitted by the Sunnydale		CPBSMP not amended.



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	<p>Ratepayer's Association and which I fully endorse.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 2 no. 17</p>		<p>Your endorsement is noted and the relevant comments have been addressed.</p>
3	<p>Attached please find comments* on the Draft CPBSMP.</p> <p>Simon's Town Conservation Trust is a local non-profit organization whose mandate it is work with local, regional and national authorities in order to find workable solutions to reduce human/wildlife conflict and the issue of Baboons is one of major current priorities.</p> <p>We would like to be recognized as an interested and affected party and be included in your stakeholder list.</p> <p>We also welcome the opportunity to participate in the BAG.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 3 no. 14</p> <p>General Comment</p>		<p>Your referral is noted and the relevant comments have been addressed.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>". Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups are a keystone of the development of the CPBSMP.</p>
4	<p>Having not had sight of the MOU that was supposed have been signed between the parties of the JTT it is difficult to comment on a document that</p>	<p>MOU must be made publicly available as well as all minutes of meetings of the JTT.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as</p>



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	<p>is poorly constructed and has no definitive strategy except to give broad time lines and responsibilities – responsibilities which are not being adhered to by the different entities involved. I will however give some input on particular recommendations.</p> <p>See comment:</p> <p>Chapter 3 no. 14</p>		<p>simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties. The draft CPBSMP was sent for comment during this period in order to have a final version available as soon as the MoA was agreed and signed and ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p> <p>The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p>
5	<p>Important Notes</p> <p>In the spirit of openness it would have been constructive for this Response Template to have included a General Comment section instead of solely boxing the replies into your Template structure. I therefore herewith submit the following key observations and recommendations.</p> <p>1. Assumptions</p> <p>As a starting point this draft document is disproportionately weighted against baboons, the basic assumption being that baboons are the problem. The problems caused by humans are</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>1. Please refer to:</p> <p>“When baboons access residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural areas conflict arises and they can become a nuisance, damage property and/or threaten the safety of people and their households. Regular human and baboon encounters and access to food resources have resulted in baboons losing</p>



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	<p>inadequately addressed, and the responsibilities of humans are inadequately addressed.</p> <p>2. Human-induced issues:</p> <p>2.1 Much is made about the perceived growth of baboon populations but the thinking seems to ignore the dramatic growth of human populations and urban development into natural baboon habitats and the resultant effects and impacts. Baboon habitats have degraded due not just to cyclical events but to climate change which is irrefutably human-induced. Restoration and protection of local habitats will contribute to ensuring adequate foraging terrain for baboons outside urban areas.</p> <p>2.2 Waste management: Poor management by humans of waste is widely acknowledged as a central cause of the problem, but solving the problem has not been sufficiently explored. Community-driven solutions such as the provision of baboon-proof straps for waste bins have proven successful to a significant extent. Ensuring and enforcing baboon-proof bin compliance will make a major contribution to reducing baboon access to attractants and non-natural food.</p>		<p>their fear of humans and in some cases resorting to aggression to obtain food directly from humans. Easy access to human refuse sites and food from alien plants has also increased interaction with humans and in some places artificially increased the baboon numbers.”</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas and reducing human–baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>2. Please refer to:</p> <p>“Outcome 4: Effective waste management in the natural, rural and urban areas ensures that baboons are unable to access human derived foods;</p>



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	<p>2.3 Reduction of waste : A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start reducing the amount of personal waste we produce. Please see details of the proposed Reduction of Waste New Clause on page 3 of this document.</p> <p>2.4 Reduction of attractants: Gardens - provision of information about which plants and trees attract baboons; removing attractant plants and trees Access to houses – provision of information of best practice for securing doors and windows; perhaps negotiating special price concessions for affected parties</p> <p>2.5 Wide-spread public education on all the above and through videos, documentary films, television coverage, pamphlets, books, brochures, posters, school lectures, schools activity programmes, innovative talks and exhibitions, enhanced public engagement by governing bodies and interest groups.</p> <p>3. Right to Life</p> <p>Baboons have a right to life. In acknowledgement of this principle municipal by-laws list fines, penalties</p>		<p>Outcome 5: Stakeholder communication, education and awareness on all aspects of baboon management for residents, businesses and tourists enable the conservation and well-being of baboons and the mitigation of human-baboon conflict;”</p> <p>3. Please refer to:</p> <p>“Outcome 2: Authorities at national, provincial and local level provide for regulatory requirements and the promotion of compliance and law enforcement”</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>4. See response:</p>



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	<p>and jail-time for those who injure and inflict harm on baboons. Yet the practice of shooting baboons with pellet guns, paintball guns, catapults is common (the recently euthanized van Damme had 11 pellets lodged in his body, while Nomashile had 22 pellets in his body). Prosecution of offenders however seldom happens, if ever. Swift prosecution of offenders should be pursued with urgency.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4. Fencing</p> <p>In addition to comments on Fencing on page 1 regarding P 5 clause 3; on page 2 regarding P7 table 1 clause 1; and again on page 2 regarding P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.1; herewith information from international research on fencing.</p> <p>Fence proliferation is occurring rapidly around the world, with short-term functionality prioritized over long-term consequences. The BSMP should not make the same mistake. Please take note of the following:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Recent documentation of extreme rates of fence growth in Africa, for example, hint that the pace of change has thwarted the ability of species and systems to adapt, resulting</i></p>		<p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>5. Please see response: The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>



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	<p><i>in local ecosystem collapse (Løvschal et al. 2017).</i></p> <p><i>Highly mobile animals are more likely to encounter fences and become exposed to their dangers. Reptile species appear to have a special sensitivity to electric fences, because of the prolonged physical contact they may experience in crawling over or under fences, as opposed to flying, leaping, or digging beneath them (Ferronato et al. 2014).</i></p> <p><i>As fencing continues to rapidly proliferate, there is potential for a dangerous future in which fences simultaneously alter ecological processes at multiple scales, likely producing more losers than winners, and potentially resulting in ecosystem state shift or collapse. To avoid such a future, research must better uncover the ways in which fences affect nontarget species, the ways in which losers inevitably accompany winners, and the impacts of fences at multiple scales. (Hobbs et al. 2013, Løvschal et al. 2017, Heger et al. 2019).</i></p> <p>5. Ranger Programme</p>		



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	<p>Closing the ranger programme in June without a clear plan going forward is dangerously short-sighted. Despite its shortcomings the ranger represents the most effective means of baboon control currently available. It is well-understood that city tender processes take 18 months, therefore even if there is an extension of the ranger programme until end 2023 (6 months being the maximum extension permitted under city regulations), there will likely be a period of 1 year without rangers before any new programme is in place. This point was raised at the Tokai meeting on 3 March and the city was unable to provide any concrete response as to what would happen when the ranger programme ended.</p> <p>Recommendation: Retain and Expand the Ranger Programme. I believe a properly funded programme, properly trained cohort of rangers will be more effective than fencing. The installation of look-out posts with stationed rangers who identify possible points of baboon incursions should be accompanied by teams of mobile rangers who man possible breach points and prevent baboons from crossing into urban areas. In a country struggling with high unemployment this could open up viable professional</p>		



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	<p>careers as rangers, and possibly become a role model across the world. NB - Please see proposed New Clause on Ranger Programmes (below)</p>		
6	<p style="text-align: center;">P 5 clause 3</p> <p>The phrase 'a more sustainable level' is not clearly defined. People's interpretations of what is sustainable are different. What becomes horribly clear is that the writers of the BSMP I envisage as one of its three main management interventions the 'removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons when appropriate.' There is no clarity about what defines 'appropriate' – this should be as a Last Resort only.</p>	<p>Greater emphasis needs to be placed on human behavioural changes, waste management and reduction of attractants, and not simply about getting rid of baboons. Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort and determined by the Advisory Body. Such Advisory Body needs to be fully representative of stakeholder views.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p>



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			<p>Please see outcome 2-7 of the CPBSMP that focus on altering human behaviour and it's impacts to reduce human baboon conflict.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is also engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation, in addition to improving education and awareness strategies going forward.</p>
	<p>P 5 clause 3</p> <p>One of its three main management interventions is strategic fencing. It seems that the BSMP already assumes fencing is a primary solution. On what basis is this derived?</p>	<p>There is available research that challenges the efficacy of fencing. The BSMP runs a dangerous risk in advocating for fencing solutions that may be found in the future to not work. Fencing may have little material effect on baboon incursions, but instead have negative environmental impacts causing ecological damage to flora and fauna movements for example. There are costly maintenance challenges, construction cost challenges, as well as aesthetic factors which reduce property values and reduced the attractiveness of fenced locations. NB – Please see notes on Fencing</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p>



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			<p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	<p>P7 clause 5</p> <p>Stakeholder engagements for such a massive and far-reaching undertaking appear to have been rushed through without thorough engagements with affected communities. Have poorer communities been consulted? How? When?</p>	<p>In order to legitimize the process and better understand people's concerns further engagements with all affected communities are necessary before finalizing the plan.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p> <p>Community education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>P7 table 1 clause 1</p> <p>It appears that the BSMP is already committed to fencing. Is that correct ??</p>	<p>Fencing is a disputed solution; BSPB plans and intentions should be made known to the public. Further engagements and consultation with affected communities are essential before proceeding. NB – Please see notes on Fencing</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an</p>



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			<p>option and will consider the effect on wildlife, funding mechanisms, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p>
	<p>P12 clause 8 table 1.3</p> <p>Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on human behavioural changes, waste management and reduction of attractants, and not simply about getting rid of baboons.</p>	<p>Removal, euthanasia, culling and translocation of baboons should be a Last Resort and determined by the Advisory Body. Such Advisory Body needs to be fully representative of stakeholder views.</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The BAG as envisioned in the CPBSMP is intended to be fully representative (and composed) of stakeholders. The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p>



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			<p>Translocation of baboons away from the Peninsula is very problematic and viable receptor sites are extremely limited or non-existent. It can thus not be proposed as a sustainable strategic baboon management option.</p>
	<p>P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.1</p> <p>It seems highly unlikely that the process of identification and evaluation of potential fence interfaces can be accomplished by June 2023. What work has been done on this so far? By whom? What consultation with adjacent residents and property owners has been done thus far?</p>	<p>Inform stakeholders, adjacent residents and property owners of fencing intentions, obtain feedback from them. The debate about fencing needs to be concluded first before moving forward with any fencing planning and implementation, and depending on whether that be approved by stakeholders, adjacent residents and property owners. NB – Please see notes on Fencing</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT has explored proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and considered the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consult with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities on the proposed prioritised strategic fencing before implementation.</p>
	<p>P 13 clause 8 table 1.5.2/ 2.5.3</p> <p>It is alarming that the BSMP is seeking to get local communities to pay for fencing. The whole so-called 'baboon</p>	<p>The relevant authorities should fund all parts of the Baboon Programme</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically communities</p>



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	<p>problem' is a major issue that deserves substantial financial outlay by the relevant authorities, without an attempt to pass the financial responsibilities onto local residents. The current approach of allocating a small amount towards a ranger programme is an example of how hopelessly short-sighted the funding commitment is - it is no wonder the NCC struggles to succeed.</p>		<p>need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, but is area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, funding mechanisms, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>
	<p>P 13 clause 8 table 1.6.1</p> <p>There is little evidence of baboons being aggressive to humans whilst there is voluminous evidence of humans being aggressive towards baboons.</p>	<p>Humans who commit acts of cruelty to baboons should be brought to book. Relevant authorities should be more active in following up on such incidents</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please see:</p> <p><i>“1.7 Protocols for situations such as sick, injured, or distressed baboons, and cruelty situations, are developed, communicated and implemented”</i></p>



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			<p>And,</p> <p><i>“2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate”</i></p> <p>The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p>P 14 clause 8 table 2.3</p> <p>Clarify what illegal activities are being referred to here. Include a note that relevant authorities should be more active in prosecuting humans who transgress laws regarding cruelty to baboons</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan of the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans that will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently once.</p>



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	<p>P 17 clause 8 table 3</p> <p>The stated objective here of reducing human-baboon conflict does not sufficiently address the problem of human-induced conflict</p>	<p>Itemise municipal by-laws and penalties pertaining to use of weapons, cruelty to baboons etc. Encourage the enforcement of such laws</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Please see:</p> <p><i>“2.1 Applicable laws and bylaws and the relevant responsible authorities and contact details are clearly documented and available to stakeholders”</i></p>
	<p><u>P 17/18 New Clause: Reduction of waste</u></p> <p><u>Reduction of waste</u> : Waste disposal systems, the rampant growth of landfill areas and associated pollution problems are a costly drain on resources in Cape Town. Forward-thinking communities around the world are already addressing a lifestyle challenge of reducing the amount of personal waste we produce. Essentially this is a lifestyle challenge around consumption patterns and over-</p>	<p>A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start addressing the challenges of how to reduce waste; such waste-reduction initiatives will impact positively on the ‘baboon problem’ in the medium-to long term</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be</p>



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	<p>consumption, involving holistic solutions such as reducing/ banning use of plastics; the preferred sourcing of local products over imported goods; the re-using and recycling of waste through worm farms, safe composting etc. There is no doubt that the trend towards waste reduction will accelerate in the coming decade, and the current so-called 'Baboon problem' therefore represents a real opportunity for Cape Town to become a world leader on Waste Reduction Programmes. Quite simply, if Cape Town businesses and residents can reduce their waste outputs this will in turn significantly reduce attractants for baboons. A multi-sector approach should be instituted without delay to start addressing challenges; such initiatives will impact positively on the 'baboon problem' in the medium-to long term</p>		<p>developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Please refer to:</p> <p><i>“5.2.1 Initiate education and awareness programmes for communities in Cape Peninsula”</i></p> <p>Your proposal and comment will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>P 19 New Clause on Ranger Programmes</p> <p>It is shocking that the BSPB, and its public meetings, fails to adequately explain why the ranger programme is being disbanded so rapidly, when nothing is being put in its place. Failure to provide the public with its plans reveals a lack of transparency and a potential dereliction of duty.</p>	<p>In such a sensitive transition period it is essential that the ranger programme be retained, and expanded. Insufficient funding of the ranger programme has contributed to its shortcomings. An extended programme, with the employment of a greater numbers of properly trained rangers, is far more preferable than the proposed fencing 'solution' the BSMP seems sold on.</p> <p><i>NB - Please see notes on Ranger Programmes</i></p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options</p>



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			<p>have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>
7	<p>Pg1, paragraph 4, <i>“The CPBMJTT will convene an engagement meeting on 3 March 2023 followed by an extension of the commenting period..”</i></p> <p>The comment period for the current draft ends on 31 March. Please clarify if this meeting is scheduled on 3 March, before the end of the commenting period.</p> <p>Pg 11, Outcome 1</p> <p>The EWT supports the seven outcomes listed on page 11, as well as the sustainable management and conservation of baboons on the Cape Peninsula (the purpose of the document,pg11). Outcome1 is perhaps the most critical, considering the current levels of human-wildlife conflict in the region. The draft plan provides hints of how this will be achieved (Notably point 6.Virtual fence, 7. Removal of baboons</p>	<p>This meeting would be more effective in April or May, once the CPBMJTT has reviewed all initial comments.</p> <p>The BSMP should provide clear, practical and achievable actions for reducing conflict between baboons and humans on the Cape Peninsula which has reached critical levels. In its current form, the plan reads like a wish list without addressing how pertinent issues such as funding, law enforcement capacity and baboon population management will be addressed.</p>	<p>Public engagement in a meeting format alongside the formal commenting period allows for all comments to be viewed holistically and reviewed for inclusion in the CPBSMP. In the interest of efficiency in the development and implementation of the CPBSMP, this avoids multiple separate engagements where the same issues are raised after they have already been addressed.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>



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	<p>on pg8) but there is little detail on how this will actually be implemented at an operational level.</p>		
	<p>Pg 8, 3. Monitor/ranger programme</p> <p>The CPBMJTT response to point 3 is that the current Urban Baboon Programme will not continue, and that future monitoring options are included in the draft (through community formed initiatives). It is not clear how continuity will be ensured in managing the troops. The baboons are like to rapidly adjust to the absence of monitors which will result in even more raiding, property damage and human induced baboon mortality. Once this happens, the situation will be very difficult to reverse.</p>	<p>Experienced contractors/rangers/management staff to be kept in place until alternative management options are implemented and proven to be effective.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p>Pg 12, 1.4 Management Strategies identified in partnership with communities</p> <p>It should be clear by now that the communities on the peninsula have conflicting views on how baboons should be managed. The communities are continuously involved as it stands, which leads to operational interruptions, misappropriation of resources and false information in the media, all of which hampers much needed conservation efforts from the authorities</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT must draft a clear management plan based on scientific input from conservation authorities, baboon management specialists and other stakeholders who are qualified to provide input. The plan must include decisive management actions informed by science, to ensure the best possible outcome for the residents and baboons on the Peninsula.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction</p>



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			<p>with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”.</p>
	<p>Pg 15, 2.6.1, 2.7.1, 2.7.4, 2.8.2 (enforcement, compliance inspection)</p> <p>The draft plan mentions compliance inspections and enforcement of legislation as actions on several points. The legislation is already available, but there is currently no enforcement. The draft plan does not explain how this enforcement will now be possible. What has changed?</p>	<p>Details around enforcement (budget, staffing, penalties) must be included in the plan.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p>



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	<p>Pg 15 and 16, point 3.1. Baboon advisory group (BAG)</p> <p>The draft plan seems to suggest that the BAG, a community led group, will be directly involved in the strategies and management of baboons in the region. There is currently no consensus in the communities on how to manage the baboons, as should be clear from previous engagements with communities on this topic. A management challenge of this magnitude can not be handed over to communities who are not duly qualified or experienced to effectively manage over 400 free roaming baboons in the region.</p>	<p>The decisions and actions regarding Baboon management should be left to the authorities and baboon specialists to ensure the best outcome for communities and baboons in the region.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The BAG will be consulted in the decision making process in an advisory role, final decisions regarding baboon management in the CPBSMP will be made by the CPBMJTT. The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p>
	<p>Pg 17, point 3.4 Support citizen partnerships by means of permits, advice and oversight</p> <p>The plan indicates under point 3.4 that community led groups (such as BAG) will be issued permits to enable community groups to assist with the monitoring and direct management of baboons. Baboons are dangerous animals, and in this case most of the baboons on the Peninsula have a reduced fear of humans and readily enter occupied homes. To consider the involvement of communities in the</p>	<p>The decisions and actions regarding Baboon management should be left to the authorities and baboon specialists to ensure the best outcome for communities and baboons in the region.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction</p>



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	<p>management of baboons is dangerous and irresponsible. The EWT would support a communications/education drive from communities and even a mechanism to assist with the enforcement of bylaws regarding baboons in urban areas, but any direct management actions when dealing with dangerous problem animals must be left to the authorities as they are qualified and mandated to address this problem.</p>		<p>with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas</p>
	<p>Pg 17, 4.1.1, 4.1.4, 4.2.2 (waste management, waste infrastructure)</p> <p>On all three these points, the estimated timeframe is noted as tbc. Correct waste management has been identified as a driver of baboon incursions for several years, yet this issue has not been addressed up to now.</p>	<p>The plan must provide clear timeframes and actions for the elimination of known baboon attractants in the urban area.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>Pg 20, 6.6. Electricity installations</p> <p>The EWT engaged with the City of Cape Town in 2019 on this matter at which time comprehensive solutions were proposed. This has not been implemented due to budget constraints and baboons are continuously being electrocuted on infrastructure throughout the region. The EWT supports the audit of existing infrastructure (6.5.1), but the draft plan</p>	<p>The plan must provide clear timeframes and actions on how to address known human induced mortality through interaction with power lines and transformers.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>



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	<p>does not detail how this issue will actually be addressed (resources, budgets, products, training for electricity personnel) since the solution has already been provided some time ago</p>		<p>Each authority needs to devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p> <p>As a note, City departments work co-operatively on such matters, implementing solutions such as greasing of electrical poles in problem areas. Further engagements between City departments regarding options for reducing the risk to wildlife around electrical installations are actively being undertaken.</p>
8	<p>1.3 Population control methods are investigated and implemented where appropriate, including removal (euthanasia, culling and translocation), contraception and sterilization</p> <p>This element of the plan, broken down into 3 action steps (1.3.1 /1.3.2/ 1.3.3), is where the sustainable management of baboon numbers will be achieved (or not). Yet these disparate methods are lumped together and the only time</p>	<p>1.3.1 to be further segmented for each of the various population control methods (culling/translocation/contraception/sterilization), and a task team set up to research each of these methods independently. A deadline to be provided for each team to provide its findings / recommendations. A multi-disciplinary panel should then be established to review the efficacy and impact of each method, or combination of methods, in terms of the BMP's objectives. Again, a deadline must be set for this review.</p> <p>"Ongoing" is simply not going to provide the focus that baboon population control requires, or lead to a conclusive outcome. This ambiguous time frame should be replaced with set deadlines for the different workstreams and for the panel who will assess the various methods and their suitability/application to the different troops and/or troop members.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p>



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	<p>frame provided for this critical part of the plan is "ongoing".</p> <p>Each of these population management methods (culling/translocation/contraception/sterilization) needs a focused team of experts, consisting of members of the CPBMJTT, supplemented with co-opted specialists, who will review the leading research available on primates internationally, establish the viability and best practice for each method, and report back to the to BMPP within a specific time frame.</p> <p>Unless each of these methods are researched independently, with specialists in the respective fields, and then assessed and compared for efficacy, long-term impact and ability to contribute to the BMP's objectives, within an agreed timeframe, then it will be impossible to determine which of these methods, or which combination, for which troop and which specific members of each troop, is the most appropriate.</p>		<p>The CPBSMP includes investigation of population control methods in section 1.3 of Table 2.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Your suggestion of task teams and a panel to review population control options is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>page 2 of 5 1.5 Strategic and virtual fences are identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained</p>	<p>We support trialling a virtual fence</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town. It is however only successful</p>



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	<p>We are cautiously optimistic that virtual fences could provide a cost-effective solution, without the detrimental impact to wildlife that a physical fence causes (to tortoises, porcupines etc) and without the visual impact of a physical fence.</p> <p>Virtual fences could assist in reduce the numbers of baboon monitors required, and could also be helpful in combination with physical fences, with the virtual fence covering areas that require open access.</p>		<p>in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p>
	<p>1.5.1 Spatially identify, evaluate and prioritise potential fence interfaces June 2023</p> <p>We proposed that a virtual fence be trialed in the section of Zwaanswyk Road from the intersection with Tokai Road (including “closing” the road to the Steenberg fence) to join up with the bottom of the “physical” Zwaanswyk fence.</p>	<p>The design and installation of the virtual fence will need to provide an “on/off” switch at all the access points, at pedestrian and horse rider height, to allow dog walkers (the Zwaanswyk Road verge) and horse riders (both the verge and track within the TMNP) to pass safely through the virtual fence territory.</p> <p>It will also require appropriate signage so that pedestrians are not alarmed if the fence is triggered.</p> <p>An additional proviso is we would not support use of the obtrusive radio collars used previously, which we understand interfered with the baboon’s physiology. The signaling mechanism (radio or microchip) fitted to the selected baboons should not interfere with the health of the selected baboons.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town. It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p>
	<p>1.5.3 Identify funding mechanisms / vehicles and partnerships through which fencing can be installed and maintained via agreement with</p>	<p>The cost of installing a virtual fence could well result in a reduction to the number of baboon monitors who are required at Zwaanswyk and consequent savings.</p> <p>The installation of a virtual fence will also be beneficial for the ZW baboon troop, who will be able to forage closer to the edge of the fence than when</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your proposal is noted and will be considered in the implementation of the CPBSMP by the CPBMJTT.</p>



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	<p>community and other stakeholders</p> <p>As this location falls outside of the SID and our mandate (ie the Zwaanswyk Association of Property Owners (ZAPO)) we propose that the CPBMJTT funds the installation of the virtual fence (as above), in order to provide a baboon boundary for the area of Zwaanswyk that should remain "open access", and to trial this type of fence for other districts.</p> <p>We also propose that cameras are installed as part of the virtual fence. We are prepared to link the camera/s to the existing Zwaanswyk camera network, in order to provide an additional warning system for the Zwaanswyk security guard team and baboon monitors. (The Zwaanswyk security guards have been trained to assist the baboon monitors and deter the baboons from entering the suburb via the road).</p> <p>We (ZAPO) will be able to provide the power (electricity) required for the virtual fence, and to monitor the results of the virtual fence trial.</p>	<p>baboon monitors are protecting this entry point into Zwaanswyk (as the monitors need to preserve a bigger buffer zone).</p>	<p>As stated previously, virtual fences have been successfully implemented in human-baboon conflict mitigation in Cape Town (Gordon's Bay). It is however only successful in specific areas with large natural vegetation available. Its use in highly urbanised areas may be limited but can still be tested.</p>
	<p>1.6.1 Develop protocols after consultation with stakeholders</p>	<p>The protocols need to be developed, tested against international best practice and signed off by ethics specialists, primate experts and BMP stakeholders.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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	<p>Developing the protocols after “consultation” with stakeholders will not ensure that they are aligned with international best practice.</p> <p>When the protocols need to be implemented, they should be implemented without fear of criticism or media outcry, which will be the case if the protocols are in dispute or mired in controversy.</p> <p>For the protocols to be trusted, there will need to be transparency about the process – both in way that the protocols were developed and when they are implemented.</p>		<p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”.</p> <p>Public participation and inclusion of various stakeholder groups (including the CoGH SPCA as a key advisor on welfare concerns) are a keystone of the development and implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT “Ongoing”</p>	<p>Provide a timeline. CCT to provide an annual report back to the CPBMJTT and stakeholders as to the progress made, actions taken during the preceding year and action steps to improve compliance during the forthcoming year.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature</p>



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	<p>Given that this is such an important element of the plan and critical to the achievement of Outcome # 4, for the BMP to state that the only commitment to a timeline in this regard is “ongoing” is particularly disappointing</p>	<p>CCT to include waste management compliance, with specific reference to baboon affected areas, in the CCT annual audit</p>	<p>and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p> <p>Please see the following section in the CPBSMP:</p> <p>“10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review</p> <p>Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders.”</p>



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	<p>2.7 The CPBMJTT promotes compliance to all relevant legislation with respect to waste management attracting baboons on all state/government-owned land (SANParks, City and Western Cape Government) including SANavy-managed property</p> <p>2.7.1 Enforce legislation on all state/government owned land “Ongoing”</p> <p>2.7.1 Identify areas and facilities located on government owned land which require intervention. “Ongoing”</p> <p>Given that: There is consensus that waste is the single biggest reason that baboons enter areas where they are not welcome which results in them coming into harm's way or requires that the protocols are implemented; and; This is state/government owned land which you have complete control over;</p> <p>it is extremely disappointing that the commitment to compliance with respect</p>	<p>Revise this item to indicate a zero-tolerance approach to ensure compliance with respect to waste management in baboon affected areas on all state/government owned land.</p> <p>Provide a time line by when compliance to waste management legislation must be in place.</p> <p>Ensure that waste management compliance is included in the annual audit of all state / government owned institutions located in baboon affected areas.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT should provide a report back at agreed intervals (annually?) to all</p> <p>BMP stakeholders on the actions that have been taken and the degree of compliance achieved</p> <p>Outline the consequences for office bearers in instances of non-compliance.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p> <p>Please see the following section in the CPBSMP:</p> <p>"10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the</p>



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	<p>to waste management is that the CPBMJTT "promotes compliance".</p> <p>Furthermore, the CPBMJTT has failed to commit to any timeline for this critical item in the BMP that it can be held to account to – the only timeframe provided is "ongoing".</p> <p>There is no visible enforcement of waste management at the moment, so if "ongoing" means more of the same, then this is a commitment to do nothing.</p>		<p>CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders."</p>
	<p>4.1.3 Ensure that waste collection is timeously undertaken "Ongoing"</p> <p>For the BMP to state that the only commitment to a timeline in this regard is "ongoing" is very disappointing. The waste collection in baboon affected areas also needs to be scheduled as the first collection run in the morning – preferably at 7am in summer – so that full wastebins are not a temptation for baboons on the street during the day</p>	<p>Provide a timeline as to when this will be addressed.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>.2.1 identify areas and road facilities in which appropriate signage is needed. "Ongoing" And</p>	<p>BMP to provide a time line when this will be done.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant</p>



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	<p>6.2.2 Procure and install appropriate signage on City roads “Ongoing”</p> <p>“Ongoing” does not provide any accountability for this to be done</p>		<p>stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>6.5 Electricity installations, capital and operating to be baboon proof 6.5.1 Audit existing electrical infrastructure to identify risks and assess and prioritise and implement technically feasible mechanisms to enable baboon proofing of installations (insulating infrastructure or installing underground) 6.5.2 New electrical infrastructure is baboon-proof at design stage. All “Ongoing”</p> <p>“Ongoing” does not provide any accountability for this to be done</p>	<p>BMP to provide a time line that shows a sense of urgency to get this done</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>As a note, City departments work co-operatively on infrastructure-wildlife interface matters, implementing solutions such as greasing of electrical poles in problem areas. Further engagements between City departments regarding options for reducing the risk to wildlife around electrical installations are actively being undertaken.</p>



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9	<p align="center">Page 12 pt 1.3</p>	<p align="center">Put a moratorium on Management Killings</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p>
	<p align="center">Page 12 pt 1.4</p> <p>No mention of interim solution after 30th June 2023</p>	<p align="center">Undertake to adequately fund and support rangers in the field until a permanent plan is agreed upon</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP.</p>
	<p align="center">Page 13 pt 1.5</p> <p>While studies on fencing are underway</p>	<p align="center">Implement a pilot fencing project in Scarborough</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p>



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	<p>Page 13 pt 1.6 – 1.8</p> <p>No mention of SPCA</p>	<p>SPCA should be part of the JTT and definitely included here</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship.</p>
	<p>Page 15 Pt 2.6</p>	<p>SPCA should be a member of the JTT</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mention on your earlier comment, the CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship.</p> <p>The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.</p>
	<p>Page 15 Pt 3.1</p> <p>Estimated time frame – annually</p>	<p>BAG and JTT should meet at least quarterly</p>	<p>Comment accepted.</p> <p>CPBSMP appropriately amended to reflect that the</p>



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			<p>CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required. The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions”.</p> <p>The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.</p>
	<p>Page 17 Pt 4.1.1 Page 17 Pt 4.2.1</p> <p>Reduce and replace public bins with baboon proof bins</p> <p>Timing on the Navy – Dec 2023</p>	<p>Set up task teams to go to suburbs and “Baboon proof” residents/businesses existing bins in the interim</p> <p>Deal with Navy Waste management immediately</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing</p>
10	Introduction Point 3 Page 5	Need to be able to send cost incurred to City council.	CPBSMP not amended.



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	Research urgent into the cost to properly due to baboon invasions		Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.
	<p>Page 7 Transitional Period</p> <p>Rangers are urgently required to stay in this period</p>	Must be no stopping of monitors at all	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Page 8 Point 7 removal of baboons</p> <p>Critical that the population is urgently reduced</p>	Must remove numbers suggest culling	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>



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	<p>Page 17 Outcome 4.1 and 4.2</p> <p>All the actions are very urgent</p> <p>Waste management is critical to this problem</p>	<p>Accelerate all to mid-2023</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Some of the issues mentioned regarding waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions on the Cape Peninsula.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Page 2 Point 1 Paragraph 2 Growth in the baboon population and aversive techniques.</p> <p>Baboon population group remains an unexplained and misunderstood statistic as it has to take into account so many variables due to male removals, births, injuries and deaths. Recent counts show the sex ratios to be skewed. It is misunderstood in the public domain yet it is given as one of the primary reasons in the BSMP for human-baboon conflict and this message is being conveyed to communities by dialogue groups who do not understand the complexities of baboon population either. As far as paint ball markers are concerned, they have been used too long and too frequently and the baboons have become oblivious to their usage. It has become a way of life being chased and pain inflicted on them, sadly. A real solution is needed for our baboons and</p>	<p>We request an independent count which details exact numbers and which troops are included in the count. Will Cape Point be included or just the urban troops being managed by the service provider? Dr Dave Gaynor has insights into the population growth over the years and we attach a paper from Karin Saks from 2019. Please start this plan with a clean slate and have a count conducted. It is the only way for a convincing plan to be produced.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Detailed operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and detailed timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>



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	<p>more and more fences look like the best option.</p>		
	<p>Page 5 Point 3.3 Reference to euthanasia and culling.</p> <p>We believe if your obligations were met that these options would be not even have to be considered and would only be a remote possibility, if at all. It is unacceptable to us in any shape or form.</p>	<p>Please address all the issues which should have been addressed years ago. There was a major workshop in July 2009 with a report 33 pages long which listed all the issues that stand today. Is this not reason enough?</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>Page 7 Point 2 Transitional Period</p> <p>Retaining rangers until the plan is in place.</p>	<p>The transition period could take up to two years at least. Any contract extension needs to be resourced with adequate funding and skill to provide an effective ranger service which keeps baboons outside the urban space. There needs to be full accountability from the service provider at senior management level for performance in the field. The Constantia C2 troop needs to be included in any ranger programme extension. There needs to be a Transition Plan with action points with specific dates otherwise the plan will be without substance and direction.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Page 9 Table 1 Point 12 CPBMJTT – Ethics committee for decisions made.</p>	<p>We were referring to a primatologist who takes the welfare of baboons into account and the impact the killing of that baboon has on all the troop that</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically</p>



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	<p>It is standard and required practice to include an ethics review for research by relevant research institutions.</p> <p>We were not referring to academic reviews.</p>	<p>that baboon belongs to. This ethics primatologist needs to be independently elected and not appointed by the City.</p> <p>It is ludicrous to be killing wildlife because humans cannot sort out their waste.</p>	<p>validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”.</p> <p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: “<i>7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict</i>”</p>



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	<p>Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.5 Strategic and virtual fences.</p> <p>It is noted that fences are to be identified, investigated, prioritised, budgeted for, erected and maintained.</p> <p>Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.6 Protocols.</p> <p>The killing of the males in the troop is highly contentious and is the root cause of much of the acrimony within baboon management. There is also no scientific data to prove that it works for the</p>	<p>There must be some immediate action taken around the erection of fences. The existing Scarborough fence is ideal to be retrofitted as a pilot to test fence efficiency. Sanparks needs to undertake this pilot as soon as possible as a show of willingness as a partner in the JTT.</p> <p>This process in its review must address the 'elephant in the room' which is lack of responsibility taken by humans which is as far as we are concerned is being ignored in the dialogue process within the civic domain. The mantra is "baboon habituation" rather than human irresponsibility. Until this mind-set changes there can be no justification for implementing these protocols. An Ethics Committee must assess any protocol decisions. We cannot be in a situation where 85 baboons have been killed under these protocols and we are still trying to find solutions to prevent baboons from</p>	<p>Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance, costing etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>CPBMJTT is in the process of prioritising appropriate areas for the implementation of strategic fencing as per the CPBSMP.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is only a strategic level plan. Approved guidelines and protocols will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders and the BAG.</p>



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	<p>betterment of the troop or keeps the troop outside the urban edge.</p>	<p>raiding. That shows you that killing them does not work. You cannot ethically continue with the killing of baboons on this basis.</p>	<p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1: "7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</p> <p>Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p>
	<p>Outcome 5 Communication, Education and Awareness.</p> <p>There is no immediacy or identification of any specific actions in this section and the Estimated Timeframe is 'ongoing'. You need to start with some immediate action using social media, brochures and WhatsApp groups as a priority to start educating communities, businesses, tourists and stakeholders groups in the tourism sector.</p>	<p>Advocacy groups are currently doing this via social media and we will continue to do so.</p> <p>Please co-ordinate your efforts with ours as an immediate project. The JTT can also convene workshops with stakeholders to achieve certain goals.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes are the focus of Outcome 5 of the CPBSMP and will</p>



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			<p>encourage residents to baboon-proof their properties effectively.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>Outcome 1 Page 13 Point 1.7 and 1.8 Protocols for Welfare of baboons / Grant in Aid</p> <p>Engagement with the SPCA should start immediately to consider ongoing funding for sick and injured baboons. It cannot wait until June 2024. Currently the SPCA is dealing with all cases of injury and death of baboons without a budget.</p>	<p>Baboon welfare should fall under the existing SPCA Wildlife Unit with provision of funding by the Authorities at the earliest date. Currently they are doing a sterling job under very difficult circumstances. Recently there has been an increase in the number of injuries and deaths to baboons which makes our suggestion even more compelling. The SPCA Wildlife Unit is already a well-functioning entity and has a set of ethical protocols which makes all the more sense to place baboon welfare within this Wildlife Unit.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>1.8.1 of the CPBSMP includes the investigation of a Grant-in-Aid to support the wellbeing of sick and injured baboons.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT recognises the CoGH SPCA as a key governance stakeholder that will oversee all welfare aspects and have engaged with the CoGH SPCA to formalise this relationship.</p>



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	<p>Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.2 Permits.</p> <p>There is no access to permits issued for the activities defined in this section and particularly in the event of euthanasia for which a PAIA application is called for.</p> <p>Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.3 Enforcement of provincial legislation</p> <p>Currently there are ongoing cases of cruelty and even those supported with more than adequate evidence are not being followed through by Cape Nature and no prosecutions are taking place.</p> <p>Outcome 2 Page 14 Point 2.4 Enforcement of City bylaws.</p> <p>How is enforcement of bylaws to be undertaken as we have been advised that there are not sufficient resources to implement the bylaws efficiently? Otherwise it is pointless committing to implement bylaws. Currently very little is being done to implement these bylaws.</p>	<p>We call for transparency and access to all permits via the Baboon Portal as described in the last paragraph of the comment sheet under 'general comments on the BSMP'.</p> <p>Cape Nature is requested to deal with these current cases as a matter of urgency and future cases.</p> <p>In order to provide resources the City of Cape Town can consider training staff from the EPWD programme to act as bylaw enforcers. Or introduce 'waste rangers' from within the EPWD workforce.</p>	<p>The CPBSMP reflects that the City is investigating a Grant-in-Aid for Wildlife.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned earlier, note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As previously mentioned, note that the CPBSMP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions and timeframes, will</p>



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	<p>Outcome 2 Page 16 Point 3.3 'Ongoing' Special Rating areas.</p> <p>Tourism as a means of generating funding for conservation needs to be explored. Table Mountain National Parks generate millions each year. It needs to be spent locally not elsewhere in the country</p>	<p>These funds could be used to finance fences and baboon monitoring rather than placing the burden of costs on ratepayers within baboon ranges. It is the responsibility of the authorities and not the ratepayers. The SRAs will also take a long time to get off the ground. We suggested in our submission that there is a baboon trust formed in conjunction with Dr Gaynor's fence "team" suggestion. This is critical. The funds generated from our parks should be able to cover the costs of this as well. We also suggested a tourism levy for every tourist coming into the Cape via an international flight. It can be a ticket wildlife tax of as little as R20 that would generate an enormous amount of finance. Our wildlife needs to be protected and tourism is a very good lever to do so.</p>	<p>be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your comments are noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.</p> <p>CPBMJTT has explored proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and considered the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>Also note that the CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities</p>



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	<p>Outcome 4 Page 17 Point 4.1 Waste Management Bins and Collections</p> <p>City Solid Waste need to 'get it right' this time. There has been no proper environmentally sound bin since 2019.</p>	<p>City Solid Waste must introduce a bin which when placed on the kerb for collection is tamper proof and can only be opened by the collection truck. These bins must be tested in baboon areas. Failure to do this in the past has caused problems in baboon areas and money has been wasted on bins that do not function. Public bins must also be baboon proof. It is incredulous that 30 years later we are still talking about baboon proof bins.</p>	<p>need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing</p>
	<p>Page 21 Point 9.3 Baboon Advisory Group (BAG)</p> <p>Please define the role of the Baboon Advisory Group. It is noted that the Baboon Advisory Group will meet annually.</p>	<p>If any value is to be added to the baboon management process there should at least be quarterly meetings with substantial content. Membership must include Advocacy Groups, previously deliberately excluded (by some) from meaningful participation, to ensure the full representation of community and baboon interests. The management plan in development should already include BAG members.</p>	<p>Comment accepted.</p> <p>CPBSMP appropriately amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".</p>



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	<p>General comments about the BSMP</p> <p>Under Estimated Timeframe the word 'Ongoing' appears 41 times. It makes it very difficult to envisage what activities are taking place or what progress is being made. The plan needs action points as well as start and end dates.</p> <p>The BSMP is a matrix format of the many reports we have seen over the many years promising exactly the same thing. After countless meetings nothing has changed. Please can we ask that we get to the point where you meet your statutory obligations, and impose prevailing legislation and bylaws. This has been going on for years and is way beyond acceptable.</p> <p>There is no recognition of the fact that we live in a UNESCO World Heritage Site which comes with statutory responsibilities for the Authorities; in terms of new developments, which requires sensitive management of this precious space, flora and fauna and community responsibility.</p>		<p>The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.</p> <p>CPBSMP appropriately amended to define the role of CPBMJBOT more clearly.</p> <p>Your comments are noted for consideration by the CPBMJTT.</p> <p><i>"After roundtable discussions on baboon management within the Cape Peninsula on 7 June 2022, the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team, consisting of representatives from South African National Parks (SANParks), the City of Cape Town and CapeNature, deliberated on a Terms of Reference and work plan. The outcomes will be to deliver a draft Memorandum of Agreement and a Strategic Management Plan for baboon management in the Cape Peninsula."</i></p>



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	<p>Narrative: The narrative around baboons remains inflammatory and leads to the public hurting these animals. It is seen as acceptable as they are described as 'aggressive' and 'dangerous' with signage reflecting the same language. There have been many such ugly incidents over the last months to validate our statement. Shootings, dog attacks, stone throwing and chasing with sticks. The cruelty is out of hand.</p> <p>Dr Adam Cruise 'Be aware of the damage language causes and how it can incite unjustified human aggression.'</p> <p>https://waronwildlife.co.uk/2020/12/14/language-matters-dr-adam-cruise/</p> <p>Throughout the BSMP, human behaviour is a contributory factor (as it has been for many years) to the current baboon crisis with baboons inside the urban edge more frequently, is carefully ignored. It is most evident from the civic and community dialogue around baboons. There have been a number of workshops, community engagements and written communications where baboon 'habitation' has taken front</p>		<p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to conduct internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments made in this CPBSMP.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p>



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	<p>stage but little said about human responsibilities.</p> <p>In the BSMP cursory reference is made on Page 5 which reads: "While there is improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas "baboon proof" in business areas, farms, residential areas, naval and other private and public areas."</p> <p>We rest our case.</p> <p>Open and Transparent Communication: Please Investigate the possibility of setting up a baboon portal as a single source of information to the public which should provide updates on the progress of the BSMP, and remain in place throughout the process and after the final plan is implemented.</p> <p>This portal should, thereafter, also provide information on permits issued by Cape Nature, education and minutes of meetings of the JTT structures and the Baboon Advisory Group to name a few opportunities for inclusion within this portal. There will be many more which could be considered.</p>		<p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1:</p> <p><i>"7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict"</i></p> <p>Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p>



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	<p>Please can you clearly define the role of the Cape Peninsula Joint Baboon Operational Team.</p> <p>Please can you publish the names of those who are on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team.</p> <p>Strategic Fences: If fences are to be considered a serious option then immediate discussions should be taking place. This would seem to be a good time to quote Dr David Gaynor who has come up with the idea of the Common Good Trust fence concept. It is a most original and feasible concept and should be investigated as a matter of urgency.</p> <p>“As for habituation of the baboons, the genie is out of the bottle. No amount of scaring or pain aversion will make this generation of baboons wary of people or the urban edge or residential areas, but an effective baboon monitoring program with strategic fencing keeping baboons out of residential areas will mean the next generation will not include raiding in their behavioural repertoire and they will not be exposed to human food and will push less hard to enter residential areas and live a more natural life on the urban edge.”</p>		



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	It is human behaviour that has brought about this habituation. Please own it and work towards a wild generation of baboons.		
12	<p>Summary of Proposals, Pages 7-10</p> <p>Absent is any proposal to <u>Stop further encroachment by humans into baboon habitat.</u></p>	<p>Please add in the SMP proposals to <u>limit/stop further encroachment into baboon (and other wildlife) habitat</u> by agriculture (vineyards) and residences.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a Schedule II status of protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks.</p> <p>For private and other property:</p> <p><i>"4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management"</i></p> <p>And:</p> <p><i>"Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons"</i></p>



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	<p>Monitor/Ranger Programme p.8</p> <p>“Current UBP funded by the City will not continue” = Is there provision for continuous monitoring of baboons?</p>	<p>If not already, please include a 3-6 month notice period for contractors. NCC seem to have done a great job under difficult circumstances.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p>Outcomes Page 11</p> <p>Absent is the Outcome of <u>No further loss of baboon habitat</u> as a result of a moratorium of development (vineyard and residential) on the mountainsides of the Cape.</p>	<p>Please include a legally enforced moratorium on development in baboon habitat.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a</p>



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			<p>Schedule II status of protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks.</p> <p>For private and other property:</p> <p><i>"4.3 Improved land use management and control mechanisms for waste management"</i></p> <p>And:</p> <p><i>"Outcome 6: Infrastructure and services are designed and operated to minimise impacts on baboons"</i></p>
	<p>Strategic Fencing P.7</p> <p>Concerns about the length, impact on wildlife and viability of an electrified fence.</p>	<p>Interesting to see results of investigations and assessments</p>	<p>Strategic fencing has been noted as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict, but is area and community specific.</p> <p>CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an</p>



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	<p align="center">a. BAG p.15</p> <p>Clarity needed in the phrase "To comprise of recognised community groups."</p>	<p align="center">Please define 'recognised' as well as 'advocacy' groups.</p>	<p>option and considering the effect on wildlife, funding, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>Your comment is noted. CPBSMP not amended.</p>
<p align="center">13</p>	<p align="center">Baboons in Kommetjie 31 March 2023</p> <p>My name is [REDACTED] and I live at [REDACTED] Kommetjie. I've owned property in this beautiful village since 1991. I took early retirement in 2009 and have been a permanent resident ever since. I chose Kommetjie for its natural beauty, wildlife, wonderful down to earth people and peace and quiet. Well, that peace and quiet gets shattered whenever baboons choose to take up residence here, sometimes for longer than a month at a time, before they choose to move on to cause mayhem and destruction elsewhere. We live in trepidation of their inevitable return with a larger troop to continue where they left off, now emboldened by ever increasing numbers and new tricks to try out on us hapless residents. These baboons are rogue and simply should</p>		<p>Thank you for your comment. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p>



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	<p>never be allowed to overnight in Kommetjie. Let them move through our village if they must but surely, we should not let them overnight here! Chase them out when they try to settle in for the night. Surely that is not impossible, and it will make it that much easier to keep them out the next day. They are noisy during the day...they are noisy at night, and they are extremely noisy first thing in the morning before spreading in every direction of the compass to terrorise our village. The baboons set off an unbearable chain of noise with the monitors making it worse by whistling and shouting whilst noisily preparing their paint ball guns and then the Kommetjie dogs join in resulting in a cacophony of noise which is incredibly stressful and damaging to physical and mental health. A similar sequence of events generally happens when the baboons decide to come "home" for the night...and then we have to go through all of this again the next day...and the next...and the next. The situation has never been as bad and it's getting worse. Our village often looks like a war zone on garbage collection day. Coct, the "City that supposedly works for you" has done absolutely nothing over the past 15 years or so to help mitigate the carnage on garbage collection day. Where are those baboon proof bins?</p>		<p>The CPBMJTT encourages residents to protect their private property from baboons in a sustainable and ethical manner.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is exploring proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the</p>



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	<p>Why are the public waste bins not baboon proof? Why do you not schedule a time per area for garbage collection. Surely this is the minimum you should be doing, at least whilst baboons are resident in Kommetjie. I am not sure what mandate NCC have but it cannot be to do their best to keep baboons out of our properties. If this is part of their job, they are 100% ineffective at it. In fact, most of the damage to my property has occurred whilst baboon monitors congregate in numbers on the Main Road outside my property just waiting for the baboons to decide when they've had enough and eventually leave of their own accord. In fact, the baboon monitors often block the only escape path from my property as I have an electric fence at the back of my house facing the mountain. The baboons have never entered or left my property through the electric fence and it's just a simple electric fence. The only recourse I have is to put my personal safety at risk and run around like a mad thing trying desperately to protect my hard-earned possessions by chasing baboons off my roof and property. I'm paranoid about the potential damage to my rooftop solar photo voltaic and hot water systems. I've witnessed baboons fiddling with my and other rooftop systems and it's just a matter of time</p>		<p>ease of implementation, funding mechanisms, effect on wildlife, environment, operation requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure feasibility.</p> <p>The issues mentioned regarding waste management are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>Gravity-lock bins have been rolled out in some baboon-affected areas. The process of rolling out baboon-proof bins in baboon-affected areas is ongoing</p> <p>Please see point:</p> <p>"2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials."</p>



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	<p>before suffering yet another major financial loss. I have already spent thousands of rands to keep baboons out of my organic vegetable garden. I'm happy to have done this as its one of my hobbies...but the baboons are not happy, continually trying to break in to get to my veggies and destroy everything...and I mean everything. The baboon monitors now appear to follow instructions from that loud, aggressive, intimidating baboon activist who prowls the streets of Kommetjie shouting and threatening legal action against anyone who crosses her path. The baboon monitors are beginning to mimic her behaviour. I'm not exactly sure who is responsible for trying to keep baboons out of our village but clearly nothing has been successful...in fact it's getting worse...much worse. I don't think humans share an urban environment with baboons anywhere on this planet...but in Kommetjie we're forced to...and then we are only allowed to defend our properties with a feather duster...and soon that may be outlawed too!</p> <p>I know it's virtually impossible to weave a magic wand and expect baboons to disappear overnight...and neither do I wish for that to happen. I would be more than happy for baboons to forage for</p>		



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	<p>food and play and groom and wrestle each other just 10 metres or so from my boundary fence...but on the other side of the fence...they have to be behind a proper, well maintained electric fence. If they come onto my property and cross my "red line" they should be made to feel most unwelcome and have to bear the consequences of their actions...which sadly, at the moment is another loaf of bread followed by yet another very cute baby baboon a few months later. Come on, whoever is meant to be in charge, can't you see where this is heading? I'm happy to contribute generously to a suitable electric fence. It doesn't matter if it cannot all be done at once, let's do it progressively. Every metre installed makes it that much more difficult for baboons to come into our village. This fence will serve a dual purpose...greatly enhancing the security situation as a bonus! Failing this I will be forced to erect a hugely unattractive electric fence around my property and proclaim...I'm alright Jack, stuff the rest of you! This is a last resort for me as I'd love to share the many exceptional and unique attributes that makes Kommetjie such a special place on this planet. There has to be some deterrent when unwelcome baboons come onto properties...some might be happy to</p>		



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	<p>have baboons on their properties, but many don't. What exactly are we allowed to do to discourage baboons from coming onto our properties? As ineffective as they are, baboon monitors have an impossible task...hamstrung by rules and regulations that simply do not work...just look at the results of years of wishy-washy regulations and being dictated to by extremely vocal, well-resourced dictatorial activists who don't even live here, other than for one who should be in a mental institution. Shame on you Coct and the rest of whoever is responsible...get off your derrieres and pass the necessary fair and effective regulations to enable residents, monitors, baboons, activists or whoever to live a fair and peaceful life free of marauding and destructive animals (if that's their choice) but allow those who have their own "red lines" crossed to take appropriate action...and please, don't continue to kowtow to a handful of aggressive activists and let them continue to call the shots...they might shout the loudest and have all the money for more and more court cases but hey, do what's fair and equitable to all...including the baboons. Failing this I predict the end result will not be pretty...and the beautiful baboons will be the ones that suffer most...</p>		



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	<p>I regularly cycle past signboards that declare BABOONS are dangerous WILD animals - DO NOT FEED - keep Doors Locked and Windows Closed. Proudly emblazoned on these signboards is the Coct sticker proclaiming THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU. Surely this is false advertising concerning baboons! So dear Coct you ask us to lock our doors and close all windows whilst baboons are around...for 30 days or more at a time?? Pollsmoor inmates have more freedom than that!</p> <p>SANParks and Cape Nature are no better than Coct with respect to baboon management. Proposals aplenty yes...I've read them over and over for many years now...very little changes except for the ever-increasing number of proposals...and that's where it ends. I'm praying for something positive to happen this time...My goodness Coct, Cape Nature and SANParks you have the best baboon experts in the world and yet we remain at proposal stage.</p> <p>How can we trust you?</p> <p>Some random thoughts that come to mind...</p>		



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	<p>Kommetjie residents could consider a partial rates boycott until this untenable situation is resolved.</p> <p>Kommetjie residents could consider a class action case against the powers that be.</p> <p>Kommetjie residents should be reimbursed for damage caused by baboons.</p> <p>Kommetjie residents to help chase baboons out of our village at night...by whatever means legal...how about a powerful water cannon?</p> <p>I would like to see NCC banned from our village forthwith.</p> <p>I'm convinced that a decent, well maintained electric fence on the mountain side of Kommetjie would go a long way in resolving our current baboon issues. Come on Coct use some of that massive windfall that's about to come your way from the purchase of renewable energy from overtaxed residents. Isn't it just lovely to be able to buy power from me for R1.00 per Kwh and sell it to my neighbour for R3.00 per Kwh without contributing a single cent to the installation and</p>		



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	<p>maintenance costs?? Wow, the best arbitrage situation on this planet! Monopolies lead to dictatorships.</p>		
14	<p>Introduction</p> <p>“While there is improvement, there has also been insufficient response to the call to make waste and human food areas “baboon proof” in business areas, farms, residential areas, naval and other private and public areas.”</p> <p>5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula</p> <p>1. Strategic fencing</p> <p>Due to the current electricity situation in South Africa, the effectiveness of electric fences is called into question. The operation and maintenance of such fences is also uncertain, this is particularly relevant in light of current loadshedding and theft.</p> <p>While there has been some success with fences in certain residential areas, such as Zwaanswyk, it is acknowledged that there is still a need for baboon rangers.</p> <p>The impact to other wildlife and access in emergency situations, such as fire, should be investigated in further detail</p>	<p>It is important to recognise that human inactions are largely responsible for the current state of affairs. Before taking actions to restrict baboon populations further (such as culling), resources should be allocated to understand the role of human behaviour and human behaviour specialists should be directly engaged.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Strategically placed fencing has been proposed as a viable solution by experts as an aspect in sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula. It is one of the most successful measures to mitigate human-wildlife conflict in South Africa and in the world. In the context of Table Mountain National Park and the urban environment, its application will be area and community specific.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will</p>



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	(on a site-by-site basis) before erecting such fences.		<p>consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>Your point is noted regarding the electricity situation in South Africa and will be considered by the CPBMJTT when exploring strategic fencing.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.</p>
	<p>5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula</p> <p>3. Monitor/ranger programme</p> <p>Several participants raised the issue of the ranger programme and it was widely considered the most workable solution</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow</p>



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	<p>in certain areas (such as Da Gama and Tokai). It is argued that community feedback has not been taken onboard in compiling the BSMP as no provision has been made for the continuation of the ranger programme.</p> <p>While there are many civic organisations and volunteers who are currently engaged in some form of baboon management, these organisations would not be able to take on the roles and responsibilities of the current service provider (NCC) and should not be considered a viable alternative.</p>		<p>for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p>
	<p>5. Approach to the sustainable management of baboons on the Cape Peninsula</p> <p>7. Removal of baboons</p> <p>Worldwide opinion is that primates should not be culled in terms of management practices. As previously discussed, before such measures are implemented, human behaviour specialists should be consulted. In addition, the culling of adult males within troops should be revisited, as this disturbs the troop dynamics and can lead to splintering of the troop and an increase in human-wildlife conflict.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the CPBSMP and its implementation.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods. The BAG as</p>



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	<p>Implementation plan 1.1.1 Undertake and publish biennial baboon count Estimate timeframe Every 2 years.</p> <p>Biennial baboon counts are not considered sufficient, especially in light of the increased human wildlife conflicts and the number of baboon deaths directly caused by human actions (shootings, motor vehicle accidents and dog attacks).</p>	<p>Baboon numbers should be monitored (at a minimum) on a quarterly basis. This will enable the authorities to adapt management measures timeously.</p>	<p>envisioned in the CPBSMP is intended to be fully representative (and composed) of stakeholders CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Due to the costly and timeous nature of accurate counting, it would not be feasible to conduct a count on a quarterly basis.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 1.2.2 Review the carrying capacity and troop ranges for the baboons on the Cape Peninsula based on the natural foraging habitat available, population dynamics and management regime.</p> <p>Does this take into account the City of Cape Town's development plans and the urban edge, specifically the consequences of wine farms transforming land higher up the slopes in the Constantia Valley, which has reduced the natural foraging ranges of the troops and cut off certain troops restricting them within an urban area.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please refer to output 6.4 of the draft CPBSMP on page 20: "<i>Development in baboon affected areas is appropriately located and designed</i>".</p>



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	<p>Implementation plan 1.3.2 Publish research output and the options for population control contemplated.</p> <p>Who will be undertaking these studies? Will they be completed by independent researchers or scientists affiliated with any of the relevant authorities?</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please refer to the CPBSMP outcome 7 implementation in Table 1:</p> <p><i>“7.1.1 CPBMJTT identifies and engages science and research partner(s), and facilitate and authorise applied and other research on baboon population dynamics and human-baboon conflict”</i></p> <p>Thus any expert that may assist on human-wildlife conflict, animal and/or human behaviour can be called upon to advise on feasible strategies within the urban landscape.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 2.1.1 Compile accessible document and make available via all websites.</p> <p>Making laws and bylaws accessible to stakeholders via websites is not sufficient, particularly in areas residing adjacent to baboon troops (for example, Constantia where residents have shot at and killed more than baboon).</p>	<p>Information regarding laws and bylaws, highlighting the offences and penalties, should be provided to residents living adjacent to baboon troops. This could be sent out with rates accounts etc. Workshops or information sessions could also be held with relevant civil society organisations operating in the areas (rate payers, environmental groups etc) to assist in spreading the information.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>



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	<p>Implementation plan 2.2.1 Permits for restricted activities and methods (such as Paint Ball Marker use interfering/ chasing/ herding/ capture translocation, and euthanasia) are issued when requested to requesting parties in accordance with established protocols and conditions of use.</p> <p>It is understood that permits are required for the CCT's current service provider (NCC) and Standard Operating Procedures are in place, however, it is unclear whether these same permits and SOPs are required for private landowners, including wine farms, who use paint ball markers to disperse baboon troops from their lands. From first hand accounts, it is evident that many of the people using paint ball markers are not complying with the current SOPs.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>The relevant permit that your comment is referring to is the same type of permit for both NCC and for private landowners. As such, requirements of this permit include training for the use of paintball markers as well as following an SOP.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT advises that stakeholders report any non-compliance with the permit conditions for the use of paintball markers.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 2.3 Investigations are conducted into illegal activities and result in the enforcement of provincial conservation legislation when appropriate.</p> <p>It is uncertain how the authorities intend to enforce provincial legislation when there will be no rangers in the field and</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while</p>



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	<p>baboon counts will ostensibly be taken biennially. How will the authorities know when illegal activities have taken place and who will witness them? With an increase in human wildlife conflicts resulting in the death of several baboons over the Cape Peninsula in the last few months, it is argued that the removal of the baboon monitoring programme will undermine the authorities attempts at enforcing legislation.</p>		<p>the new CPBSMP is implemented.</p> <p>Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the CPBSMP as a possible management intervention.</p> <p>The issues mentioned regarding law enforcement are addressed in the CPBSMP outcomes and implementation, and will be explored as part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>Please see point:</p> <p>“2.4.3 Investigation of non-compliance is conducted by appropriately skilled and resourced officials.”</p> <p>The CPBMJTT encourages stakeholders to document and report any illegal activity.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 2.4 Enforcement of various City bylaws, specifically waste</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the City.</p>



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	<p>management bylaw, is undertaken by the CCT.</p> <p>The CCT's Solid Waste Department should be represented on the Cape Peninsula Baboon Management Joint Task Team and held accountable for their roles and responsibilities in terms of the bylaws. In this context, there should be an increase in the monitoring of residential and commercial properties within baboon affected areas.</p>		
	<p>Implementation plan</p> <p>2.6 The CPBMJTT engages with other authorities e.g., CoGH SPCA to enable enforcement of their legislation (Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962)</p>	<p>The welfare of the baboons should be a central tenet of the CPBMJTT and the SPCA should therefore be represented and not just play an advisory role.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan</p> <p>2.8 Promote compliance by businesses and landowners and estates</p> <p>Businesses and landowners should be held accountable not just for their waste but also for the measures they use to control the access to and movement of baboons onto/through their property. They should be required to undertake training for the use of paint ball makers and must abide by the same SOPs as the CCT's current contractors.</p>	<p>Promoting compliance is considered insufficient. The laws and bylaws are already in place and should be immediately enforced.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p> <p>As per CapeNature's conditions of the relevant hunting permit for the use of paintball markers, the</p>



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	<p>Implementation plan Outcome 3: Stakeholder engagement and partnership enable local solutions and action to keep baboons wild and reduce human-baboon conflict.</p> <p>Section 3 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 10 of 2004, states that <i>"In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the state through its organs that implement legislation applicable to biodiversity, must (a) manage, conserve and sustain South Africa's biodiversity and its components and genetic resources..."</i></p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, Outcome 3 of the BSMP appears to place the onus for the management of baboons on civil society.</p>		<p>permit holder is required to undertake training.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The onus of protecting private property from damage lies on the owner.</p> <p>The primary outcome of the CPBSMP is to have a wild baboon population that is sustainably managed and conserved on the Cape Peninsula. This will be achieved by encouraging baboons to remain in natural areas through various methods and reduce human-baboon conflict through education and awareness.</p> <p>Essentially, Outcome 3 conveys that the most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and communities.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 3.1 A Cape Peninsula Baboon Advisory Group (BAG) is established</p>	<p>The SPCA and all relevant departments in terms of the CCT bylaws should be represented on the BAG.</p>	<p>Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT</p>



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	<p>by CPBJMTT and comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions.</p> <p>The role and mandate of the BAG is unclear. Will the BAG be represented on the CPBJMTT, and, if so, will they have a vote or will they merely be bystanders?</p>	<p>Annual meetings are insufficient for present purposes and do not allow for adaptive management. Meetings should be held, at a minimum, on a biannual basis.</p>	<p>will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the BSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, “<i>comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions</i>”.</p> <p>The BAG will be engaged in future management plans, the specifics of this engagement still needs to be defined.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 3.2 Resident communities, businesses and landowners from citizen partnerships such as</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the current Urban Baboon</p>



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	<p>Watches, Community Groups/ neighbourhood watches, support groups and WhatsApp groups (could assist as early warning)</p> <p>As discussed above, the provisions of 3.2 appear to place the onus for baboon management on civil society. Whilst there are many private citizens and volunteer groups that are currently taking the initiative to assist the CCT's current service provider (NCC), it is argued that with the withdrawal of NCC's services, these citizen groups will not be able to keep baboons out of the urban edge and safe. As they do not have any legal authority, they are limited in what they can do to keep baboons out of private property, safe from dogs and on the roads. This task is often undertaken in hostile situations where landowners, dog owners and the general public take offence at being informed of the presence of baboons and requested to take precautionary measures (including slowing down, leashing dogs, closing windows and doors and baboon proofing their properties).</p> <p>Whilst operational protocols and guidelines for resident communities, businesses and landowners are <u>essential</u>, it is uncertain who or how these protocols and guidelines will be</p>		<p>Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented..</p> <p>The provisions of 3.2 enable the effective communication of the location of baboon troops within the urban area to serve as an early warning. This does not place the onus for baboon management on civil society.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p>



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	<p>monitored and enforced if the CCT's current service provider is no longer on the ground.</p>		
	<p>Implementation plan 3.3 The establishment of Special Rating Areas and other mechanisms is investigated in order to secure and manage community resources for the purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences.</p> <p>The Table Mountain National Park is the biggest money spinner for CCT. Tourism levies could therefore be an effective mechanism to raise funds for baboon management. However, these funds would need to be ringfenced for said purpose.</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 4.1.1 Reduce and replace public bins with baboon-proof bins.</p> <p>It is argued that the reduction in the number of bins will be counter productive and will result in an increase in waste/litter and be an attractant for baboons.</p>	<p>The CCT should engage with local community groups and businesses to remove food waste from the municipal waste stream. For example, the Residential Wet Waste Initiative in Simonstown has proven to be successful in removing a well-known attractant to baboons as well as reducing waste landfill and producing economic opportunities for local farmers.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 5.2 Education and awareness strategy with stakeholders.</p> <p>Baboons are considered a keystone species within the fynbos biome. Their</p>		<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the education and</p>



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	<p>role and benefit to fynbos should be promoted in a positive manner by the relevant authorities. In this context, Project Rhino and the Rhino Art project have proven tremendously successful in educating children about conservation.</p>		<p>awareness strategy of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 6.3 The CPBMJTT to engage with the SA Navy, WCG and private road owners with regard to road signage and traffic calming.</p> <p>While the output refers to “traffic calming measures”, activity 6.3.2 merely refers to “road signage” which has proven to be ineffective at slowing traffic down and keeping wildlife and baboons safe from hit and run accidents.</p>	<p>More effective traffic calming measures are required in certain “hot spots”. For example rumble strips could be installed along Orpen Road which cuts through the Table Mountain National Park. The baboons frequently cross this road and sit along the edge foraging, which often leads to traffic backing up and has led to the death of at least one female this year so far as well as numerous injuries.</p> <p>Where urban mobility routes are not suitable for traffic calming measures, the CCT Traffic Services should increase their presence using speed traps in known “hot spots” and the use of permanent cameras should be explored.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted for the operational implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 6.5 Electricity installations, capital and operating to be baboon proof.</p> <p>It is common knowledge that several baboons have been electrocuted in recent years. While solutions have been discussed with the CCT’s Electricity Department (including the greasing of electrical poles), the implementation thereof has been less than satisfactory. In addition to the lack of implementation of such measures, there is concern that the BSMP does not specifically refer to</p>	<p>Output 6.4 refers to “Development in baboon affected areas” and it is suggested that such phrase should be included in Output 6.5 to ensure that electricity infrastructure on privately held lands on which baboons are known to traverse should also be held accountable for their electrical infrastructure.</p>	<p>Comment accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended: Output 6.5 reworded to cover electricity infrastructure on privately owned land.</p>



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	<p>electricity installations on privately held land, which are not baboon proof.</p> <p>Implementation plan 7.2 Stakeholder (e.g., BAG) feedback during regular engagements (3.1) on BSMP implementation and inputs towards improvement are considered.</p> <p>Despite Outcome 7 referring to “Adaptive management”, stakeholder feedback and meetings are to be held annually according to Output 3.1. Annual meetings are considered insufficient.</p>	<p>Regular engagements with stakeholders should be held on a quarterly basis to enable adaptive management.</p>	<p>As mentioned above:</p> <p>Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p>
	<p>Implementation plan 10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review</p> <p>Whilst the BSMP states that monitoring and evaluation will take place on a quarterly basis, it is uncertain how such monitoring will take place as no provision has been made for baboon rangers on the ground who are the “eyes and ears” for the CCT and would be able to alert the CCT to contraventions of the BSMP. The BSMP states that the “CPBMJTT will meet on a quarterly basis to assess the success of implementation of the</p>	<p>BAG meetings should be held more frequently (as previously discussed). Representatives from the BAG should attend the quarterly monitoring meetings of the CPBMJTT. This would enable feedback directly from the BAG regarding the implementation of the local solutions, their effectiveness (including successes and failures) and recommendations to improve management and compliance.</p>	<p>As mentioned above:</p> <p>Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP appropriately amended</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p>



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	<p><i>CPBSMB and address problems as they arise or when required.” However, under Outcome 3, the BSMP only allows for meetings of the BAG on an annual basis. In light of the provisions of Outcome 3 whereby citizen partnerships will take on a more meaningful role in the implementation of local solutions, it is argued that the BAG should be more actively involved and meet on a more frequent basis as previously suggested.</i></p>		
15	<p>Governance</p> <p>The 3 main Parties have been identified, namely SANParks, CN and CCT.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Agreement was due to be signed, but no date this appears to be outstanding – certainly there hasn't been any communication to confirm it has been agreed and signed.</p>	<p>Sign the MoA and publish as a matter of urgency.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The MoA has been signed by all three authorities. The MoA and the reviewed final CPBSMP will be made publicly available.</p>
	<p>Governance</p> <p>The CPBMJIT is responsible for the implementation of the Baboon Strategic Management Plan with a rotating chairmanship.</p> <p>Who is the CPBMJIT ultimately accountable?</p> <p>This is not defined and is a crucial omission.</p>	<p>Define who the CPBMJIT is accountable to.</p> <p>Define the JIT's performance metrics and the mechanisms for ensuring oversight of the JIT's effective functioning.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT was initiated after the round table held by Minister Creecy on the 7th of June 2023. The CPBMJTT comprises representatives of South African National Parks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town.</p>



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	<p>It can not be any one of the 3 main parties, so will it be the Minister?</p>		<p>Please also see:</p> <p>“10. Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the CPBSMP will take place on a quarterly basis by the CPBMJTT. <i>Draft Cape Peninsula Baboon Strategic Management Plan, 27 January 2023 for public comment 22</i></p> <p>The CPBMJTT will meet on a quarterly basis to assess the success of implementation of the CPBMP and address problems as they arise or when required.</p> <p>Annual review of the CPBSMP implementation will result in a report on annual implementation being published by the CPBMJTT which will be provided to both the principals of the signatories to the agreement as well as stakeholders.</p> <p>The CPBSMP will be reviewed in 2028/29</p>



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			<p>through a process of stakeholder engagement.”</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>Implementation Plan</p> <p>Responsibility for each action item is often allocated to 2 parties.</p> <p>There can only be a single point of accountability for each item.</p>	<p>Revise and update the Responsibility Column of the Implementation Plan to reflect only one Party as being ultimately responsible for delivery.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Some/all of the Parties will share accountability for specific items as both Parties may have the relevant mandate to implement these items.</p> <p>In other cases, only one Party may have the relevant mandate for a specific item to be implemented.</p>
	<p>Implementation Plan</p> <p>Responsibility is merely allocated to a Party, sometimes two Parties jointly.</p>	<p>The position within the responsible Party’s organisation structure that will be accountable for delivery to be specified.</p> <p>Suitable performance metrics page 2 of 3 to be included in the various</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your suggestions for listing the accountable position</p>



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	<p>The responsible Party must assign specific accountabilities within its organisation structure to ensure delivery.</p>	<p>performance agreements that each Party has in place internally within its organisation for performance management.</p>	<p>within the responsible Party's organisation structure as well as suitable performance metrics is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>Implementation Plan</p> <p>The timeframe column in the Implementation Plan refers to "Ongoing" several times. This lacks specificity and delivery is difficult to assess and actively managed.</p>	<p>Specific time targets are included for every action item.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Please note that CPBMSP is a strategic level plan. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders with actions, budgets and timeframes will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p>
	<p>Implementation Plan</p> <p>Most of the timeframes are post June 2023 when the current baboon management contract implemented by CCT is due to be terminated.</p> <p>There is no evidence of how this transitional gap will be managed.</p>	<p>Provide clear commitments as to what will happen post June 2023 until the agreed action plans have been implemented.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The CCT extends the current baboon management contract until the majority of the items in the Implementation Plan have been actioned.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the</p>



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	<p>Outcome 1 A baboon population is sustainably managed and conserved.</p> <p>This is the overarching Outcome and is essentially just a restatement of the Purpose of the BSMP.</p>	<p>Identify the key sub-elements of this Outcome and elevate them as specific Outcomes.</p>	<p>BSMP as a possible management intervention. CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Key sub elements of the Outcome is addressed in the outputs.</p> <p>Please see Table 1, Outcome 1 outputs.</p>
	<p>Outcome 1.2 Establish the carrying capacity for baboons</p> <p>This has surely already been done by the various research projects that have been undertaken thus far?</p> <p>Indeed, research must continue to refine and update the important forecast, as per Outcome 1.1, but we already have something to work with, It is stated in the Introduction that the carrying capacity has been exceeded which adds weight to this assertion.</p>	<p>State the current estimate of baboon carrying capacity developed by the academic research.</p> <p>Use this in the immediate development of supporting action plans.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change.</p> <p>Therefore the previous estimates cannot be used to direct current management strategies.</p>
	<p>Outcome 1.3 Population Control methods are investigated and implemented.</p> <p>It is stated in the Introduction that baboon numbers have doubled, and the population exceeds the carrying capacity.</p>	<p>Provide a clear and unambiguous statement that current baboon numbers exceed the current carrying capacity and must therefore be reduced.</p> <p>Commit to a reduction in baboon numbers in the short / medium term and invite engagement on how this can be done (not whether it should be done).</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Carrying capacity in terms of wildlife and ecology is very difficult and complex to determine, and additionally very sensitive to change.</p>



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	<p>This is the very core of the baboon / human conflict dilemma and will merely escalate unless bold steps are taken.</p> <p>The inevitable and inescapable conclusion is that the baboon populated must therefore a) be managed down to the defined carrying capacity; and then b) maintained at that level going forward.</p> <p>Hence baboon numbers must be reduced in the short / medium term by either translocation or culling.</p> <p>Whilst this inevitably is a very contentious topic, no other viable option to reduce numbers appears to have been identified.</p>		<p>The CPBMJTT notes that the baboon population on the Cape Peninsula <i>may</i> have exceeded the <i>carrying capacity for specific troops</i>, but not necessarily for all troops.</p> <p>Each troop needs to be evaluated to give a current and as best possible estimate as possible of what the landscape can potentially carry in terms of baboons.</p>
16	<p>3 introduction 1st paragraph</p> <p>Emphasis is placed on the growing population of baboons but no mention is made of the far greater and overwhelming increase in the number of residents occupying land that previously baboons were free to traverse. This issue needs to be addressed</p> <p>5 table 1 section 20 water</p> <p>Baboons like all living creatures require water in order to survive. Baboons are sometimes pushed to areas where there</p>	<p>Account needs to be taken of the ever increasing number of residents in areas where baboons live. The Cape Town Densification Policy should be reviewed and amended for areas where the baboon troops range on the edges of nature reserves. This is particularly pertinent to the Simon's Town area. There is land here owned by the navy and/or Public Works Department that is not developed and that the baboons frequent. Could this land not be earmarked for use as a buffer zone where the baboons could be protected and could safely forage or even roost? It would be of benefit to other indigenous fauna and flora also.</p> <p>This issue of water needs to be re-looked at. In cases where baboons have been pushed to an area where there is no natural water source or where access to water has been denied then water should be provided in some form. This is necessary in order to avoid a legitimate charge of cruelty to wildlife.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Your point is noted and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p> <p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>Food and water provisioning is as a standard not an ecologically</p>



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	is no access to water. Water should be provided in such cases.		sustainable and therefore is not included in the CPBSMP. Your point is however noted regarding points where there are no natural water resources and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.
	<p>5 Table 1 Section 3 Monitor/Ranger</p> <p>It is unfortunate that the decision has been made to end the current programme of Rangers funded by the City of Cape Town as rangers are still needed.</p>	Until such time as a new baboon management plan is in place, an extension of this ranger programme needs to be implemented during the transition period.	CPBSMP not amended. The current Urban Baboon Programme funded by the City of Cape Town has been extended for a period of 18 months until the end of December 2024 to allow for a transition period while the new CPBSMP is implemented. Future ranger/monitoring options have been included in the BSMP as a possible management intervention.
	<p>8 Outcome 1 1.3 Population Control</p> <p>I do not support culling as a management tool. I do not support culling of an entire troop.</p>	There is undeveloped land owned by Public Works Department, the Navy and private individuals amongst others. Approaches should be made to the parties concerned about use of the land as an area where baboons could safely traverse, forage and/or roost. The option of establishing a Biosphere Reserve should be explored. This would not only be of benefit to the baboons but to the environment as a whole.	Table Mountain National Park was proclaimed under the National Parks Act 57 of 1976 as amended, which has been repealed, effectively giving it a Schedule II status of



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	<p>I do not support the removal of an entire troop from an area.</p> <p>Even many of the residents who complain about baboons on their property do not wish to have entire baboon troops culled or removed from the area.</p> <p>The baboons are a natural part of our environment and should continue to have the right to live here. They are one of the last remaining medium size animals here. They disperse seeds of indigenous and endemic flora, aerate the soil, and distribute nutrients all of which are of benefit to the environment as a whole.</p>	<p>Access to easily accessible human food available in unsecured waste contributes to increase in the baboon population. It is essential for effective waste management to be enforced.</p>	<p>protection in line with the IUCN-World Conservation Union's classification of national parks.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will only consider management interventions that align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and are feasible in an urban environment through approved protocols and methods.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p> <p>The issue raised regarding waste management is addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of the appropriate management interventions that will follow.</p>
	<p>8 Outcome 1 1.4 Management Strategies Partnership with Communities</p>	<p>Issues of governance, management and accountability need to be clearly explained and made available to the public. Stakeholders need to be</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



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	<p>The phrase 'in partnership with communities' is used here and elsewhere in the draft proposal. What exactly is meant by that? With whom in the community will the partnership be formed? Will all voices in the community be listened to or only those whose views are endorsed by the JTT?</p>	<p>informed exactly how these community partnerships will be formed and what is expected to be achieved through them.</p>	<p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently. Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP according to their mandates.</p> <p>To mitigate human-wildlife conflict successfully and holistically, communities need to be engaged and activated to participate in the solutions for their areas.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will use the BAG as a point of contact with communities, that in terms of the CPBSMP,</p>



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			<p><i>"comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions"</i></p>
	<p>8 Outcome 1 1.5 Strategic and Virtual Fences</p> <p>Many residents are unaware of all the pros and cons of Fencing. Only a few residents attended the meeting in the town hall in which fencing was discussed. Not all questions were answered about concerns raised at the meeting. More information is required in order for an informed response to be made to this proposal. People need to know the cost of erecting and maintaining fencing and exactly who is expected to foot the bill.</p> <p>In general I myself do not support the use of electric fencing as a means of keeping baboons out of urban areas. Residents who do not wish to have baboons on their grounds should be responsible for installing their own electric fencing on their properties.</p>	<p>A document detailing what is known about baboon fencing needs to be compiled and made available to the public. This needs to include the design of the fencing, the expected cost involved in erecting and maintaining fencing, who bears the responsibility of maintaining it, how these costs will be paid for and where the fences will be situated. A list of pros and cons with regard to fencing needs to be provided. Concerns about fire, impact on wildlife, energy sources involved need to be addressed. Environmental impact studies should be done in areas where proposed fencing is to be installed. Even with the erection of electric fencing the necessity of using rangers is still required.</p> <p>I suggest residents who do not wish to have baboons on their grounds should be responsible for installing their own electric Fencing around their properties.</p> <p>The Waterfall Barracks is an area that baboons frequent due to refuse not being secured and thus food is readily available to them. I suggest the possibility of installing an electric fence around the naval barracks itself should be explored.</p>	<p>The CPBMJTT will further explore proposed strategic fencing in appropriate areas as an option and will consider the effect on wildlife, environment, operational requirements, maintenance etc. to ensure long term viability.</p> <p>The education and awareness aspect has also been included in the implementation of the BSMP outcomes (Outcome 6, section 6.2) and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>
	<p>8 Outcome 1 1.6 Protocols</p> <p>I do not support the killing of baboons as a management tool. Over the years</p>	<p>Other options need to be explored other than killing individual baboons. A careful look needs to be taken at what is considered to be a 'troublesome' or 'raiding' baboon and also at accurate identification of such individuals. Baboons that repeatedly 'raid' a specific property frequently do so because</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT will consider management interventions</p>



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	<p>the killing of alpha males and dispersing males has been shown to not be effective. It unsettles the troop, affects the troop dynamics and affects the behaviour of the troop as a whole. In recent years The Waterfall Troop has had several alphas and males killed and this has only had a negative impact and destabilizes the troop.</p>	<p>no attempt has been made by the resident of the property to secure refuse or even baboon proof their house by the simple expedient of closing their doors and windows when baboons are in the vicinity. Protocols on how to deal with repeat human offenders in attracting baboons into their homes need to be explored.</p>	<p>that are scientifically validated and align with the objectives of maintaining a wild sustainable baboon population and which are feasible in an urban environment.</p> <p>Your point is noted regarding repeated raiding by baboons at specific properties and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>8 Outcome 2 2.4 Waste management</p> <p>The lack of effective waste management is the number one reason that baboons come into the village and visit residential properties. This issue appears to be pushed low on the agenda of how to manage baboons. When food is repeatedly shown to be unavailable the baboons lose interest in coming to these spots. It is imperative that more is done about waste management in areas where there are baboons</p>	<p>. Businesses and residents are guilty of not securing their waste. There are repeat offenders who simply dump their refuse on the streets in bins that have not been baboon proofed and sometimes don't even bother with a bin at all but simply dump unprotected bags of rubbish on the side of the road. There are bylaws to deal with this issue but to date there is little evidence that these bylaws are being enforced. The City and Law Enforcement need to be more vigilant in this regard and have a greater presence in the village and residential areas on refuse collection days when bylaws are constantly flouted.</p> <p>Currently it is mostly concerned residents and volunteers who secure other people's overturned and unsecured rubbish and who apply themselves to the task of trying to baboon proof bins for residents. I realize that the City has provided a number of baboon proof bins and that various types of baboon proof containers have been placed in public areas. I applaud them for this but more needs to be done. The enforcement of bylaws is vital and this needs to be addressed urgently. Handing out fines will not only provide needed funds for waste management but also effectively discourage offenders from breaking the bylaws again. Until such time as the</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The issues raised regarding law enforcement are addressed in the implementation of the CPBSMP outcomes and will be part of appropriate management interventions.</p>



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		<p>enforcement of bylaws is done regularly and consistently, the CoCT needs to accept much of the responsibility for the baboons' presence in the urban areas.</p> <p>A great deal more information needs to be provided about this BAG innovation. The JTT has a perceived history of shrouding itself in secrecy. Transparency is essential to build up trust in and cooperation with the JTT and BSMP. Specify clearly what the envisaged role of BAG will be and the status of the views expressed within it. The BAG should meet quarterly.</p> <p>Clarify what criteria will be used to 'recognise' community organizations. Will they be representative of all community views or merely those that reflect the views of the JTT?</p>	
	<p>8 Outcome 3 3.1 BAG</p> <p>It is unclear what the role of BAG will be and of whom it will comprise.</p> <p>It is suggested that BAG advisory group meet annually. This is not nearly often enough to be meaningful or useful. Which are the 'recognised community organisations' referred to here and how will they be selected?</p>		<p>Your comment is accepted. CPBSMP amended to reflect that the CPBMJTT will meet bi-annually with the BAG and ad hoc as and when required.</p> <p>The terms of reference for the BAG are attached to the CPBSMP as an annexure.</p> <p>The BAG, in terms of the CPBSMP, "comprises nominated representatives of recognised community groups, such as Ratepayers Associations, advocacy groups and research institutions".</p>
	<p>8 Outcome 3 3.3 SRAs</p> <p>The suggestion the 'community resources' will be secured for 'purposes of baboon monitoring and management as well as strategic fences' conveys the impression that the CoCT, together with SANParks and CN, wish to offload responsibility for baboon management to residents, rather than meet their statutory obligations.</p>	<p>Please explain if this is indeed the case. Clarify the envisaged framework for sharing responsibility for baboon management amongst constituent members of the JTT and offer suggestions for supportive actions for community members.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with</p>



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			<p>actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>Each authority needs to however devise internal planning on how it will fit in with internal strategic plans and budgeting to fulfil the commitments in this CPBMSP.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p>
	<p>8 Outcome 5 5.1 Education and awareness</p> <p>Many residents and businesses are unaware of bylaws dealing with waste or treatment of baboons and wildlife in general. Residents move into areas completely ignorant about anything to do with baboons. They need to be informed of how to live in a baboon area, how to behave around baboons and how to baboon proof their homes</p>	<p>Perhaps an informative flyer on baboons and living in a baboon area could be compiled and sent out to residents – perhaps with their monthly rates bill or utility bill.</p>	<p>Your comments are noted regarding education and awareness, and will be considered by the CPBMJTT in the implementation of the CPBSMP.</p>
	<p>The Draft BSMP as a whole</p>	<p>The title of the template should be changed to include the word draft.</p>	<p>CPBSMP not amended.</p>



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



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	<p>The heading of the template is entitled Proposal for Sustainable Solutions regarding Baboon Management. My understanding is that this is a DRAFT proposal and the heading should surely reflect that.</p> <p>The document fails to provide people living in baboon affected areas with any assurance that authorities represented on the JTT are serious about finding solutions either now or in the near future.</p> <p>The current baboon management has proven to be not very effective and there seems to be little new in the approach in this latest proposal.</p> <p>The document should have more emphasis placed on 'human management' rather than just 'baboon management'. The increase in the human population needs to be taken into account.</p>	<p>This version of the draft proposal should be re-worked and a second more convincing and less vague and more informative version should be produced within the next couple of months.</p> <p>The document should have more emphasis placed on 'human management' rather than just 'baboon management'. It is impossible to effectively look after the baboons without first tackling the issues caused by humans in baboon affected areas.</p> <p>The welfare of the baboons needs to be taken into consideration and not simply management of the baboons.</p>	<p>The MoA and CPBSMP were initiated as simultaneous processes. The MoA has been finalised and signed by all three parties.</p> <p>The draft CPBSMP was sent for comment during this period in order to have a final version available as soon as the MoA was agreed and signed and ensure that the process remained respectful of timelines.</p> <p>The most appropriate management interventions for each area will be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, the BAG, and local communities.</p> <p>The CPBMJTT is engaging with sociologists to assist with the BSMP and its implementation.</p> <p>The CPBSMP is a strategic level plan between the three relevant authorities: SANParks, CapeNature and the City of Cape Town. Operational plans</p>



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South African
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			<p>developed in conjunction with relevant stakeholders and local communities, with actions, budgets and timeframes, will be developed by the CPBMJTT subsequently.</p> <p>The CoGH SPCA as a key governance-stakeholder will oversee welfare aspects in any methodology employed in management interventions.</p>